Study Description: Australia 1999

Study title: International Social Science Surveys Australia (IsssA)

Fieldwork dates: November 1999 –March 2000

Principal investigators: Jonathan Kelley, M.D.R Evans and Krzysztof Zagórski
Melbourne Institute for Applied Economic and Social Research, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

Sample type: Simple random drawn from the compulsory electoral roll. Some cases were based on a fresh sample but most were panel respondents who had taken part in earlier IsssA surveys. Potential respondents were defined as in scope if they were Australian residents, aged 18 or older, able to complete a questionnaire in English, not too ill or infirm, and resident at the address given in the Electoral Register. Non-contacts from the panel portion of the survey were defined as in scope (as their address had previously been valid); for the fresh sample, addresses which did not respond in any way after 6 mailings were deemed defective and so out of scope.

Fieldwork institute: Questionnaire design: International Survey Center, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University. Fieldwork, data entry and coding: Datacol, Canberra (Malcolm Mearns, principal). Database management and documentation: Melbourne Institute for Applied Economic and Social Research, The University of Melbourne (Dr Joanna Sikora).

Fieldwork methods: IsssA surveys are from simple random samples of Australian citizens drawn by the Electoral Commission from the compulsory electoral roll. They are conducted by mail using a modification of Dillman's (1993) Total Response Method. First, a personally addressed preliminary letter announces the survey, then the survey itself arrives in the post some weeks later. For non-respondents, this was followed by up to four follow-up mailings, one with a fresh copy of the questionnaire, over a 6 to 12 month period. Completion rates run around 60% to 65% in IsssA surveys generally, and 60% in this survey; this completion rate compares favourably with recent experience in Australia, the USA, and many other industrial nations -- for example, the well-regarded International Crime Victim Survey averaged 41% in 14 nations (using identical definitions of scope and completion rate).

Context of ISSP questionnaire: The ISSP Inequality module was included in the International Social Science Survey/Australia (IsssA) 1999/2000, together with the ISSP Religion module.

Sample size: 1672

Response rates:
4166 A - Total issued
1385 B - Not eligible (ill, dead, non-English speaking, overseas, not at this address)
2780 C - Total eligible

1672 D - Total ISSP-questionnaires received
745 E - Non-responses (including non-contact; see note above under "sample type")
363 F – Refusals (including questionnaires less than half filled in)
G - Non-contact (included in "E")
H - Other non-response (included in "E")

Note: Due to a hard disk crash, some contact records were corrupted. The distinction between categories "B", "E" and "F" was therefore estimated from the surviving 850 records.

Language: English

Weighted: No

Weighting procedure: --

Known systematic properties:

	Census[a] 1996	Isss/A 1999
Gender:		
Male	49.8 %	47.3 %
Female	51.2 %	52.7 %
N=	18751000	1648

Age Groups:	Census 1991	ISSS/A 1999
18 - 24	15.4 %	12.5 %
25 - 34	22.1 %	10.2 %
35 - 44	20.7 %	22.5 %
45 - 54	14.8 %	20.1 %
55 - 64	11.5 %	18.2 %
65 +	15.5 %	16.4 %
N=		1644

Age left school:	Census 1991	ISSS/A 1999
Under 15/none	18.3 %	13.3 %
15	24.0 %	22.1 %
16	22.0 %	21.5 %
17	18.5 %	26.7 %
18	10.7 %	14.3 %
19 and over	6.6 %	2.1%
N=		1649

Employment Status:	Census[b] 1999-00	ISSS/A 1999
Employed	59.7%	63.2%
Unemployed	3.3%	2.5%
Not in labor force	37%	34.3%
N=	14937100	1672

[a] Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2000 Year Book Australia, ABS Catalogue no. 1301.0

[c] Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics: Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 6202.0)

Note ABS estimates are for population aged 15 and over and thus not strictly comparable to IsssA which includes respondents aged 18 and over.

Deviations from ISSP questionnaire: None.

****

Study Description: Austria

ISSP Study Description Form

Study title: Wertewandel und soziale Umschichtung

Fieldwork dates: Oct/Nov 2000

Principal investigators: Dr. Max Haller, Mag. Markus Hadler
Institut für Soziologie, Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz, Austria

Sample type: Stratified Clustered Random Sampling

Fieldwork institute: Institute for Empirical Social Research (IFES), Vienna

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interviews with trained interviewers

Sample size: 1016

Context of ISSP Questionnaire: ISSP Social Inequality, ISSP Work orientations, additional questions on role of goverment and demographics

Response rates:

1606	A - Total issued (total sample)
76	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1530	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1016	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
514	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
242	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
272	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
-	H - Other non-response

Language: German

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: A weighting variable was computed, taking into account sex, age group and province of residence.

26.02.2001

ISSP Characteristics of National Population

Each ISSP member is asked to include to the documentation the following information about known characteristics of its national population, from census or the best available estimates from government surveys or other high-quality data-sources:

- sex distribution of the population
- age distribution of the population
- education (years of schooling) of the population
- employment rate of the population

SOURCE	Census 1991	Statistics Austria June 2000
SEX		
Male	48,2%	
Female	51,8%	
AGE (groups)		
0-14	17,4%	
15-19	6,4%	
20-24	8,3%	
25-29	8,9%	
30-34	8%	
35-39	6,7%	
40-44	6,7%	
45-49	6,1%	
50-54	6,2%	
55-59	4,8%	
60-64	5,9%	
65-69	5,0%	
70-74	3,6%	
75-79	3,1%	
80-84	2,3%	
85+	1,3%	

Education (15 years and older)

		years of schooling
University compl.	5,1%	15
Secondary compl.	21,2%	12
Secondary incompl.	32,1%	11
Primary compl.	41,5%	9

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, (15-59 years)	
Employed	71,6%
Unemployed	3,3% (ILO)
Not in labor force	25,1%

27. 02. 2001

****

Study Description: Bulgaria

TECHNICAL REPORT
OF THE BULGARIAN SURVEY - 1998-99

ISSP STUDY DESCRIPTION FORM

Study-Title: Social survey
Fieldwork Dates: July to September 1999
Principle Investigator: Dr. Lilia Dimova, Agency for Social Analyses (ASA)
Sample Type: Two-stage cluster sample, representative for the whole adult population of Bulgaria over 18 year of old.
Fieldwork Methods: Face-to-face interview at respondent's home
Context of ISSP questionnaire: A1 - A67 = Religion'1998
B1 - B53 , C1 – C5 = Social Inequality'1999
D1 – D28, T1 –T4 = The ISSP Standard Background Variables
Sample Size: Achieve sample 1 102 cases
Response Rates: 91,8 %

1 200	**A – Total issues (total sample)**
29	B – Ineligible (address empty)
1 171	C – (= A – B) Total eligible (in-scope sample)
1 102	**D – Total ISSP questionnaires received**
69	E – (= C – D; = F + G + H)
10	F – Refusals (refusing to take part)
49	G – Non-contact (never contacted, away for long)
10	H – Others (too sick)

Language: Bulgarian
Weighted? NO
Weighting Procedure: No weighted
Known Systematic Properties -
Deviations from ISSP questions NO

CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONAL POPULATION FORM

DEMOGRAPHICS	**Source 1** Census of population - 1992	**Source 2** Ministry of Labor and Social Policy 1998	**Survey data**
Gender			
Male	48,8		48,2
Female	51,4		51,8
Age groups			
18 – 30	22,1		19,6
31 – 50	35,9		34,1
51 and over	42,0		46,3
Education			
None + basic + incomplete primary	15,6		13,6
Primary completed + incompl. secondary	30,9		22,3
Secondary compl. + university incompl.	39,4		44,6
College/semi-university	4,2		5,0
University completed	9,9		14,6
Employment status			
Employed		42,4	40,1
Unemployed		13,7	16,4
Not labor force		43,9	43,5

****

Study Description: Canada

STUDY TITLE:1999 Social Inequality

FIELDWORK DATES: December 1,1999 – March 1, 2000

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Carleton University Survey Centre

SAMPLE TYPE: Simple Random

FIELDWORK METHOD: Self-completion Mail

CONTEXT OF ISSP QUESTIONNAIRE: With 1998 Religion

SAMPLING METHOD

A random sample of 5,000 Canadian residents was purchased from Info Canada, which is based on residential phone listings. The mailout was done in two separate mailings with one reminder notice. The first mailing was sent to a random selection of 2,500 from the provided list and the second of 2,000 was sent out six weeks later. A reminder notice was sent two weeks after the initial mailouts.

SAMPLE SIZE: 974

RESPONSE RATES:
Total issued: 4,500
Ineligible: 1,150
Total eligible: 3,350
Total ISSP questionnaire received:984
Total non-responce: 2366

Refusals: --
Non-contact: --
Other non-response

LANGUAGE: French/English

WEIGHTED: Yes

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE: See attached

DEVIATIONS FROM ISSP QUESTIONNAIRE:

Missing v13, v43 and community size (error)

PUBLICATIONS: None

CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONAL POPULATION:

Source: Statistics Canada

Gender

Male	49.3
Female	50.7

Employment

Employed	61.0
Unemployed	6.9
Not in labour force	32.1

Age

18-24	13.3
25-34	23.8
35-44	21.6
45-54	14.7
55-64	11.8
65+	14.8

Total years of schooling (population 18+)

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

****

Study Description: Chile

ISSP STUDY DESCRIPTION FORM

Study Title : First National Public Opinion Study 2000 : Social Inequality

Fieldwork Dates : March 18th to April 4th 2000

Main Researchers: Carla Lehmann and Paulina Valenzuela of *Centro de Estudios Públicos*

Sample Type :

The guiding methodological principle underlying CEP's public opinion surveys is that effective and accurate survey research must be based on a truly representative sample of the universe in question. For CEP's purpose, this universe is made up of Chilean adults 18 years of age and older. Our studies use a probability multistage cluster sample of 1,505 individuals.

The sample is designed in three stages, such that all adult individuals throughout the country have a calculable probability of being included. The June 1999 Estimated Population Projections is consulted to determine the regional population structure of people 18 years of age and older. This makes it possible firstly to establish regional stratification and then each region is stratified by rural and urban zone. Table I shows the regional structure of the Chilean population.

Table I
Regional Breakdown of Population (%)

Region		% Population 15 years of age and older[1]	Region		% Population 15 years of age and older[1]
I	Tarapacá	2.6	VII	Maule	6.0
II	Antofagasta	3.0	VIII	Bío Bío	12.6
III	Atacama	1.8	IX	La Araucanía	5.6
IV	Coquimbo	3.7	X	Los Lagos	6,9
V	Valparaíso	10.5	XI	Aisén	0.6
VI	Libertador Bdo. O'Higgins	5.2	XII	Magallanes and Antarctic	1.1
			XIII	Metropolitan (Santiago)	40.4

[1]Source: *Population Estimates. June 30th 1999*. National Institute of Statistics.

Sampling Stages

First Stage

The first stage of the sampling process sets the number of completed interviews per cluster at 5; a cluster is defined as a block *(manzana)* or populated entity *(entidad).*[1] The application of 5 interviews per cluster to the total number of interviews targeted in the sample (1,505) yields 301 primary sampling units (PSUs) to be identified in the first stage of sample selection.

The PSUs are proportionally distributed throughout the regions of the country, taking into account the region's contribution to population (both urban and rural), as described in Table II.

[1] Blocks (manzanas) are used in urban areas, while in rural areas the census equivalent is the entity (entidad).

TABLE 2
Number of Clusters per Region

Region		Number of clusters Urban	Rural	Total
I	Tarapacá	7	1	8
II	Antofagasta	9	0	9
III	Atacama	5	1	6
IV	Coquimbo	8	3	11
V	Valparaíso	29	2	31
VI	Libertador Bdo. O'Higgins	11	5	16
VII	Maule	11	7	18
VIII	Bío Bío	30	7	37
IX	La Araucanía	11	6	17
X	Los Lagos	14	7	21
XI	Aisén	1	1	2
XII	Magallanes and Antarctic	3	0	3
XIII	Metropolitan (Santiago)	118	4	122
	TOTAL	257	44	301

Using the most reliable digital information on hand, i.e. 1991 pre-census data, a cumulative listing of population by province *(provincia),* borough *(comuna),* district *(distrito),* zone *(zona)* and block *(manzana)* was prepared in the urban case; and by province, borough, district, locality *(localidad)* and entity *(entidad)* in the rural case (geographically arranged).

In both the rural and the urban case a fixed interval is set for each region by dividing the total population for that region by the number of PSUs assigned to it. Within each region, a purely random selection process is followed, such that each individual (as represented by population statistics) has a calculable probability of being selected as the reference point for a PSU.

This is carried out through a computerised, random, proportionate-to-population process to select blocks in the urban areas and entities in the rural areas. A computer program is developed to select the 257 urban blocks and the 44 rural entities for the sample. All the blocks and entities are identified by number and located on a census map.

Second Stage

The second stage in the sampling process is to select households (dwellings) within PSUs. Selection rules for households within chosen blocks and entities are provided to interviewers, to enable them to select households randomly within each cluster. After taking a census of each selected block and entity, a random walk or systematic sampling[2] procedure is followed, whereby every nth dwelling is included in the sample until a total of 5 households are identified.

Third Stage

[2] The total number of numbered dwellings was divided by 5 (the number of interviews per cluster); this gave an interval length, such that if it was 43/5 = 8, starting from the point randomly pre-assigned as the first dwelling, the interviewers went to dwelling N¼ 9, then to N¼ 17, and so on until 5 interviews were completed.

The third stage is to select, within each household, a person to be interviewed. Interviewers are instructed to apply a random selection process (random number table) to identify the person to be interviewed.

Other Important Aspects in the CEP Sample Design

In the second and third stages, the interviewer has to make three attempts on three different days to try to reach the original house or person to be interviewed. In these attempts the interviewer must deliver a letter signed by the CEP director explaining the nature of CEP and the aims of the study.

If the original household or person finally cannot be contacted, they are replaced. The rules for replacement are as follows:

A. Blocks and Entities

The replacement of a block or entity will occur only in the following situations:

1) Vacant lots that could not be detected prior to sample selection
2) Areas which are almost inaccessible
3) Entities and/or blocks intended basically for commercial use
4) Parks or stadiums
5) Areas belonging to the armed forces

Blocks and entities are randomly replaced: the original selection is replaced with the one whose identification number comes immediately before that of the original. If this is not successful, the block/entity with the identification number immediately following the original selection is taken.

B. Households

Failed dwellings are accounted for as follows:

1) by outright refusal to receive the interviewer, even having received the letter from the CEP director.
2) by the absence of occupants at a house after three visits on three different days (vacations or other reasons).
3) the house is unoccupied.
4) access denied (condominiums or buildings with security guards)
5) other special cases (foreigners with whom it is impossible to communicate, etc.)

Each failed dwelling is randomly replaced by another one from the same block/entity. The replacement interval is defined as (k-1), where k= the original selection interval. Starting from the last house originally selected, the interval (k-1) is added to select the first replacement house, and so on**.** The fieldwork treatment of replacement houses as regards the number of repeat visits is the same as for the original houses.

C. Individuals

Individuals are replaced under the following circumstances:

1) when the person selected refuses to answer the questionnaire, even after receiving the letter from the CEP director.
2) when the person selected cannot be located after three attempts on three different days, or will be away for a period longer than the duration of fieldwork.
3) the person offers to respond on a date long after the closing date of the field work.
4) individuals with serious physical or psychological handicaps which prevent them from responding (mentally handicapped, deaf and dumb, etc..)
5) the individual is physically and psychologically fit, but is ill, in bed and does not want, or is unable to respond to the survey.

6) the selected individual is a foreigner with less than 5 years in the country (unable to vote).
7) the person starts to answer but he/she does not want to finish the interview.
8) other specific cases.

In replacing individuals, the dwelling is replaced according to the rules explained above, and an individual from the new household is chosen by a random selection process.

It is important to bear in mind that, by using these replacement rules, the sample size achieved is always very close to 1505 (issued sample size).

Fieldwork Methods :

The surveys are carried out through personal interview**.**

Context of ISSP Questionnaire :

The Social Inequality module of the ISSP was carried out in conjunction with 22 questions relating to Chilean political, economic and social attitudes and tendencies, as well as seven additional questions on the topic of inequality.
The questionnaire was structured as follows: firstly, the 22 questions mentioned above, then the complete ISSP module, followed by the seven additional questions on inequality and, finally, demographic variables.

Sample Size :

The sample size finally achieved was 1,503 interviews.
2 interviews were lost because they didn't have the select individual age.

Response Rates :

As was explained above in the section "Sample type", the sampling method used by CEP involves the random replacement of those blocks/entities, dwellings or individuals, which for the reasons described above cannot in the end be contacted.
Accordingly, keeping this in mind and using the method for counting the response rate established by the ISSP, we have that:

A	=	1,505	=	Issue sample
B	=	0	=	Ineligible
A-B	=	1,505	=	C= Total eligible
D	=	1,503	=	Sample achieved
E	=	C-D	=	2

Response rate = A/D = 1503/1505 = 99.9%
Non-response rate = 2/1505 = 0.1%

However, for the type of sampling used by CEP, these data are not real. CEP uses the following method for calculating the response rate.

Let A = Number of original interviews achieved (not replaced) = 1,354

Let B = Number of non-original interviews achieved (replaced) = 149
Let C = Number of questionnaires received = A+B = Total sample = 1,503

B = D1 + E1 + F1 + D2 + E2 + G + F2 = 149
where :
D1 = Number of interviews replaced due rejection of household = 48
E1 = Number of interviews replaced due to no contact in house (empty house + nobody comes to the door) = 16
F1 = Number of interviews replaced for other household reasons = 6

D2 = Number of interviews replaced due to individual rejection = 54
E2 = Number of interviews replaced due to failure to make contact with selected individual = 8
G = Number of interviews replaced due to physical or psychological impediment of selected individual = 11
F2 = Number of interviews replaced for other individual reasons = 6

No-response rate = Number of non-original interviews achieved (replaced) / total number of interviews (replaced + original)
= B / C = 149 / 1,503 =9.9%

Language :
The language used in the interview is Spanish.

Weighting :
The data submitted are not weighted.

Weighting Procedure :
A weighting procedure is applied in order to correct for distortions in the representativeness of the sample as regards three variables of interest: Gender, Age, (grouped in five categories: 18-24 years, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55 or older) and Urbanity (classification of place of residence as urban or rural). This makes it possible to obtain a sample with characteristics similar to those of the population. The weights are constructed by calculating the quotient between the expected distribution and that observed in the cross between Urbanity, Gender and Age. The expected distribution is obtained from population projections provided by the National Institute of Statistics. The result of the weighting slightly corrects for problems of under- and over-representation among certain specific groups of the population.

Known Systematic Properties in Sample :
The sample design described above has been used in the last 11 surveys and has given good results, so it can be stated that it does not have properties that might be causing some type of bias in the results.

Deviations from ISSP Questionnaire :

The questionnaire was translated as closely as possible from English to Spanish, maintaining the meaning and significance of each sentence and word.

Some general comments:

- In all questions “Can’t choose” was translated into Spanish with two answers: “No sabe” and “No contesta” (Don’t know and No answer).

- In question V74 the age chooses was 15.
- In V142, a V502 and V318 demographic question the age chooses was 15.
- In questions INCOME and RINCOME, incomes were measured like monthly net - income.

- In question DEGREE we add two codes:

  8 : Non-university higher education unfinished
  10 : Non-university higher education finished

- In ISCO88 and SPISCO88 we add two codes:
  5555: No answer
  7777: Retired
  and the answers was coded with 4 digit when it was possible.
- In NEMPLOY "No answer" is code 99
- In UNION we added the code INAP (not currently in labor force - Code 5 to 99 in WKRST)
- In ATTEND we added the code INAP (Code 90, 97 to 99 in RELIG)
- In questions V26, V27, V29, V30, V28, V33, V34, V35, V36, V301, V41, V42, V44, V45, V43, V48, V49, V50, V51 y V302 was added following codes:

  888888888: Don't know
  999999999: No answer

- In V301 and V302 the answer "Never worked" is code 777777777.
- In V142 we added the code 6666 for "Don't know/father never had job/never knew father/ father dead"

ISSP CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONAL POPULATION FORM

	(%)
Gender	
Male	48,9
Female	51,1
Age Group	
15 - 24	23,0
25 - 34	22,7
35 - 54	34,8
55 or older	19,5
Years of Schooling - Group	
0 - 3 years	10,6
4 - 8 years	27,7
9 -12 years	40,5
13 or more years	21,2
Employment Status	
Employed (5.340.450)	91.1
Unemployed (521.180)	8.9
Total Labour force (5.861.630)	100.0
Not in Labour Force (4.990.460)	46.0

Sources:

For Gender and age group: June 1999 estimated Projections by National Institute of Statistics. Considers population 15 years of age or older.

For year of schooling – group: socio-economic profile survey 1998, Planning Ministry. Considers population 18 years of age or older.

For employment status: Estimated by National Institute of Statistics. March - May 2000. Percentage “Not in labour force” is based on population 15 years of age or older.

****

Study Description: Czech Republic

ISSP Study Description Form

Study-Title: ISSP 1999 on Social Inequality III, Czech Republic
Fieldwork Dates: 1-st wave: 18-th January – 1-st February 1999
2-nd wave: 6-th February – 24-th February 1999
Principle Investigator: Research team on social stratification of the Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague.
Sample Type: Two-stage random sample.
Stages: 1. Random sampling of addresses from the SIPO database (households paying for electricity, gas, TV or radio).
3. Random selection of respondent in the household
Fieldwork Method: Face-to-face interview.
Context of ISSP questionnaire: The ISSP module was fielded as a core part of the survey Social Inequality and Justice. In addition to the ISSP module were questions from the Social Justice surveys (ISJP – Czech Republic 1991, 1995).
Sample Size: **1 834**
Response Rates:

3 748	A – Total issued
252	B – Ineligible
3 496	C – Total eligible (in-scope sample)
1 834	D – Full productive interview
1 662	E – Total non-response
725	F – Refusals
523	G – Non-contact
414	H – Other

Language Czech
Weighted? No weighting was provided.
Weighting Procedure: -
Known Systematic Properties: -

Selected characteristics of national population compared to Czech ISSP data

	Czech Republic (Dec. 1998) 18 and older; in %	**ISSP 1999 in %**
SEX		
male	48.0	45.3
female	52.0	54.7
AGE		
18 – 29	24.7	13.2
30 – 44	25.7	25.6
45 – 59	26.6	29.0
60 and over	23.0	32.2
REGIONS		
Prague	12.8	12.0
Central Bohemia	10.8	9.9
South Bohemia	6.7	8.2
West Bohemia	8.3	7.8
North Bohemia	11.4	11.6
East Bohemia	11.7	10.6
South Moravia	19.6	19.6
North Moravia	18.7	20.3

Sources of data for the Czech Republic: Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic 1999, Czech Statistical Office, Prague 1999. 0.

	Czech Republic (Dec. 1998) 20 and older; in %	**ISSP 1999 20 and older; in %**
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
employed	64.3	53.4
unemployed	4.2	3.7
not in labor force	35.7	42.9

Sources of data for the Czech Republic: Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic 1999, Czech Statistical Office, Prague 1999.

	Czech Republic 18 and older; in %	**Microcensus 1996 18 and older; in %**	**ISSP 1999 in %**
EDUCATION			
primary	24.0	21.5	16.6
secondary without diploma	36.2	39.7	40.7
secondary with diploma	29.1	29.9	33.5
tertiary	10.7	8.9	9.2

Sources of data for the Czech Republic: **Census 1991**
Microcensus 1996: Microcensus is a regular income survey of households organised by the Czech Statistical Office. Microcensus 1996 was conducted in March 1997 on 1% random sample of Czech households. Table includes data for individuals 18 years of age and older (n = 7 874 696).

****

Study Description: France

ISSP Study Description Form

FRANCE

Study Title:	- 1999 ISSP Survey on Social Inequality	
Fieldwork Dates:	- October 1999	
Principle Investigators:	- Forsé Michel, Lemel Yannick	
Sample Type:	- Random Equal Probability	
Fieldwork Methods:	- Mail	
Context of ISSP Questionnaire:	-	
Sample Size:	- 11,015	
Response Rates:	real numbers	
	n = 11,015	A - Total issued (total sample)
	n = 99	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages, uncompleted questionnaires...)
	n = 10,916	C - (=A-B) Total eligible
	n = 1,889	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	n = 9,027	E - (=C-D; =F+G+H) Total non-response
	n = 8928	F - Refusals
	n = 55	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	n = 44	H - Other non-response
Language:	- French	
Weighted (yes/no):	- yes	
Weighting Procedure:	- Post-stratification weighting	

Known Systematic Properties in Sample: - None

Deviations from ISSP Questionnaire: - None

Publications: -

ISSP Characteristics of National Population: France
Data Source: INSEE 1999 Labor force survey
Random sample of the population being more than 17 years old; sample size is 141,360

- sex distribution of the population
- age distribution of the population
- level of education of the population (not still at school)
- employment rate of the population

	Labor force survey 1999
Gender	
male	47.9 %
female	52.1 %
Age Group	
18-29 years old	20.8 %
30-39 years old	19.0 %
40-49 years old	18.6 %
50-59 years old	14.8 %
60-69 years old	12.1 %
70 years old and more	14.7 %
Levels of Education	
University or College	15.1 %
High School completed	11.9 %
Secondary uncompleted	32.3 %
Primary or None	40.7 %
Employment Status	
employed	50.3 %
unemployed	6.8 %
not in labor force	42.9 %

****

Study Description: Germany

ISSP Study Description Form: 1999 GERMANY

Study Title: ISSP 1999 Germany – Social Inequality III

Fieldwork Dates:
18.1.2000-31.7.2000

Principle Investigator: Dr. Janet Harkness, Prof. Dr. Peter Ph. Mohler

Sample Type: Names and addresses from respondents' registers held by municipalities. Adults of 18 and older living in private accommodation.

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

Context of ISSP Questionnaire: Self-completion questionnaire following on from a 45 minutes face-to-face interview (ALLBUS). ISSP 1999 fielded in split with ISSP 2000.

Sample Size: 1432

Response Rates for
ALLBUS with two ISSP splits: real numbers *

N=7436	W=5091	E=2345	A – Total issued (total sample)
N=1043	W=752	E=291	B – Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages...)
N=6393	W=4339	E=2054	C – (=A-B) Total eligible
N=3138	W=2036	E=1102	D_1 – Total ALLBUS interviews received
N=2933	W=1895	E=1038	D_2 – Total ISSP 1999 and ISSP 2000 questionnaires received
N=1432	W=921	E=511	D_2 – Total ISSP 1999 questionnaires received
N=3255	W=2303	E=952	E – (= C-D) Total non-response
N=2572	W=1763	E=809	F – Refusals
N=110	W=89	E=21	G – Non-contact (never contacted)**
			H – Other reactions:
N=149	W=95	E=54	H_1 - interview not carried out correctly
N=99	W=63	E=36	H_2 - ill, incapable

Language: German

Weighted (yes/no): No

Weighting Procedure: Sample for Eastern Germany deliberately over-samples the five eastern federal states. If analysis is made for all Germany rather than eastern and western, weighting is necessary.

Known Systematic Properties in Sample: None

Deviations from ISSP Questionnaire: None

Publications: Achim Koch, Martina Wasmer, Janet Harkness, Evi Scholz (2001): Konzeption und Durchführung der "Allgemeinen Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften" (ALLBUS) 2000, ZUMA-Methodenbericht ##

..

* figures for the whole survey not ISSP supplement

** sample unit (person) not contacted

****

Study Description: Great Britain

Study title: British Social Attitudes 1999

Fieldwork dates: June to November 1999

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

Sample type: Stratified random probability. The sample is designed to be representative of adults aged 18 or over living in private accommodation in Great Britain. It was drawn from the postcode address file (PAF) which is a list of addresses compiled by the Post Office. The sample method involved a multi-stage design: first 200 postcode sectors were selected, with probability proportionate to the number of addresses in each sector. Thirty addresses were then selected in each sector by starting at a random point on the list of addresses for each sector and choosing each address at a fixed interval. Finally, when interviewers called at the addresses, they selected one dwelling unit and one respondent at the selected dwelling unit using a Kish grid.

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

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

Sample size: Achieved on ISSP: 804

Response rates:

2000	A - Total issued
196	B - Not eligible
1804	C – Total eligible
804	D – Total ISSP questionnaires received
1000	E –Non-responses
516	F – Refusals (main)
256	(self-completion)
100	G - Non-contact
128	H - Other non-response

Language: British English

Weighted: Yes

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

Publications: Jowell, R., Curtice, J., Park, A., & Thomson, K., Jarvis, L., Bromley, C. and Stratford, N. [Eds] (2000), *British Social Attitudes the 17th Report: Focusing on diversity*, London: Sage.

Thomson, K. *et al* (forthcoming) *British Social Attitudes 1999 Survey: Technical Report*, London: National Centre for Social Research.

National Population Characteristics: Great Britain

Gender:

	Source 1 1991 Census	Source 2 1999 BSA (full sample, before weighting)
	%	%
Male	48.4	44.4
Female	51.6	55.6

Age Groups:

	Source 1 1991 Census	Source 2 1999 BSA (full sample, before weighting)
	%	%
18-24	13.2	7.6
25-34	19.2	18.7
35-44	18.0	18.7
45-54	15.0	15.7
55-64	13.3	14.3
65+	20.7	24.9

Because of differences in definitions, it is not possible to provide comparable population figures for years of schooling or employment status.

****

Study Description: Hungary

Technical information:

Principal Investigator:

Péter Róbert, Senior Researcher, TÁRKI RT - Social Research Center
Financial Support: Hungarian Science Foundation (OTKA) Grant # T29994

Sample Size: N=1208

Response Rates:

A. Total issued	1871
B. Ineligible	22
C. Total eligible (A-B)	1849
D. Total questionnaires received	1208
E. Total non-response (C-D) = (F+G+H)	641
F. Refusal	267
G. Non-contacts	-
H. Other non-response*	374

Other non-response includes: address does not exist
R unable to answer
R is not available during the time of field work
R has moved to other address
R died
three unsuccessful attempt to contact R

Sampling frame: Hungarian population older than 18 years of age.

Sampling: Three-stage random stratified sample.

First stage: Selection of 9 regions and selection of settlements within the regions. Localities were chosen by taking into consideration the size of population.

Second stage: Defining the number of respondents in the settlement based on the size of population. Selection of the respondents is based on the Central Register of the Election Office. All registered person above 18 had equal probability for being selected.

If the selected respondent was not available, the interviewer had to make two other attempts to contact him/her. In case of failure (refusal, other non-response), the person was substituted by taking another respondent from the next household living in the right

neighbouring house/apartment. This respondent within the household has been selected by the third stage of sampling.

Third stage (only for substitution): Selection of respondent within the household, based on the number of adults and the number of adult men, using Leslie Kish - key method.

Questionnaire design:

The 1999 ISSP Inequality module was the only section in the survey. The questionnaire included the ISSP optional questions and the ISSP background variables.

Fieldwork:

The data collection was held between 19-28, November 1998.

Fieldwork Method:

Standardized face-to-face interview.

Distributions in the sample and in the 1996 Microcensus

Distribution by sex

	Sample	Microcensus
Male	43.0	46.9
Female	57.0	53.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Distribution by age categories

	Sample	Microcensus
18-29	18.2	23.4
30-39	15.6	16.5
40-49	20.0	19.9
50-59	16.4	15.1
60-69	14.2	13.1
70-X	15.6	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Distribution by education

	Sample	Microcensus
less than primary	11.3	15.2

primary level	25.5	30.3
vocational training	23.1	19.8
secondary level	26.6	24.0
low tertiary level	8.8	6.2
high tertiary level	4.7	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Distribution by place of residence

	Sample	Microcensus
Budapest	19.9	19.4
Other city	43.7	43.6
Village	36.4	37.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Weighting:

In order to correct the sampling errors we computed a weighting variable taking into account sex, age group, highest educational level and type of place of residence. The weight of each cases was computed as WEIGHT=(F/f)*(n/N), where N=7904813 (respondents above the age of 18 in the 1996 Microcensus data), n=1208, F= frequency of the population category in the Microcensus the case belongs to, f= the parallel frequency in the 1999 ISSP Inequality module of TARKI.

****

ISSP Study Description Form Israel

Study-Title:	Religion/Inequality	
Fieldwork Dates:		
Principle Investigator:	Prof. N. Lewin-Epstein and Prof. E. Yaar	
Sample Type:	Area probability sample	
Fieldwork Methods:	Face-to-face interview	
Context of ISSP questionnaire:	Exclusive SSSP questionnaire	
Sample Size:		
Response Rates:	1208	
	1057 jews	
	151 arabs	A - Total issued (total sample)
		B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages, ...)
		C - (= A-B) Total eligible (in-scope sample)
		D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
		E - (= C-D; F+G+H) Total non-response
		F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
		G - Non-contact (never contacted)
		H - Other non-response
Language:	Hebrew / Arabic for the arab sector (n=151)	
Weighted?	No	
Weighting Procedure:		
Known Systematic Properties:		
Deviations from ISSP Questions:		
Literature:		

Characteristics of National Population Form

	Source Total
Gender	**%**
Female	51,0
Male	49,0
Age Groups	**%**
0-19	38,0
20-24	8,7
25-29	7,6
30-34	6,5
35-44	12,4
45-54	10,6
55-64	6,6
65-74	5,7
75 +	3,9
Years/Schooling Groups Age 18 and up	**%**
0	3,3
1-8	13,1
9-12	47,7
13-15	20,4
16 +	15,4
Employment status	**%**
Employed	49,0
Unemployed	4,5
Not labour force	46,5
Unemployment rate (*)	*8,6*

(*) Unemployed / Total labor force

****

Study Description: Japan

2000.8.16

ISSP Study Description Form

Study-Title: Social Inequality
Fieldwork Dates: November 26 to December 6, 1999
Investigator: Onodera, Noriko
Sample Type: We used a two-stage stratified random sample of Japanese 16 or older. First, urban and rural areas are divided into a number of groups (strata) based on similarities in local features and industrial structures. From each of those groups, streets and village-sections are again grouped together to form sampling units. From among such sampling units, 150 survey spots are selected at random. Then, from the Basic Resident Registers for these spots, 12 sample individuals aged 16 or over are selected according to a fixed random number.
Fieldwork Methods: Self-completion (Dropping off and later picking up questionnaires)
Sample Size: issued 1,800 achieved 1,325
Response Rates:

1,800	A-Total issued (total sample)
136	B-Ineligible
	29 respondents were not found
	93 respondents moved somewhere else
	4 respondents died
	10 wrong respondents were fielded
1,664	C- (=A-B) Total eligible
1,325	D-Total ISSP questionnaires received
339	E- (=C-D; =F+G+H) Total non-response
177	F-Refusals
147	G-Non-contact
	13 respondents had not lived at home for one year or more
	25 respondents had not lived at home for 10~364 days
	9 respondents had not lived at home for 9 days or less
	12 respondents came home at midnight
	73 respondents were not at home temporarily
	15 respondents were ill in bed at home
15	H-Other

Language: Japanese
Weighted (yes/no) no
Deviations from ISSP Questions:

- v19 , v29, v42, v60 and v61 were excluded from the Japanese questionnaire.
- People who were estimated them earning supposed in their earlier 50's from v14 to v33 in Japanese questionnaire.
- In the question of v44, 'People at higher social position and people at lower' was used instead of ' People at the top of society and people at the bottom'.

Characteristics of National Population Form

Gender

Source; the latest National Population Census conducted in 1995

	Total population		16 years old and more		
Total	125,570,246	100.0%	Total	103,956,211	100.0%
Female	63,995,848	51.0%	Female	53,449,489	51.4%
Male	61,574,398	49.0%	Male	50,506,722	48.6%

Age Groups
Source; the latest National Population Census conducted in 1995

	Total population		16 years old and more		
Total	125,570,246	100.0%	Total	103,956,211	100.0%
0--4	5,995,254	4.8%	16--17	3,350,719	3.2%
5--14	14,018,476	11.2	18--24	13,501,935	13.0
15--24	18,452,959	14.7	25--34	16,914,596	16.3
25--34	16,914,596	13.5	35--44	16,828,293	16.2
35--44	16,828,293	13.4	45--54	19,540,284	18.8
45--54	19,540,284	15.6	55--64	15,428,589	14.8
55--64	15,428,589	12.3	65--74	11,091,245	10.7
65--74	11,091,577	8.8	75-	7,169,577	6.9
75-	7,169,577	5.7			
Not reported	130,973	0.1			

Schooling Group (16 years old and more)
Source; the National Population Census conducted in 1990

Total	97,449,259	100.0%
Compulsory completed (9-11years)	28,579,807	29.3
High school completed (12-13years)	41,049,851	42.1
Junior college completed (14,15years)	8,420,155	8.6
University or graduate school completed (16years and more)	10,752,120	11.0
Student	8,430,213	8.7
None	217,113	0.2

Employment Status (16age and more)
Source; the National Population Census conducted in 1995

Total	103,825,238	100.0			
Employed	64,121,284	61.8			
Mostly worked			53,751,174	(51.8)	
Worked besides doing housework			8,790,424	(8.5)	
Worked besides attending school			934,130	(0.9)	
Absent from work			645,556	(0.6)	
Unemployed	2,871,148	2.8			
Not in Labor force	36,308,827	35.0			
Did housework			18,130,802	(17.5)	
Attending school			7,330,417	(7.1)	
Others			10,847,608	(10.4)	
Not reported	523,979	0.5			

Marital Status (16age and more)
Source; the latest National Population Census conducted in 1995

Total		103,825,238	100.0
Male		50,418,216	48.6
	Never married	15,616,878	15.0
	Married	32,050,542	30.9
	Widowed	1,286,116	1.2
	Divorced	1,127,937	1.1
	Not reported	336,743	0.3
Female		53,407,022	51.4
	Never married	12,252,226	11.8
	Married	32,038,739	30.9
	Widowed	6,900,955	6.6
	Divorced	1,987,487	1.9
	Not reported	227,615	0.2

Classification of Occupations

1. Agricultural, Forestry or Fishery workers
   Those who are engaged mainly in agriculture, forestry or fishery and family workers
2. The Self-Employed
   Those who operate shops, restaurants, plants, etc. each with 9 employees or less, as well as their family workers
3. Sales or Service Workers
   Employees or sales persons at shops, restaurants, department shores, etc.
   Employees at barber shops, beauty parlors, places of amusement, etc.
   Waiters and waitresses, housekeepers, transport conductors, station clerks, travel attendants
   Sales persons, canvassers, bill collectors
4. Skilled Workers
   Locomotive-engine and motor-vehicle drivers
   Those engaged in such work as manufacturing, repairs, assembly, processing, printing, spinning, sewing, tailoring, packing and bailing
   Carpenters, joiners, plasterers, cabinetmakers
5. Manual Workers (Unskilled Workers)
   Laborers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport
   Street vendors, deliverymen, garbage collectors
6. Clerical and Technical workers
   Clerical and technical employees of business firm, public organizations and governmental agencies
   Section and division chiefs of business firms and organizations with 49 employees or less
   Those engaged in transportation, such as pilots and navigators
   Education-related personnel such as college lecturers, teachers and nursery governesses
   Medical-related persons such as pharmacists and nurses
7. Business operators or Managers
   Directors and managers with the post of section chief or above of government offices
   Directors and managers of business firms and organizations with 50 employees or more
   Those who operate business firms and organizations with 10 to 49 employees

Directors of a kindergarten, headmasters, chief teachers, college presidents
Captains and crew chief of ocean-going vessels and aircraft and of craft serving major domestic routes

8. Specialists, Free-lancers, etc.
Medical doctors, lawyers, judges, certified public accountants, college (assistant) professors
Artists (painters, performers, etc.) and masters of various arts
Those related to professional sports, religious activities, politics
Self-Defense force personnel, policemen
9. Housewives
Women engaged mainly in housework
×Women who live alone are put in category 11 (Jobless)
10. Students
High school students Higher professional school students, junior college students, university students, graduate school students, special school students and miscellaneous school students
×Those who attend night high school or colleges, while working in the daytime, are put in categories 1 to 7
11. Jobless
Those who are not now employed and those who live on pension, etc.
97. Refused
99. No Answer

*Job-holders Total of those listed in the items numbered 1 to 8
*Employed persons Total of those mentioned in the items numbered 3,4,5,6 and 7

****

Study Description: Latvia

ISSP Study Description Form

	----------Text / Comments----------	
Study Title:	- Inequality	
Fieldwork Dates:	- Start Date -12.12.99.; End Date - 30.12.1999	
Principle Investigator:	- Aivars Tabuns, University of Latvia; Ilze Koroleva, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia	
Sample Type:	- Multistage stratified random sample	
Fieldwork Methods:	- Face –to – face interview	
Context of ISSP Questionnaire:	- ISSP module was fielded as an individual survey	
Sample Size:	- n= 1100	
Response Rates:	real numbers	
	n= 1955	A - Total issued (total sample)
	n= 57	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages...)
	n= 1898	C - (=A-B) Total eligible
	n= 1100	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	n= 798	E - (=C-D; =F+G+H) Total non-response
	n= 267	F - Refusals
	n= 513	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	n= 18	H - Other non-response
	----------Text / Comments----------	
Language:	- Latvian and Russian	
Weighted (yes/no):	- No	
Weighting Procedure:	-	
Known Systematic Properties in Sample:	- No	
Deviations from ISSP Questionnaire:	- No	
Publications:	- No	

****

Study Description: New Zealand

ISSP Study Description Form

Study-Title:	Social Equality: New Zealand	
Fieldwork Dates:	27 May 1999 to 30 August 1999	
Principle Investigator:	Professor Philip Gendall, Department of Marketing, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand	
Sample Type:	Sistematic random sample from electoral rolls	
Fieldwork Methods:	Mail survey in three waves	
Context of ISSP questionnaire: and demographics	Dedicated survey, with ISSP questions preceding non-ISSP questions	
Sample Size:	2100	
Response Rates:	2100	A - Total issued (total sample)
	268	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages, ...)
	1832	C - (= A-B) Total eligible (in-scope sample)
	1108	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	724	E - (= C-D; F+G+H) Total non-response
	121	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	-	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	603	H - Other non-response
Language:	English	
Weighted?	No	
Weighting Procedure:	None	
Known Systematic Properties:		
Deviations from ISSP Questions:	See notes	
Literature:		

SAMPLING INFORMATION

Sampling Procedure

The sample was selected from the 1999 New Zealand electoral rolls, which contain the names of all registered voters over the age of 18 years. New Zealand is divided into 66 electorates (60 general electorates

and 6 Maori electorates) of approximately equal numerical size. A systematic random sample of approximately 22 names and addresses was selected from each electorate, giving a total sample of 2100 individuals.

The achieved sample is generally representative of the New Zealand population over 18 years of age, but it contains a slightly higher proportion of women than men in the population aged over 18. In addition, people under 30 are underrepresented in the sample, while those over 30 are overrepresented. However, these differences are unlikely to have a significant effect on the survey's results.

Survey Administration Procedure

The questionnaire was administered by mail in three waves. The questionnaire together with a covering letter was sent to the 2100 selected participants on 27 May 1999. Three weeks later a reminder letter and another questionnaire were sent to non-respondents. A second reminder and another questionnaire were mailed to remaining non-respondents after a further three weeks. The survey was closes off on 30 August, 13 weeks after the initial mailing.

Response Rate

The response rate achieved was 1108/(2100-268)=60.5%.

	Response after first Mailing	**Response after second Mailing**	**Response after third Mailing**	**Total**
Issued	2,100	1,251	801	2,100
Gone-no-address	118	62	32	212
Ineligible	21	26	9	56
Total eligible	1,961	1,163	760	1,832
Refusals	63	37	21	121
Valid responses	647	325	136	1,108
Other non-response	1,251	801	603	603

****

Study Description: North Ireland

Technical details of the 1999 survey

The overall design

The 1999 *Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey* involved 2200 face-to-face interviews with adults aged 18 or over. The main interview was carried out using computer assisted interviewing and the respondent was then asked to complete a self-completion form. The *Young Life and Times Survey,* which runs alongside the adult version, included interviews with 449 young people aged 12 to 17. This used a paper questionnaire containing a sub-set of questions from the adult survey, and one complete module which is of particular relevance to young people (in 1999 this was *Education*).

Not all modules are asked of the full 2200 adult sample. Where a smaller sample size is sufficient for a module the sample is 'split', such that half the respondents are asked those questions. For example the structure of the 1999 survey allowed half the sample to be asked the *Attitudes to Genetics Research* module, while the other half were asked the *Transport* module.

Survey content

Version A	**Version B**
Background	***Background***
Attitudes to Genetics Research	***Transport***
Political Attitudes	***Political Attitudes***
Education	***Education***
Community Relations	***Community Relations***
Pensions and Pensioners	***Pensions and Pensioners***
Social Inequality	

Fieldwork

All interviews were conducted during the period October 7 1999 and January 14 2000. Interviewing was carried out by social survey interviewers employed by Research and Evaluation Services (RES). All fieldworkers attended one of four briefing sessions conducted jointly by RES and members of the NILT project team. All interviews were conducted in the respondent's home. Interviewers made up to a maximum of five calls before the person identified in the sample was deemed non-obtainable. The self completion form was either completed and handed back to the interviewer at the time of the main interview, or the interviewer called back at a later stage to collect it.

Advance mailshot

Households identified in the sample were sent an advance leaflet explaining the background to the survey, the method by which an individual respondent would be selected from the household and requesting co-operation with the project. The leaflet also provided households with contact details for the project team and the interviewer's own name. This mailshot also confirmed that a donation of one pound would be made to Action Cancer on behalf of each respondent.

Sampling design

The survey was designed to yield a representative sample of men and women aged 18 and over living in Northern Ireland. The Postal Address File (PAF) was used as the sampling frame for the survey and a simple random sample of addresses was obtained after stratication into three geographic regions (Belfast, East of the Bann and West of the Bann). Each address was checked against the Valuation List held by the Valuation and Lands Agency, in order to identify non domestic properties which were then omitted from the sample. At selected addresses, a KISH grid procedure was utilised to randomly select one individual to be the subject of the survey.

A slightly larger than necessary sample was taken in order to provide reserve addresses. Interviewers were instructed to make a total of five calls, or have received a refusal or other information confirming that an interview would not be obtained, before being issued with reserve addresses. This was to ensure optimal response from the main sample.

Response rate

Table 1.1 shows the response rate for the survey. **Table 1.2** shows the reason for non achievement of interviews with individuals drawn in the sample. **Table 1.3** shows the response rate for versions A and B of the main stage interviews, and the self completion questionnaires.

Table 1.1 Response rate

Total Interviews Issued	Vacant /Derelict /Commercial	Total in scope
3337	189	3148

Table 1.2 Breakdown of response

	No.	%
Achieved	2200	70
Refused	551	17
Non-contact	337	11
Other	60	2
Total	3148	100

Table 1.3 Completion of versions A and B

	Version A	Version B
Number of main stage interviews	1076	1124
Number of self completion achieved	830	902
% of self completion achieved	77	80

Sampling error and confidence intervals

Table 1.4 sets out sampling errors and confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level relating to a Simple Random Sample design as used in the survey. Note that the margin of error for all sample estimates is within the parameters of ± 3%.

Table 1.4 Sampling errors and confidence intervals for key variables

		% p	Standard Error of p (%)	95% Confidence limits
Age	18- 24	11	0.67	10.33-11.67
	25 - 44	40	1.04	3915-41.25
	45 - 64	29	0.97	28.23-30.17
	65 - 74	10	0.64	9.75-11.05
	75+	9	0.61	8.00-9.20
Sex	Male	43	1.06	41.65-43.75
	Female	57	1.06	56.25-58.35
Marital status	Married/ Cohabiting	51	1.07	49.53-51.67
	Single	28	0.96	26.65-28.55
	Widow/Div/Sep	22	0.88	20.82-22.58
Religion	Catholic	38	1.03	36.67-38.73
	Protestant	49	1.07	47.43-49.57
	None	10	0.64	9.46-10.74
	Other	<1	0.09	0.10-0.30
	Refused	3	0.36	2.64-3.36

Identifying the young people's sample

The CAPI programmes for the main adult interview collected information on the ages of young people normally resident in the adult participant's household. Where any young people in the 12-17 year age band were identified, their parent or guardian was asked for permission to interview him/her/them and could be shown a copy of the young person's questionnaire to demonstrate its content. The parent/guardian was asked to sign a formal consent form for the young person's interview to proceed. Where parental permission was obtained, all young people within the household were interviewed unless they were unavailable or unwilling to take part. Questionnaires were interviewer administered and took approximately 20 minutes to complete. Outcomes from this procedure are shown in **Table 1.5 and Table 1.6** below.

Table 1.5 Young people identified in participating households (N=2200)

1 Young person	290
2 Young people	118
3 Young people	22
4 Young people	4
Total number of young people identified	608

Table 1.6 Outcome of young people's main stage survey

	No.
Total number of young people identified	608
Total number of young people interviewed	449
Response rate for Young Life & Times Survey (%)	**74**

Data preparation

Main survey data was collected via the 'Surveycraft' computer aided interviewing package. This was converted to SPSS format prior to analysis. All paper based data (self completion modules and the young person's survey) were entered via the SPSS data entry system. All data were merged and subject to an extensive range of inter and intra variable logic checks.

Deriving social class variables

Occupational variables from the data set were derived using the 'Computer Assisted Standard Occupational Coding' (CASOC) software. This programme enables a match to be made between the text describing the respondent's occupation and the most similar occupational description taken from the Registrar General's Standard Classification of Occupations. When a match is made, the system automatically assigns the official three digit code from the 'Standard Classification of Occupations' to this case. This three digit code is the direct basis for the derivation of related information on a social class grouping.

Getting the data

Survey results are put on the Internet six months after the end of fieldwork (http://www.qub.ac.uk/nilt), with frequencies for every question and a breakdown by age, gender and religion on offer. A 'query' service or helpline is run for those who need

additional tables, and is based at the Centre for Social Research, Queen's University, Belfast (see Contact Information on page vii). A leaflet advertising the existence of the data and how to get hold of it is also sent to schools, voluntary groups, civil servants, journalists and assembly members. The funders of the survey receive the dataset somewhat earlier than the public (three months after the end of fieldwork) - nonetheless, one of the guiding principles of the survey is that the information is made available to all and that no one person or organisation has ownership of the results. The web-site also allows users to download the data in order to carry out their own particular statistical analyses.

Using the data

The documentation provided here is not a traditional 'technical report' and is designed to be easy to use rather than technically exhaustive. Users who intend to carry out sophisticated statistical analyses or to manipulate the data to investigate particular features (for example, to compare the answers of adults with young people in their households) may well want to come back to us for more precise details on the survey set-up.

The 1999 survey included a module on Pensions and Pensioners for which many of the tables of results are not posted on the web. This is because the analysis calculating benefit take-up and eligibility, as well as pension provision itself, are technically quite complicated. An additional booster sample of pensioners was obtained in order to yield enough pensioners to carry out the analysis. It would be advisable to contact the survey tem if any pensions analysis is to be undertaken.

The data has been tested extensively, but if you do find anything that looks like a mistake, please let us know as soon as you can.

Please note that all analyses of the adult data should be *weighted* in order to allow for disproportionate household size. The weighting variable is called *WTFACTOR***. The only exceptions are the few household variables (for example, tenure and household income), which do not need to be weighted. The young person's sample *does not* need to be weighted.**

****

Study Description: Norway

Study title: Social Inequality, Norway 1999

Fieldwork dates: September - November, 1999

Principal investigators:

Haakon Leiulfsrud, Department of Sociology and Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim.
Knut Halvorsen, Oslo University College.
Knut Kalgraff Skjåk, Norwegian Social Science Data Services.

The survey was funded by the Research Council of Norway

Fieldwork institute: Opinion as

Fieldwork methods: The survey was conducted as a mail survey. The field work included one reminder and two follow-ups with questionnaires.

Sample type: The sample was a simple random sample from the Central Register of Persons, aged 18-79 years.

Context of ISSP questionnaire:

The survey consists of the ISSP Social Inequality III (Q.1 - Q.34), additional modules and demographics.

Sample size: 1268

Response rates:

2500	A - Total Issued
46	B – Ineligible
2454	C - Total eligible
1321	D - Total ISSP Questionnaires received
1186	E - Total non-response
38	F – Refusals
1095	G - Non contact
53	H – Other

Language: Norwegian

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Norway

Sex and age:

	Population 18-79 years January 1, 1999 Central Register of Persons[3]	Net sample Norwegian Survey, ISSP 1999
Male	49.8%	49.8%

[3] Source: Statistics Norway

18 - 24	6.2%	5.8%
25 – 34	10.9%	11.0%
35 – 44	10.1%	10.4%
45 – 54	9.6%	9.7%
55 – 64	6.1%	6.0%
65 – 79	6.9%	6.9%
Female	50.2%	50.2%
18 – 24	6.0%	6.6%
25 – 34	10.4%	10.9%
35 – 44	9.7%	9.9%
45 - 54	9.2%	9.5%
55 - 64	6.2%	6.0%
65 - 79	8.5%	7.3%

Region:

	Population 18-79 years January 1, 1999 Central Register of Persons	Net sample Norwegian Survey, ISSP 1999
Central east counties 2 & 3	22.2%	21.1%
East counties 1, 4 - 8	27.9%	25.2%
South counties 9 - 10	5.6%	8.5%
West counties 11 - 15	25.2%	25.7%
Middle counties 16 & 17	8.7%	9.6%
North counties 18 - 20	10.4%	9.9%
N	3 216 639	1 268

Labour force status (*):

	Labour Force Surveys 2. quarter 1999 18-74 years[4]	Net sample Norwegian Survey ISSP 1999 18-74 years
In labour force	73.1%	76.0%
In school (pupil/student)	4.8%	5.7%
Retired	7.5%	10.2%
Social welfare	7.9%	3.9%
Home working	3.0%	1.7%
Unemployed	2.9%	1.1%
Other	0.8%	0.8%
Missing	0.0%	0.5%

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

Education:

	Labour Force Surveys 2. quarter 1999 18-74 years	Net sample Norwegian Survey ISSP 1999 18-74 years
Primary school	19.3%	17.4%
Secondary	54.8%	46.1%

[4] Source: Statistics Norway

University/college	25.6%	36.0%
Missing	0.3%	0.6%
N	20 046	1 218

****

Study Description: Philippines

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR THE 1999 ISSP SURVEY

Social Weather Stations, Philippines

Study Title: ISSP 1999 Social Inequality III.

Fieldwork Dates: November 27 to December 15, 1999.

Sampling scheme:

The survey has a sample size of 1,200 respondents drawn from the adult (18 years old and above) population for an error margin of ±3% at a 95% confidence level.

The entire Philippines is divided into 4 major study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon (areas outside of NCR but within Luzon), Visayas and Mindanao. The sample size in each of the 4 major areas is 300 respondents (±6% error margin in each major area).

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

For NCR's first stage, 60 precincts are distributed among the 17 NCR cities and municipalities in such a way that each city/municipality is assigned a number of precincts that is roughly proportional to its population size. An additional provision is that each municipality must receive at least one precinct. Precincts are then selected at random from within each municipality with probability proportional to population size.

At the second stage, interval sampling is used to draw 5 sample households: A starting street corner is drawn at random. The first sample household is randomly selected from the households nearest to the starting street corner. Subsequent sample households were chosen using a fixed interval of 6 households in between the sampled ones; i.e. every 7^{th} household was sampled.

For the third stage, in each selected household, a respondent is randomly chosen among the household members who are 18 years of age and older, using a probability selection table. In selecting the probability respondent of a household, only male family members were pre-listed in the probability selection table of odd-numbered questionnaires; only female family members were pre-listed for even-numbered questionnaires. In cases where there was no qualified probability respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households would continue until five sample respondents were identified.

For the rest of the country, the provinces serve as the first stage unit. The following number of provinces from each study area is selected without replacement and with probability proportional to population size:

Balance Luzon	:	10 provinces
Visayas	:	5 provinces

Mindanao : 5 provinces

Within each study area, 15 municipalities were distributed among the sample provinces in such a way that each province is assigned a number of municipalities roughly proportional to its population size. However, each sample province must receive at least one municipality. Sample municipalities are then selected from within each sample province with probability proportional to population size, without replacement.

Once the sample municipalities have been selected, 60 spots are distributed among the sample municipalities in such a way that each municipality is assigned a number of spots roughly proportional to its population. However, each sample municipality must receive at least one spot.

If based on the National Statistics Office categorization, the chosen sample municipality/city is 100% urban in 1990 (latest), then sample precincts are systematically drawn from this municipality/city. Otherwise, sample barangays within each sample municipality are selected with equal probabilities.

In the effort to update the urban-rural classification of barangays, the survey adopted a classification scheme slightly different from the official NSO definition. The interviewers were instructed to ascertain whether the barangay has the following:

A. Street patterns i.e. network of streets in either parallel or right angle orientation
B. At least 6 establishments (commercial, manufacturing, recreational and/or personal services)
C. Any of the following:
   1 a. Town/barangay hall
   b. Church/chapel
   2 a. Public plaza/park
   b. Cemetery
   3. Market place
   4. Public building like school, hospital, health Center or library

If the barangay has at least two of the categories listed as A, B or C, then the barangay is classified as urban. Otherwise, the barangay is categorized as rural.

For the fourth stage, within each sample spot, five households were established by systematic sampling. In sample (urban) precincts, a random corner was identified; a random start generated; and the interval was seven. In ascertained urban barangays (with no precinct maps), the designated starting point was the same as in rural barangays - it was a school, the barangay captain's house, a church/chapel or a barangay/municipal hall. The sampling interval for urban barangays was seven, while for rural barangays it was two.

For the fifth and final stage, as discussed earlier, a respondent is randomly chosen from among the voting-age adults in each selected household using a probability respondent selection table.

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

	Prov	Sample Mun	Sample Spot	Probability Respondents	Household Heads
National Capital Region	--	17	60	300	300
Balance Luzon	10	15	60	300	300
Visayas	5	15	60	300	300
Mindanao	5	15	60	300	300
	20	62	240	1200	1200

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

Substitution:

A respondent not contacted during the first attempt was visited for a second time. If the respondent remained unavailable, a substitute who possessed the same qualities (in terms of gender, age bracket, and socio-economic class) as the original respondent was interviewed. The substitute respondent was taken from another household beyond the covered intervals in the sample precinct.

Fieldwork Methods:

The SWS survey of voting-age adults for the fourth quarter of 1999 covers the entire Philippines and has four major study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon (areas outside of NCR but within Luzon), Visayas and Mindanao. The survey focuses on voting-age adults (18 years old and above) and gathers data through face-to-face interviews. It also obtains from the household heads some information about each family member and household characteristics.

Sample Size: 1200.

Field Quality Controls:

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

First, at least 10% of the total output of each field interviewer are directly observed. A ‘Supervision Report Form’ documents this type of field observation. The field interviewer being observed is evaluated immediately after the conduct of the interview. A field supervisor does not allow the interviewer to do interviews alone until the latter is observed to have strictly followed the rules and techniques taught during the training.

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

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

Weighted: Yes.

Weighting Procedure:

To yield representative figures at the national level, census-based population weights are applied to the various area domains. The weight projection is computed by dividing the population in the area by the sample size of the same area. Appropriate projection factors were applied so that original population proportions are reflected in the data tables using this formula:

$$\text{Projection factors (Weight)} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{No. of Interviews}}$$

For questions answered by the sample voting-age adult, the following projection factors were used:

	1999 NSO Projected population Aged 18 and above	Total Sample Size	Projection factor for 1 Probability Respondent
NCR	6,461,989	300	21.5399646667
Balance Luzon	17,998,288	300	59.9942946667
Visayas	8,597,254	300	28.6575140000
Mindanao	9,690,427	300	32.3014233333
TOTAL	42,747,959	1200	

Characteristics of the National Population: Gender and Age

	Population	**Percent**
Gender* (Base: Total household population)	68,431,213	100.00%
Male	34,462,837	50.36%
Female	33,968,376	49.64%
Age Group* (Base: Total household population)	68,431,213	100.00%
Under 1	1,877,628	2.74%
1 - 4	7,481,871	10.93%
5 - 9	8,890,185	12.99%
10 - 14	8,029,194	11.73%
15 - 19	7,424,225	10.85%
20 - 24	6,231,151	9.11%
25 - 29	5,724,022	8.36%
30 - 34	4,841,978	7.08%
35 - 39	4,304,685	6.29%
40 - 44	3,393,902	4.96%
45 - 49	2,728,751	3.99%

50 - 54	2,059,820	3.01%
55 - 59	1,712,497	2.50%
60 - 64	1,320,309	1.93%
65 - 69	954,557	1.39%
70 - 74	653,550	0.96%
75 - 79	409,383	0.60%
80 - 84	251,540	0.37%
85 and over	141,965	0.21%

Source:
* National Statistics Office 1995 Census of Population, Report No. 2, Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Characteristics of the National Population: Education and Employment Status

Educational Attainment*		
(Base: Household population 5 years old and over)	59,071,714	100.00%
No grade completed	4,394,719	7.44%
Pre-school	1,931,882	3.27%
Elementary	25,620,407	43.37%
1st - 4th grade	12,641,243	21.40%
5th - 7th grade	12,979,164	21.97%
High school	16,448,857	27.85%
Undergraduate	8,409,260	14.24%
Graduate	8,039,597	13.61%
Post-secondary	1,340,813	2.27%
Undergraduate	263,303	0.45%
Graduate	1,077,510	1.82%
College undergraduate	4,071,236	6.89%
Academic degree holder	4,380,472	7.42%
Post-Baccalaureate	114,839	0.19%
Not stated	768,489	1.30%

Employment Status**		
(Persons 15 years old and over)	48,637,000	100.00%
Labor force participation	32,000,000	65.79%
Employed among LF	29,003,000	90.63%
Unemployed among LF	2,997,000	9.37%
Not in labor force	16,637,000	34.21%

Sources:
* National Statistics Office 1995 Census of Population, Report No. 2, Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics
** National Statistics Office Labor Force Survey, October 1999

****

Study Description: Poland

Study title: Polish General Social Survey 1999 (PGSS)

Fieldwork dates: November to December, 1999

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

Fieldwork institute: Public Opinion Research Center

Fieldwork methods: Self-administered supplement completed after the main PGSS questionnaire.

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

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

Sample size: 1707

Response rates:

1707	A - Total issued - total sample
0	B - Ineligible
1135	C - Total eligible (in scope sample)
1135	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
572	E - Total Non-responses
432	F - Refusals
131	G - Non-contact
9	H - Other

Language: Polish

Weighted: Yes

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

Finally, the weighting factor was normalized to the number of interviews completed.

National Population Characteristics: Poland

Gender:	National Demographic Yearbook, Warsaw 1999
Male	47.7 %
Female	52.3 %

Age Groups:	National Demographic Yearbook, Warsaw 1999
18 – 29	24.1%
30 - 39	19.4%
40 – 49	21.7%
50 – 59	12.8%
60 – 69	12.1%
70 – 79	7.2%
80 +	2.7%
N (18+ yrs)	28,352,899

Education (Population 18+ years)*:*	The 1999 Polish General Social Survey
Elementary incomplete	4.1%
Elementary complete	22.5%
Vocational school	26.6%
Secondary incomplete	4.2%
Secondary complete	24.7%
Post secondary	2.8%
Incomplete higher	6.0%
Higher completed	9.2%

Employment Status (Population 18+ yrs)*:*	The 1999 Polish General Social Survey
Employed	47.3 %
Unemployed	10.9 %
Not in labor force	41.8 %

****

Study Description: Portugal

PORTUGAL: ISSP 1999

Methodological Report

Sampling

The universe of the survey is the Portuguese adult (18+) population resident in the Continent (excluding the Islands of the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira). The sample (1200 individuals plus 507 **suplentes**) is a probabilistic sample and was extracted according to the following steps:

1) Construction of Master Sample. Master Sample is a probabilistic sample based in the 91 Census, stratified by region (five regions in the mainland, Azores and Madeira). It has 1143 Census Blocks (1 Census Block has about 300 households).
2) Stratification of the 1143 Census Blocks of the master sample by urban/rural
3) Selection of 120 Census Blocks from the master sample (excluding Azores and Madeira)
4) Selection of 10 households plus 5 **suplentes** in each Census Block
5) Random selection of an adult in each household

The sampling procedures and the field work were carried out by the *Instituto Nacional de Estatística*.

Fieldwork

The method employed was face-to-face computer assisted interviewing. The field work began in May and was completed within 7 weeks.
All the interviewers were supervised but only in around 5% supervisor accompanies interviewer.
Around 5% of the interviews were ‘back-checked”.

Response rate

The final achieved sample size was 1144, that makes a response rate of **80,1%** (1144/1429) (sampling error $\pm$ **2.9%, α=.05**).

1. Title of the study

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

2. Name and institution of the principle investigator

- Principal investigators

Manuel Villaverde Cabral
Jorge Vala

- Name of the institution

Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa

1. Language of the questionnaire

Portuguese

2. Weighting procedure

The sample was weighted by sex and age, after a comparison of the sample distribution of this variables and the 1998 Census data.

3. Information about National Population Characteristics

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, *Censos 1991*

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

Sex and age

	Total		**M**	**F**
	n	%	n	n
< 18 years	2484818	25.2	1268498	1216320
18-29 years	1823226	18.5	913679	909547
30-39 years	1355078	13.7	662501	692577
40-49 years	1203455	12.2	579003	624452
50-59 years	1120738	11.4	528577	592161
60 and more	1875209	19.1	802368	1072841

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

	Total	%	<18 years	%	>18 years	%

None	1736745	17,61	713009	28,69	1023736	13,88
Basic Primary complete[1]	2655325	26,92	57898	2,33	2597427	35,21
Basic Primary incomplete	1666279	16,90	666776	26,83	999503	13,55
Basic Preparatory[2]	1251658	12,69	481903	19,39	769755	10,43
Basic Secondary[3]	1073287	10,88	422956	17,02	650331	8,81
Secondary incomplete	495100	5,02	139880	5,63	355220	4,81
Secondary complete[4]	499834	5,07	1666	0,07	498168	6,75
University incomplete	200434	2,03	730	0,03	199704	2,71
University complete	283862	2,88	0	0,00	283862	3,85

[1] 4 years
[2] 6 years
[3] 9 years
[4] 10-12 years

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, *Inter-Census Estimates 1998*

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

Sex and age

Age	**Male**	**M %**	**Female**	**F %**	**M&F**	**M&F %**
18-24	549900	15,7	539594	13,8	1089494	14,7
25-29	368910	10,5	364600	9,4	733510	9,9
30-34	342000	9,8	350400	9,0	692400	9,4
35-39	325000	9,3	339350	8,7	664350	9,0
40-44	305290	8,7	324480	8,3	629770	8,5
45-49	294710	8,4	314370	8,1	609080	8,2
50-54	258330	7,4	286390	7,3	544720	7,4
55-59	242960	6,9	273420	7,0	516380	7,0
60-64	235930	6,7	277290	7,1	513220	6,9
65+	580900	16,6	827780	21,2	1408680	19,0
Total	3503930	100	3897674	100	7401604	100

(Census Data used for weighting the sample)

****

Study Description: Russia

STUDY-TITLE: INEQUALITY - 1999 (RUSSIA)

FIELDWORK DATES: March 25 - April 14, 1999

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dr. L. Khakhulina

FIELDWORK INSTITUTE: VCIOM

SAMPLE TYPE:
Universe - the population of the Russian Federation age 16 and over.

Sampling based on a multi-stage stratification scheme.

FIRST STAGE
We used all the urban settlements and rural districts as primary sampling units (PSU) at the first stage.

We used the following stratification of all primary sampling units in the sample design:

- first, on 10 large economy-geographical regions (North+ +North-West, Central, Central-Tchernozemie, North Caucasus, Volgo-Viatka, Volga, Urals, West Siberia, East Siberia and Far East),

- and inside each region - by strata, taking into consideration:

- administrative status
- quantity of the population
- relation to autonomous republics inside Russian Federation.

Moscow and St.Petersburg were selected as the independent strata.

The total sample will be distributed between the strata proportionally to the local adult population. PSU were randomly selected in each stratum with the probability proportional to the size.

SECOND STAGE
In each selected PSU one or more SSUs (polling-districts in urban settlements, villages in rural districts) were randomly selected from the list of all SSUs.

THIRD STAGE
Selection of housholds in the territiry of sampling poins was done by random route method.

FORTH STAGE
Only one respondent was selected within a household with control by the sex-by-age and educational quotas.
FIELDWORK METHOD: face-to-face interview

SAMPLE SIZE: 1,705

RESPONSE RATES:

A	Total issued	4155
B	Ineligible	698
C	Total eligible	3457
D	Total received	1705
E	Total non-response	1752
F	Refusals	1096
G	Non-contact	544
H	Other non-respons	112

LANGUAGE: Russian

WEIGHTED: Yes (variable "weight")

WEIGHING PROCEDURE:

The correction is realized separately for every sampling stratum

The total expected number N of respondents for a certain stratum equals

$$N = N0 * P ,$$

where N0 denotes the size of whole sample, P stands for share of the region in the entier population.

There are population groups involved in correction process:

Gender groups:
1. Male;
2. Female.

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

Education groups :
7. High school or incomplete one;
8. Common school(9-10 classes) or special engeneerings;
9. Incomplete common school.

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

As a result of correction every respondent X[k] becomes supplied with definite weight W[k], being within the limits0 < W[k] < ~10, so that the following conditions were valid :

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

Q[i] = sum(W[k] | X[k].belong to.G[i]) / N,

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

i.e. Q[i] ~ P[i], i=1,2,...,16.

The value of J being equal to

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONAL POPULATION:

(Source: the data of the Government Committee of Statistics of Russia, 1999)

SEX	
male	45.8
female	54.2
AGE	
18-24	16.6
25-39	29.5
40-54	23.7
55+	30.2
EDUCATION	
higher and incomplete higher (13+ years of schooling)	14.3
secondary or secondary graduated (10-13 years of schooling)	46.9
incomplete secondary or less (up to 10 years of schooling)	38.8

****

ISSP Study Description Form – Slovakia

Study-Title:	**ISSP: Social Inequality 2001**
Fieldwork Dates:	**11. 9. – 24. 9. 2001**
Principle Investigator:	**co-operation of two institutes (The Institute for Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences & The Institute for Public Opinion Research at the Statistical Office of Slovak Republic)**
Sample Type:	**quota (region, size of municipality category, age, sex, education, ethnicity), population 18+**
Fieldwork Methods:	**interview, face to face**
Context of ISSP questionnaire:	**ISSP Module Social Inequality done as an individual survey**
Sample Size:	**1082**

Response Rates:

Each interviewer got certain quota controls. Interviewer gets specified quota controls and (s)he is allowed to find substitution if any of chosen respondent refuses.

1200	A - Total issued (total sample)
-	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages, ...)
-	C - (= A-B) Total eligible (in-scope sample)
1082	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
118	E - (= C-D; F+G+H) Total non-response
-	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
114	G - Non-contact (never contacted, **interviewers did not carry out interviews**)
4	H - Other non-response

Language:	**Slovak**
Weighted?	**No**
Weighting Procedure:	-
Known Systematic Properties:	
Deviations from ISSP Questions:	use of the income-categories for questions "earn" and "should earn" (v14 to v33)
Literature:	-

Description of Population and Sample (Slovakia, age 18+)

population 18+ in Slovakia: 4 101 529*
sample size: 1082

** source: Slovak Statistical Office, jun 2001*

	Population	Sample

Sex:		
male	47,80	47,41
female	52,20	52,59
Age groups:		
18-24	15,90	16,36
25-29	10,63	10,54
30-39	18,45	18,67
40-49	20,10	20,24
50-59	14,48	13,86
60+	20,44	20,33
Education:		
primary	25,00	26,99
vocational (without Diploma*)	33,00	31,05
secondary (with Diploma)	33,00	32,62
university	9,00	9,33

* Secondary School Diploma (in Slovakia called Maturita) is an obligatory requirement when applying for University

Size of community:		
up to 1999	30,30	32,81
2000 -9999	20,01	20,33
10000 - 49999	24,29	24,58
50000 - 99999	12,09	11,65
100 000+	13,31	10,63
Region:		
Bratislava	12,00	11,74
Trnava	10,39	10,44
Trencin	11,41	11,55
Nitra	13,56	14,23
Zilina	12,59	12,66
Banska Bystrica	12,39	12,75
Presov	13,75	13,86
Kosice	13,91	12,75

****

Study Description: Slovenia

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

Fieldwork dates: October 1998

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

Sample type: Systematic multistage sample with random start of adults aged 19 years or older living at noninstitutional address in Slovenia, based on Central Register of Population. 140 PSU and 420 SSU are formed, with names and addresses of persons in final clusters. A replacement procedure is used for non-responses, with substitute units reselected by the same probability mechanism as basic sample units. Half of the sample with every second person selected were used for SJM98/1 (ISSP) and SJM98/2 (non-ISSP) Survey respectively. See: Marjan Blejec: Nacrti in analiza vzorcev za ankete "Slovensko javno mnenje" SJM68, SJM69 in SJM70, VŠSPN, Ljubljana 1970

Fieldwork methods Personal interviews with trained interviewers

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

Context of ISSP questionnaire:
ISSP 1998 Questionnaire follows the ISSP 1999 Innequality Module.

Sample size: 1006

Response rates:

3118	A - Total issued
268	B - Not eligible
2850	C - Total eligible
2024	D - Total SJM97_2+3 questionnaires received
1018	- SJM98_1 without ISSP
1006	- SJM98_2 with ISSP modules
826	E - Non-response
443	F - Refusals
197	G - Non-contact
186	H - Other non-response

Language: Slovenian

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Slovenia

Gender:

	Census 1991, population 15+ years (Statistical Bulletin Ljubljana 1993)
Male	47.7 %
Female	52.3 %

Age Groups:

	Census 1991, population 15+ years (Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia 1995)
0 - 14	20.6 %
15 - 29	22.5 %
30 - 44	23.5 %
45 - 64	22.5 %
65+	10.9 %

Education:

	Census 1991, population 15+ years (Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia 1995)
0- 7 years of elementary school	17.3 %
Elementary school	30.3 %
Completed vocational school	19.7 %
Completed middle school	23.7 %
University degree	9.0 %

Employment Status:

	Source: Labour Force Survey, 1997 (in 1000 of persons)
Labour force	966
Persons in employment	898
Unemployed persons	69
Inactive persons	669

****

Study Description: Spain

ISSP Study Description Form

Study-Title:	Inequality	
Fieldwork Dates:	From 08 to 12 November, 1999	
Principle Investigator:	Juan Díez Nicolás ASEP, S.A.	
Sample Type:	Representative Sample of Adults Aged 18 Years and over Living Private Households in Spain	
Fieldwork Methods:	Personal interview at R'S home	
Context of ISSP questionnaire:	Regular Monthly Omnibus	
Sample Size:	1211	
Response Rates:	1230	A - Total issued (total sample)
	0	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages, ...)
	1230	C - (= A-B) Total eligible (in-scope sample)
	1211	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	19	E - (= C-D; F+G+H) Total non-response
	12	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	7	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
		H - Other non-response
Language:	Spanish	
Weighted?	Yes	
Weighting Procedure:	Optional : According to sex and age groups	
Known Systematic Properties:	None	
Deviations from ISSP Questions:	None	
Literature:	None, Yet	

****

Study Description: Sweden

Study Description

Study title:	Social Inequality III
Fieldwork dates:	February 1999 to June 1999
Principal Investigators:	Dr. Stefan Svallfors and Dr. Jonas Edlund, Department of Sociology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden
Sample type:	A representative sample of the Swedish population 17-80 years
Fieldwork institute:	SIFO
Fieldwork methods:	Separate postal survey with four reminders. The first two by mail, the third by telephone, and the fourth by mail
Context of ISSP questionnaire:	Separate survey
Language:	Swedish
Weighted:	No
Sample size:	1150

Response rates:

1999	A – Total issued (total sample)
119	B – Ineligible
1880	C – (=A-B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1150	D – Total ISSP questionnaires received
730	E – (=C-D;=F+G+H) Total non-response
258	F – Refusals (refusing to take part)
373	G – Non-contact (never contacted)
99	H – Other non-response

Response rates in different groups:

Sex:	
Men	58%
Women	64%
Urban-rural:	
Stockholm	61%
Urban 1	60%
Urban 2	61%
Rural 1	68%
Rural 2	65%
Göteborg region	62%
Malmö etc. region	60%

National Population Characteristics: Sweden

	Register for the total population (1999) age 17-80	ISSP Sample (1999)age 17-80	Education register (1998) and labour force surveys (1997) age 16-64
Sex:			
Men	50%	47%	
Women	50%	53%	
Urban-rural:			
Stockholm	18%	18%	
Urban 1	35%	35%	
Urban 2	21%	21%	
Rural 1	5%	6%	
Rural 2	5%	6%	
Göteborg region	9%	9%	
Malmö etc. region	6%	6%	
Education:			
Primary school			29%
Secondary school			46%
University			25%
Employment status:			
Employed			71%
Unemployed			6%
Not in labour force			23%

Urban-rural description
Stockholm
(including the suburb municipalities)
Urban 1
(Municipalities (MC) with more than 90 000 inhabitants within an area of 30 kilometres radius from the MC centre)
Urban 2
(MC:s with more than 27 000 inhabitants and less than 90 000 inhabitants within an area of 30 kilometres radius of the MC centre and in the same time with more than 300 000 inhabitants within 100 kilometres radius of the MC centre)
Rural 1
(MC:s with more than 27 000 inhabitants and less than 90 000 inhabitants within an area of 30 kilometres radius of the MC centre and in the same time with less than 300 000 inhabitants within 100 kilometres radius of the MC centre)
Rural 2
(MC:s with less than 27 000 inhabitants within an area of 30 kilometres radius of the centre)
Göteborg region
(Göteborg including the suburb municipalities)
Malmö etc. region
(Malmö, Lund, Trelleborg including the suburb municipalities)
****

Study Description: Switzerland

ISSP Study Description Form

----------Text / Comments----------

Study Title: - „Conditions of living in Switzerland“

Fieldwork Dates: - 26.07.1999 (start CATI) to 08.11.1999 (deadline for written questionaire)

Principle Investigator: - Hanspeter Stamm (Lamprecht & Stamm, Sozialforschung und Beratung, Zürich)
- Rolf Nef (Social Insight, Forschung – Evaluation – Beratung, Zürich)
- Christian Suter (Professur für Soziologie, ETH Zürich)
- Dominique Joye (SIDOS, Neuenburg)

Sample Type: - Two-Step-Sample (Random-Random): Household drawn randomly and hereafter persons drawn randomly

Fieldwork Methods: - CATI (mostly socio-demographic variables) and written questionaire (follow up)

Context of ISSP Questionnaire: - Project on „Social inequality in Switzerland“

Sample Size: - 4970 persons (CATI-Interview)

Response Rates: real numbers

n= 2017 (CATI-Interview)	A - Total issued (total sample)
n= None	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages...)
n= 1824	C - (=A-B) Total eligible
n= 1258	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
n= 566	E - (=C-D; =F+G+H) Total non-response
n= 566	F - Refusals
n= None	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
n= None	H - Other non-response

----------Text / Comments----------

Because most of the ISSP-questions were part of the written questionaire which followed the CATI-Interview (respondends were asked if they agree on taking part in the written questionaire interview), the sample was already „cleansed“ (no wrong ages, etc.). The total sample for the ISSP-module Switzerland equals the number of participants in the CATI-Interview. The total eligible sample equals the number of persons who took part in the CATI-Interview and who stated that they would also respond to the written questionaire.

Language: - German, French, Italian

Weighted (yes/no): - Yes

Weighting Procedure: - Due to oversampling on the italian speaking population in Switzerland (for assuring proper comparisons beween different language regions in Switzerland), cases have to be weighted (variable „weight“).

Known Systematic Properties in Sample: - None

Deviations from ISSP Questionnaire: - Questions V401•, •V402• and •V318 were dropped.

Publications: - Täube, Volker and Joye, Dominique: „Social structural disparities in the use of information technologies: The case of Switzerland“ (Article, presented at the „Rich and Poor“ Conference at the WZB in Berlin (ISA working group 6) / Forthcoming).

ISSP Characteristics of National Population Form

Each ISSP member is asked to include to the documentation the following information about known characteristics of its national population, from census or the best available estimates from government surveys or other high-quality data-sources:

- sex distribution of the population
- age distribution of the population
- education (years of schooling) of the population
- employment rate of the population

	Source 1
Gender	
male	% 48,9
female	% 51,1
Age Group	
- 0 – 19 yrs.	% 23,2
- 20 – 39 yrs.	% 29,2
- 40 – 64 yrs.	% 32,3
- 65 – 79 yrs.	% 11,3
- 80 ++	% 4,0
Years of Schooling-Groups	
- up to 9 yrs. (compulsory)	% 19,3
- up to 12 yrs. (secondary II)	% 57,8
- up to 16 yrs. (tertiary)	% 22,9
Employment Status	
employed	% 53,5
unemployed	% 2,7
not in labour force	-

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics Switzerland: Benchmark data for Switzerland (1998-1999).

****

Study Description: USA

Study Title: 2000 General Social Survey

Fieldwork dates: February – June 2000

Principal Investigators: James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith, Peter V. Marsden

Sample type: Multi-stage area probability sample

Fieldwork institute: National Opinion Research Center (NORC)

Fieldwork methods: In-person with self-administered questionnaire

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

Sample size: 1272

Response rates:

4883	A – Total Issued
951	B – Ineligible
3932	C – (=A-B) Total Eligible
1272	D – Total Received[5]
2764	E – Total Non-response (= C - D, F + G + H)
2589	F – Refusals[6]
97	G – Non-contact
78	H – Other Non-response

Language: English

Weighted: No

Known systematic properties: Undersamples men

[5] Half of the GSS sample (n=1398) was given the Social Inequality module. Of these, we received 1272.

[6] This number reflects outright refusals, refusals to do the Social Inequality module, and those who were not given the Social Inequality module.

National Population Characteristics: USA

	Current Population Survey (CPS) April 2000	General Social Survey (GSS) 2000 (unweighted)	General Social Survey (GSS) 2000 (weighted by number of eligible respondents (i.e. 18+) in the household)
SEX			
Male	48.75	43.6	45.2
Female	51.25	56.4	54.8
n		2817	2817
AGE GROUPS			
18-24	13.12	9.5	11.9
25-29	8.98	9.2	9.0
30-34	9.65	10.7	10.6
35-39	10.98	11.0	10.8
40-44	11.17	12.3	12.5
45-49	9.79	10.3	10.7
50-54	8.36	8.8	9.2
55-59	6.49	5.7	5.6
60-64	5.20	5.3	5.2
65+	16.25	17.2	14.5
n		2809	2810
EDUCATION-YEARS OF SCHOOLING-25 YEARS AND OLDER			
0-8	6.96	6.2	6.0
9-11	9.08	10.4	10.0
12	33.18	29.2	28.9
13-15	25.10	27.0	28.0
16+	25.66	26.8	26.6
n		2542	2476
EMPLOYMENT STATUS			
Employed	65.86	67.1	68.5
Unemployed	2.29	2.1	2.1
Not in labor force	31.8	30.8	29.4
n		2817	2817

****