International Social Survey Programme

ISSP 2017 - Social Networks and Social Resources

Study Monitoring Report

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Introduction

The aim of ISSP monitoring and reporting is twofold: to record for internal ISSP purposes how ISSP studies were conducted in each country and how implementations met or failed to meet ISSP requirements as defined by the ISSP Working Principles. These aims are related to the pursuit of basic good or best practices in ISSP studies but also to comparability of data across ISSP datasets.

For users of ISSP data, the Study Monitoring Reports bring together information of relevance for analysis not otherwise available in such a compact form. The documentation provided on major aspects of each member's fielding and outcomes goes a considerable way towards guiding researchers on which differences between ISSP countries they might ignore and which they should consider.

This report is based on the study monitoring survey conducted by Methodology Committee of the ISSP for the 2017 Social Networks and Social Resources module. Thirty member countries completed the monitoring questionnaire for this module. Details of the individual answers members provided are presented in the summary charts which follow. The information we received was checked with members, who were given the opportunity to make corrections. The report is available on the ISSP Archive web site.

Monitoring Findings Chart

For

Australia (AU)	**Lithuania (LT)**
Austria (AT)	**Mexico (MX)**
China (CN)	**New Zealand (NZ)**
Croatia (HR)	**Philippines (PH)**
Czech Republic (CZ)	**Russia (RU)**
Denmark (DK)	**Slovakia (SK)**
Finland (FI)	**Slovenia (SI)**
France (FR)	**South Africa (ZA)**
Germany (DE)	**Spain (ES)**
Great Britain (GB)	**Suriname (SR)**
Hungary (HU)	**Sweden (SE)**
Iceland (IS)	**Switzerland (CH)**
India (IN)	**Taiwan (TW)**
Israel (IL)	**Thailand (TH)**
Japan (JP)	**United States (US)**

Language(s) and translation

	AU	AT	CN	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP
Language(s) of the fielded module															
Language 1 (L1)	English	German	Chinese	Croatian	Czech	Danish	Finnish	French	German	English	Hungarian	Icelandic	Hindi	Hebrew[IL]	Japanese
Language 2 (L2)							Swedish					English	Marathi	Arabic	
Language 3 (L3)													Gujarati	Russian	
Language 4 (L4)													Bengali		
Language 5 (L5)													Oriya		
Language 6 (L6)													Telugu		
Language 7 (L7)													Tamil		
Language 8 (L8)													Malayalam		
Language 9 (L9)													Kannada		
Language 10 (L10)													Assamese		
Language 11 (L11)													Punjabi		
Was the questionnaire translated?															
Yes, translated:															
- by member(s) of research team			X	X	X	X	L1-L2	X			X	L1		L1	X
- by translation bureau													L1-L11		
- by specially trained translator(s)							L1-L2		X					L2-L3	X
- other		X^AT													
No, not translated	X									X					
Was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated?															
Yes:															
- group discussion			X	X		X	L1-L2	X	X			L1		L1	X
- expert checked it		X					L1-L2		X					L3	X
- back translation			X	X									L1-L11		
- other					X^CZ_1										
No														L2	
Not applicable	X									X					
Was the questionnaire pre-tested															
Yes		X	X		X				X			L1	X		
No				X		X	L1-L2	X			X			L1	X
Not applicable	X									X					
Were there any questions... which caused problems when translating?															
Yes					X^CZ_2										
No		X	X	X		X	L1-L2	X	X		X	L1	X	L1	X
Not applicable	X									X					

[AT] We used the translation of the German ALLBUS-team (fielded as part of ALLBUS 2018).

[CZ_1] Only new questions were translated. The translation was carried out by two independent translators: (1) professional translator, (2) member of the team. The two draft translations were compared and reviewed by another member of the team.

[CZ_2] Words or concepts: 1) Q1J - a school teacher (translation note: must be translated so that it refers to middle education teaching, i.e. to a school teacher of teenagers, aged between 12 and 15 years), this might refer to various types of school and teachers in Czech, there is no single term. It is translated as "a teacher of the 2nd stage of a primary school or a teacher at a high school). 2) Q2C - translation of an old item was changed. In 2009, the question "It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes." was shortened and the second half of the sentence was dropped. It read as "It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income". In 2017, it was corrected.

[IL] The most common language of interview was Hebrew, therefore the following questions will refer to Hebrew.

	LT	MX	NZ	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	US[US]
Language(s) of the fielded module															
Language 1 (L1)	Lithuanian	Spanish	English	Filipino	Russian	Slovak	Slovenian	English	Spanish	Dutch[SR_1]	Swedish	German[CH_1]	Chinese	Thai	English
Language 2 (L2)				Iluko				Afrikaans				French			Spanish
Language 3 (L3)				Hiligaynon				Zulu				Italian			
Language 4 (L4)				Cebuano				Tsonga							
Language 5 (L5)				Bicol				Tswana							
Language 6 (L6)				Waray				Xhosa							
Language 7 (L7)				Maguindanaon				Venda							
Language 8 (L8)				Chavacano											
Language 9 (L9)				Kinaray-a											
Was the questionnaire translated?															
Yes, translated:															
- by member(s) of research team	X			L1-L9	X	X	X		X	X	X	L1-L3	X	X	
- by translation bureau															
- by specially trained translator(s)		X						L2-L7				L1-L3			L2
- other										X[SR_2]					
No, not translated			X					L1							L1
Was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated?															
Yes:															
- group discussion	X			L1-L9		X	X		X[ES]	X[SR_3]	X	L1-L3	X		L2
- expert checked it					X			L2-L7				L1-L3	X		L2
- back translation		X												X	
- other												L1-L3[CH_2]			
No								L1							
Not applicable			X												L1
Was the questionnaire pre-tested															
Yes	X	X		L1-L9			X					L1-L3	X	X	
No					X	X		X	X	X	X				L2
Not applicable			X												L1
Were there any questions... which caused problems when translating?															
Yes															
No	X	X		L1-L9	X	X	X	L2-L7	X	X	X	L1-L3	X	X	L2
Not applicable			X					L1							L1

[ES] We followed the TRAPD procedure (two independent translations by two members of the team and then we had two meetings for the revision/adjudication).

[SR_1] Occasionally questions were translated in native or foreign languages by the interviewer.

[SR-2] Members of the ISSP in NL and BE

[SR_3] We made two independent translations and compared these in group discussions

[CH_1] In Switzerland, the German questionnaire mostly is translated on the fly to Swiss-German by the interviewer, a non-written but widely used dialect in oral situations.

[CH_2] Translation by two professional translators, then comparison between the two versions in a group discussion and adjudication of best translation by a reviewer of the team. The three language versions are then compared and some adjustments made.

[US] The target sample is those speaking English or Spanish. Those not speaking these languages are ineligible.

Survey Context

	AU	AT	CN	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP
How was the ISSP module fielded?															
Individual survey						X	X	X				X	X		X
Larger survey				X										X	
- with ISSP at start	X	X			X						X				
- with ISSP in middle			X												
- with ISSP at end									X	X					

Question Coverage and Order

	AU	AT	CN	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP
Were the ISSP questions asked in prescribed order?															
Yes		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No	X^{AU}														
Were all the core ISSP items included?															
Yes, all included	X		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X
No, not all included:															
- from module						X^{DK}									
- background items		X^{AT}							X^{DE}	X^{GB}					

^{AU} Variables V58 and V59 were included in the personal background section rather than the ISSP section of the questionnaire, as they related to INCOME and LANGUAGES SPOKEN – which are background characteristics of the respondent.

^{AT} TYPORG1 (working in profit / nonprofit organization) was omitted, because this question is difficult to answer for respondents; In Austria, profit vs. nonprofit corresponds largely, but not completely with the distinction between private vs. public organization.

^{DK} Supplementary obligatory background variables v59 and v60 are missing due to miscommunication with the Danish data collection agency.

^{DE} NEMPLOY not asked. Change in ISSP BV for ISSP 2018 allows for dropping NEMPLOY already in ISSP 2017. Since we have a survey which combines ALLBUS with ISSP 2017 and ISSP 2018 in split where for the latter NEMPLOY is no longer part of the BV, we decided to drop in ISSP 2017 for logistic reasons.

^{GB} Various background variable questions are missing. BSA has been running since 1983 and therefore question consistency is of paramount importance, in order to be able to reliably compare data across years. The way background questions are asked on BSA sometimes differs to the ISSP standard. We are working to standardise BSA questions or produce derived variables, wherever possible.

Survey Context (Continued)

	LT	MX	NZ	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	US
How was the ISSP module fielded?															
Individual survey		X	X			X					X				
Larger survey															
- with ISSP at start							X	X	X				X	X	
- with ISSP in middle	X			X	X							X			X
- with ISSP at end										X					

Question Coverage and Order (Continued)

	LT	MX	NZ	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	US
Were the ISSP questions asked in prescribed order?															
Yes	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yes, apart from omissions			X												
No															
Were all the core ISSP items included?															
Yes, all included	X	X		X	X	X			X		X			X	X
No, not all included:															
- from module							X^{SI}								
- background items			X^{NZ}					X^{ZA}		X^{SR}		X^{CH}	X^{TW}		

^{NZ} Missing question: SUBCASE. Opted not to ask this question.

^{SI} Missing question: Q2c. "It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes." Reason why missing: By mistake another question (Q6c) from the ISSP 2009 – Social Inequality was included in the questionnaire: Q6c: "The government should provide a decent standard of living for the unemployed."

^{ZA} Unfortunately MAINSTAT, v61 v62 v63 v64 v65 v66 SPDEGREE FBorn and MBorn were ommitted. Reason why missing: Unfortunate accidental omission.

^{SR} Missing question: URBRURAL. Reason why missing: We thought it was a good idea to omit it. It is irrelevant in the Surinamese context.

^{CH} CH_ETHN1/CH_ETHN2 WAS NOT ASKED. The concept of ethnic group is not significant in Switzerland. The Swiss society is funded on cultural and linguistic diversity. There is no official classification of ethnicity, and it is neither a debate nor a social reality in Switzerland.

^{TW} Variable PARTY_LR was not included in the questionnaire (This kind of party affiliation (left-right) does not fit for Taiwan's political situation.)

Sampling

	AU	AT	CN	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP
The sample was designed to be representative of…															
…only adult citizens of country	X		X	X		X							X	X	
…adults of any nationality		X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Was your sample designed to be representative of adults living in…															
…private accommodation only		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
…private & institutional accommodation	X^{AU}		X			X						X			X^{JP}
Lower age cut-off															
21															
18	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
17															
16															
15							X								
Was there an upper age cut-off?															
Yes						X	X								
Age						79	74								
No	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^{AU} Sample was selected from the Australian electoral roll, and thus includes those who are institutional accommodation who are on the roll.

^{JP} Residential homes for the elderly and official residence are included.

Sampling (Continued)

	LT	MX	NZ	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	US
The sample was designed to be representative of…															
…only adult citizens of country		X		X							X		X	X	
…adults of any nationality	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X
Was your sample designed to be representative of adults living in…															
…private accommodation only	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
…private & institutional accommodation			X[NZ]						X[ES]						
Lower age cut-off															
21										X					
18	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X
17															
16						X		X							
15															
Was there an upper age cut-off?															
Yes										X	X				
Age										74	80				
No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X

[NZ] Includes residential rest homes

[ES] There are few, but some residential homes for the elderly, student residences, monasteries, and so on. The sampling frame is the Population Register that contains the address where individuals say they live, including the institutional accommodation already mentioned.

Sampling

	AU	AT	CN	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP
Did you use any variables for stratification?															
Yes*	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X
No			X			X		X				X			
Other															
How many stages does your sampling design have?															
One stage	X					X	X					X			
Two stages								X	X		X				X
Three stages		X		X	X										
Four or more stages			X							X			X	X	
*Does your sampling frame consist of…***															
Addresses		X								X	X			X	
Households		X		X	X			X							
Named individuals (target persons)	X					X	X		X			X	X		X
Named individuals (not the target persons)		X													
Areas															
What selection method was used to identify a respondent?															
Kish grid		X	X							X	X			X	
Birthday method				X	X			X							
Quota															
Other															
Not applicable	X					X	X		X			X	X		X
Was substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of selection process or during fieldwork?															
Yes									X[DE]						
No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

* The variables used for stratification are described in APPENDIX II (on page 24)

** Supplementary information on the sampling frames can be found in APPENDIX III (on page 25)

[DE] Before fieldwork started in 2018, 5 municipalities out of the selected 149 did not cooperate and did not deliver information. Thus these sample points had to be replaced by others with the same structural characteristics (same administrative district, same BIK region, and same type of community) prior to the fieldwork. Substitution of any individual case was not allowed during the fieldwork.

Sampling (Continued)

	LT	MX	NZ	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	US
Did you use any variables for stratification?															
Yes*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
No											X			X	
Other															
How many stages does your sampling design have?															
One stage											X	X			
Two stages			X			X	X		X						
Three stages	X	X		X				X		X			X		
Four or more stages					X									X	X
Does your sampling frame consist of… *															
Addresses					X					X				X	X
Households								X							X
Named individuals			X				X		X		X	X	X	X	
(target persons)															
Named individuals															
(not the target persons)															
Areas	X	X		X		X									
What selection method was used to identify a respondent?															
Kish grid		X		X				X							X
Birthday method	X				X	X									
Quota															
Other										X$^{SR\_1}$					
Not applicable			X				X		X		X	X	X	X	
Was substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of selection process or during fieldwork?															
Yes				X^{PH}	X^{RU}					X$^{SR\_2}$					
No	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X

* The variables used for stratification are described in APPENDIX II (on page 24)

** Supplementary information on the sampling frames can be found in APPENDIX III (on page 25)

PH Substitute or replacement barangays (PSUs in NCR and SSUs in non-NCR) were selected during the sampling. Up to three replacement/substitute barangays were sampled for each city/municipality level (SSU in non-NCR). Substitution or replacement is done prior to the fieldwork, and is only allowed in the following conditions: 1) barangay is high security risk (presence of armed conflict); 2) barangay is too remote; 3) barangay can only be reached by special transportation, i.e., helicopter. No substitution or replacement of barangay was made for the 2017 survey module.

RU Replacement is permitted at the first stage of the selection PSU within the same stratum in exceptional cases.

SR_1 First birthday after a random month

SR_2 Only if the address was empty or did not exist, the interviewer could go to the house next door.

Data Collection

	AU	AT	CN	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP
Data collection methods used (substantive & background)?															
Face-to-face		X	X	X	X						X		X	X	
Self-Completion (with interviewer involvement)															X
Self-completion by mail	X							X							
Mixed mode							X^FI		X^DE	X^GB		X^IS			
Other						X^DK									
Length of fieldwork															
2 weeks or less											X				X
Over 2 weeks < 1 month															
1 month < 2 mths				X											
2 months < 3 mths		X			X								X		
3 mths or more	X		X			X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Year of fieldwork															
2017	X		X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X
2018	X	X						X	X			X		X	
2019													X		

^DK Initially, digital mails were sent to the respondents through E-boks which is a digital mailbox. The mail contained a link to a web questionnaire. Then follow up phone call and e-mails for the non-responding respondents. Also, letters were sent to those who couldn't be contacted by phone.

^FI Returned questionnaires 1074: mail 491, online 583

^DE ISSP substantive questions asked CASI; some ISSP BV are taken from ALLBUS and asked face-to-face, some ISSP BV are part of the ISSP interview.

^GB The ISSP was fielded as part of the 2017 British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey. The BSA is formed of a Computer-assisted face-to-face interview by an interviewer and a self-completion questionnaire, introduced to the participant at the end of the face to face interview. The ISSP substantive questions were fielded on the self-completion part of the survey. Background questions were fielded on the face-to-face part of the survey.

^IS Mail and websurvey. Respondents were initially asked to answer via email and were sent a printed copy of the questionnaire if they failed to respond online.

Data Collection (Continued)

	LT	MX	NZ	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	US
Data collection methods used (substantive & background)?															
Face-to-face	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Self-Completion (with interviewer involvement)															
Self-completion by mail											X				
Mixed mode			X[NZ]												
Other										X[SR]					
Length of fieldwork															
2 weeks or less				X	X										
Over 2 weeks < 1 month	X	X													
1 month < 2 mths						X					X			X	
2 months < 3 mths							X	X	X						
3 mths or more			X							X		X	X		X
Year of fieldwork															
2017			X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	
2018	X	X		X			X	X	X	X					X

[NZ] Respondents had the option of using their survey code (provided on an information letter) to fill out the survey online, through survey monkey. This was identical to the postal survey.

[SR] Mainly face-to-face interviews and partly leave-behind (drop off)

Data Collection: Face-to-face and self-administered with some interviewer involvement

	AT	CN	HR	CZ	DE	GB	HU	IN	IL	JP	LT	MX	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	CH	TW	TH	US
Were postal or telephone components used?																							
Yes - postal components:				X^{CZ}																			
- advance letter	X^{AT}				X^{DE}	X^{GB}				X^{JP}					X^{SK}	X^{SI}		X^{ES}		X^{CH}	X^{TW}		X^{US}
- reminder & thank you letters																				X			
Yes - telephone components				X									X^{PH}			X			X^{SR}		X		X
No		X	X				X	X	X		X	X		X			X					X	
Were incentives offered?																							
Yes:																							
- to respondent		X		X	X	X				X				X	X					X	X	X	X
- to interviewer		X		X			X			X					X								
No	X		X					X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X				
Were interviewers paid according to realized cases?																							
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
No								X				X					X						X

^{AT} Letter announcing the interview

^{CZ} There were advance letters. Postal and telephone contacts were also used as a part of refusal conversion procedures and for the purpose of back-checks.

^{DE} Respondents were informed about survey in advance letter.

^{GB} Advance letters were sent to selected addresses about one week before the start of fieldwork, informing them that an interviewer would be calling at their addresss.

^{JP} Introductory postcards are sent to every respondent a week before the fielding.

^{PH} For interview validation. Interviews were either validated in person by the supervisors or backchecked through a phone call from the supervisors.

^{SK} An "official letter to the respondents" was distributed in areas where data were gathered.

^{SI} FSUs are named individuals. Letters were sent to inform them on the survey background and relevance. Experience shows that the letter facilitates interviewer contact. - Interviewers called some respondents to make the appointments.

^{ES} An advance letter was sent to all individuals included in the sample, describing the survey. It also contained a toll-free number to provide information about the survey for those interested.

^{SR} Double checking of questionnaires. For clarification and data check by the investigator.

^{CH} POSTAL: All sample units received an advance letter with an information flyer. A second letter was used to announce the eventual refusal conversion or a re-contact by telephone. TELEPHONE: If no contact could be established after 5 face-to-face contact attempts, all sample units with fixed-line telephone number were contacted by telephone to fix an appointment for the face-to-face interview.

^{TW} We sent advanced letters to all sampled individuals for pre-survey contacts. About 30% of all respondents were contacted by phone after the survey for clarifying certain items in the questionnaires by research assistants of the project.

^{US} All households were sent an initial letter with pre-incentive. Some households received interim mailings to explain the survey or make contact. Some households also received phone calls to make contact, gain cooperation, schedule an interview, or, rarely conduct an interview.

Data Collection: Face-to-face and self-administered with some interviewer involvement

	AT	CN	HR	CZ	DE	GB	HU	IN	IL	JP	LT	MX	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	CH	TW	TH	US
Which of these rules governed how an interviewer approached an address or household?																							
Call at different times of day	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Call on different days in week	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
None of these								X							X								
Were a minimum number of calls required?																							
Yes:	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Minimum number of required calls	3	10	5	4	4	6	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	5	3	4	7	5	3		
No																						X	X
Were any interviews supervised?																							
Yes:		X				X	X	X				X	X				X		X		X	X	X
Approximate proportion (%)		40				5	20	10				20	21				20		1		1	10	5
No	X		X	X	X				X	X	X			X	X	X		X		X			
Were any interviews back checked?																							
Yes:	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[ES]	X	X	X	X	X
Approximate proportion (%)	5	30	20	99	100	10	10		30	49	15	10	24	15	43	50	20	7	100	20	30	100	10
No								X															

[ES] 100% back-checked through verification (by phone) when sex or age written in questionnaire by interviewer did not match the information provided in the sample by the National Statistics Institute, and there were also some interviews that were randomly selected to be back-checked.

Data Collection: Mail

	AU	DK	FI	FR	IS	NZ	SE
Were any contacts made by telephone or interviewer?							
Yes:							
- precontacts by telephone				X[FR]			
- reminders by telephone		X		X	X[IS_1]		
- other							
No	X		X			X	X
Were incentives offered?							
Yes		X	X[FI]		X[IS_2]	X	
No	X			X			X

[FI] Incentives: five gift vouchers (100 euro each) was raffled among all respondents. That was told to all respondents in all advance letters.

[FR] Double telepone campaign (one outreach before sending the questionnaire, and one reminder before the last mailing). A reminder letter (with the questionnaire) is sent to all households which have not returned the questionnaire (up to 3 reminders).

[IS_1] From 21.11.2017 until 11.12.2017 telephone calls were made to those that hadn´t answered the questionnaire. They were and reminded of the survey and encouraged to answer. Email addresses were collected and added to the online survey. Respondents who provided email addresses received reminders regarding the survey if the failed to complete the survey.

[IS_2] The letter included information stating that five participants would be drawn to receive gift cards

Data Collection: Mail

	AU	DK	FI	FR	IS	NZ	SE
What was sent out in the first mailing?							
Questionnaire	X	X		X		X	
Data protection information	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Explanatory letter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Incentive					X	X	
Other material					X[IS_1]		
What was sent out in the second mailing?							
Thank you and reminder combined					X		
Reminder sent only to non-respondents	X		X	X		X	
Questionnaire			X	X			X
Data protection information			X	X	X		X
Explanatory letter			X	X	X		
Incentive					X	X	
Other material					X[IS_1]		
No second mailing		X					
What was sent out in the third mailing?							
Questionnaire	X		X	X	X	**X**	X
Data protection information	X		X	X	X	X	X
Explanatory letter	X		X	X	X	X	
Incentive					X	X	
Other material					X[IS_2]	X[NZ]	
No third mailing		X					
What was sent out in the fourth (or last) mailing?							
Questionnaire	X		X	X			X
Data protection information	X		X	X			X
Explanatory letter	X		X	X			
Reminder only to non-respondents							
Incentive							
Other material							
No fourth mailing		X			X	X	

[IS_1] Username and password to complete the survey online

[IS_2] Mailing 3 was a telephone reminder to collect email addresses

[NZ] Ballpoint pen

Information on Response and Outcome Figures *

	AU	AT	CN	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL[IL]	JP
Response figures based on reported figures															
Issued sample (n)	5000	2348	6000	3631	4530	2500	2496	6000	5751	4836	2039	3000	7057	1532	2400
Ineligible (n)	277	0	0	112	1959	0	3	1241	366	478	228	176	347	24	43
Eligible (n)	4723	2348	6000	3519	2571	2500	2493	4759	5385	4358	1811	2824	6710	1508	2357
- refusal (n)	3406	725	1048	1689	877	345	4	32	2673	2150	675	676	1474	256	320
- non-contact (n)	0	362	530	797	222	683	1412	3179	570	352	75	624	3315	152	134
- other unproductive (n)	0	61	203	7	67	393	3	59	418	261	54	74	405	29	294
Interviews (n)	1317	1200	4219	1026	1405	1079	1074	1489	1701	1595	1007	1450	1510	1071	1609
Response Rate (%)	27.9	51.1	70.3	29.2	54.6	43.2	43.1	32.3	32.0	36.6	55.6	51.3	22.5	71.2	68.3

*For calculation of response figures, see appendix IV, p. 26

[IL] These figures pertain to interviews in Jewish and Mixed (Jewish-Arab) communities. In the case of additional 196 interviews conducted in small Arab communities sampling lists are less systematic and we cannot calculate response rates.

Information on Response and Outcome Figures *

	LT	MX	NZ	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	US
Response figures based on reported figures															
Issued sample (n)	1533	1400	3876	3625	7306	2759	2000	3500	3000	1958	2999	2603	4022	2400	2600
Ineligible (n)	26	0	0	354	82	308	155	31	25	79	49	15	133	150	629
Eligible (n)	1507	1400	3876	3271	7224	2451	1845	3469	2975	1879	2950	2588	3889	2250	1971
- refusal (n)	311	246	335	405	2317	296	469	338	418	308	14	998	909	306	601
- non-contact (n)	120	151	2163	451	3216	690	194	18	678	145	1788	151	620	350	148
- other unproductive (n)	24	1	21	1194	132	61	135	15	146	153	23	373	405	93	49
Interviews (n)	1052	1002	1357	1200	1559	1404	1047	3098	1733	1273	1125	1066	1955	1501	1173
Response Rate (%)	70.1	71.6	35.0	36.7	21.6	57.3	56.8	89.3	58.3	67.7	38.1	41.2	50.3	66.7	59.5

*For calculation of response figures, see appendix IV, p. 26

Data

	AU	AT	CN	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LT	MX	NZ	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	US
Were any measures of coding reliability employed?																														
Yes		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
No	X					X					X	X		X				X							X					
Was the keying of the data verified?																														
Yes:			X	X	X		X			X			X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X		X	NAP	X	X	
Approximate proportion (%)			100	30	100		1			100			10	100	100	100	100		100			10	100	100		10		3	100	
No	X	X				X		X	X		X	X						X			X				X					X
Were any reliability checks made on derived variables?																														
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
No																						X								
No derived variables														X											X					
Data checks/edits on:																														
- filters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
- logic or consistency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
- ranges	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
None																														
Were data errors corrected?																														
Yes:																														
- individually	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- automatically	X				X		X				X					X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X			
No																														
Were the data weighted or post-stratified?																														
Yes	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X		X
No				X					X			X		X	X		X					X				X	X		X	
Other																														

Documentation

	AU	AT	CN	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LT	MX	NZ	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	US
Is a national methods report available for your study?																														
Yes		X	X			X			X	X			X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No	X			X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X		X						X							

Information about the other study(ies) the ISSP was fielded with (e.g., topic, survey name).

Australia (AU)	Part of the Australian Survey of Social Attitudes 2017. Other topic areas: Food waste; Kindness; Charities; Climate change; Insurance and cost of living; Opinions about health; Personal background (ISSP and other background variables); Optional feedback.
Austria (AT)	ISSP 2017 was fielded as part of SOZIALER SURVEY ÖSTERREICH SSÖ 2018 (Austrian Social Survey 2018), which includes also ISSP 2018 and additional topics.
China (CN)	Chinese General Social Survey
Croatia (HR)	The 2016 and 2017 ISSP modules were fielded together.
Czech Republic (CZ)	ISSP was the major part of the survey; a set of country specific questions was attached at the end of the ISSP module.
Germany (DE)	ALLBUS 2018 (Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften); main topics: political attitudes and participation, institutional trust, populism, democracy, political knowledge, national pride and right wing extremism, re-unification of Germany.
Great Britain (GB)	The ISSP was fielded as part of the 2017 British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey. The BSA is formed of a Computer-assisted face-to-face interview by an interviewer and a self-completion questionnaire, introduced to the participant at the end of the face-to-face interview. The ISSP was fielded on the self-completion part of the survey. Other topics on the 2017 BSA survey included attitudes towards: public spending, social welfare, politics, health, housing, education, transport, Brexit, equalities, work, retirement, pensions and disability.
Hungary (HU)	TARKI Omnibus 2017/01
Israel (IL)	The ISSP 2017 module was conducted together with the ISSP 2018 module 'Religion'.
Lithuania (LT)	"Evaluations of Social Networks and Social Welfare in Lithuania": Implementation of International Social Survey Programme" (with special emphasis on societal wellbeing, a few questions about e.social networks).
Philippines (PH)	The ISSP 2017 survey module was fielded along with the ISSP 2018 survey module. In addition, other survey modules were included: Economic trends, Optimism, Voter preferences, Humanae vitae, Trust in selected countries, Trust in selected personalities, Philippine foreign relations and West Philippine Sea.
Russia (RU)	Omnibus survey
Slovenia (SI)	The ISSP 2017 module was fielded together with: - General national social survey (life satisfaction, trust, social and political orientations, political participation, social wellbeing, etc.) - National survey on urbanization and environmental values - National survey on use of new technologies (internet)
South Africa (ZA)	Other topics in the survey were: Democracy and Governance, ISSP Social Networks, Immigrant Related Attitudes and Behaviour, Human Values Scale Tourism and Leisure Module Voting.
Spain (ES)	The 2017 and 2018 ISSP modules were fielded together (in the following order: first ISSP2017 and then 2018)
Suriname (SR)	Opinions on Social Issues in Suriname in 2018
Switzerland (CH)	The ISSP 2017 was part of MOSAiCH (Measurement and Observation of Social Attitudes in Switzerland) 2017, which included both ISSP 2016 (Role of Government V) and 2017 (Social Networks and Social Resources) and a national module on political attitudes towards Switzerland and its institutions.
Taiwan (TW)	Taiwan Social Change Survey: 2017, Questionnaire II Social Networks and Social Resources
Thailand (TH)	ISSP 2016: Role of Government V
United States (US)	General Social Survey 2018

Description of the stratification variables used:

Australia (AU)	The sample was stratified by electorate
Austria (AT)	NUTS-3-regions and size of town
Croatia (HR)	Stratified random multi-staged sample: level of settlements, level of household, level of individual. Two-way stratification: by 6 regions (defined as the traditional groups of counties) and 4 settlement sizes (defined by the number of residents). The size of each stratum is based on the proportion of the number of 18+ residents within the stratum in the total 18+ population.
Czech Republic (CZ)	Regions NUTS 3 (14 categories) x size of community (5 categories). There are 58 strata as some combinations do not include any settlements.
Finland (FI)	Implicit geographic stratification (systematic random sampling) variables: residence code, gender, 10 year age groups.
Germany (DE)	Microstratification of municipalities; stratified according to federal states (Bundesländer) and smaller regional administrative districts (Regierungsbezirke); communities according to BIK regions and municipalities.
Great Britain (GB)	Region, Population density, % owner occupiers
Hungary (HU)	Region and type of settlement
India (IN)	Multiple levels of stratification used starting with Parliamentary Area> Assembly Segment>Polling Booth>Respondent. The final respondent selected randomly from the ECI rolls as explained in our detailed methodology note submitted to ISSP technical committee.
Israel (IL)	Socioeconomic characteristics of statistical area, geographic region of statistical area.
Japan (JP)	Region, size of community, and ratio of employed population in tertiary industry.
Lithuania (LT)	Counties, settlement size
Mexico (MX)	The survey was based upon a multi stage stratified random sample through one partition of the universe of the national population aged 18 years and over, and three selection stages for the urban and the rural cases.
New Zealand (NZ)	Age, Māori-descent, Region and Occupation.
Philippines (PH)	The Philippines is geographically divided into three (3) main island groups: Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao; the National Capital Region (NCR) is located in Luzon. Based on this geographical division, the Philippines is stratified into the four study areas: NCR, Balance of Luzon (areas in Luzon outside of NCR), Visayas and Mindanao. Each of the four study areas had a sample size of 300 adult respondents, for a total of 1,200 statistically representative adults aged 18 and above.
Russia (RU)	1) types of settlements 2) urban/rural 3) number of residents.
Slovakia (SK)	200 primary sampling units were chosen from the register of basic settlement units "základná sídelná jednotka" (from a total of 6850) via probability matching taking into account the county population (8 counties = NUTS III) and community size (3 categories).
Slovenia (SI)	CEA (Cluster Enumeration Areas) as PSU on the first stage of sampling are stratified according to 12 statistical regions * 6 types of settlement
South Africa (ZA)	Province, geotype, race.
Spain (ES)	Municipalities were classified by: (1) 17 Spanish Regions (Comnunidades Autónomas (CCAA) and (2) Size of Habitat (municipalities).
Suriname (SR)	13 geographical (sub-)districts
Switzerland (CH)	The gross sample has been retrieved by the SFSO, using a random procedure inside each of the 7 regions of Switzerland (NUTS 2). The regional stratification is proportional.
Taiwan (TW)	The following variables are used to stratify the population frame into six levels of regions:(1) the proportion of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Fishing employment as the total employment, (2) the proportion of industrial employment as the total employment, (3) the proportion of supervisors or professionals employment as the total employment, (4) the proportion of population between ages15 and 64, (5) the proportion of population aged 65 or older, (6) the proportion of population with bachelor's degree or higher levels of education, (7) population density , (8) population growth for the past 5 years.
United States (US)	Stratification is used in two ways. First, the sample frame is stratified by region, rural/urban, and certain demographics. This assures the representativeness of the sample points. Second, the weight includes a non-response component that adjusts for geography.

Appendix III

Description of the sampling frame (e.g., population register, electoral roll, telephone directory and its coverage and updating).

1	**Australia (AU)**	Australian Electoral Roll
2	**Austria (AT)**	Register of all private household mail addresses (one address per household) in Austria, provided by the national mail-company (Österreichische Bundespost)
3	**China (CN)**	Households mapping list
4	**Croatia (HR)**	List of settlements derived from Census 2011. Stratified random multi-staged sample: level of settlements, level of households, level of individual.
5	**Czech Republic (CZ)**	Register of Census Districts and Buildings (RSO) from the Czech Statistical Office includes a complete list of all buildings in the Czech Republic and information on the number of dwellings in these buildings. There is no information on residents. The database is updated on regular basis; the version used for ISSP 2017 was issued on 01/01/2017. For the purposes of sampling the database of buildings was transformed into a household database.
6	**Denmark (DK)**	Population register
7	**Finland (FI)**	Population register variables
8	**France (FR)**	Mailing list provided by a private operator (this list is regularly updated and it has a wider coverage than the national census, which we are not allowed to use in France unless we ask for a special administrative authorization).
9	**Germany (DE)**	Local population registers of inhabitants of communities. Updated continuously.
10	**Great Britain (GB)**	The sampling frame is the Postcode Address File (PAF), a list of addresses (or postal delivery points) compiled by the Post Office.
11	**Hungary (HU)**	We use random walking. The underlying idea of this method is that fieldworkers do not receive names and addresses, but a starting point and a route in all sample localities and a standardised procedure to select the individuals to be asked in the selected household.
12	**Iceland (IS)**	Population register (The National Registry)
13	**India (IN)**	Electoral roll of Election Commission of India. Geographic Coverage is 100%. Demographic coverage is 100%. Updated every year by ECI.
14	**Israel (IL)**	Population Registry mapped on to statistical areas.
15	**Japan (JP)**	Sampling frame: Basic Resident Register; Coverage: Residents of Japan; Updating: Once a month-once a year (varies depending on cities/wards/towns/villages).
16	**Lithuania (LT)**	National Department of statistics, population statistics.
17	**Mexico (MX)**	The survey was based upon a multi stage stratified random sample through one partition of the universe of the national population aged 18 years and over, and three selection stages for the urban and the rural cases. The partition within each stratum the universe was divided by urban (more than 2,500 inhabitants) and rural zones (less than 2,500 inhabitants).
18	**New Zealand (NZ)**	2016 electoral roll
19	**Philippines (PH)**	The sampling frame was designed using population data based on the 2018 NSO projected number of adults using the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (2010 CPH) conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The target population for the survey is the non-institutionalized adult population aged 18 years old and above currently residing in the Philippines. No exclusions were done.
20	**Russia (RU)**	Electoral districts
21	**Slovakia (SK)**	Random route procedure was used.
22	**Slovenia (SI)**	Central Register of Population (a list of names and addresses being constantly updated by public administration) is used as a sampling frame.
23	**South Africa (ZA)**	Small Area Layer Framework
24	**Spain (ES)**	Most recent official data from the POPULATION REGISTER (January 2017). Sample was provided by the National Statistics Institute (www.ine.es)
25	**Suriname (SR)**	Complete list of addresses from the General Bureau of Statistics. For the Interior, this is replaced by family names.
26	**Sweden (SE)**	National population register
27	**Switzerland (CH)**	Individual based register sample of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO), containing all residents of Switzerland. This complete population register is updated every three months.
28	**Taiwan (TW)**	Household Register
29	**Thailand (TH)**	Population register, Electoral roll
30	**United States (US)**	The GSS is an area, probability sample that selects PSUs which are metro areas or non-metro counties, segments within those PSUs, households/addresses within those segments, and a randomly selected adults within the households. The areas (PSUs and segments) are selected based on US Census figures. The addresses are selected from a national list of residential addresses from the post office augmented by our own listings in mostly rural areas.

Appendix IV: Calculation of Response Figures Based on Reported Figures

Report Category	Face-to-Face Questionnaire Category	Mail Questionnaire Category
Issued sample (n)	Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size)	Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size)
Ineligible (n)	- Addresses which could not be traced at all/ selected respondents who could not be traced - Addresses established as empty, demolished or containing no private dwellings	- Addresses which could not be traced - Addresses established as empty, demolished or containing no private dwellings - Details of address wrong (street numbers, post codes, etc.) - Addresses with no letter boxes - Selected respondent unknown at address - Selected respondent moved, no forwarding address - Selected respondent deceased
Eligible (n)	Issued sample minus Ineligible	Issued sample minus Ineligible
Refusal (n)	- Personal refusal at selected address - Proxy refusal (on behalf of selected respondent) - Other refusal at selected address	- Refusal by selected respondent - Refusal by another person - Implicit refusals (empty envelopes, empty questionnaires returned)
Non-contact (n)	- No contact at selected address - No contact with selected person	No contact
Other unproductive (n)	- Selected respondent too sick / incapacitated to participate - Selected respondent had inadequate understanding of language of survey - Selected respondent away during survey period - Other type of unproductive reaction	- Selected respondent too sick / incapacitated to participate - Selected respondent had inadequate understanding of language of survey - Selected respondent away during survey period - Other type of unproductive reaction
Completed cases (n)	Full productive interview	Completed returned questionnaires
Partially completed (n)	Partial productive interview	Partially completed returned questionnaires