

International Social Survey Programme

ISSP 2014 - Citizenship II

Study Monitoring Report

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Contents

Introduction	3
Monitoring Findings Chart	4
Appendix I: Information about other studies the ISSP was fielded with	23
Appendix II: Description of the stratification variables used	24
Appendix III: Description of the sampling frame	25
Calculation of Response Figures Based on Reported Figures	26

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 the Methodology Committee of the ISSP for the 2014 Citizenship module. Thirty-four member countries so far 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)	Netherlands (NL)
Belgium (BE)	Norway (NO)
Chile (CL)	Philippines (PH)
Croatia (HR)	Poland (PL)
Czech Republic (CZ)	Russia (RU)
Denmark (DK)	Slovakia (SK)
Finland (FI)	Slovenia (SI)
France (FR)	South Africa (ZA)
Georgia (GE)	South Korea (KR)
Germany (DE)	Spain (ES)
Great Britain (GB)	Sweden (SE)
Hungary (HU)	Switzerland (CH)
Iceland (IS)	Taiwan (TW)
India (IN)	Turkey (TR)
Israel (IL)	United States (US)
Japan (JP)	Venezuela (VE)

Language(s) and translation

	AU	AT	BE	CL	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP
<i>Language(s) of the fielded module</i>																	
Language 1 (L1)	English	German	Dutch	Spanish	Croatian	Czech	Danish	Finnish	French	Georgian	German	English	Hungarian	Icelandic	Hindi	Hebrew ^{IL}	Japanese
Language 2 (L2)			French					Swedish		Russian					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		
<i>Was the questionnaire translated?</i>																	
Yes, translated:																	
- by member(s) of research team			L1-L2	X	X	X	X	L1-L2	X	L1-L2			X	X		L1	X
- by translation bureau			L1-L2												L1-L11		
- by specially trained translator(s)								L1-L2			X					L2-L3	X
- other		X ^{AT}															
No, not translated	X											X					
<i>Was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated?</i>																	
Yes:																	
- group discussion				X	X	X	X	L1-L2	X	L1-L2	X			X		L1	
- expert checked it			L1-L2 ^{BE}					L1-L2		L1-L2	X		X ^{HU}			L3	X
- back translation										L1-L2					L1-L11		
- other			L1-LE														
No																L2	
Not applicable	X	X										X					
<i>Was the questionnaire pre-tested</i>																	
Yes			X	X	X	X	X	L1-L2	X	L1-L2	X		X	X	X		
No					X		X	L1-L2	X				X			L1	X
Not applicable	X	X										X					
<i>Were there any questions... which caused problems when translating?</i>																	
Yes																	
No			L1-L2	X	X	X	X	L1-L2	X	L1-L2	X ^{DE}		X	X ^{IS}	X	L1	X
Not applicable	X	X										X					

^{AT} The questionnaire of Germany was used with minor adaptations for Austria (e.g. terms for political institutions)

^{BE} **Dutch:** First phase: expert check within institute Flanders (Belgium). Second phase: The ISSP module 2014 was independently translated by the institute in Flanders (Belgium) and the Netherlands. Both translations were compared to each other and the differences were cleared out and final decisions were taken although respecting “local” differences in use of language. **French:** First phase: expert check within institute Wallonia (Belgium). Second phase: The ISSP module 2014 was independently translated by the institute in Wallonia (Belgium) and France. Both translations were compared to each other and the differences were cleared out and final decisions were taken although respecting “local” differences in use of language.

^{DE} Words or concepts: Item 31 on civil disobedience and 34 on participation in national elections: a cognitive pretest was carried out; the results were discussed in the German ISSP team and with expert translators and then decided on a final German translation.

^{HU} Only the new questions

^{IS} Words or concepts: Consulted professors at the University and had group discussions

^{IL} The most common language of interview was Hebrew, therefore the answers refer to Hebrew.

Language(s) and translation (continued)

	LT	NL	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US	VE
<i>Language(s) of the fielded module</i>																	
Language 1 (L1)	Lithuanian	Dutch	Norwegian	Filipino	Polish	Russian	Slovak	Slovenian	English	Korean	Spanish	Swedish	German ^{CH,1}	Chinese	Turkish	English	Spanish
Language 2 (L2)				Iluko					Afrikaans				French				
Language 3 (L3)				Bicol					Zulu				Italian				
Language 4 (L4)				Hiligaynon					Tsonga								
Language 5 (L5)				Cebuano					Tswana								
Language 6 (L6)				Waray					Xhosa								
Language 7 (L7)				Maranao													
<i>Was the questionnaire translated?</i>																	
Yes, translated:																	
- by member(s) of research team	X	X	X	L1-L7	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	L1-L3	X	X		
- by translation bureau																	
- by specially trained translator(s)									L2-L6				L1-L3			L2	X
- other																	
No, not translated									L1							L1	
<i>Was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated?</i>																	
Yes:																	
- group discussion	X	X	X	L1-L7	X	X	X	X		X	X ^{ES}	X	L1-L3	X	X	L2	X
- expert checked it									L2-L6				L1-L3	X	X	L2	
- back translation																	
- other				L1-L7 ^{PH}									L1-L3 ^{CH,2}				
No									L1								
Not applicable																L1	
<i>Was the questionnaire pre-tested</i>																	
Yes	X			L1-L7						X			L1-L3	X	X		X
No		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X				L2	
Not applicable																L1	
<i>Were there any questions... which caused problems when translating?</i>																	
Yes																	
No	X	X	X	L1-L7	X	X	X	X	L2-L6	X	X	X	L1-L3	X	X	L2	X
Not applicable									L1							L1	

^{PH} Cognitive testing with Field Anchors. Pre-tested on 12 randomly selected adults of different ages, sex and classes and then an assessment discussion with those who pre-tested the module.

^{ES} Only the new questions

^{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.

Survey Context

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

Question Coverage and Order

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

^{AT} EDUCYRS: derived from AT-degree; TYPORG1: profit-non-profit org is practically the same as private-public; SPMPREL and SPWORKSUP: As the complete questionnaire was too long, these items were omitted for lack of space.

^{CZ} Two specific questions (from ISSP 2004) added to the battery of questions between V33 and V34: - bat5_c29A "That government authorities treat everybody equally regardless of their position in society" - bat5_c29B "That politicians take into account the views of citizens before making decisions"

^{GB} There were some background ISSP variables missing. This is a historical issue and something that we are looking into.

^{HU} The questionnaire did not include: Father's country of birth; Mother's country of birth; Are you self-employed? Old-age / widowed pensioner or disabled pensioner; Partners year of birth; Partners demography and occupation variables ; Years of schooling; Hours worked weekly; What is/was the form of your employer? Are you living with a partner? Trade union membership; what is your religion? How often do you go to religious services? Self-replacement top-bottom; did you vote in the last general election in April 2010? Party voted for in last general election variables; ethnic group variables.

Survey Context (Continued)

	LT	NL	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US	VE
<i>How was the ISSP module fielded?</i>																	
Individual survey			X								X	X					
Larger survey					X									X			
- with ISSP at start				X			X										X
- with ISSP in middle	X	X				X		X	X	X			X		X	X	
- with ISSP at end																	

Question Coverage and Order (Continued)

	LT	NL	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US	VE
<i>Were the ISSP questions asked in prescribed order?</i>																	
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No																	
<i>Were all the core ISSP items included?</i>																	
Yes, all included	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
No, not all included:																	
- from module																	
- background items		X ^{NL}											X ^{CH}	X ^{TW}			X ^{VE}

^{NL} SPMAINACT was not asked – oversight occurred because of the new question order in the standard BV questionnaire

^{CH} CH_ETHN1/CH_ETHN2 WAS NOT ASKED. The concept of ethnic group is not significant in Switzerland. The Swiss society is founded 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} ISSP source questionnaire: Variable PARTY_LR was not included in the questionnaire. Reason(s) why missing: This kind of party affiliation (left-right) does not fit for Taiwan’s political situation.

^{VE} ISSP source questionnaire: question number or description of question: nat_REG – Country specific: region was omitted. Reason why missing: It was a mistake of the institute which carried out the fielding

Sampling

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

^{GE}IDP centers

^{IS}Iceland drew a sample from the National registry which includes institutional housings.

Sampling (Continued)

	LT	NL	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US	VE
<i>The sample was designed to be representative of...</i>																	
...only adult citizens of country				X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X		
...adults of any nationality	X	X	X					X	X		X		X			X	X
<i>Was your sample designed to be representative of adults living in...</i>																	
...private accommodation only	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^{KR}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
...private & institutional accommodation			X ^{NO}														
<i>Lower age cut-off</i>																	
21		X															
18	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
17												X					
16									X								
<i>Was there an upper age cut-off?</i>																	
Yes			X									X					
Age			79									79					
No	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X

^{NO} Excluded from the sampling frame are diplomats, illegal immigrants, people with secret address or unknown address, people with residential address abroad and people in institutions like prisons and psychiatric hospitals. People living in institutions like homes for the elderly are included in the sample frame.

^{KR} Approximately 98.8% of the adult population in South Korea live in private accommodations (Population and Housing Survey in Korea, 2010). Excluded from the survey are those residing in institutional arrangements, such as dorms, military quarters, work camps, nursing homes, long-term care facilities, and the like.

Sampling

	AU	AT	BE	CL	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP
<i>Did you use any variables for stratification?</i>																	
Yes*	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X
No			X				X		X					X			
Other																	
<i>How many stages does your sampling design have?</i>																	
One stage	X		X				X	X						X			
Two stages									X		X		X				X
Three stages		X		X	X	X						X					
Four or more stages										X					X	X	
<i>Does your sampling frame consist of...**</i>																	
Addresses		X				X				X		X	X			X	
Households					X				X	X							
Named individuals (target persons)	X		X				X	X		X	X			X	X		X
Named individuals (not the target persons)		X															
Areas				X													
<i>What selection method was used to identify a respondent?</i>																	
Kish grid		X		X		X				X		X	X			X	
Birthday method					X				X								
Quota																	
Other																	
Not applicable	X		X				X	X			X			X	X		X
<i>Was substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of selection process or during fieldwork?</i>																	
Yes											X ^{DE}						
No	X	X	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 2014, 6 municipalities out of the selected 147 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	NL	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US	VE
<i>Did you use any variables for stratification?</i>																	
Yes*	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
No		X	X							X		X					
Other																	
<i>How many stages does your sampling design have?</i>																	
One stage			X									X	X				
Two stages		X					X	X			X						
Three stages					X				X	X				X	X		X
Four or more stages	X			X		X										X	
<i>Does your sampling frame consist of...*</i>																	
Addresses	X	X				X					X				X	X	
Households					X				X	X						X	
Named individuals (target persons)			X					X			X	X	X	X			
Named individuals (not the target persons)																	
Areas				X			X										X
<i>What selection method was used to identify a respondent?</i>																	
Kish grid				X					X						X	X	X
Birthday method	X	X				X	X			X							
Quota																	
Other					X ^{PL}												
Not applicable			X					X			X	X	X	X			
<i>Was substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of selection process or during fieldwork?</i>																	
Yes																	
No	X	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)

^{PL} 3000 respondents were subsampled from Social Diagnosis panel sample based on list of households and its members.

Data Collection

	AU	AT	BE	CL	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP
<i>Data collection methods used (substantive & background)?</i>																	
Face-to-face		X		X	X	X				X			X		X	X	
Self-Completion (with interviewer involvement)																	X
Self-completion by mail	X								X								
Mixed mode			X ^{BE}				X ^{DK}	X ^{FI}			X ^{DE}	X ^{GB}		X ^{IS}			
<i>Length of fieldwork</i>																	
2 weeks or less							X						X				X
Over 2 weeks < 1 month				X	X					X					X		
1 month < 2 mths		X				X											
2 months < 3 mths			X											X			
3 mths or more	X							X	X		X	X				X	
<i>Year of fieldwork</i>																	
2014	X			X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X
2015	X		X		X									X			
2016		X													X		

^{BE} web/postal self-completion

^{DK} The respondents were randomly divided into two groups. Group 1 was asked to answer web based (self-completion) and group 2 answered the questionnaire with paper and pen. [Data collection for group 1](#): Day 1 - Information letter with URL to web questionnaire, user-id and password; Day 10 - Follow-up letter with URL to web questionnaire, user-id and password; Day 20-36 - Follow-up phone calls, encourage to answer the web questionnaire. [Data collection for group 2](#): Day 1 - Information letter and paper questionnaire; Day 10 - Follow-up letter, with information how to eventually get at new questionnaire; Day 20-36 - Follow-up phone calls, encourage to answer the paper questionnaire.

^{FI} Returned questionnaires: mail 522, online 721.

^{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} All substantive questions were collected by self-completion questionnaire, but most of the background variables were collected through face-to-face CAPI

^{IS} Mail and websurvey

Data Collection (Continued)

	LT	NL	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US	VE
<i>Data collection methods used (substantive & background)?</i>																	
Face-to-face	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Self-Completion (with interviewer involvement)					X												
Self-completion by mail		X										X					
Mixed mode			X ^{NO}														
<i>Length of fieldwork</i>																	
2 weeks or less				X		X											
Over 2 weeks < 1 month																	X
1 month < 2 mths	X						X								X		
2 months < 3 mths			X					X		X	X	X					
3 mths or more		X			X				X				X	X		X	
<i>Year of fieldwork</i>																	
2013								X									
2014		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X		X		X	
2015	X				X				X				X		X		X
2016																	

^{NO}Gross sample of 4000 split in two random groups 1 and 2. Group 1 received letter with URL and pin code to online questionnaire, 3 reminders and paper questionnaire sent with last reminder. Group 2: Paper questionnaire no URL or access to online questionnaire. 3 reminders

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

	AT	CL	HR	CZ	GE	DE	GB	HU	IL	IN	JP	LT	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	CH	TW	TR	US	VE
<i>Were postal or telephone components used?</i>																									
Yes - postal components:				X ^{CZ}		X ^{DE_1}	X ^{GB}				X ^{JP}			X ^{PL}			X ^{SI}			X ^{ES}	X ^{CH}	X ^{TW}		X ^{US}	
- advance letter							X														X				
- reminder & thank you letters																						X			
Yes - telephone components	X												X ^{PH}				X		X ^{KR}	X		X		X	
No		X	X		X			X	X	X		X			X	X		X					X		X
<i>Were incentives offered?</i>																									
Yes:																									
- to respondent				X		X	X				X			X	X				X		X	X			X
- to interviewer		X		X	X			X			X					X			X						
No	X		X						X	X		X	X				X	X		X			X		X
<i>Were interviewers paid according to realized cases?</i>																									
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X ^{DE_2}	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
No										X															

^{CZ} Postal contacts was used as part of the refusal conversion procedure.

^{DE_1} Respondents were informed about survey in advance letter.

^{DE_2} Interviewers are paid per interview plus travel expenses. The piece price per interview depends on the size of community. For communities of 100.000-499.000 inhabitants the piece price is raised by 15%; for communities of 500.000 inhabitants and above the piece price is raised by 30%.

^{GB} Advance contact with household. Reminder letter(s) if self-completion not returned within 2 weeks of CAPI interview.

^{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

^{PL} There was a letter sent to announce interviewers visit

^{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.

^{KR} Interviewers often made telephone calls to the respondents to explain why and how they want to conduct the interview as well as to make interview schedules.

^{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 (325 people called, 10.8% of the sample).

^{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} Postal cards were sent to all sampled individuals for advanced contacts. About 30% of all respondents were contacted by phone for clarifying certain items in the questionnaires by research assistants of the project.

^{US} All households were sent an initial letter. Some households received interim mailings to explain the survey or make contact. Some households received phone calls to make contact, gain cooperation, schedule an interview, or, in a few cases, conduct an interview.

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

	AT	CL	HR	CZ	GE	DE	GB	HU	IL	IN	JP	LT	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	CH	TW	TR	US	VE
<i>Which of these rules governed how an interviewer approached an address or household?</i>																									
Call at different time of day	X	X	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															
<i>Were a minimum number of calls required?</i>																									
Yes:										X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Minimum number of required calls	3	5	5	3	3	4	6	3	4	3	3		3	3	3	4	5	3	5	4	5	3	3		3
No												X												X	
<i>Were any interviews supervised?</i>																									
Yes:		X		X			X			X			X					X	X			X	X	X	X
Approximate proportion (%)		24		2			5			10			20					10	6.5			53	15	5	30
No	X		X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X				
<i>Were any interviews back checked?</i>																									
Yes:	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Approximate proportion (%)	5	53	20	38	10	100	10	20	30		37	10	20		15	10	60	10	100		20	30	35	10	30
No										X				X						X					

Data Collection: Mail

	AU	BE	DK	FI	FR	IS	NL	NO	SE
<i>Were any contacts made by telephone or interviewer?</i>									
Yes:									
- precontacts by telephone					X ^{FR}				
- reminders by telephone			X		X	X ^{IS}			X
- other									
No	X	X		X			X	X	
<i>Were incentives offered?</i>									
Yes		X ^{BE}		X ^{FI}			X	X	X
No	X				X	X			

^{BE} The 5th mail was only for the respondents: letter + incentive.

^{FI} Incentive: Apple iPad was raffled among respondents. That was told to all respondents in all advance letters.

^{FR} Double telephone 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} From 18.08.2015 until 24.08.2015 telephone calls were made to all of those in the "email group" that hadn't answered the questionnaire and they reminded of the survey and encouraged to answer. On 27.08.2015 an email was sent to all of those in the group described above that still hadn't answered as a reminder.

Data Collection: Mail

	AU	BE	DK	FI	FR	IS	NL	NO	SE
<i>What was sent out in the first mailing?</i>									
Questionnaire	X				X	X		X	
Data protection information	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Explanatory letter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Incentive									
Other material									
<i>What was sent out in the second mailing?</i>									
Thank you and reminder combined						X		X	
Reminder sent only to non-respondents	X	X	X	X	X				
Questionnaire				X	X		X		X
Data protection information		X	X	X	X				X
Explanatory letter		X	X	X	X		X		
Incentive							X		X
No second mailing									
<i>What was sent out in the third mailing?</i>									
Questionnaire	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Data protection information	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Explanatory letter	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Incentive									
Other material									
No third mailing			X						
<i>What was sent out in the fourth (or last) mailing?</i>									
Questionnaire	X			X	X	X		X	X
Data protection information	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Explanatory letter	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Reminder only to non-respondents									
Incentive									
Other material									
No fourth mailing			X						

Information on Response and Outcome Figures *

	AU	AT	BE	CL	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL ^{IL}	JP
<i>Response figures based on reported figures</i>																	
Issued sample (n)	5000	1924	7500	2052	2636	3300	3856	3500	4000	1700	5263	4524	2547	4000	6608	1494	2400
Ineligible (n)	2865	10	100	44	121	362	8	11	251	16	323	460	356	165	753	27	49
Eligible (n)	2135	1914	7400	2008	2515	2938	3848	3489	3749	1684	4940	4064	2191	3835	5855	1467	2351
- refusal (n)	670	535	53	296	1412	771	369	12	89	105	2452	1642	749	268	1187	219	310
- non-contact (n)	0	317	4844	241	81	465	1191	1971	2384	48	348	265	243	1992	3271	203	153
- other unproductive (n)	33	29	239	39	22	170	530	1	65	33	422	577	192	78	188	16	295
Interviews	1432	1033	2264	1432	1000	1532	1758	1505	1211	1498	1718	1580	1007	1497	1209	1029	1593
Response Rate (%)	67.1	54.0	30.6	71.3	39.8	52.1	45.7	43.1	32.3	89.0	34.8	38.9	46.0	39.0	20.6	70.1	67.8

* 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 175 interviews conducted in small Arab communities there was no sampling list and no information available on response rates.

Information on Response and Outcome Figures *

	LT	NL	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR ^{KR}	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US ^{US}	VE
<i>Response figures based on reported figures</i>																	
Issued sample (n)	4261	5000	4000	3423	3266	6643	1800	1800	3500	2500	3000	2000	2424	4024	3460	2574	1100
Ineligible (n)	36	52	305	0	88	62	62	49	53		326	44	34	175	390	747	22
Eligible (n)	4225	4948	3695	3423	3178	6581	1738	1751	3447	2500	2674	1956	2390	3849	3070	1827	1078
- refusal (n)	948	563	76	319	936	2173	468	457	272		368	12	759	936	950	464	6
- non-contact (n)	2090	2747	2099	543	92	2748	91	143	42		322	1031	165	694	594	18	16
- other unproductive (n)	68	0	61	1361	38	60	23	141	9		229	14	231	344	17	81	47
Interviews	1119	1638	1459	1200	2112	1600	1156	1010	3124	1370	1755	899	1235	1875	1509	1264	1009
Response Rate (%)	26.5	33.1	39.5	35.1	66.5	24.3	66.5	57.7	90.6	54.8	65.6	46.0	51.7	48.7	49.2	69.2	93.6

* for calculation of response figures, see Appendix IV, p. 26

^{KR} The detailed information of the issued sample is not available for the ISSP survey in South Korea

^{US} The 2014 GSS sample was split into two nationally representative subsamples for ISSP 2013 and ISSP 2014

Data

	AU	AT	BE	CL	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LT	NL	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US	VE			
<i>Were any measures of coding reliability employed?</i>																																					
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	X	X	X		
No	X		X				X						X	X																							
<i>Was the keying of the data verified?</i>																																					
Yes:			X	X	X	X		X		X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X	NAP	X	X			X		
<i>Approximate proportion (%)</i>			50	100	30	50		1		10		100			10	100	100	10	10	10	100				100	100	100		10		4	20		50			
No	X	X					X		X		X		X	X								X	X	X										X			
<i>Were any reliability checks made on derived variables?</i>																																					
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	X		
No						X																															
No derived variables										X						X								X	X											X	
<i>Data checks/edits on:</i>																																					
- 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	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	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	X	X	X	X	X	
None																			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Were data errors corrected?</i>																																					
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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
- automatically	X							X				X	X				X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
No																																					
<i>Were the data weighted or post-stratified?</i>																																					
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	X	
No											X			X		X	X	X		X					X		X		X					X			
Other	X												X																								

Documentation

	AU	AT	BE	CL	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LT	NL	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US	VE
<i>Is a national methods report available for your study?</i>																																		
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		X				X								

Appendix I

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

1	Australia (AU)	Part of the Australian Survey of Social Attitudes. Other topic areas: Climate change attitudes. Describing Australia (trust in institutions, national identity, news sources, power of institutions)
2	Austria (AT)	The ISSP module was fielded as part of SOZIALER SURVEY ÖSTERREICH SSÖ 2016 (Austrian Social Survey 2016). This Survey has a sample size of around 2000 persons, it includes a national specific questionnaire section plus ISSP 2014 and ISSP 2015. Each ISSP module was answered by half the sample.
3	Belgium (BE)	Together with the ISSP module 2015 on Work Orientations. The first part of the questionnaire (A1 – A11) contained a first part of the background variables, followed by the ISSP modules Citizenship and Work Orientations. The last part of the questionnaire (D1 – D22) contained the other background variables.
4	Chile (CL)	The module was carried out together with questions relating to Chilean political, economic and social attitudes.
5	Czech Republic (CZ)	A set of country specific questions was attached at the end of the ISSP 2014 module.
6	Denmark (DK)	24 extra items were attached to the ISSP module.
7	Germany (DE)	ALLBUS 2014 (Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften); main topic: leisure time activities, social inequality, health
8	Great Britain (GB)	British Social Attitudes 2014
9	Hungary (HU)	TARKI Omnibus 2014/06
10	Iceland (IS)	Questions on two topics were added: 5 questions regarding trust to the police; 4 questions regarding gender identity.
11	Lithuania (LT)	“Citizenship, Work Orientations and Social Welfare in Lithuania”. Parts of the survey: “Social welfare”, ISSP module “Citizenship II”, “Virtual workplaces” and “E.social networks”.
12	Netherlands (NL)	Together with ISSP 2013. The questionnaire contains a richer set of background variables and included 2 pages of sponsored questions on “Civic Knowledge”.
13	Philippines (PH)	The ISSP 2014 was fielded along with ISSP 2013, as well as with some questions on economic trend indicators, right to information, climate change, on women, lesbians, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT), Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome O HIV/AIDS, effectiveness of condom in preventing HIV/AIDS, corporal punishment, Filipino traditional games, observance of holy week, and identification of heroes.
14	Poland (PL)	Social Diagnosis. Objective and Subjective Quality of Life in Poland. The project takes into account all the significant aspects of the life of individual households and their members, both the economic (income, material wealth, savings and financing), and the not strictly economic (education, medical care, problem-solving, stress, psychological well-being, lifestyle, pathologies, engagement in the arts and cultural events, use of new communication technologies as well as and many others). As was intended, the Social Diagnosis is based on panel research; we return to the same households every few years, with the first sample being taken in the year 2000. The following took place three years later, and since has been repeated very two years. ISSP is fielded in a separate questionnaire.
15	Russia (RU)	Regular Omnibus “Courier”.
16	Slovakia (SK)	The ISSP modules 2013 and 2014 were fielded together. The modules appeared in the questionnaire in the following order: ISSP 2014 and ISSP 2013 questions. Some country specific questions were added.
17	Slovenia (SI)	The ISSP 2014 module was fielded together with: General national social survey (life satisfaction, trust, social and political orientations, perception of crisis, etc.) and another ISSP module (2013, National identity).
18	South Africa (ZA)	Survey was fielded as part of the South African Social Attitude Survey (SASAS) which consisted of three questionnaires. The ISSP module was fielded in Questionnaire 2. Other topics in the questionnaire were: Energy use; Nuclear Energy; Work orientation; Smoking behavior.
19	South Korea (KR)	Three topical modules: the ‘ 2014 ISSP ‘Citizenship II’ and the 2014 Special Topical module ‘Inequality and Justice in Korea’ and the 2014 Special Topical module ‘Risk Society in Korea’ were fielded as part of the 2014 KGSS (Korean General Social Survey).
20	Switzerland (CH)	The ISSP 2014 was part of MOSAICH 2015, which included both ISSP 2014 (Citizenship II) and 2015 (Work Orientations IV) and a national module on political attitudes towards Switzerland and its institutions.
21	Taiwan (TW)	Taiwan Social Change Survey: 2014, Questionnaire I Citizenship.
22	Turkey (TR)	We had a number of additional questions at the beginning and at the end of the ISSP module.
23	United States (US)	General Social Survey 2014.
24	Venezuela (VE)	ISSP Work Orientation IV 2015.

Appendix II

Description of the stratification variables used:

1	Australia (AU)	The sample was stratified by electorate
2	Austria (AT)	Bundesland (federal-state) and Size of town
3	Chile (CL)	A regional stratification was used and then each region was stratified according to rural and urban zones. The stratification procedure was used in the first stage of the sampling design.
4	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.
5	Czech Republic (CZ)	NUTS2 and type of municipality.
6	Finland (FI)	Implicit geographic stratification (systematic random sampling) variables: residence code, gender, 10 year age groups
7	Georgia (GE)	Type of settlement - urban and rural areas according to their size (small, medium and large).
8	Germany (DE)	Microstratification of municipalities; stratified according to federal states (Bundesländer) and smaller regional administrative districts (Regierungsbezirke); communities according to BIK regions and municipalities.
9	Great Britain (GB)	Region, Population density, % owner occupiers
10	Hungary (HU)	Region and type of settlement
11	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.
12	Israel (IL)	Socioeconomic characteristics of statistical area, geographic region of statistical area.
13	Japan (JP)	Region, size of community, and ratio of employed population in tertiary industry
14	Lithuania (LT)	Administrative unit. Settlement size.
15	Philippines (PH)	The Philippines was divided into four study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. The sample size for each of the four study areas was 300 voting-age adults, with 150 males and 150 females.
16	Poland (PL)	Voivodeship, class of the place of residence (large towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants, small towns with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants and rural areas), statistical regions.
17	Russia (RU)	1) types of settlements; 2) urban/rural; 3) number of residents
18	Slovakia (SK)	Stratification criteria included the county structure of Slovakia (8 counties = NUTS III) and size of community (up to 1 thousand, 1- 2 thousands, 2-5 thousands, 5-20 thousands, 20-50 thousands, 50-100 thousands, over 100 thousands). Creating together 56 strata. Out of those 150 primary sampling units were chosen with a probability matching the parameters of the population (inhabitants of Slovakia over 18 years of age)
19	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
20	South Africa (ZA)	Province, race, gender and geotype
21	Spain (ES)	Municipalities were classified by: (1) 17 Spanish Regions (Comunidades Autónomas (CCAA) and (2) Size of Habitat (municipalities)
22	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
23	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 age15 and 64, (5) the proportion of population age 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
24	Turkey (TR)	Urban rural divide is used
25	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 post-stratification component that adjusts for geography.
26	Venezuela (VE)	Implicit stratification by socio-economic level within states

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 private household mail addresses (provided by the national mail-company (Österreichische Bundespost))
3	Belgium (BE)	The Research Centre of the Flemish Government and the Walloon Institute of assessment, forecasting and statistic are authorized to use the National Register. The register contains information about gender, age, nationality, name, address of target person, name of partner and household composition.
4	Chile (CL)	The sampling frame consists in a cumulative listing of population by region, province, borough, district, locality and blocks (in urban areas) or entities (in rural areas). This listing was prepared using the most reliable digital information at hand, i.e., the 2002 Census data.
5	Croatia (HR)	List of settlements derived from Census 2011. Stratified random multi-staged sample: level of settlements, level of households, level of individual.
6	Czech Republic (CZ)	Territorial Identification Register of Buildings and Addresses (RUIAN), spring 2014 data: database of buildings with dwellings within the streets in the localities (cities, villages) of the Czech Republic. The database include also information on the number of dwellings in each building. Variables from Census 2011 data (eg. number of inhabitants 18+) have been attached.
7	Denmark (DK)	Population register
8	Finland (FI)	Population register variables
9	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).
10	Georgia (GE)	The frame of areas - electoral units – from 2010 Self-Governance Elections by National Department for Statistics (GeoStat).
11	Germany (DE)	Local population registers of inhabitants of communities. Updated continuously.
12	Great Britain (GB)	Postcode Address File (PAF)
13	Hungary (HU)	Random walking is used. 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.
14	Iceland (IS)	Population register (The National Registry)
15	India (IN)	Electoral roll of Election Commission of India. Geographic Coverage is 100%. Demographic coverage is 100%. Updated every year by ECI.
16	Israel (IL)	Population Registry mapped on to statistical areas.
17	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).
18	Lithuania (LT)	Address register. The register is renewed two times a month.
19	Netherlands (NL)	All postal addresses in the Netherlands – business addresses:
20	Norway (NO)	The Central Register of Persons
21	Philippines (PH)	The census 2010 data on household population (with updated geopolitical groupings) served as the sampling frame. These consist of household population on the various geopolitical groupings in the Philippines: regions, provinces, cities/municipalities and barangays.
22	Poland (PL)	Panel household sample
23	Russia (RU)	Electoral districts
24	Slovakia (SK)	Random route procedure was used. Every interviewer was assigned with a randomly selected starting point in each PSU (a street number - indicated on a map). Where a map was unavailable (e.g. small settlements) a distinct building (such as a Church, Railway station, ...) was chosen as the starting point
25	Slovenia (SI)	Central Register of Population (a list of names and addresses being constantly updated by public administration) is used as a sampling frame.
26	South Africa (ZA)	Census Enumerator Areas Framework
27	South Korea (KR)	Residential Household Registers created by our Center's own group of independent samplers
28	Spain (ES)	Most recent official data from the POPULATION REGISTER (January 2013). Sample was provided by the National Statistics Institute (www.ine.es)
29	Sweden (SE)	National population register
30	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.
31	Taiwan (TW)	Population register
32	Turkey (TR)	Population register of household addresses obtained from the Statistical Institute of Turkey (SIT).
33	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.
34	Venezuela (VE)	List of census blocks within census segments, which are groupings of approximately 200 dwellings for the whole country based on 2011 national census. The list of dwellings within the census blocks was emended just before the study.

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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal refusal at selected address - Proxy refusal (on behalf of selected respondent) - Other refusal at selected address 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refusal by selected respondent - Refusal by another person - Implicit refusals (empty envelopes, empty questionnaires returned)
Non-contact (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No contact at selected address - No contact with selected person 	No contact
Other unproductive (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 (net sample size)
Partially completed (n)	Partial productive interview	Partially completed returned questionnaires