

ISSP Participating Members

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This is the list of ISSP members as of April 1998:

Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Germany
Great Britain
Hungary
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Latvia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Russia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
USA

What follows is a brief note about every ISSP member. Updated records can be found at www.issp.org/address.htm

Australia
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Research School of Social Sciences,
Australian National University (ANU),
Canberra

WWW: <http://www.international-survey.org>

The International Social Science Survey/Australia (ISSS/A) (formerly the National Social Science Survey (NSSS)), was founded in 1984/85. It was a founding member of the ISSP and since then has conducted every ISSP module but one.

To date, it has collected data from 21,500 questionnaires, including 8,500 panel re-interviews. The ISSS/A is primarily an academic research programme conducted by researchers affiliated with the Institute of Advanced Studies at the ANU (Jonathan Kelley, principal investigator; Clive Bean and M.D.R. Evans, co-principal investigators) and the University of Melbourne (Crzysztof Zagorski, co-principal investigator).

The ISSS/A is conducted jointly with the International Survey of Economic Attitudes. The organisation specializes in opening up new areas of research using innovative measurement, reliable multiple-item scales, and sophisticated multivariate analysis. In addition it has a large public-use component focusing on sociology, the labour market, and politics. The questionnaires are lengthy, with the ISSP modules only a small part of the whole. The ISSS/A group has published extensively using ISSP data in leading international journals.

Contact Person: Jonathan Kelley
e-mail: JONATHAN.KELLEY@ANU.EDU.AU

International Centre, RSSH
The Australian National University
Canberra ACT 0200
AUSTRALIA
Tel: 0061-6-297-2937 Fax: 0061-6-297-2937

Austria
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Institute of Sociology, University of Graz
WWW: <http://www.kfunigraz.ac.at/sozwww/>

The Institute for Sociology at the University of Graz is a teaching and research institute with an academic staff of about 15. The department for "Macro-sociological Analyses and Methods of Empirical Social Research", established within the institute in 1985, is responsible for the Austrian part of the ISSP. The Department is headed by Professor Max Haller and has a staff of four full-time sociologists. Teaching and research in the department focus on international comparative social research, on the sociology of economics, of work and the family, and on quantitative and qualitative methods of social research.

In co-operation with a number of other researchers and institutes throughout Austria, the department is also responsible for the Austrian Social Science Survey (a survey along the lines of an Austrian GSS). The department organises numerous conferences and publishes a series of working papers and reprints on international comparative research.

Contact Person: Max Haller

e-mail: max.haller@kfunigraz.ac.at

Institute of Sociology
University of Graz
Universitätsstraße 15/G4
8010 Graz
AUSTRIA
Tel: 0043-316-380-3541 Fax: 0043-316-380-3547

Bangladesh

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Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad,
Dhaka

Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP) is a Centre for Research and Action on Environment and Development. Established in 1980, it is a non-profit, private organization. It is one of the leading think tanks of the country. Its research and related activities are separated into four divisions: Social Weather Analysis Division (SWAD), Economic and Social Policy Division (ESPD), Environment and Development Studies Division (EDSD), and Administration and Publication Division. SWAD is responsible for the public opinion surveys conducted by BUP. On a regular basis, four surveys are conducted every year. Depending on the need and availability of resources, more surveys are undertaken.

The surveys deal with pertinent social, economic, cultural and political issues. A core set of questions on the socio-economic condition of the respondents is included in each survey in order to generate a basic set of longitudinal data. The focal issues included in a particular survey are selected from various problems and opportunities faced by the nation, particularly those that appear to agitate public minds at particular points of time.

The survey programme is run by an experienced and efficient group of social scientists. The findings are widely disseminated through publications and media with a view to assisting public awareness creation/enhancement.

The BUP publishes three journals, two in Bengali and one in English, Unnayan Bitarka (Development Dialogue), published quarterly, Prodyout (Glow), published monthly, and Asia Pacific Journal on Environment and Development, published twice a year.

Contact Person: Q. K. Ahmad

Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad
House #33, Road #4
Dhanmondi R.A.
Dhaka-1205
BANGLADESH
Tel: 00880-2-868-809 Fax: 00880-2-867-021

Bulgaria
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Agency for Social Analyses (ASA),
Sofia

The Agency for Social Analyses (ASA) is an independent, non-profit public research organisation established in 1994 within the Institute for Trade Union and Social Research in Sofia.

The primary objectives of ASA are to conduct social surveys on important social and political issues, train young researchers in survey methodology and provide consulting services for private and public bodies. The Institute for Trade Union and Social Research has a long-standing reputation of excellence in the field of attitudinal surveys, annual panels and opinion polls. ASA specializes in research on issues of current social relevance - social stratification, inequality and mobility, living standards, work orientations, employment and labour issues, environment, religion and national and ethnic identity.

ASA has an international Board of Advisors consisting of social science scholars of international reputation and a full-time staff of thirteen. It operates with a network of 1,000 interviewers throughout Bulgaria. A new ASA venture, a national annual general social survey, began in late 1994.

Contact Person: Lilia Dimova
e-mail: ASA@sof.cit.bg

Agency for Social Analyses
1 Macedonia Sq.
1040 Sofia
BULGARIA
Tel: 00359-2-866-455 Fax: 00359-2-800-121

Canada
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School of Journalism / Mass Communications,
Carleton University,
Ottawa

The Carleton University Survey Centre was established in 1978 primarily as a quality polling service for the news media. While the research activities of the centre have expanded in recent years, a tradition of election polling has continued, with the centre conducting polls in past federal elections for CBC television and Southam News.

As the centre has grown, the scope of its survey services has expanded to cover a range of different research projects including national, provincial, regional and local-level surveys as well as academic surveys for various government and public bodies on social and public policy matters. The centre's participation in the ISSP reflects its growing interest in cross-national comparative data and analysis, as do its most recent publications.

Contact Person: Alan Frizzell

e-mail: AFRIZZ@CCS.CARLETON.CA

School of Journalism and Mass Communications Survey Center
Carleton University
346 St. Patrick's Building
Ottawa
CANADA K1S 5B6
Tel: 001-613-520-2600 Fax: 001-613-520-6690

Chile

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Centro de Estudios Publicos,
Santiago

Centro de Estudios Publicos (Center for Public Studies) is a private, non-partisan, non-profit academic foundation, founded in 1980. The Center is a forum to discuss the issues and problems that affect the Chilean population. CEP plays a leading role in fostering a national debate on issues ranging from developments in the social sciences to concepts and values that support a free social order.

CEP does not focus on specific activities. Rather, special projects are conducted every year, depending on the changing needs of the Chilean population. These include debates, workshops, and lectures, which are attended by academics, university students, businessmen. Government authorities, politicians, and the general public. The Center also develops long-term projects. The most significant of these is the public opinion program.

The Center publish a number of journals, which enjoy a readership of 3,000 across the country and abroad. The quarterly journal, Estudios Publicos, is one of the leading journals of its kind in South America. It publishes essays, studies, and commentaries by academics and specialists in diverse fields, from literature and philosophy to economics and sociology. CEP is financed by the sale of publications, membership dues, and contributions from private firms and foreign academic foundations.

Contact Person: Carla Lehmann
Centro de Estudios Publicos,
Santiago CHILE
Tel: 0056-2-231-5324 Fax: 0056-2-233-5253

Cyprus

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Center of Applied Research (CAR),
Cyprus College
WWW: <http://www.cycollege.ac.cy/research/car/car.htm>

The Centre of Applied Research (CAR) was founded by Cyprus College in 1991 as an independent non-profit making institution specialising in research and related activities, with special emphasis on research which serves the community.

The Centre employs about ten researchers on a full-time basis and also draws on the human resources of Cyprus College, especially its numerous academics, on a project basis.

A particular strength and expertise of the Centre lies in undertaking innovative and complex sample surveys and in sophisticated analysis. Since 1994, CAR has carried out an annual survey of Cypriot Social Attitudes which covers a fixed set of topics and is designed to measure change over time.

Other activities of the Centre include socio-economic research and opinion research, here with especial emphasis on political polling and public opinion surveys.

The Centre also serves as the official depository library of the World Bank in Cyprus and is the official distributor of World Bank publications in the region.

Contact Person: Bambos Papageorgiou
Center of Applied Research
Cyprus College
6 Diogenes Street
Engomi
P.O. Box 2006
Nicosia CYPRUS
Tel: 00357-2-441730 Fax: 00357-2-462051

Czech Republic

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Institute of Sociology,
Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic,
Prague

The Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic was established in 1990 as an independent institution principally engaged in the study of the Czech society and central social issues. Research groups work on:

- * Analyses of the political system, changes in power structures and political behaviour,
- * Analyses of social aspects of economic transformation, problems of the emerging labour market and strategies of social policy,
- * Industrial conflict in privatized enterprises,
- * Transformation of the social structure and changes in social stratification,
- * Changes in municipal and regional systems and social and cultural interaction across the Czech-German border,
- * the long-term development of the Czech population.

The institute publishes two journals, the Czech Sociological Review (in English) and Sociologický časopis (in Czech), as well as the bulletin Data a fakta (Data and Facts) and a number of working papers.

The institute is a member of the IPSA and the ISSP. Of its 40 staff, three quarters are involved in research. Sixty percent of the institute's annual research income of \$ 450,000 is government funding; the remainder comes from various revenues the institute has.

Contact Person: Petr Mateju
e-mail: MATEJU@MBOX.CESNET.CZ

Institute of Sociology
Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
Jilska 1
110 00 Praha 1
CZECH REPUBLIC
Tel: 0042-2-242-209-79 Fax: 0042-2-242-202-78

France
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Four institutes co-operate on ISSP surveys in France in the ISSP-France Association.

The principal contact for the Association is given below. All institutes are included in the ISSP Web list of members' addresses, which can be downloaded.

Established in 1996, France-ISSP is a non-profit organization with the aims of coordinating and organizing French institutions taking part in the ISSP programme.

The institutions of research and data production in the social and political sciences contributing to France-ISSP activities are: French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), National Foundation for Political Science (FNPS), National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). The following research laboratories, affiliated with the aforementioned institutions, are, more specifically, involved in France-ISSP activities:

* Centre for the Informationisation of Socio-Political Data (CNRS), a research team archiving socio-political data and conducting research in political sociology, with an emphasis on quantitative survey research.

* Institute for Longitudinal Studies. Research focuses on social stratification and social mobility, education, professions, social networks, organizations, and labor markets.

* Quantitative Sociology Laboratory, the sociology department of INSEE. The aims of this laboratory focus on social structure and a quantitative approach to behavioral analysis.

* Centre for the Study of Social Change (CNRS and FNPS). This laboratory analyzes social change in France and Western Europe.

* Department of Sociology of the FNPS. The aim is to study social change in France during the last 30 years and to compare this to other advanced industrial societies.

Contact Person: Yannik Lemel
FRANCE-ISSP Association
Laboratoire de Sociologie Quantitative
Timbre J350 - Bureau E33 bis
3 Avenue Piere Larousse
92240 Malakoff
FRANCE Tel: 01-41-17-57-51 Fax: 01-41-17-57-55

Germany
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Centre for Survey Research and Methodology (Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen ZUMA), Mannheim WWW: <http://www.zuma-mannheim.de>

ZUMA, the Centre for Surveys, Methodology and Analyses is an independent, non-profit institute active in social research and academic consulting in numerous fields. ZUMA runs the German General Social Survey, a Social Science omnibus survey, co-implements the German Social Welfare Studies, is a founding member of ISSP and current ISSP secretary, provides the scientific community with census data and regularly publishes the ZUMA-Nachrichten free of charge.

Its research facilities include departments for microdata, social indicators, fieldwork, text and media analyses, social sciences computing, mathematics and statistics. In-house research groups work on cognitive survey research, panel analysis, intercultural methodology, standardized background variables, social and regional mobility and computer-assisted text and content analysis.

Founded in 1974, since 1987 one of three members of the German Association of Social Science Infrastructure Establishments (GESIS), ZUMA has moved from NSF funding to federal and state government funding (DM 7,600,000 annually). Of ZUMA's 80 staff, two-thirds are involved in research and consultation.

Contact Person: Janet Harkness

e-mail: <mailto:harkness@zuma-mannheim.de>

ZUMA
(Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen)
PO BOX 12 21 55
68072 Mannheim
GERMANY
Tel: 0049-621-1246-284 Fax: 0049-621-1246-100

Great Britain

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Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR), London
WWW: <http://www.scpr.ac.uk>

SCPR - Social and Community Planning Research is an independent, non-profit social survey research institute which both initiates social research and undertakes government studies on a wide range of social policy issues.

Founded in 1969, SCPR is best known for its high-quality social surveys and its methodological contributions and is the UK's largest independent social research institute. In addition to its mainstream quantitative studies, it houses three specialist units: the Joint Centre for Survey Methods, which has a programme of methodological research, advice and teaching; the Centre for Research into Elections and Trends (CREST), a research centre which links SCPR with Oxford University in the study of social and political change; and the Qualitative Research Unit, which specializes in depth interviewing and focused groups.

SCPR is a founding member of ISSP. It has an annual research income of over 10 million pounds sterling, a staff of 150 and 1,100 interviewers nationwide. SCPR publishes a British Social Attitudes Survey report every year.

Contact Person: Alison Park

e-mail: A.PARK@SCPR.AC.UK

SCPR
(Social and Community Planning Research)
35 Northampton Square
London, EC1V OAX
GREAT BRITAIN
Tel: 0044-171-250-1866 Fax: 0044-171-250-1524

Hungary
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TÁRKI, Social Research Informatics Center,
Budapest

WWW: <http://www.tarki.hu/index-e.html>

The Social Research Informatics Center (TÁRKI) is an independent non-profit institute founded in 1985 by the major social science research units in Hungary - sociology departments in universities, academic institutions and the Central Statistical Office. TÁRKI's main responsibility is to provide and co-ordinate an Hungarian social research information network. TÁRKI launched the Hungarian Household Panel Survey in 1992 and conducts surveys for various academic bodies.

TÁRKI is a small institute with 24 full-time employees, but it regularly draws on support from a large group of experts. Its annual funding is about 40 million forint, provided in part by the Hungarian National Research Council (OTKA) and in part through contract work. TÁRKI offers professional services in the areas of field-work and market analysis, sociological research, social science data archive supplies and statistical analysis.

TÁRKI participates in several international research programmes, is a member of the International Federation of Data Organisations (IFDO), the Council of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA), and the Inter-University Consortium of Political and Social Research (ICPSR).

Contact Person: Peter Robert
e-mail: ROBERT@TARKI.HU

TÁRKI
(Social Research Informatics Center)
Victor Hugo u. 18-22
1132 Budapest
HUNGARY
Tel: 0036-1-1497-531 Fax: 0036-1-1290-470

Ireland
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Social Science Research Centre (SSRC),
University College,
Dublin

The Social Science Research Centre is a research institute of University College Dublin, Ireland. Founded in 1963, it has extensive experience in quantitative, qualitative and evaluation research. Interdisciplinary research and transcultural analyses are features of its work.

Current research emphases are Irish and European policy and action research. Members of the SSRC are active in the European COST Social Sciences Programme, the EC Monitor and Environment Programmes and the EC Economic and Social Committee. The SSRC is the Irish member of the International Social Survey Programme, the Consortium for Higher Education Research, the UN International Childhood Project, the Euromedia Research Group, the Ireland-Pittsburgh Social Policy Action Research Programme and a Polish-Irish Comparative Study.

The twenty-five members include university staff, senior research fellows, research assistants and administrative staff. Academic staff are drawn principally from the departments of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work and the Environmental Institute of the university.

Contact Person: Conor Ward
e-mail: ACOOGAN@ACADAMH.UCD.IE

SSRC
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(Social Science Research Centre)
University College Dublin
Dublin 4
IRELAND
Tel: 00353-1-706-7001 Fax: 00353-1-2694-409

Israel
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University of Tel Aviv,
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology,
Tel Aviv

The Institute for Social Research of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Tel Aviv University was established in 1972 as a non-profit organisation engaged in the study of Israeli society and of fundamental social problems.

The institute initiates and carries out research in the fields of sociology, social anthropology, social psychology, and education. Members of the institute develop proposals which are submitted to public foundations and government agencies. Recent projects include studies of immigrant adjustment to change, evaluation of urban renewal programs, evaluation of new alternatives in public schooling, and population surveys, including a national survey of inter-generational transfers of wealth.

The senior staff of the institute are members of the University Faculty, mostly from the Social Sciences. In addition to carrying out funded research projects, the institute also offers professional services in research planning, interviewer training, design of survey instruments, and in statistical analysis.

In recent years the Institute of Social Research has established programmes for managerial development in the public sector and it also provides organisational consulting services.

Contact Person: Noah Lewin-Epstein

e-mail: NOAH1@SPIRIT.TAU.AC.IL

Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology
Tel Aviv University
PO BOX 39040, Ramat Aviv
69978 Tel Aviv
ISRAEL
Tel: 00972-3-6409-271 Fax: 00972-3-6409-215

Italy
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EURISKO,
Milan

EURISKO is a major Italian social and market research institute with a strong research interest in psychometric and qualitative areas. Founded in 1972, it conducts quantitative and qualitative research for government and public bodies as well as private organisations.

EURISKO is regularly involved in international studies, often acting as co-ordinator. It has been a member of ISSP since 1985 and now co-operates with POLEIS, a research centre of Bocconi University, on this survey. In 1976 EURISKO made a major contribution to Italian social science by introducing psychographic studies to surveys and the institute now runs an annual survey on life-styles.

EURISKO's full-time staff of 65 includes a number of multilingual researchers. It is supported by a national network of 400 interviewers for quantitative studies and a team of 30 psychologists for qualitative research. All of EURISKO's studies are carried out in house. The institute has an annual turnover of 9,000,000 Ecus. It has a strong tradition of sociological publications, has recently started a new international series of monographs, and publishes a regular, free newsletter in Italian with English abstracts (Social Trends).

Contact Person: Giovanna Guidorossi

e-mail: 100410.1516@COMPUSERVE.COM

EURISKO
Via Monte Rosa 15
20149 Milano
ITALY
Tel: 0039-2-480-12166 Fax: 0039-2-481-4177

Japan

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NHK,
Broadcasting Culture Research Institute,
Tokyo

The NHK, the Japanese Broadcasting Culture Research Institute, was established in 1946 and has four divisions, including the Public Opinion Research Division responsible for the Japanese ISSP. As the only public broadcaster in Japan, NHK has long been a keen observer of trends in public opinion. The Public Opinion Research Division is responsible for NHK public opinion surveys fielded on a regular basis. Such surveys include those specifically designed to investigate attitudes towards daily life, society in general and basic values. The "Survey on Japanese Value Orientation", for example, monitors changes in attitudes/values at regular five-year intervals.

The Public Research Division is also responsible for radio and television audience research to ascertain viewer-ratings and viewer-assessments. A newer emphasis of research in the institute involves comparative studies in collaboration with foreign researchers. The institute publishes a monthly and an annual report in Japanese: the NHK Monthly Report on Broadcasting Research and the Annual Bulletin of NHK Broadcasting Culture Research.

Contact Person: Noriko Onodera

e-mail: ONODERA@CULTURE.NHK.OR.JP

NHK, Broadcasting Culture Research Institute
Public Opinion Research Division
2-1-1 Atago
Minato-ku Tokyo
JAPAN
Tel: 0081-3-5400-6800 Fax: 0081-3-3438-4375

Latvia
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Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Riga
Baltic Data House,
Riga Institute of Philosophy and Sociology,
Riga

The Institute of Philosophy and Sociology was founded on 1 January 1991. It continues activities of the Institute of Philosophy and Law which existed from 1981 to 1991 within the framework of the Latvian Academy of Science.

The main activities of the Institute are scientific studies, preparation of publications, organization of conferences, as well as educational work in Master's studies and Doctoral studies in philosophy and sociology. The Institute co-operates in a number of international projects, with the emphasis on academic research.

The Institute sociologists carry out a full range of data collection activities including large-scale, in-person national probability samples. Current areas of sociologists' specialization include social change, ethnic relations, rural development, education, and social problems.

Institute has 54 full-time employees staff and over 70 trained interviewers. Its funding is provided in part by the Latvian Council of Science and in part through contract work.

Contact Person:

Aivars Tabuns
Institute of Philosophy and Sociology
Akademijas laukums 1,
LV-1940, Riga
LATVIA
Tel: 371-7-227110 Fax: 371-7-210806

Netherlands

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Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau (SCP),
Rijswijk

The Social and Cultural Planning Office (SCP) is a government agency and deals with social and cultural aspects of government policy. The Office was established by royal decree on 30 March, 1973 and began work on January 1, 1974. As an inter-ministerial scientific institute, SCP research findings are mainly intended for the Government, the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, senior officials of Ministries, and for professional and administrative staff in the public sector and academic circles.

SCP publishes the Social and Cultural Report (SCR) every two years in September. An English translation of the report is published in September of the following year (available on request).

The Social and Cultural Report describes the social situation of the Dutch population and their attitudes to government policies on social and cultural matters. It covers health care, the social services, employment, social security, justice and criminal procedures, housing, education, leisure, the media and cultural affairs. The report also deals with government policy in general terms, including changes in public administration, participation in politics by the general public and their views on such subjects as how government functions.

Contact Person: Jos Becker

e-mail: M.NAS@SCP.NL

SCP (Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau)
J.C. van Markenlaan 3,
Postbus 37
2280 AA Rijswijk
NETHERLANDS
Tel: 0031-70-319-8700 Fax: 0031-70-396-3000

New Zealand

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Massey University,
Faculty of Business Studies,
Palmerston North

The Department of Marketing at Massey University is part of the largest business faculty in New Zealand with about 100 marketing majors in business studies and 10-15 graduate students at the Honours, Masters or Ph.D. level graduating each year. The Department has eighteen full-time academic staff and four supporting technical and clerical staff. A number of staff members had previous contract commercial experience in the University's Market Research Centre.

The Department has a strong research programme focusing on the critical evaluation of assumptions underlying marketing practice and on methodological issues in marketing and social research. Recent studies conducted by members of the Department include research on the role of sponsorship in New Zealand companies, the effects of product sampling on consumers, the validity of market segmentation, incentives in mail surveys and commodity demand prediction.

The Department also publishes its research funds in the annual Marketing Bulletin. Marketing Bulletin is refereed and is abstracted in Market Research Abstracts (UK) and ANBAR Abstracts.

Contact Person: Philip Gendall

e-mail: P.GENDALL@MASSEY.AC.NZ

Department of Marketing
Massey University
Private Bag 11222
Palmerston North
NEW ZEALAND
Tel: 0064-6-350-5582 Fax: 0064-6-350-56080

Norway
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Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD),
Bergen
WWW: <http://www.uib.no/nsd/>

The Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD) is an interdisciplinary organisation linked to the Research Council of Norway. Its main tasks are the dissemination of data and the development of data bases and relevant software to secure easy access to empirical data. NSD is actively involved in developing and producing teaching packages for different educational levels and has produced the data analysis tool NSDstat. NSD conducts surveys, documents research projects, serves as a national data archive and houses the Secretariat for Data Protection Affairs. NSD conducts the ISSP surveys annually and coordinates or runs national surveys biennially; these cover a wide range of subjects, each with a specific emphasis.

NSD is a non-profit institute funded by the Research Council of Norway, various governmental and public bodies, and institutions of higher education. Established in 1971, NSD has a staff of thirty-five and an annual budget of NOK 14,000,000.

NSD's headquarters are at the University of Bergen, with secretariats at the other Norwegian universities. NSD is a member of CESSDA, IFDO, the ICPSR and the Luxembourg Income Study.

Contact Person: Knut Kalgraff Skjåk

e-mail: SKJAK@NSD.UIB.NO

NSD
(Norwegian Social Science Data Services)
Hans Homboesgt 22
5007 Bergen
NORWAY
Tel: 0047-55-583-246 Fax: 0047-55-589-650

Philippines

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Social Weather Stations, Inc. (SWS),
Quezon City
WWW: <http://www.sws.org.ph>

SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS (SWS) is a private and independent academic institute established in 1985 which conducts survey research on topics of public interest for governmental, public and private organisations. The institute's staff includes qualified researchers in economics, political science, sociology and statistical analysis.

SWS conducts quarterly Social Weather Surveys which are supported by institutional and individual funding. Its national surveys are conducted in Tagalog, Ilocano, Bikol, Cebuano, and Ilonggo; but every questionnaire is bilingual with English as the second language.

The original data are archived in the SWS Survey Data Bank, which contains time series data on general social and political concerns in the Philippines.

SWS findings are published in fortnightly Social Weather Bulletins, SWS occasional papers, research reports and in newspaper articles. SWS is at liberty to share all its survey data with the public (without requiring permission from subscribers or project sponsors) - although SWS reserves the right to charge a fee.

Contact Person: Mahar Mangahas

e-mail: sws885@mozcom.com

PSSC Building
Commonwealth Avenue
Diliman
Quezon City 1101
PHILIPPINES
Tel: 0063-2-9264-308 Fax: 0063-2-920-2181

Poland
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Institute for Social Studies (ISS),
University of Warsaw
WWW: <http://andante.iss.uw.edu.pl/iss/pgss/pgsshome.html>

The Institute for Social Studies was established in January 1991 as an independent research unit of the University of Warsaw. Most senior members of the Institute staff hold permanent appointments in University of Warsaw departments. The ISS is affiliated with the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, and is a member of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR).

ISS is an interdisciplinary research-oriented institution, bringing together sociologists, psychologists, economists and political scientists. Research and training activities are undertaken by the Center for Sociological Research, the Center for Psychological Research, the Center for Economic Research, the Center for Complex Systems, and the Unit for Survey Research Methodology.

ISS staff research interests cover a broad field of social, economic and political phenomena from various theoretical and empirical standpoints. The institute conducts both the Polish General Social Survey (PGSS) and the ISSP. Other national studies focus on the transition period in Poland; international collaborations have researched prejudice, social justice and values.

Contact Person: Bogdan Cichomski

e-mail: CICHOM@SAMBA.ISS.UW.EDU.PL

ISS
(Institute for Social Studies)
University of Warsaw
Stawki 5/7
00-183 Warsaw
POLAND
Tel: 0048-22-315-153 Fax: 0048-22-315-153

Portugal
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Instituto de Ciências Sociais,
University of Lisbon
WWW: <http://www.ics.ul.pt/scilu.htm>

Established in 1982 at the University of Lisbon as a multidisciplinary institution devoted to social research, the Instituto de Ciências Sociais (ICS) replaced the Gabinete de Investigações Sociais, founded in 1962 by A. Sedas Nunes.

The ICS has a staff of 35 full-time researchers and offers, since 1992, an M.A. degree in the Social Sciences. Current undertakings include many research projects of different size and scope, including doctoral dissertations and other post-graduate pursuits, as well as several units surveying social values and attitudes.

Major areas of research include: Economic History, Modern and Contemporary History, Sociology of Labour and Development, Sociology of Education and Culture, Sociology of the Family and Youth, Political Science, Social Geography, Anthropology and Social Psychology.

The ICS maintains a large network cooperation with most Portuguese universities and many foreign institutions. The ICS publishes the journal, *Análise Social*, which has been published regularly since 1963. The Institute draws its main financial resources from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Science, but is also supported by a large number of public and private funding agencies.

Contact Person:

Manuel Villaverde Cabral
Instituto de Ciências Sociais
University of Lisbon
Av. Forças Armadas
Edif. I.S.C.T.E.D.
1600 Lisbon PORTUGAL
Tel: 00351-1-793-2272 Fax: 00351-1-796-4953

Russia
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The Center for Public Opinion and Market Research (VCIOM),
Moscow

The Russian Centre for Public Opinion and Market Research was established in 1988 and was the first polling organisation in the Soviet Union to conduct nation-wide public opinion surveys.

The Centre undertakes research for domestic and foreign public organisations, research centres, the mass media and private businesses; it is the country's largest centre engaged in public opinion and market research. Its own network of 32 regional offices, employing in total about 3,000 trained interviewers, enables VCIOM to conduct fieldwork all over Russia and in other CIS states.

Both academic qualifications and empirical experience determine staff appointments at the centre; researchers include sociologists, economists, political scientists, psychologists and computer specialists.

VCIOM maintains close contacts with academic institutions worldwide and participates in a growing number of international research projects. VCIOM data are published in an in-house bulletin featuring analytical articles on a wide range of topics (Economic and Social Change: Public Opinion Monitoring).

Contact Person: Ludmila Khakhulina

e-mail: LKHAKHUL@VCIOM.MSK.SU

The Center for Public Opinion and Market Research
17, Nikolskaya
Moscow 103012
RUSSIA, CIS
Tel: 007-95-928-2112 Fax: 007-95-975-2512

Slovakia
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The Institute for Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences

The Institute for Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences was re-established in 1990 (originally founded in 1965), after 15 years of being incorporated into the Institute of Philosophy.

The main goal of the Institute is both to study contemporary problems of the Slovak population and to deal with theoretical and methodological issues of sociology.

The research projects of the Institute focus on various aspects of current political and social changes in Slovakia and East-Central Europe, such as:

- * local and regional aspects of social and political transformation
- * changes in social stratification, living strategies and identities
- * the formation of civil society and citizenship
- * modernisation and democratisation processes and perception of social change
- * the elite 's role in democratisation processes

The Institute is an educational workplace for postgraduate studies (Ph.D.) in sociology and its staff are involved in teaching at institutions of higher learning, including Comenius University in Bratislava.

The Institute cooperate with many foreign institutions and also operates the Coordinate Centre for the UNESCO Programme, MOST.

The Institute currently employs twenty eight people of which twenty three are engaged in research. The Institute publishes the bi-monthly professional journal, Sociologia, and Slovak Sociological Review in English. It appears bi-annually.

Contact Person:

Magdalena Piscova
Institute of Sociology,
Slovak Academy of Sciences
Klemensova 19
81364 Bratislava
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Tel: 00421-7-364-355 Fax: 00421-7-361-312

Slovenia
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Public Opinion and Mass Communications Research Centre,

Ljubljana

The Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Centre (CJMMK) of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, was founded in 1966 and since 1968 has carried out the Slovene Public Opinion Survey (SJM) regularly.

The Centre is actively engaged in research on social stratification, migration, elections and on survey methodology. Researchers from the centre publish their findings in scientific journals, books, and, in more popular form, in newspapers. Original data are stored in an in-house archive and are available on request. The centre co-operates in a number of international projects, including the World Value Survey, the Eastbarometer Survey and the ISSP. It has a national network of over 200 experienced interviewers and set up a survey laboratory with CATI facilities in 1994.

The Ministry of Science funds the annual SJM project (ca. 115,000 Ecus); other sponsors in the cultural sphere, public administration and the media contribute ca. 35,000 Ecus annually to the institute's funding.

Contact Person: Niko Toš

e-mail: CJMMKSJM@UNI-LJ.SI

Public Opinion and Mass Communications Research Centre
Faculty for Social Sciences
University of Ljubljana
Kardeljeva ploscad 5
1000 Ljubljana
SLOVENIA
Tel: 00386-61-341-777 Fax: 00386-61-168-2330

Spain

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Spain is represented by two institutes in the ISSP, which cooperate in carrying out ISSP surveys:

- * Análisis Sociológicos, Económicos y Políticos, S.A. (ASEP), Madrid
- * Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS), Madrid

1. ASEP (Análisis Sociológicos, Económicos y Políticos)

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ASEP is a private consulting firm, established in 1982, whose main purpose is social, economic and political research. Its founder and president, Prof. Juan Díez Nicolás, was co-founder (1963-69) and last Director General (1976-77) of the former Instituto de la Opinión Pública, as well as the first Director General (1977-1979) of the present Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS), both part of the public administration.

ASEP's DATA ARCHIVE

ASEP has accumulated a Survey Data Archive with more than 120 monthly national surveys since 1986, representative of the Spanish population 18 years and over, which permits the construction of time series for more than 100 variables for a period of more than 130 months. Since every survey usually includes more than 200 variables or items, the archive allows a great degree of comparability and replication analysis for this time period, mainly on current public opinion, but also on most relevant academic social research topics dealt with on monographic studies.

PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS

ASEP also participates in several international projects, like the World Values Survey (WVS, 1990 and 1995), the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES), and conducts other non-periodic surveys, for both private and public organizations, focusing mainly on academic and public opinion research.

PROFESSIONAL QUALITY OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

ASEP complies to the highest academic and professional standards in all tasks which concern the carrying on of its research (sampling, questionnaires, face to face interviewing, coding, etc.), and has always incorporated the newest research tools for analyzing and interpreting data. ASEP has gone even further, however, in promoting and supporting the development of new computer tools for consultation and analysis of survey data, a task which has been possible due to the longstanding and intense cooperation with JDSystems and to the high quality of work they have always performed.

Some examples include the Data Base of Social and Economic Indicators (BDISE) published and distributed in 1992, the 52 CIRES social survey datafiles conducted between 1990 and 1996 and which were distributed to more than 300 institutions in Spain and abroad, and naturally this consultation program itself, which has now been used for several national and international research datasets. ASEP, together with JDSystems, has also participated (1998-99), as associated member, in the NESSTAR project, coordinated by the National Data Archives in the Social Sciences of Norway, Denmark and the United Kingdom for the European Union.

More recently, ASEP has started the edition of CD-ROMS containing data archives on different topics using this JDSurvey program, but also including full documentation on each survey and the data files in different standard formats.

Contact Person for ASEP: Juan Diez-Nicolás
e-mail: 100613.2721@compuserve.com

ASEP
(Análisis Sociológicos Económicos y Políticos)
Paseo de la Castellana 173, 5-Izquierda
28046 Madrid
SPAIN
Tel: 0034-91-570-51-07 Fax: 0034-91-579-40-73
www.asep-sa.com

2. CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Madrid)

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CIS, the Centre for Sociological Research, is a public, non-profit survey research institute which conducts studies on a wide range of social and political topics. Founded in 1963, CIS is the leading institute in the field of applied social sciences in Spain. Organised in three departments - Research, Data Bank, and Publications - CIS has an annual budget of around 900m pesetas, a staff of 85 and over 400 interviewers. CIS conducts between 50 and 60 studies per year, including a monthly Barometer to gauge the public opinion impact of major social, economic and political events. Other studies deal, inter alia, with elections, political culture, values, life styles, population and family, social policies, immigration, youth and the elderly, taxation, public services, health, and justice and the judiciary.

Since its inception, the CIS has borne privileged witness to the enormous changes taking place in Spain and has contributed, with over 1,200 public opinion surveys, to a better understanding of social and political realities emerging during the last quarter of a century.

All the data from CIS studies - over 1,100 to date - are deposited in its Data Bank, to which the public also have access. In addition to its research activities, CIS publishes the Revista Español de Investigaciones Sociológicas, the leading sociological journal in Spain, and three different collections of books and monographs. The Centre also offers a one-year graduate course in Applied Social Research and Data Analysis.

Contact Person for CIS: Pilar del Castillo

CIS
(Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)
Montalbán 8
28014 Madrid
SPAIN
Tel: 0034-91-531-71-24 Fax: 0034-91-531-81-31

SWEDEN
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Department of Sociology,
University of Umeå
WWW: <http://www.umu.se/soc/>

The Department of Sociology at the University of Umeå Sweden is active in a wide range of sociological research and teaching. The most important fields of research are political sociology, social policy, the sociology of working life and of work environment, of immigration and ethnicity, and the sociology of science.

The department was founded in 1966, and is part of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Umeå. Presently about 40 researchers, lecturers and doctoral students are employed at the department. The ISSP modules are administered by a small group of researchers at the department, while the field-work is conducted by public and private opinion pollsters.

Contact Person : Stefan Svallfors

e-mail: STEFAN.SVALLFORS@SOC.UMU.SE

Dept. of Sociology
University of Umeå
901 87 UMEÅ

SWEDEN

Tel: 0046-90-165-560 Fax: 0046-90-166-694

USA
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National Opinion Research Center (NORC),
Chicago
WWW: <http://www.norc.uchicago.edu/>

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) is a social science research center at the University of Chicago. Founded in 1941, NORC conducts surveys and other social science research for the academic community, government agencies, and other public institutions.

NORC's survey division carries out the full range of data collection activities including large-scale, in-person national probability samples, multiwave panel surveys, randomized field experiments, and multi-lingual interviewing. Current areas of concentration include education, health care, the labor force, and social problems such as drugs and homelessness.

NORC's research division consists of the Ogburn-Stouffer Center for Population and Social Organisation, the Population Research Center, and the Center on Demography and Economic of Aging. Areas of specialization include the economics of the family, demography, gerontology, child development, and social change. NORC's longest-term programme is the National Data Program for the Social Sciences. NORC has conducted the General Social Survey since 1972.

In recent years NORC has had about 40-45 million dollars in annual business. It has a staff of about 450 and over 1,000 interviewers.

Contact Person : Tom W. Smith
e-mail: SMITHT@NORCMAIL.UCHICAGO.EDU
NNRTWS1@UCHIMVS1.UCHICAGO.EDU

NORC
(National Opinion Research Center)
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago,
IL 60637
USA
Tel: 001-773-753-7877 Fax: 001-773-753-7886

The ZA (Central Archive for Empirical Social Research)

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WWW: <http://www.za.uni-koeln.de>
e-mail: za@za.uni-koeln.de

History

The ZA (Central Archive for Empirical Social Research) was established in 1960 as an institute of the University of Cologne and since 1986 it is member of GESIS (German Social Science Infrastructure Services).

It is performing services in the area of acquisition, processing, referencing and making available social scientific data, especially survey data. Beyond this, the ZA provides consulting services for secondary analyses and puts on training seminars on advanced techniques in empirical social research. Within this spectrum of activities the ZHSF (Centre for Historical Social Research) division at the ZA concentrates on historical social research.

The ZA makes the data and background information on the research methods used in the studies available to its users on computer networks, diskettes or via magnetic tapes. Beyond this, the ZA creates ex post statistical time-series data and performs comparative international studies for the analysis of long-term social developments.

The Data

At present more than 2,000 studies and time series are contained in the ZA archives. The emphasis in gathering data is on topics such as political attitudes, consumer behaviour, leisure time and occupation, for example. A part of the ZA data deserving particular mention is the "Euro-Barometer" data pool (which contains comparative surveys from European countries taken for more than 15 years), the Politbarometer provided by the Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (which is also presented on a T.V. station, ZDF, every month), survey data on Bundestag elections (since 1953), the "German General Social Survey" (ALLBUS), which is conducted every two years, media analyses (since 1954), travel analyses (since 1971), welfare surveys (since 1978) and data from the "International Social Survey Programme" (ISSP), with which 22 countries ranging from Australia to Japan are now associated.

Included among the new data stocks are, for example, data on surveys conducted in the former GDR. Similar initial efforts to gain access to institutions in the Eastern Europe have already been made. As a member of international organizations, the ZA also has world-wide access to the data contained in the largest European and American archives in addition to its own data stocks. It manages the coordination of data transfer within the framework of the International Federation of Data Organizations for the Social Sciences (IFDO) and the Council of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA).

TECHNICAL NOTE FOR SURVEY ISSP-1997
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The following note includes technical data from each participant country carrying the ISSP-1997 module.

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

Bangladesh	BUP
Bulgaria	BG
Canada	CDN
Cyprus	CY
Czech Republic	CZ
Denmark	DK
France	F
Germany (West)	D-W
Germany (East)	D-E
Great Britain	GB
Hungary	H
Israel (Jews)	IL-J
Israel (Arabs)	IL-A
Italy	I
Japan	J
Netherlands	NL
New Zealand	NZ
Norway	N
Philippines	RP
Poland	PL
Portugal	P
Russia	RUS
Slovenia	SLO
Spain	E
Sweden	S
Switzerland	CH
USA	USA

Bangladesh
=====

Study Title: 'Work Orientations'

The survey was conducted in March 1998. The sample size used is 2000, drawn nationally using multi-stage random sampling procedure. The respondents include voting-age men and women of different ages and from different walks of life.

Total sample : 2000

Male : 1064

Female : 936

Rural : 1400 (70%)

Male : 748 (53%)

Female : 652 (47%)

Urban : 600 (30%)

Male : 316 (53%)

Female : 284 (47%)

Bulgaria
=====

Study Title: Government, Civil Society, Work.

Fieldwork Dates: February to May 1997.

Principal Investigators:

Lilia Dimova
Agency for Social Analyses, Sofia, Bulgaria.

Sample Type: The sampling model used is two-stage cluster sample, representative for the whole adult population over 18 years, selected by Kish.

Fieldwork Methods: The method employed is face-to-face interview.

Sample Size: 1012

Response Rates:

Total issued	1100
Ineligible	38
Total eligible	1062
Total questionnaires received	1012
Total non-response	50
Refusals	24
Non-contact	19
Other	7

Language: Bulgarian

Weighted: Yes.

Weighting

Procedure: There are weighting variables based on education, age and gender.

National Population Characteristics: Bulgaria

	Census (Dec. 4, 1992)	Sample Data
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Gender:

Female	51.4%	51.2%
Male	48.6	48.8

Age:

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

Years schooling:

None + elementar	15.6%	15.1%
Primary	30.9	31.1
Secondary	43.7	44.0
University	9.8	9.8

Employment Status:

Unemployed	11.1%	12.1%
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Canada
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Fieldwork dates: January 31,1999 - March 31, 1999

Principal investigator:
Carleton University Survey Centre

Sample type: Stratified Multi-stage Random Sampling

Fieldwork method: Self-completion with drop-off and collection

Context of ISSP
questionnaire: Stand alone

Sampling method: A stratified multi-stage sampling method was employed using as the primary strata the five main regions; Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario, Western Canada and British Columbia. Within these regions major sub-areas were randomly selected from Federal Electoral Districts.

Eastern Canada-St.Johns, Newfoundland St.John, New Brunswick
Halifax, Nova Scotia Prince Edward Island (mailed out)
Quebec-Quebec East
Gatineau/Aylmer
Outremont/Westmount
Ontario-Ottawa East
Markham
Kingston and the Islands
Western Canada-St.Boniface, Manitoba
Regina East, Saskatchewan
Calgary West, Alberta
British Columbia-Fraser Valley East
North Vancouver/Burnaby
Vancouver Centre

Within each of these districts two Enumeration Areas were randomly selected. Using Census maps the first two streets that began with the letter d and b and contained more than 50 residential units were then chosen resulting in a total of 64 sampling frames. Interviewers were instructed to divide the number of residences on any given street by the number of sample points required. In-home sampling used the "first birthday" technique.

Sample size: 958

Response rates:
Total issued: 2,000
Ineligible: --
Total eligible: --
Total ISSP questionnaire received: 958
Total non-response: --
Refusals: --
Non-contact: --

Language: French/English

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure
Due to stratification by province, the data are weighted by province using 1991 Statistics Canada census parameters.

CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONAL POPULATION:

Source: Statistics Canada

Gender

Male	49.3
Female	50.7

Employment

Employed	61.0
Unemployed	6.9
Not in labour force	32.1

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+)

1-9yr.	20.5
10-11yr.	19.0
12-13yr.	30.1
14+yr.	30.1

Cyprus

=====

Study Title: 1997 Work Orientations.

Fieldwork Dates: 01 /11 / 97 - 24 / 11 / 97.

Principal Investigators: Dr Bambos Papageorgiou.

Sample type:

The sampling model used is the random stratified.

Fieldwork method:

The method employed is household, face to face interview.

Sample size: 1002.

Response Rates:

Total issued	1360
Ineligible	-
Total eligible	1360
Total received	1002
Total non-response	358
Refusals	155
Non-contact	162
Other	41

Language: Greek.

Weighted: No.

Characteristics of National Population: Cyprus

Gender (1992)

Male	49.8%
Female	50.2%

Employment

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

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%

Years of schooling - Groups: 1992 census, refers to all persons 20 years of age and above (Educational Attainment)

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

Czech Republic

=====

Study Title: Work Orientations, ISSP 1997

Fieldwork Dates:

Second half of September 1997: 871 cases
21 - st October to 7 - th November 1997: 143 cases
21 - st November to 31 - st December 1997: 83 cases

Principal Investigators:

Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic,
Prague.

Sample Type:

The sampling model used is three-stage random stratified sample.

Fieldwork Methods:

The methods employed is standardized interview.

Sample Size: 1080.

Response Rated:

Total issued	1990
Ineligible	95
Total eligible	1895
Total questionnaires received	1080
Total non-response	815
Refusals	347
Non-contact	366
Other	102

Language: Czech.

Weighted: No.

National Population Characteristics: Czech Republic

	Czech Rep. (Older than 18) %	ISSP 1997 %
Sex:		
Male	47.8	45.3
Female	52.2	54.7
Age:		
18 - 29	22.9	14.3
30 - 44	29.4	25.4
45 - 59	24.1	27.0
60 and over	23.6	33.3
Education:		
Primary	24.0	19.7
Secondary without dipl.	36.2	39.6
Secondary with dipl.	29.1	31.1
Tertiary	10.7	9.7
Regions		
Prague	12.8	10.8
Central Bohemia	10.8	7.9
South Bohemia	6.7	9.0
West Bohemia	8.3	7.1
North Bohemia	11.4	10.6
East Bohemia	11.7	12.4
South Moravia	19.6	22.0
North Moravia	18.7	20.1
Employment Status:		
Employed	62.1	50.4
Unemployed	2.6	3.6
Not in labor force	35.3	45.8

Known Systematic Properties:

During the fieldwork there occurred a serious political crisis in the Czech Republic. It graded between the second and the third wave to the fall of the government.

Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:

Educyrs: Incomplete education and other than full time schooling also included.

Degree: Category incomplete secondary education includes also lower vocational education.

CZ-ethn: variable is not provided.

Rincome, Income: Average net incomes per month are in CZK.

Denmark
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Study Title: Work orientations.

Fieldwork Dates: 10 - 16 th november, 1997.

Principal Investigators:

Jorgen Goul Andersen (Aalborg University)
Johannes Andersen (Aalborg University)
Lars Torpe (Aalborg University)
Ole Borre (University of Aarhus)
Lise Togeby (University of Aarhus)
Poul Erik Mouritzen (University of Odense)
Hans Jorgen Nielsen (Copenhagen University)
Bjarne Hjorth Andersen (Copenague 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 persons 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 making up a fully representative sample of Denmark. For each wave of the Face-to-Face Omnibus a sample is drawn of 103 districts making up a representative sample of Denmark.

The universe of the Face-to-Face Omnibus consists of about 4.4 million individuals aged 13 years or more living in about 2.2 million private households.

Stratification by geographical area and urbanisation is employed in the selection of districts for any given Omnibus wave. More specifically, the districts selected are distributed on ten geographical areas and five degrees of urbanisation. Furthermore, within the individual areas, types of dwelling and size of towns are taken into account.

Interviewing districts are selected from statistics comprising the total Danish population divided into approximately 40000 blocks of about 100 individuals aged 13 years and over. Each block is denoted by a starting address and an end address, both in the same parish (in Copenhagen the same tax-collector's district).

After calculation of the number of districts required in the individual areas, districts are drawn by (systematic) random sampling from the individual geographical areas and sub-strata relating to degree of urbanisation. The blocks thus selected are the actual interviewing districts.

In each household contacted we attempt to conduct one interview. In households with four or more members two interviews are conducted. The individuals selected in any given household is/are the individuals aged 13 years or over at the time of the interview whose birthday(s) is/are the next round.

Sample Size:

The survey consists of 1034 completed interviews. Estimated gross sample size is 1614 persons, 18 + years or age.

Response Rates:

The basic sample is in reality a sample of "front doors" rather than one of persons. Little or nothing is know about the families living behind the front doors where we do not 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 "front door" basis, the non-response is divided 44% / 56% on refusals and not at home.

Weighted: Yes.

Weighting Procedure:

After completion of fieldwork, data are weighted to minimise bias resulting from non-response. In each weighting stratum (geographical area) the interviews completed are weighted in respect of sex and age to restore the due weights in the stratum. The stratum in turn enters into the total sample with a weight corresponding to the proportion of the total Danish population aged 13 years and over accounted for by the stratum.

National Population Characteristics: Denmark

Sex:

Men	2615669	49.4%
Women	2679191	50.6
Total	5294860	100

Age:

0 - 4 years	346292	6.5%
5 - 9 years	325317	6.1
10 - 14 years	280579	5.3
15 - 19 years	297457	5.6
20 - 24 years	357920	6.8
25 - 29 years	384397	7.3
30 - 34 years	429897	8.1
35 - 39 years	383552	7.2
40 - 44 years	373140	7.0
45 - 49 years	372812	7.0
50 - 54 years	403806	7.6
55 - 59 years	299852	5.7
60 - 64 years	248371	4.7
65 - 69 years	219178	4.1
70 - 74 years	200039	3.8
75 - 79 years	165823	3.1
80 - 84 years	112812	2.1
85 - 89 years	65456	1.2
90 - 94 years	23093	0.4
95 +	5067	0.1
Total	5294860	100

Employment:

Out of workforce	5251121
In the workforce	2863330
Unemployed	193672
Employed	2669658
Part-time employed	380579
Total	5251121

Known systematic properties of the sample:

After weighting the material will show the right distribution on sex, age, geographic regions, urbanisation and no. of persons in the household (to compensate for the fact that people living in big households have a smaller probability of being interviewed than those living in small households). Needless to say that it must be assumed that to the extent that such factors are not correlated to the above, people who are very seldomly at home and people who are not prone to give interviews will be underrepresented. An estimated 4% of the inhabitants of the country do speak so little Danish, that interviewing them is not possible.

France
=====

Study Title: 1997 ISSP Survey on Work Orientations.

Fieldwork Dates: August to November 1998.

Principal Investigators:

Forsé Michel
Lemel Yannick.

Sample Type:

The sampling model used is random equal probability.

Fieldwork Methods:

The method employed is mail.

Sample Size: 10000

Response Rates:

Total issued	10000
Ineligible	65
Total eligible	9935
Total ISSP questionnaires received	1011
Total non-response	8924
Refusals	8903
Non-contact (never contacted)	0
Other non-response	21

Language: French

Weighted: Yes.

Weighting Procedure: Post-stratification weighting.

Germany
 =====

Study Title: Work orientation: Germany 1997.

Fieldwork Dates: Feb. 20th - May 6th 1997

Principal Investigators:

Janet Harkness
 Peter Mohler

Sample Type:

Names and address from residents' registers held by municipalities. Adults of 18 and older living in private accommodation. Panel of the ISSP / ALLBUS 1996, plus 193 people sampled in 1996 although too young to participate in ALLBUS 1996 so as to have 18 - year olds for ISSP 1997. Non-panel identifiable through ID numbers.

Fieldwork Methods:

Mail survey, three mailings, twice with questionnaire, two-thirds of respondents were offered the chance to win DM 1,000 in a lottery as incentive.

Sample Size:

3.711 (2519 West, 1192 East), of these, 193 new addresses and 3518 addresses from ISSP /ALLBUS 1996 respondents.

Response Rates:

	N	West	East
Total issued	3711	2519	1192
Ineligible	189	121	69
Total eligible	3522	2398	1124
Total questionnaires received	1747	1215	532
Total non-response	1775	1183	582
Refusals	88	56	32
Non-contact	-	-	-
Other reactions	42	23	19
Other non-eligible	20		

** Refusal: 42 are defined as a "could not analyse material send back by respondent, for instance, envelope empty, questionnaire empty".

** Other reactions: material sent back by respondent, could not be included in dataset for instance envelop empty.

** Other non-eligible: 20 completed cases could not be assigned to a location, sex/age and were removed.

Language: German.

Weighted: No.

Known Systematic Properties in Sample:

Under-representation of older women.

 Great Britain
 =====

Study Title: British Social Attitudes 1997.

Fieldwork Dates: February to April 1997.

Principal Investigators:

Roger Jowell, Lindsay Brook, Alison Park,
 Katarina Thomson, Caroline Bryson.

Sample Type:

The sampling model used is stratified random probability. The sample is designed to be representative of adults aged 18 or over living in private accommodation in Great Britain. It was drawn from the postcode address file (PAF) which is a list of addresses compiled by the Post Office. The sample method involved a multi-stage design: first 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 on the list of addresses for each sector and choosing each address at a fixed interval. Finally, when interviewers called at the addresses, they selected one dwelling unit and one respondent at the selected dwelling unit using a Kish grid.

Fieldwork Methods:

Self-completion supplement given to respondents following the face-to-face interview (on which the classification questions were asked). The supplement was either collected by the interviewer or posted back to the office.

Context of ISSP questionnaire:

SCPR's British Social Attitudes survey - self-completion supplement.

Sample Size: Achieved on ISSP: 1080.

Response Rates:

Total issued	2490
Not eligible	318
Total eligible	2172
Total ISSP questionnaires received	1080
Non-responses	817
Refusals	617
Main	341
Self-completion	275
Non-contact	89
Other non-response	111

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.

National Population Characteristics: Great Britain.

Gender:

	Source 1	Source 2
	1991 Census	1997 BSA
Male	48.4%	43.4
Female	51.6%	56.6

Age Groups:

	Source 1	Source 2
	1991 Census	1997 BSA
18 - 24	13.2	11.4
25 - 34	19.2	21.1
35 - 44	18.0	18.3
45 - 54	15.0	17.6
55 - 64	13.3	12.5
65 +	20.7	19.2

Hungary
=====

Study Title: Work orientation. Hungarian survey. ISSP 1997.

Fieldwork Dates: 17 - 27, January 1997.

Sample Type:

A multi-stage proportional random sampling procedure was applied. The first stage of sampling was constituted by the selection of settlements. First eight strata of localities were created taking size of population into consideration.

The second stage was the random selection of individuals from the localities according to the proportion of the adult population in the given strata, based on the address list of Central Registration and Election Office of Ministry of Interior.

Fieldwork Methods:

The method employed is face to face interviews carried out by trained interviewers.

Sample Size: 1500.

Response Rates:

Total issued	2074
Ineligible	226
Total eligible	1848
Total questionnaires received	1500
Total non-response	348
Refusals	174
Non-contacts	-
Other non-response	174

Weighted: The file is not weighted.

Weighting Procedure:

In order to correct the sampling error we computed a weighting variable taking into account the type of residence, sex, age and highest educational level. The weight of each cases was computed as $WEIGHT = (F/f) * (n/N)$, where $N = 7904813$ (respondent above the age of 18 in the weighted 1996 Microcensus data), $n = 1500$, F = frequency of the population category in the census subsample the case belongs to, f = the parallel frequency in the ISSP 1997 Work orientation module of TARKI.

National Population Characteristics: Hungary.

Crosstabulation of year of birth, type of residence and sex in the sample of 1500 in comparison with the sample of adults of Microcensus Data in Hungary of 1996.

	Sample	Microcensus
Sex:		
Male	47.5	46.8
Female	52.3	53.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Type of residence:		
Budapest	18.9	19.4
Other city	43.4	43.6
Village	37.7	37.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Age categories:		
18 - 29	21.5	23.4
30 - 39	14.6	16.5
40 - 49	19.3	19.9
50 - 59	17.6	15.1
60 - X	14.0	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0

 Israel
 =====

Study Title: Work orientaions.

Fieldwork Dates:

Principal Investigators:

Prof. N. Lewin-Epstein, Prof. E. Yaar

Sample Type: The sampling model used is area probability sample.

Fieldwork Methods: The methods employed is face-to-face interview.

Sample Size: 1537 1041 (Jewish) 496 (Arabs)

Language: Hebrew, Arabic.

Weighted: No.

National Population Characteristics: Israel.

	Jews Only	Non Jews
Gender:		
Female	51.0	49.5
Male	49.0	50.5

Age Groups:

0 - 19	35.4	50.0
20 - 24	8.3	10.0
25 - 29	7.0	8.6
30 - 34	6.3	7.6
35 - 44	13.3	10.5
45 - 54	10.7	6.2
55 - 64	7.5	3.9
65 - 74	6.8	7.1
75 +	4.7	1.1

Years schooling (Age 15 +):

0 - 4	4.7	13.5
5 - 8	9.8	22.5
9 - 12	48.2	48.7
13 - 15	21.2	10.5
16 +	16.1	4.8

Employment Status:

Employed	51.4	39.4
Unemployed	4.3	3.4
Not labour force	44.3	57.2
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.1

Known Systematic Properties: Jewish and Arab Populations surveyed.

Italy
=====

Study Title: Work Orientations

Fieldwork Dates: November 4 to November 14, 1997.

Principal Investigators:

Gabriele Calvi Research Director
Luca Bisagni Research Associate
Elena Bernini Data processing (e-mail: bernini@eurisko.it)

Sample Type: National, representative, per quota sample.
Respondents randomly selected by starting points (only as far as sampling points over 10.000 inhabitants were concerned).

1 respondents (interviews) per each starting point (standard replacement rules).

Average assignment 8 per interview) = 10 interviews.

Interviewers = 115

Sampling points = 95

Fieldwork Methods: Personal, structured interviews
(half by CAPI and half by Pen and Paper).

Sample Size: 1.017

Response Rates:

Interviews to be completed	1.000
Interviews assigned	1.034
Contacts/Recruitments	2.714
Interviews completed	1.017
Not succesful contacts	1.697
Not at home	238
Refusals	441
Not qualifying	374
Not willing to sign the privacy	
Law authorization form	644

Language: Italian.

Weighted: Yes.

Weighting Procedure:

Known systematic properties of the sample:

No major bias or systematic distorsion apparently detected, even if the questionnaire was administred both by CAPI and by Pen and Paper (half and half of the total sample).

Further inquiries currently ongoing on the experimental test of these two techniques of administration (e.g. Chi squared tests and t - tests on quantity values).

National Population Characteristics:

Source. The latest National Population Census conducted in 1995 (except "Schooling Group")

	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
	44.246	100,0	21.208	100,0	23.038	100,0
Age						
18-24 years	5.779	13,1	2.948	13,9	2.831	12,3
25-34 years	8.696	19,7	4.381	20,7	4.315	18,7
35-44 years	7.368	16,7	3.654	17,2	3.714	16,1
45-54 years	6.982	15,8	3.436	16,2	3.546	15,4
55-64 years	6.507	14,7	3.120	14,7	3.387	14,7
65 years and over	8.914	17,3	3.669	17,3	5.245	22,8

National Population Characteristics:

Source. The latest National Population Census conducted in 1995 (except "Schooling Group")

	Total population	%	16 years old and more	%
Total	125.570.246	100,0	Total 103.956.211	100,0
Female	63.995.848	51,0	Female 53.449.489	51,4
Male	61.574.398	49,0	Male 50.506.722	48,6

	Age groups			Age groups	
0-4	5.995.254	4,8	16-17	3.350.719	3,2
5-14	14.018.476	11,2	18-24	13.501.935	13,0
15-24	18.452.959	14,7	25-34	16.914.596	16,3
25-34	16.914.596	13,5	35-44	16.828.293	16,2
35-44	16.828.293	13,4	45-54	19.540.284	18,8
45-54	19.540.284	15,6	55-64	15.428.589	14,8
55-64	15.428.589	12,3	65-74	11.091.577	10,7
65-74	11.091.577	8,8	75-more	7.169.577	6,9
75-more	7.169.577	5,7			
Not reported	130.973	0,1			

Schooling Group (16 years old and more)

Source: the National Population Census conducted in 1990

		%
Total	97.449.259	100,0
Compulsory completed	28.579.807	29,3
High school completed	41.049.581	42,1
Junior college completed	8.420.155	8,6
University or graduate school completed	10.752.120	11,0
Student	8.430.213	8,7
None	217.113	0,2

Employment Status (16 years old and more)

		%
Total	103.301.259	100,0
Employed	64.121.284	62,1
Unemployed	2.871.148	2,8
Not labour force	36.308.827	35,1

Netherlands

=====

Study Dates: Cultural Changes in the Netherlands.

Fieldwork Dates: 1997, 1 - 10 - 97 to 12 - 1 - 98.

Principal Investigators: J. W. Becker, SCP.

Sample Type: The sampling model used is random sample of addresses.

Fieldwork Methods: The methods employed is ISSP self completion drop of questionnaire.

Sample Size: 2267.

Language: Dutch.

Weighted: No.

Known Systematic Properties in Sample: Single people under 35 under represented.

New Zealand
=====

Study-Title: Work Orientation: New Zealand

Fieldwork Dates: 24 April 1997 to 5 August 1997

Principle Investigator: Professor Philip Gendall, Department of
Marketing, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

Sample Type: Systematic random sample from electoral rolls

Fieldwork Methods: Mail survey in three waves

Context of ISSP questionnaire: Dedicated ISSP survey, with Role of
Government questions preceding Work Orientation questions

Sample Size: 1890

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

Language: English

Weighted: No

Norway
=====

Study Title: Work Conditions and Work Experiences, Norway 1997.

Fieldwork Dates: 8 October 1997 - 5 December 1997.

Principal Investigators:

- Ragnhild Steen Jensen, Institute for Social Research, Oslo
- John Willy Bakke, Norwegian Telecom (Telenor) R&D/Department of Sociology, Univ of Oslo
- Hukon Leiulfsrud, Department of Sociology and Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim
- Tor Atle Thoring, Department of Sociology and Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim
- Knut Kalgraff Skjak, Norwegian Social Science Data Services.

Funding: 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.

Context of ISSP questionnaire:

The survey consists of the ISSP 1998 Work Orientations and additional questions about similar topics.

Fieldwork Methods:

The survey was conducted as a mail survey.

The field work included one reminder and two follow-ups with questionnaires.

Sample Size: 2199.

Response Rates:

Total Issued	3500
Ineligible	16
Total eligible	3484
Total ISSP questionnaires received	2199
Total non-response	1285
Refusals	74
Non contact	1138
Other	73

Language: Norwegian.

Weighted: No.

National Population Characteristics: Norway

Sex and Age, % of Grand Total:

	Population 18-79 years January 1, 1997 Central Register of Persons	Net sample NSD Survey, ISSP 1997
Male	49.8	48.8
18 - 24	6.6	5.1
25 - 34	10.9	11.6
35 - 44	10.0	10.6
45 - 54	9.3	9.1
55 - 64	5.8	6.0
65 - 79	7.1	6.4
Female	50.2	51.2
18 - 24	6.3	7.1
25 - 34	10.4	13.3
35 - 44	9.7	10.9
45 - 54	8.9	9.6
55 - 64	5.9	4.8
65 - 79	8.9	5.4
N	3190101	2199

Labour Force Status, % of total

	Statistics Norway Labour force Surveys 3. Quarter 1997 18 - 74 years	Net sample Norwegian Survey, ISSP 1997 18 - 74 years (*)
Employed	72.2	78.7
In school (pupil)	4.4	4.6
Retired	8.2	7.8
Social welfare	7.4	4.1
Home working	2.8	3.4
Unemployed Other Missing		
N	21031	2138

** Percentage differs from WRKST ISSP 'R: Current employment status' since 'Employed' in this table all working 1 hour a week or more, while 'Employed' in WRKST includes only those who consider work as their main activity.

Highest Education, % of total

	Statistics Norway Labour force Surveys 3. Quarter 1997 18 - 74 years	Net sample Norwegian Survey, ISSP 1997 18 - 74 years (*)
Primary school	20.4	13.5
Incom secondary	22.9	23.8
Secondary compl	31.8	29.2
University compl and incomplete	24.5	32.5
Missing	0.5	1.1
N	21031	2138

Philippines

=====

Study Title: Work orientation ISSP 1997.

Fieldwork Dates: August 25 to September 18, 1997.

Sample type:

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

For NCR's first stage, using the latest list of electoral precincts as sampling frame, 60 precincts are allocated to the 17 component cities/municipalities in proportion to their population size. The precincts are selected randomly within each city/municipality.

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

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

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

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

For the rural areas within each selected province, the second stage takes the same municipalities of the urban sample if it is not entirely urban. Otherwise, another municipality with rural barangays (or barrios) is drawn with probability proportional to rural population size. For the third stage, 1 to 2 barangays/barrios are selected in each sample municipality by simple random sampling. At the fourth stage, a modified interval sampling scheme is used to select 5 households considering their relatively sparse distribution in a barangay: the random start (between 1 to 5) is from a fixed reference point (either a barangay hall, public school, church or barangay captain's house). Finally, as with the urban sample, an adult is chosen within each household (5th stage) using separate random selection tables.

Given these proportions, the sampling can be summarized as follows:

	Balance				Total
	NCR	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	Philippines
Province	-	10	5	5	20 %
City/Municipality	17	30	15	15	77 %
Urban:					
Precinct	60	30	30	30	150
Household	300	150	150	150	750
Rural:					
Barangay	-	30	30	30	90
Household	-	150	150	150	450

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

Substitution:

Whenever there is no qualified adult, interval sampling continues in the same sample spot (precinct or barangay) and may extend to an adjacent spot until the target of 5 adult respondents for each questionnaire type is obtained. If a qualified respondent has been established within a sample household but refuses to answer or is not available even after a second call, a substitute respondent of the same gender, age group and socio-economic class is obtained in any household beyond the covered CHAPTER of the same sample spot.

Fieldwork Methods:

The SWS survey for the third quarter of 1997 covers the entire Philippines and has four major study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon (areas outside of NCR but within Luzon), Visayas and Mindanao. It focuses on adults (aged 18 years old and above) asks them through face-to-face interviews. It also gathers information from household heads about the members and household characteristics.

Sample Size: 1200.

Response Rates

SWS puts much effort in seeing to it that quality data are gathered. Aside from pre-tests, field quality control activities are undertaken.

First, at least 10% of the total output of each field interviewer is directly observed. A "Supervision Report Form" documents this type of field observation. The field interviewer being observed is evaluated immediately to do interviews alone until the latter is observed to have strictly followed the rules and techniques taught during the training.

Second, aside from field supervisors, there are field coordinators in the survey area who immediately edit accomplished questionnaires of the interviewers. This way reinterviews, should there be a need, can be conducted while still in the field. (In case the need for re-interview).

Third, 20% of the total unobserved interviews of each interviewer are spotchecked or backchecked. This activity is documented in a "Spotchecking/Backchecking Report Form".

Weighted: Yes.

Weight Procedure:

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

Weights for adults:

National Capital Region	19.086703
Balance Luzon, Urban	51.577267
Balance LUZON, Rural	58.691220
Visayas, Urban	21.088074
Visayas, Rural	33.975643
Mindanao, Urban	23.579500
Mindanao, Rural	36.013470

Poland
=====

Study Title: ISSP 97: Work orientation.

Fieldwork Dates: October 1997 - December 1997

Principal Investigators:

Bogdan Cichomski
Instute for Social Studies, Warsaw University

Sample Type:

The sampling model used is the National multi-stage random sample.

Fieldwork Methods:

The method employed is self-completion supplement given to respondents following the PGSS 1997 face-to-face interview.

Sample Size: 1599.

Response Rates:

Total issued	1599
Ineligible	48
Total eligible	1551
Total ISSP questionnaires received	1200
Total non-response	351
Refusals	167
Non-contact or other	184

Language: Polish.

Weighted: Yes.

Weighteing Procedure:

Number of adults in a household, gender, age and place of living as weighting factors.

Known Systematic Properties:

Non-institutionalised persons in Poland aged 18 and older.

Portugal
=====

Study Title: Portuguese Social Attitudes: annual survey..

Fieldwork Dates: September 1997.

Principal Investigators: Manuel Villaverde Cabral, Jorge Vala
Instituto de Ciencias Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa.

Sample Type:

The universe of the survey is the Portuguese adults (18+) population resident in the Continent (excluding the Islands of the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira). The sample (2000 individuals) is a probabilistic sample and was extracted according to the following steps:

- 1) Construction of Master Sample. Master Sample is a probabilistic sample bases 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 200 Census Blocks from the master sample (excluding Azores and Madeira).
- 4) Selection of 10 households in each Census Block.
- 5) Random selection of an adult in each household.

Fieldwork Methods:

The method employed was face-to-face computer assisted interviewing. The field work began in September and was completed within 3 weeks.

All the interviewers were supervised and around 10% of the CHAPTERS were "backchecked".

The sampling procedures and the fieldwork were carried out by the Intituto Nacional de Estatístic.

Sample Size: 1637.

Response Rates:

The final achived sample size was 1637, that makes a response rate of 82% (sampling error +/- 2.4%, (= .05).

Language: Portuguese.

Weighted: No.

National Population Characteristics:

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

Sex:

MF	9371319	
M	4519702	48.2%
F	4851617	51.8%

Age:

0 - 14	1846800	19.7%
15 - 24	1523365	16.3%
25 - 64	4718027	50.3%
65 and more	1283127	13.7%

Education:

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

	Total	%	<18 years	%	>18 years	%
None	1736745	17.61	713009	28.69	1023736	13.88
Basic	2655325	26.92	57898	2.33	2597427	35.21
Prim comp bas	1666279	16.90	666776	26.83	999503	13.55
Basic Preparat	1251658	12.69	481903	19.39	769755	10.43
Basic Second	1073287	10.88	422956	17.02	650331	8.81
Second incompl	495100	5.02	139880	5.63	355220	4.81
Second compl	499834	5.07	1666	0.07	498168	6.75
Univers incom	200434	2.03	730	0.03	199704	2.71
Univer compl	283862	2.88	0	0.00	283862	3.85

Russia

=====

Study-Title: Work orientation 1997 (Russia)

Fieldwork Dates: April 29-May 16, 1998

Principal investigator: Dr. L. Khakhulina

Sample type:

Universe - the population of the Russian Federation age 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 not a definite residence.

A multi-stage, stratified sample of interviewing locations was employed in the study.

Sampling

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

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

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

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

The total number of questionnaires for a region is distributed over the strata proportionate to the population size of the stratum in the region's population.

For each stratum we define the maximum and minimum limits in the number of respondents for a sampling point of each type. According to the limits, we define the number of settlements of each type which is to be included in the sample. If the number of questionnaires for a stratum is lower than the minimum limit, the stratum is united with a larger one ("of a higher level"). The number of the questionnaire of the new created stratum is equal to the sum of the two primary ones.

We define the number of the sampling points for each existing stratum of a region ("existing" means that the number of the questionnaires for the stratum is not equal 0). The total number of questionnaire for a stratum is divided into the previously defined maximum number of the questionnaires for a sampling 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, krajs, and autonomous capital cities sampling points from the list of all the PSU in it with the probability proportionate to the population size.

At the second stage, within the chosen oblast's, krai's, and autonomous capital cities' areas, we randomly choose the other urban settlements with the probability proportionate to the population size. In urban sampling points were randomly selected 2 or 3 electoral districts (no more than 10 interviews in each district) and the number of interviews relating to a city was equally divided between the electoral districts.

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

1. The number of sampling points is equally distributed over the chosen oblasts.
2. If there 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 of questionnaires to be administrated in it. The route begins from a household $N=r/2$ and then goes on with the step (r). The possible deviation is $+1/-1$ a household.

Fourth stage. Selection of the respondent within a household.

An interviewer has a task which includes: the discretion of the route, the number of 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 method: drop-off, face-to-face interview

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

The work of every interviewer was controlled by telephone or a callback in the proportion of 1 per 10 interviews.

Context of ISSP questionnaire:

The questionnaire of the study included 143 questions (including the socio-demographic bloc).

ISSP-module, consisting of 34 questions, were located between block of social-politics monitoring's questions (estimate of economical and political situation of the country; the level of ordinary life's problems; trust in political leaders, parties and social institutions; voting intentions; attention to some foreign-policy problems - totally 69 questions) and socio-demographic questions.

Sample size: 1,698

Response Rates:

A	Total issued	3323
B	Ineligible	572
C	Total eligible	2751
D	Total received	1698
E	Total non-response	1053
F	Refusals	945
G	Non-contact	108
H	Other non-response	-

Language: Russian

Weighted: Yes

Input Report

Data was entered by VCIOM's own software into the ASCII-file.

We checked all questionnaires for missing data. There were errors of input in questionnaire's missings. The errors were corrected.

There were some errors in 74 questionnaires. They have been found by logical cleaning and corrected.

Record of data weighting

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

$$N = N_0 * P ,$$

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(9-10 classes) or special engineerings;
9. Incomplete common school.

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

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

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

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

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

The value of J being equal to

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

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

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
In massif	4499	5500	1855	3198	2220	2726	1831	4859	3310
Weighted (p)	4575	5424	1599	3129	2355	2916	1440	4714	3845
Statistic	4567	5432	1595	3130	2353	2921	1433	4714	3853

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

Weight coefficients of respondents are distributed as follows:

Value	Quantity
0.000 - 0.100	0
0.101 - 0.200	6
0.201 - 0.500	227
0.501 - 1.000	729
1.001 - 2.000	666
2.001 - 5.000	65
5.001 -10.000	5
10.001 and +	-

Sum of weight coefficients is 1698. All the coefficients are recorded in "weight" field.

Sum of weight coefficients makes 1698.0

Country's codes/ deviation 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

Characteristics of national population form

Data of 1997, Goskomstat of Russia

The entire population of Russia of 16 years and older -

114,5 mln. peoples, incl.:

GENDER

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%

SAMPLING POINTS

1. NORTH + NORTH WEST REGION

(RO=17)	quest.	PSU
S.Petersburg	53	01
Petrozavodsk	17	02
Pskov	5	05
Tikhvin	9	10
Š@lpino	9	18
v.Bor	11	98
v.Yanishpom	8	99

(RO=45)	quest.	PSU
rkhangel'sk	12	03
Novodvinsk	10	14
Kotlas	10	15
v.Karpogory	8	99

2. CENTRAL REGION

(RO=27)	quest.	PSU
Moscow	250	01

(RO=36)	quest.	PSU
Vladimir	24	01
Ivanovo	24	03
Š@vrov	18	16
v.Soima	11	96
v.Tsibeevo	11	97
v.Chertovischi	5	98
v.St.Vichuga	6	98

(RO=44)	quest.	PSU
Naro-Fominsk	18	03
Dmitrov	18	10
Bielozersky	18	23
Lubertsy	18	32
Korolev	18	36
Stupino	18	39
v.Rzhavki	11	98
v.Luzhniki	11	99

3. VOLGA VIATKA REGION

(RO=20)	quest.	PSU
N.Novgorod	20	01
Dzerzhinsk	11	02
Balakhna	11	04
Cheboksary	19	21
v.Kamenka	9	97
v.Chalym-Kushum	9	98
v.Russkie Atai	9	99

4. CENTRAL BLACK EARTH REGION

(RO=18)	quest.	PSU
Voronezh	25	01
Borisoglebsk	12	15
Bobrov	12	16
v.Gremiachie	10	97
v.Drakino	10	98
v.Khlevnoe	10	99

5. NORTH CAUCASUS REGION

(RO=19)	quest.	PSU
Armavir	18	02
Mineralnye Body	18	25
Nevinnomyssk	18	29
v.Tatarka	12	91
v.Shpakovskoe	12	92
v.Donskoe	12	94

(RO=32)	quest.	PSU
---------	--------	-----

Cherkessk	28	08
v.Adyge-Habl'	12	97
v.Ikon-Khalk	12	98

(RO=37)	quest.	PSU
---------	--------	-----

Rostov-na-Donu	21	01
v.Kuleshovka	12	99

6. VOLGA REGION

(RO=21)	quest.	PSU
---------	--------	-----

Saratov	26	01
Engels	16	04
Novoudinsk	16	18
Prigorodny	11	99

(RO=29)	quest.	PSU
---------	--------	-----

Samara	26	01
'@liatti	16	02
v.Bielozerki	11	98
v.Kurumoch	11	99

(RO=33)	quest.	PSU
---------	--------	-----

Š zan	15	01
Nizhnekamsk	15	08
v.Teteevo	11	99

7. URAL REGION

(RO=22)	quest.	PSU
Perm	24	01
Šrasnokamsk	15	05
Chaikovsky	15	06
...katerinburg	24	11
Pervouralsk	15	13
V.Pyshma	15	15
Čiass	15	22
Votkinsk	10	32
v.Beloyevo	10	97
v.Kultaevo	10	98
v.Shilovka	10	99
(RO=28)	quest.	PSU
Izhevsk	19	01
Sarapul	10	03
v.Debessy	10	98
v.M.Chentsa	10	99

8. WEST SIBERIA REGION

(RO=23)	quest.	PSU
Novosibirsk	15	01
Iskitim	17	02
Berdsk	17	03
Kuibyshev	17	05
v.Chik	10	98
v.Lebedevka	10	99
(RO=31)	quest.	PSU
Šmerovo	17	01
Belovo	17	02
v.Berezovo	10	99
(RO=40)	quest.	PSU
Barnaul	17	01
v.Talmenka	10	99

9. EAST SIBERIA REGION

(RO=24)	quest.	PSU
Šrasnoyarsk	20	01
Lesosibirsk	18	12
Sosnovoborsk	18	19
bakan	15	31
v.Kurazino	9	97
v.Shushenskoe	9	98
v.Üst'-Abakan	9	99

10. FAR EAST REGION

(RO=25)	quest.	PSU
Chabarovsk	21	01
Birobidzhan	11	04
Šomsomolsk-na-		
Amure	16	07
Priamursky	16	15
v.Nekrasovka	10	98
v.Iliinka	10	99

Slovenia
=====

Study title: Slovenian Public Opinion 1997_3 1997 ISSP Work Orientations

Fieldwork dates: November 1997

Principal investigators:

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

Sample type: Systematic multistage sample with random start of adults aged 18 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 SJM97_3 (ISSP) and SJM97_2 (non-ISSP) Survey. See: Marjan Blejec: Nacrti in analiza vzorcev za ankete "Slovensko javno mnenje" SJM68, SJM69 in SJM70, VŠSPN, Ljubljana 1970

Fieldwork methods:

Personal interviews with trained interviewers

Fieldwork institute:

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

Context of ISSP questionnaire:

ISSP 1997 Questionnaire follows the 16 general introductory questions of the Slovenian Public Opinion Survey 1997_3.

Sample size: 1005

Response rates: 3137 A - Total issued
333 B - Not eligible
2804 C - Total eligible
2016 D - Total SJM97_2+3 questionnaires received
1011 - SJM97_2 without ISSP
1005 - SJM97_3 with ISSP modules
788 E - Non-response
453 F - Refusals
211 G - Non-contact
124 H - Other non-response

Language: Slovenian

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Slovenia

Gender:

Census 1991, population 15+ years (Statistical Bulletin Ljubljana 1993)

Male	47.7 %
Female	52.3 %

Age Groups:

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

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

Education:

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

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

Employment Status:

Labour Force Survey, 1995 (in 1000 of persons)

Persons in employment	882
Unemployed persons	70
Non-active persons	669

Unemployment rate	7.4 %
Activity rate	58,7 %

Spain
=====

Study Title: Work Orientations

Fieldwork Dates: From 14 to 18 April, 1997.

Principal Investigators:
Juan Díez Nicolás ASEP, S.A.

Sample Type:

The survey was designed to field a representative sample of adults aged 18 or over living in private households in Spain.

Field: National: The Canary and Balearis Islands are included; Ceuta and Melilla are excluded.
Universe: Spanish population of both sexes, 18 years old and over.

Fieldwork Methods:
Personal interview at R'S home

Sample Size: 1.230 interviews

Real sample size:
1.211

Sampling procedure:
Proportional distribution by Region and Size of Place within each Region. Stratified by clusters; primary sampling units (municipalities) selected in a proportional random manner; secondary sampling units (electoral sections) selected in a simple random manner; and ultimate units (individuals) selected according to random routes and Kish tables for members of household.

Strata were defined by crossing the 17 Regions with the size of habitat, the latter having been divided into 7 categories: less than 2000 inhabitants; 2001 to 10000; 10001 to 50000; 50001 to 100000; 100001 to 400000; 400001 to 1000000; and 1000001 inhabitants or more

Sampling error: For a confidence level of 95.5% (2 sigmas) and P=Q, the error margin is +/- 2 for the overall sample.

Response Rates:

1.230	A- Total issued (total sample)
0	B- Ineligible
1.230	C- (=A-B) Total eligible
1.221	D- Total ISSP questionnaires received
19	E- (=C-D; F+G+H) Total non-response
10	F- Refusals
8	G- Non contact
1	H- Other

Language: Spanish.

Weighted: Yes.

Weighting Procedure:
Optional: according to sex and age groups

	Male	Female
18 - 29	0.13243	0.12836
30 - 49	0.16978	0.17039
50 - 64	0.10424	0.11145
65 and over	0.07538	0.10798

Sweden
=====

Sample:

A representative sample of the Swedish population 18-75 years.

Fieldwork dates:

The fieldwork was conducted by Statistics Sweden, February 1997 to May 1997.

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.

Table A. Response rates

	n	%
Original sample:	1999	
Emigrated, living in institutions, no known address	17	
Net sample:	1982	100.0
Responses: (weighted)	1355	68.4
by mail	1084	54.7
by telephone	271	13.7
Responses: (unweighted)	1276	64.4
by mail	1084	54.7
by telephone	192	9.7
Non-responses	706	35.6
refusals	194	9.8
no contact	512	25.8

As shown in the following table, responses do not seem to be substantially biased. It should however be noted that response rates are lower among the elderly, among those with low or no income and among those living in Stockholm and the Malmö area.

Table B. Weighted response rates (percent) in different groups:

Sex

Men	68.9
Women	67.8

Age

18-25	71.2
26-45	67.3
46-64	72.0
65-75	60.9

Respondents income 1994 before deductions in SEK

No income	51.8
1000 - 50 000	64.2
51 000 - 100 000	55.6
101 000 - 150 000	67.7
151 000 - 200 000	75.1
201 000 - 250 000	74.5
251 000 - 300 000	78.2
301 000 - 351 000	76.2
351 000 -	83.3

Urban - rural

Stockholm	60.9
Urban1	70.1
Urban2	72.5
Rural1	69.3
Rural2	77.7
Göteborg region	67.4
Malmö etc region	60.2

(See note 2 for the urban-rural distinction)

Weighting

A subsample was drawn among those who had still not responded after two subsequent reminders. About 70% of them were selected for telephone interviewing, following the normal practices of Statistics Sweden. All respondents in the subsample has accordingly been given the weight 1.41. Please note that all frequencies in this codebook are calculated from UNWEIGHTED data. However, in order to keep the representativeness of the sample, all calculations should be made using the weight (the name of the weight variable is weight).

Table C. Characteristics of National Population Form (percent)

	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3	Source 4
Sex				
Male	50.1	50.5	49.2	49.2
Female	49.9	49.5	50.8	50.8
Age Groups				
18-25	12.3	12.8		
26-45	39.6	39.0		
46-64	33.3	35.0		
65-75	14.8	13.2		
Respondents income				
No income	5.5	4.2		
1 000 - 50 000	13.1	12.3		
51 000 - 100 000	13.1	10.6		
101 000 - 150 000	24.7	24.4		
151 000 - 200 000	23.1	25.4		
201 000 - 250 000	10.5	11.4		
251 000 - 300 000	3.9	4.5		
301 000 - 351 000	2.1	2.3		
351 000 or more	3.9	4.8		
Urban - rural				
Stockholm	19.6	17.5		
Urban1	35.8	36.7		
Urban2	18.4	19.5		
Rural1	6.4	6.5		
Rural2	5.2	5.9		
Göteborg region	9.4	9.3		
Malmö etc region	5.2	4.6		
Schooling				
Primary school			38.6	
Secondary			38.6	
University			19.7	
(Remaining 3 percent = no answer)				
Employment Status				
Employed				72.0
Unemployed				6.0
Not in labour force				22.0

Source 1: RTB (Register For the Total Population). Years 18-75.

Source 2: Characteristics of sample (weighted responses). Years 18-75.

Source 3: FoB: 1990 Census. Years 16-64.

Source 4: AKU: Labour Force Statistics (April-June 1994). Years 16-64.

Switzerland
=====

Study Title: 1997 ISSP Module on "Work Orientations", Switzerland.

Fieldwork Dates: The interviewing by telephone started on May 11th 1998 and ended on October 19th 1998. The written questionnaires were collected until 9th of November 1998.

General description:

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

The ISSP standard background variables are being used additionally for a partial replication of the 1996 ISSP Module on "Role of Government" within the political project segment "Sociopolitical orientations of employees. Alignments, membership in and hostility to interest organizations and political parties".

Principal Investigators:

Prof. Dr. Andreas Diekmann, Dr. Henriette Engelhardt, Ben Jann
(Department of Sociology, University of Berne)

Prof. Dr. Klaus Armingeon, Simon Geissbühler (Institute of Political Science, University of Berne).

Sample type:

The survey population consists of all German, French or Italian speaking people aged between 18 and 70 who are permanently living in Switzerland in the year 1998.

The final sample was determined by a two level selection process. First, a random sample of 6700 households was drawn from the official telephone register. Second, the household structure was examined via telephone for each selected household and one member drawn by random computer process.

People living in a household without telephone (or with only a cellular phone) could not be reached. Considering the very high telephone density in Switzerland this does not reduce the representativeness of the sample by much.

Fieldwork Methods:

The survey consisted of a standardized computer aided telephone interview (CATI) with an average duration of 40 minutes and a standardized written follow-up questionnaire. The telephone interview took place between May and October 1998. After the telephone interview the participants received the written questionnaire; if the questionnaire did not return within two weeks, a reminding letter including another questionnaire was sent.

To verify the authenticity of the written questionnaires, i.e. that the person interviewed via telephone was identical with the person completing the written questionnaire, a number of variables (like sex and age) were included in both interviews (besides an identifying code).

Fieldwork institute: LINK Institute, Luzern.

Context of ISSP questionnaire:

The ISSP questions on "Work Orientations" were part of the written questionnaire (except variable V75). They were placed in their original order behind a number of questions on other subjects (mainly questions taken from the 1996 ISSP module on the "Role of Government"). The questions use the original ISSP working translated to German, French and Italian. The translations are based on the English original and the version used in Germany by ZUMA. Since the main goal was to ensure consistency between the three Swiss versions, compatibility to the translations used in France and Italy can not be guaranteed.

The ISSP standard background variables were mainly part of the telephone interview. Detailed information can be found in CHAPTER 5 next to the frequency tables of the variables.

A problem arises because of the separation of the two ISSP parts: information is missing for a couple of background variables if someone was employed at the time of the telephone interview but not any more while completing the written questionnaire (or the other way round).

Sample size: 2518.

Response rates:

Total issued	6700
Ineligible	1895
Total eligible	4805
Total ISSP questionnaires received	2518
Total non-response	2287
Refusals	1780
Main	1270
Self-completion	510
Non-contacted	204
Other non-response	303

52.4% Response rate for the written questionnaire (2518 cases). It has to be taken into account that the written interview had to be filled in after being interviewed by telephone for 40 minutes. This probably reduced some people's readiness to complete the questionnaire. Secondly, only people previously interviewed by telephone were able to receive the written questionnaire at all. The response rate for the telephone interview amounts to 63.0% (3028 interviews). 83.2% if the people who were interviewed by telephone also participated in the written questionnaire.

26.4% refused to be interviewed by telephone for various reasons. On the second level, 4.4% of the participants actively refused to receive or fill in the written questionnaire while another 11.2% simply did not send it back. In a few obvious cases a different household member completed the questionnaire.

Language:

The telephone interview and the written questionnaire were carried out in German, French or Italian, depending on the respondents mother language.

Weighted: Yes/No.

Weighting Procedure:

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

In order to receive a personal representative sample the original data has to be weighted by the number of household members who are part of the survey population. The weight can be normalized, so the original number of cases stays the same.

One is free to use it, but there's no absolute need to do so. Whether to apply weighting or not depends a great deal on the research question.

Known systematic properties:

There are two known systematic properties of the sample:

- (a) People living in a household without or only with a cellular phone are not covered by the sample.
- (b) The smaller the number of household members who meet the criteria of the survey population, the bigger the chance of each member to get into the sample. This results in an overcoverage of people living in small households - the sample is household representative. In order to get a personal representative sample, weighting has to be applied.

 In addition one should remember that the survey population is limited in age (18 to 70) and only people able to communicate in German, French and Italian were interviewed.

Known deviations from ISSP questionnaire:

V75 consisted of a few more categories. All respondents were asked this question, not only the unemployed.

National Population Characteristics: Switzerland.

In 1998, approximately 7.1 million people were steadily living in Switzerland.

Statistical Yearbook 1999
 (December 31st 1997)

Gender:

Male	48.8%
Female	51.2%

Age groups:

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

Swiss Labor Force Survey (SAKE)
 2. quarter 1998 (sample size: 16'200)
 ages 18 through 70 only

Educational degree:

None, compulsory	18.1%
Secondary	61.9%
Tertiary	19.9%

Years of schooling groups:

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

Employment status:

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

USA

===

Study Title: 1998 General Social Survey (GSS)

Dates: February-May, 1998

Principal Investigators:

James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith, and Peter V. Marsden

Sample Type: Multi-stage, area probability sample

Fieldwork Methods: Personal interviews with ISSP module done by self-completion usually while interviewer present

Context of ISSP

Questionnaire: Administered after GSS interview

Sample Size: n=1228 unweighted; n=1225 weighted

Response Rates: The overall sample had a response rate of 75.6% and 89.2% of respondents did the ISSP module.

Language: English

Weighting: The data are unweighted. However, since only one respondent is interviewed per household a weight using number of eligible respondents (i.e. adults) per household is advisable when generalizing to individuals. This is explained in Appendix A of the GSS codebook.

Publications: See ISSP Bibliography