

Codebook

ZA Study 2880

**ISSP 1995**

# **NATIONAL IDENTITY**



**Participating Nations:**

Austria  
Bulgaria  
Canada  
Czech Republic  
Germany  
Hungary  
Ireland  
Italy  
Japan  
Latvia  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
Norway  
Philippines  
Poland  
Russia  
Slovakian Republic  
Slovenia  
Spain  
Sweden  
United Kingdom  
United States

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## **Acknowledgement of Assistance**

All manuscripts utilizing data made available through the Zentralarchiv fuer empirische Sozialforschung should acknowledge that fact as well as identify the original collectors of the data. We kindly ask all users to follow some adaptation of the following statement:

The data utilized in this (publication) were documented and made available by the ZENTRALARCHIV FUER EMPIRISCHE SOZIALFORSCHUNG, KOELN. The data for the 'ISSP' were collected by independent institutions in each country (see: principal investigators in the study-description-schemes for each participating country). Neither the original collectors nor the ZENTRALARCHIV bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretation presented here

In order to provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of archival resources, and to facilitate the exchange of information about research activities based on the ZENTRALARCHIV's holdings, each user is expected to send two copies of each completed manuscript to the ZENTRALARCHIV.

## **Please note**

All marginals in this documentation are calculated from

**unweighted data**

Please consider also that - especially in the section of the background variables - the same code-values do not always have the same meaning for each country. The differences are documented in this codebook.

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## **An Introduction to the ISSP**

### **The International Social Survey Programme**

The ISSP is a continuing annual programme of cross-national collaboration on surveys covering topics important for social science research. It brings together pre-existing social science projects and coordinates research goals, thereby adding a cross-national, cross-cultural perspective to the individual national studies. Twenty-nine countries are members of the ISSP.

It started late in 1983 when SCPR, London, secured funds from the Nuffield Foundation to hold meetings to further international collaboration between four existing surveys - the General Social Survey, conducted by NORC in the USA, the British Social Attitudes Survey, conducted by SCPR in Great Britain, the Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften, conducted by ZUMA in West Germany and the National Social Science Survey, conducted by ANU in Australia. Prior to this, NORC and ZUMA had been collaborating bilaterally since 1982 on a common set of questions.

The four founding members agreed to (1) jointly develop modules dealing with important areas of social science, (2) field the modules as a fifteen-minute supplement to the regular national surveys (or a special survey if necessary), (3) include an extensive common core of background variables and (4) make the data available to the social science community as soon as possible.

Each research organisation funds all of its own costs. There are no central funds. The merging of the data into a cross-national data set is performed by the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, University of Cologne.

Since 1984, the ISSP has grown to 29 nations: the founding four - Australia, Germany, Great Britain and the United States - plus Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Israel, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, the Slovakian Republic, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

The annual topics for the ISSP are developed over several years by a sub-committee and are pre-tested in various countries. The annual plenary meeting of the ISSP then adopts the final questionnaire. ISSP questions need to be relevant to all countries and expressed in an equivalent manner in all languages. The questionnaire is originally drafted in British English and then translated into other languages.

The ISSP marks several new departures in the area of cross-national research. First, the collaboration between organisations is not ad hoc or intermittent, but routine and continual. Second, while necessarily more circumscribed than collaboration dedicated solely to cross-national research on a single topic, the ISSP makes cross-national research a basic part of the national research agenda of each participating country. Third, by combining a cross-time with a cross-national perspective, two powerful research designs are being used to study societal processes.

**ISSP Modules 1985-2000**

ISSP 1985	Role of Government I	ZA No. 1490
ISSP 1986	Social Networks and Support Systems	ZA No. 1620
ISSP 1987	Social Inequality I	ZA No. 1680
ISSP 1988	Family and Changing Gender Roles I	ZA No. 1700
ISSP 1989	Work Orientations I	ZA No. 1840
ISSP 1990	Role of Government II	ZA No. 1950
ISSP 1991	Religion I	ZA No. 2150
ISSP 1992	Social Inequality II	ZA No. 2310
ISSP 1993	Environment I	ZA No. 2450
ISSP 1994	Family and Changing Gender Roles II	ZA No. 2620
ISSP 1995	National Identity	ZA No. 2880
ISSP 1996	Role of Government III	
ISSP 1997	Work Orientations II	
ISSP 1998	Religion II	
ISSP 1999	Social Inequality III	
ISSP 2000	Environment II	

## The ISSP member countries and organisations

An updated version of member organisations is always available at the ISSP world wide web site: <http://www.issp.org>

### Australia

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## Study Descriptions

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

Australia	AUS	
Austria	A	
Bulgaria	BG	
Canada	CDN	
Czech Republic		CZ
Germany (West)	D-W	
Germany (East)	D-E	
Great Britain	GB	
Hungary	H	
Ireland	IRL	
Italy	I	
Japan	J	
Latvia	LV	
Netherlands	NL	
New Zealand	NZ	
Norway	N	
Philippines	RP	
Poland	PL	
Russia	RUS	
Slovakian Republic	SK	
Slovenia	SLO	
Spain	E	
Sweden	S	
USA	USA	

**Study Description: Australia**

*Study title:*

*Fieldwork dates:*

*Principal investigators:*

*Sample type:*

*Fieldwork institute:*

*Fieldwork methods:*

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

*Sample size:*

*Response rates:*

	A - Total issued
	B - Not eligible
	C - Total eligible
	D - Total ISSP-questionnaires received
	E - Non-responses
	F - Refusals
	G - Non-contact
	H - Other non-response

*Language:*

*Weighted:*

*Weighting procedure:*

*Known systematic properties:*

*Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:*

*Publications:*

**National Population Characteristics: Australia***Gender:*

	Census 1991	NSSS 1989-90	ISSS/A 1993	ISSS/A 1993-94	ISSS/A 1995
Male	49.0 %	49.5 %	53.3 %	51.2 %	49.2 %
Female	51.0 %	50.5 %	46.7 %	48.8 %	50.8 %
N=		6037	2197	1775	2256

*Age Groups:*

(The survey figures are based on age at the time of the 1989-90 survey)

	Census 1991	NSSS 1989-90	ISSS/A 1993	ISSS/A 1993-94	ISSS/A 1995
18 - 24 (1995: 20 - 24)	15.4 %	11.7 %	8.6 %	8.5 %	3.9 %
25 - 34	22.1 %	22.3 %	19.0 %	18.8 %	15.3 %
35 - 44	20.7 %	22.8 %	23.5 %	24.3 %	23.3 %
45 - 54	14.8 %	16.3 %	18.2 %	18.8 %	20.7 %
55 - 64	11.5 %	13.3 %	16.2 %	15.5 %	15.1 %
65 +	15.5 %	13.6 %	14.6 %	14.0 %	21.8 %
N=		5971	2153	1746	2237

*Age left school:*

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

	Census 1991	NSSS 1989-90	ISSS/A 1993	ISSS/A 1993-94	ISSS/A 1995
Under 15/none	18.3 %	18.3 %	17.6 %	16.3 %	14 %
15	24.0 %	23.5 %	22.4 %	22.1 %	20 %
16	22.0 %	23.4 %	23.6 %	23.0 %	24 %
17	18.5 %	21.1 %	21.9 %	23.5 %	25 %
18	10.7 %	10.7 %	11.9 %	12.5 %	14 %
19 and over	6.6 %	3.0 %	2.7 %	2.7 %	
N=		5666	2144	1735	2883

**Study Description: Austria***Study title:* National Identity of the Austrians*Fieldwork dates:* June - July, 1995*Principal investigators:*

Prof. Max Haller, Dr. Franz Hoellinger

*Sample type:* Stratified Multi-stage Clustered Random Sampling of Austrian respondents aged 14 years and older*Fieldwork institute:* IFES, Institut Fessel & GfK, Wien*Fieldwork methods:* Face-to-face interview*Sample size:* 1007*Response rates:*

1548	A - Total questionnaires issued
82	B - Ineligible / out of scope
1466	C - Total eligible (in scope sample)
1007	D - Total completed ISSP questionnaires received
459	E - Total non-response
192	F - Refusals
249	G - Non-contact
18	H - Other

*Language:* German*Weighted:* Yes*Weighting procedure:* Weighting criteria:

- Bundesland
- Size of community
- Sex
- Age
- Employment status / Professional status



**Study Description: Bulgaria***Study title:* Aspects of National Identity*Fieldwork dates:* November - December, 1995*Principal investigators:*

Lilia Dimova, Nikolay Tilkidjiev, Agency for Social Analyses (ASA), Sofia

*Sample type:* The sampling model used is that of a two-stage cluster sample. The sample is designed to be representative for the Bulgarian population of adults aged 18 or over. Respondents were selected employing a modified Kish scheme.*Fieldwork methods:* Face-to-face interview*Sample size:* 1104*Response rates:*

1200	A - Total questionnaires issued
41	B - Ineligible / out of scope
1159	C - Total eligible (in scope sample)
1004	D - Total completed ISSP questionnaires received
55	E - Total non-response
48	F - Refusals
7	G - Non-contact
-	H - Other

*Language:* Bulgarian*Weighted:* Yes*Weighting procedure:* Weighting variable based on education

**National Population Characteristics: Bulgaria**

Population aged 18 and over (%)

Source:                      Weighted Sample    National Statistic  
                                  Population Census        Institute  
                                  Dec. 4, 1992        December 1995

*Gender:*

Male	49.1 %
Female	50.9 %

*Age Groups:*

18 - 30	20.2 %
31 - 50	37.2 %
51 and over	42.6 %

*Education:*

4 years and lower + Primary (8 years)	46.2 %
Secondary	43.9 %
University	9.8 %

*Unemployment rate:*

	11.1 %
--	--------

**Study Description: Canada**

*Study title:* 1995 National Identity

*Fieldwork dates:* November 1, 1995 - November 30, 1995

*Principal investigators:*

Carleton University Survey Centre

*Sample type:* Stratified Multi-stage Random Sampling

*Fieldwork methods:* Self-completion with drop-off and collection

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

Stand alone

*Sampling method:*

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

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

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

*Sample size:* 1557

<i>Response rates:</i>	3002	A - Total issued
	--	B - Not eligible
	2095	C - Total eligible
	1557	D - Total ISSP-questionnaires received
	538	E - Non-responses
	926	F - Refusals
	--	G - Non-contact
	--	H - Other non-response

*Language:* French / English

*Weighted:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* Due to stratification by province, the data are weighted for age, sex and province using 1991 Statistics Canada census parameters.

*Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:*  
None

*Publications:* Social Inequality, edited by Alan Frizzell and Jon Pammett, Ottawa, Carleton University Press, 1995.

**National Population Characteristics: Canada**

Source: Statistics Canada

*Gender:*

Male	49.3 %
Female	50.7 %

*Age Groups:*

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

*Years of Schooling (population 18+):*

1 - 9 years	20.5 %
10 - 11 years	19.0 %
12 - 13 years	30.1 %
14 + years	30.1 %

*Employment:*

Employed	61.0 %
Unemployed	6.9 %
Not in labour force	32.1 %

**Study Description: Czech Republic***Study title:* National Identity 1995*Fieldwork dates:* October, 28 - November, 27, 1995*Principal investigators:*Tomáš Kostelecký, Institute of Sociology,  
Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague*Sample type:* Three-stage Random Sample. Stage 1: localities (fixed sample). Stage 2: random sample of household in localities from local registers. Stage 3: randomly chosen individual from 16 - 75 years in each of the households*Fieldwork institute:* AMASIA*Fieldwork dates:* Face-to-face interviews*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

The ISSP module National Identity was implemented as a first part of the questionnaire prepared by the Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. The second part of the questionnaire consists of "Central European addendum" concerning with image of Central Europe, mutual relationships among the Central European countries etc. The third part of the questionnaire concerns background variables.

*Sample size:* 1111*Response rates:*

1700	A - Total Issued
112	B - Ineligible
1588	C - Total eligible
1111	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
477	E - Total non-response
345	F - Refusals
132	G - Non-contact
-	H - Other

*Language:* Czech*Weighted:* Data in the data file are not weighted, but it could and should be weighted by weighting factor (variable 271)*Known systematic properties (in sample):*

Low educated respondents are underrepresented, and vice versa - data should be weighted.

**National Population Characteristics: Czech Republic**

Population aged 16 - 75 (corresponding to the sample)

Source: Czech Statistical Office, 1.1.1996 (recalculated from Census Data) Czech Stat. Office „Zamestnanost v národním hospodárství“, 31.12.95

*Gender:*

Male	49.6 %
Female	50.4 %

*Age Groups:*

16 - 25	21.4 %
26 - 35	16.9 %
36 - 45	19.2 %
46 - 55	18.5 %
56 - 65	11.6 %
66 - 75	12.4 %

*Education:*

Elementary	30.0 %
Vocational	37.4 %
Secondary	24.6 %
University	8.0 %

*Employment Status:*

Employed	65.3 %
Unemployed	1.9 %
Not in labour force	32.8 %



**Study Description: Germany (East, West)***Study title:* Nationa Identity, Germany 1995*Fieldwork dates:* March, 2 - end of May, 1995 (12 weeks)*Principal investigators:*

Prof. Dr. Peter Ph. Mohler, ZUMA

*Sample type:*

Panel of respondents from ALLBUS/ISSP 1994 study plus 132 18-year-olds included in the gross sample of 1994 and not contacted then. 1994 sample was a two-stage stratified random sample with over-representation of Eastern Germany, consisting of people living in private accomodation in Germany born before 1/1/1996.

*Fieldwork methods:* Postal self-completion questionnaire (mailed out, reply-paid)

Four mailings:

1. Letter and questionnaire (March 2).
2. Thank you / reminder and results from ISSP 1994 (March 13).
3. Letter and questionnaire (March 29).
4. Final letter reminder (May 4).

*Fieldwork institute:* Infratest, Munich and Infratest Burke, Berlin*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

Stand-alone mail

*Sample size (East):* 1894 (1282: West / 612: East)*Response rates:*

3582	A - Total issued
-	B - Ineligible
-	C - Total eligible
1894	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
1688	E - Total non-response
-	F - Refusals
-	G - Non-contact
-	H - Other

The fielding institute did not record out of scope names and addresses accurately. The 11 reported deceased and 42 reported moved which were sent to ZUMA have not been deducted in estimating the response rate.

*Language:* German*Weighted:* No

*Known systematic properties:*

None

*Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:*

Ethnic translated as 'national'

Immigrants translated as 'Zuwanderer'

**National Population Characteristics: Germany**

Source 70 % sub-sample of the 1993 Micro-census (anonymised).  
ZUMA Data file compiled by Achim Koch, ALLBUS,  
ZUMA

*Gender:*

Male	47.4 %
Female	52.6 %

*Age Groups:*

18 - 29	21.3 %
30 - 39	18.8 %
40 - 49	15.8 %
50 - 59	18.3 %
60 - 69	13.2 %
70 +	12.7 %

*Employment status:*

Employed	53.1 %
Not in labour force / less 15 hours	46.9 %

*Professional status:*

Self-employed	4.7 %
Helping family member	0.6 %
Civil servants	3.7 %
Employees	24.2 %
Labourers	18.0 %
Apprentice	1.9 %

*Education:*

Lower secondary qualification	56.2 %
Middle school qualification	26.4 %
Fachhochschulreife	3.0 %
Abitur	14.4 %

*Household members:*

One person	18.8 %
Two persons	33.9 %
Three persons	21.9 %
Four persons	17.9 %
Five persons and more	7.6 %

*Marital status:*

Single	23.1 %
Married	61.9 %
Widowed	9.8 %
Divorced	5.2 %

*Sample East / West:*

West	80.9 %
East	19.1 %

*Nationality:*

German	94.4 %
Others	5.6 %

**Study Description: Great Britain**

*Study title:* British Social Attitudes 1995

*Fieldwork dates:* May to July 1995

*Principal investigators:*

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

*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 from a random point on the list of addresses for each sector and choosing each address at a fixed interval. Finally, when interviewers called at the addresses, they selected one dwelling unit and one respondent at the selected dwelling unit using a Kish grid.

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

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

SCPR's *British Social Attitudes* survey - Version A of the self-completion questionnaire (there were three different versions in total).

*Sample size:* Achieved on ISSP: 1058

*Response rates:*

2000	A - Total issued
270	B - Not eligible
1730	C - Total eligible
1058	D - Total ISSP-questionnaires received
672	E - Non-responses
591	F - Refusals
	422 - main
	169 - self-completion
32	G - Non-contact
49	H - Other non-response

*Language:* English

*Weighted:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* Data were weighted to take account of the fact that not all units covered in the survey had the same probability of selection. The weighting applied reflected the relative selection probabilities of the individual at the three main stages of selection: address; household; and individual. The average weight supplied was 1.9.

*Publications:* Jowell, R., Curtice, J., Park, A., Brook, L. and Thomson, K. (eds.) (1996), *British Social Attitudes: the 13<sup>th</sup> Report*, Aldershot: Dartmouth.

## National Population Characteristics: Great Britain

### Gender:

	Source 1 1991 Census	Source 2 1995 BSA
Male	48.4 %	46.0 %
Female	51.6 %	54.0%

### Age Groups:

	Source 1 1991 Census	Source 2 1995 BSA
18 - 24	13.2 %	11.2 %
25 - 34	19.2 %	20.6 %
35 - 44	18.0 %	18.1 %
45 - 54	15.0 %	17.6 %
55 - 64	13.3 %	13.0 %
65 +	20.7 %	19.2 %

### Years of FT

#### Education:

	Source 1 1991 Census	Source 2 BSA 1994 ISSP
Under 10	17 %	-
11	27 %	38 %
12	27 %	26 %
13	8 %	10 %
14	6 %	9 %
15 or more	16 %	16 %

### Employment:

	Labour Force Survey 1995
Employed	57.1 %
Unemployed	5.4 %
Not in labour force	37.5 %

**Study Description: Hungary***Study title:* National Identity*Fieldwork dates:* October - November, 1995*Principal investigators:*

TÁRKI, Budapest

*Sample type:* Three-stage proportional random sample. The first stage was constituted by the selection of settlements, weighted by population size, taking four types of residence (Budapest, county seat, town, village) into consideration. The second stage was the random selection of households based on the 1990 registration of Central Statistical Office. For the third stage, interviewers selected the householdmember to be a respondent using Kish-key. Only persons over 18 were selected, and the sample was expected to be representative for Hungarian adult population regarding sex, age and regional distribution.

*Fieldwork methods:* Face-to-face interviews.*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

The ISSP National Identity module was the second of three sections in the TÁRKI - OMNIBUSZ questionnaire. The first one covered attitudes toward child care benefit, family allowance, maternity leave. The third included questions about respondents evaluation of their present financial situation and that of the future.

*Sample size:* 1000*Response rates:*

	A - Total issued - total sample
	B - Ineligible
	C - Total eligible
	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	E - Non-responses
	F - Refusals
	G - Non-contact
	H - Other

*Language:* Hungarian*Weighted:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* Leslie Kish key seems to have resulted some sampling bias. Male and young people are underrepresented in our sample compared to the sample



of 2 % of Census 1990. In order to correct the sampling error we computed a weighting variable taking in account the type of residence, sex, age and educational level. The weight of each cases was computed as  $WEIGHT=(n/n')*(N'/N)$ , where  $N=153553$  (respondents above 18 in the 2% sample fo 1990 census,  $N'=1000$ ,  $n$ =frequency of the population category in the census subsample the case belongs to,  $n'$ = the parallel frequency in the 1995 National Identity module of TÁRKI.

**National Population Characteristics: Hungary***Gender:*

	2 % of Census 1990	Sample 1995
Male	46.8 %	42.8 %
Female	53.2 %	57.2 %

*Age Groups:*

	2 % of Census 1990	Sample 1995
18 - 29	19.8 %	17.9 %
30 - 39	20.8 %	17.4 %
40 - 49	18.2 %	20.9 %
50 - 59	15.4 %	15.1 %
60 - 69	14.6 %	15.5 %
70 +	11.1 %	13.2 %

*Years of schooling:*

	2 % of Census 1990
No education	1.1 %
Primary	54.2 %
Vocational	14.6 %
Secondary	21.4 %
College	4.7 %
University	4.0 %

*Type of residence:*

	2 % of Census 1990	Sample 1995
Budapest	20.1 %	20.5 %
Other city	41.4 %	41.6 %
Villages	38.5 %	37.9 %

**Study Description: Ireland**

*Study title:*

*Fieldwork dates:*

*Principal investigators:*

*Sample type:*

*Fieldwork institute:*

*Fieldwork methods:*

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

*Sample size:*

*Response rates:*

	A - Total issued
	B - Not eligible
	C - Total eligible
	D - Total ISSP-questionnaires received
	E - Non-responses
	F - Refusals
	G - Non-contact
	H - Other non-response

*Language:*

*Weighted:*

*Weighting procedure:*

*Known systematic properties:*

*Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:*

*Publications:*

**National Population Characteristics: Ireland***Gender:*

Census 1991	
Male	49.1 %
Female	50.9 %

*Age Groups:*

Census 1991	
0 - 14	26.7 %
15 - 24	17.1 %
25 - 44	27.2 %
45 - 64	17.6 %
65 +	11.4 %

*Years of Schooling:*

Census 1986 (Distribution of persons whose full-time education has ceased)

Less than 10	28.6 %
10 - 11	31.5 %
12 - 14	31.3 %
15 +	8.7 %

*Employment Status:*

Labour Force Survey 1990 (Population aged 15 years +)

Employed	44.2 %
Unemployed	7.0 %
Not in labour force	48.8 %

**Study Description: Italy***Study title:* National Identity*Fieldwork dates:* November, 6 - 27, 1995*Fieldwork institute:* EURISKO*Principal investigators:*  
Prof. Gabriele Calvi*Sample type:* Probability with quotas*Fieldwork methods:* Face-to-face interviews*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*  
Italian Social Survey 1995*Sample size:* 1094

<i>Response rates:</i>	1100	assigned
	1543	contacts
	449	ineligible, of which:
	78	absents
	185	refusals
	31	not valid recruiting conditions
	4	questionnaire interruptions
	151	out of scope

*Language:* Italian*Weighted:* Yes

**National Population Characteristics: Italy**

Source: Census 1991

*Gender:*

Male	48.5 %
Female	51.5 %

*Age Groups:*

14 - 17	7.0 %
18 - 24	14.5 %
25 - 34	18.1 %
35 - 44	17.6 %
45 - 54	16.5 %
55 - 64	15.5 %
65 - 74	10.8 %

*Education:*

Elementary school	25.2 %
Lower high school	27.3 %
High school	36.4 %
University, with or without degree	11.2 %

*Occupation:*

Professionals	1.8 %
Managers, Executives	15.4 %
Self-employed	12.2 %
Labourers	19.0 %
Housewife	19.9 %
Students	10.8 %
Retired	14.3 %
Unemployed	6.5 %

*Geographic areas:*

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

*Status:*

Low	29.2 %
Average	53.8 %

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High	17.0 %
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**Study Description: Japan**

*Study title:* 1995 ISSP National Identity Module

*Fieldwork dates:* January 14 to January 22, 1995

*Principal investigators:* Tomohiro Tsuji

*Sample type:* We used a two-stage stratified random sample of Japanese 16 or older. Properties of the sample: Representative of the Japanese Population 16 and 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. 150 survey spots are selected at random. Then, from the Basic Resident Register for these spots, 12 sample individuals aged 16 or over are selected according to a fixed random number.

*Sample type:* Personal interview (face-to-face interview)

*Sample size:* issued: 1800 achieved: 1256

*Response rates:*

1800	A - Total issued
119	B - Ineligible
19	respondents not found
90	respondents moved somewhere else
7	respondents died
1682	C - Total eligible
1256	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
426	E - Total non-response
127	F - Refusals
259	G - Non-contact
21	R had not lived at home for one year or more
52	R had not lived at home for 10-364 days
32	R had not lived at home for 9 days or less
59	R came home at midnight
78	R were not at home temporarily
17	R were ill in bed at home
40	H - Other

*Language:* Japanese

*Weighted:* No





*Deviations from ISSP questions:*

Deviations in translation: citizen → national; citizenship → nationality, because Japan has no Western concept of citizenship.

**National Population Characteristics: Japan**

Source 1:

Census 1990

*Gender:*

	total population	16 years and older
Male	49.1 %	48.5 %
Female	50.9 %	51.5 %

*Age Groups:*

	total population	16 years and older
0 - 4	5.3 %	
5 - 14	12.9 %	
15 - 24	15.2 %	
16 - 17		4.1 %
18 - 24		12.9 %
25 - 34	12.8 %	16.0 %
35 - 44	15.9 %	19.9 %
45 - 54	13.8 %	17.3 %
55 - 64	11.7 %	14.6 %
65 - 74	7.2 %	9.0 %
75 +	4.8 %	6.0 %
not reported	0.3 %	

*Education:*

	total population	16 years and older
Compulsory completed		29.3 %
High school completed		42.1 %
Junior college completed		8.6 %
University or graduate school completed		11.0 %
Student		8.7 %
None		0.2 %

*Employment Status:*

	total population	16 years and older
Employed		62.6 %
Unemployed		1.9 %

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Not in labour force		35.5 %
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**Study Description: Latvia***Study title:* Aspects of National Identity*Fieldwork dates:* November 8 - 14, 1995*Principal investigators:* Aivars Tabuns, Brigita Zepa

*Sample type:* Multi-stage Random Sampling

Stage 1. The systematic PPS-sample of survey points is selected from complete list of Latvia populated points, with the number of residents as a size measure. before sampling populated points were sorted by region, district and urbanity level to keep in sample regional and urban proportions. For each sample point 10 interviews were planned.

Stage 2. The random starting address for interviewer's route is selected inside each survey point; selection in towns is based on lists of addresses.

Stage 3. Households are selected according to the route instructions - each fourth dwelling in multistage building, each second home in area of individual houses; ascending or descending sequence varies on odd and even sizes in streets.

Stage 4. Person in household is selected according to the birthday rule. If respondent is absent at least one call-back is required.

The sample scheme ensures proportions of general population for regional distribution and degree of urbanisation, as well as approximately other demographic parameters.

*Fieldwork methods:* Personal (face-to-face) interviews*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*  
Monthly Omnibus*Sample size:* 1044

*Response rates:*

1901	A - Total issued
585	B - Ineligible
1316	C - Total eligible
1044	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
272	E - Total non-response
254	F - Refusals
-	G - Non-contact
18	H - Other

*Language:* Latvian, Russian

*Weighted:* For reaching higher precision, data are weighted by age, gender and nationality according to official statistical data.

### National Population Characteristics: Latvia

*Gender:*

Latvian State Statistical Committee, 01.01.1995

Male	1172054	46.3 %
Female	1357498	53.7 %
N	2529543	100.00 %

*Age Groups:*

Latvian State Statistical Committee, 01.01.1995

0 - 14	524700	20.7 %
15 - 24	340508	13.5 %
25 - 34	363397	14.4 %
35 - 49	505456	20.0 %
50 - 64	457750	18.1 %
65 +	337732	13.3 %
N	2529543	100.0 %

*Education (population aged 15 +):*

National Census Data, January 1989

Uncompleted secondary	829894	39.6 %
Secondary/ special secondary	976306	46.6 %
Higher/ uncompleted higher	289507	13.8 %
N	2529543	100.0 %

*Education (population aged 18 +):*

Latvia: The Impact of the Transformation.  
The Norbalt Living Conditions Project,  
01.09.1994

Males      Females

Primary School / no education	21 %	25 %
Basic	13 %	10 %
Secondary	21 %	23 %
Special econdary	29 %	27 %
Incomplete higher	4 %	2 %
Higher	12 %	13 %
Total	100 %	100 %

*Employment Status:*

Latvia: The Impact of the Transformation. The  
Norbalt Living Conditions Project, 01.09.1994

Employed	45 %
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Unemployed	9 %
Not in labour force	45 %
N	100 %

**Study Description: Netherlands***Study title:* Cultural Changes in the Netherlands 1995*Fieldwork dates:* 15 September 1995 - 31 January 1996*Principal investigators:*

Project coordination: Jos Becker, SCP - Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau

*Sample type:* National sample of individuals*Fieldwork methods:* Personal interview (face-to-face interview)*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

Longitudinal research into the opinions of the Dutch people by SCP

*Sample size:* 2089*Response rates:*

3034	A - Total issued
1003	B - Ineligible
2031	C - Total eligible
2089	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
1091	E - Total non-response
880	F - Refusals
120	G - Non-contact
3	H - Other

*Language:* Dutch*Weighted:* No*Literature:* Sociaal en Cultureel Rapport 1996



**National Population Characteristics: Netherlands***Gender:*

	Statistical Yearbook 1993	Statistical Yearbook 1995
Male	7,480,400	49.5 %
Female	7,648,700	50.5 %

*Age Groups:*

	Statistical Yearbook 1993		Statistical Yearbook 1995
0 - 19	3,762,200	24.9 %	24.4 %
20 - 39	4,998,600	33.0 %	32.3 %
40 - 64	4,408,700	29.1 %	30.1 %
65 +	1,959,700	13.0 %	
65 - 79			10.1 %
80 +			3.1 %
N	15,129,200	100.0 %	100.0 %

*Education (pupils/students, full- and part-time):*

	Statistical Yearbook 1993	Statistical Yearbook 1994
Basic education/level	1,464,000	16.4 %
Extended basic level		10.6 %
Special education	112,000	
General secondary education	751,000	6.9 %
Junior vocational training	229,000	16.9 %
Senior vocational training	527,000	31.1 %
Vocational colleges	263,000	12.7 %
Universities	194,000	5.1 %
Total	3,540,000	100.0 %

*Employment Status:*

	yearly average 1992	Statistical Yearbook 1995
Employed		52.6 %
Full-time employees 15 - 64 yrs	6,610,000	
Registered unemployed	305,000	3.9 % *
Not in labour force		43.5 %

\* Percentages valid for population 19 yrs +. The unemployment figure is not the official one. For 1994: 6.6 % of those employed!

**Study Description: New Zealand**

*Study title:* Aspects of National Identity: New Zealand

*Fieldwork dates:* 13 February 1996 - 23 April 1996

*Principal investigators:*

Prof. Philip Gendall, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

*Sample type:*

The sample was selected from the 1996 New Zealand electoral rolls which contain the names of all registered voters over the age of 18 years. New Zealand is divided into 65 electorates (60 general electorates and 5 Maori electorates) of approximately equal numerical size. A systematic random sample of names and addresses was selected from each electorate, approximately 26 from each general roll and 48 from each Maori roll. These gave 1570 individuals from the general rolls, 240 from the Maori rolls, a total of 1810 individuals.

The Maori electoral rolls were oversampled because previous experience has shown that Maori (and other ethnic minorities) were likely to have lower response rates. The achieved sample is generally representative of the New Zealand population over 18 years of age, but it contains a slightly higher proportion of men than women in the population.

In addition: Underrepresentation of under 30, overrepresentation of over 50, which results in higher household income of those surveyed than average.

*Fieldwork methods:*

Mail survey: The questionnaire was administered in three waves. An initial questionnaire was sent to the 1810 selected participants on 13 Feb. 1996. 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 further three weeks. The survey was closed off on 23 April, 10 weeks after the initial mailing.

*Sample size:*

1043

*Response rates I:*

1810	A - Total issued - total sample
260	B - Ineligible
1550	C - Total eligible (in scope sample)
1123	D - Productive responses (ISSP-questionnaires received)
429	E - Non-response
78	F - Refusals
217	G - Non-contacts
43	Deceased

*Response rates II:* The response rate achieved was  $1043/(1810-260) = 67.3\%$

	Response after first mailing	Response after second mailing	Response after third mailing	Total
Issued	1810	1049	650	1810
Gone-no-adress	121	44	52	217
Ineligible	18	21	4	43
Total eligible	1671	984	594	1550
Refusals	35	29	14	78
Valid responses	587	305	151	1043
Total non- response	1049	650	429	429

*Language:* English

*Weighted:* No

*Deviations from ISSP Questions:*

1, 2, 4, 13, 18b (see notes)

**National Population Characteristics: New Zealand***Gender:*

	Key Statistics, March 1994	Key Statistics March 1995
Male	1.746.900	1.769.600
Female	1.794.700	1.822.800
Total	3.541.600	3.592.400

*Age Groups:*

	Key Statistics, December 1994	Key Statistics March 1995
under 5	293.370	293.980
5 - 9	270.320	279.150
10 - 14	256.020	257.230
15 - 19	266.200	267.670
20 - 24	289.040	290.290
25 - 29	262.190	273.980
30 - 34	295.010	291.660
35 - 39	273.220	281.710
40 - 44	235.740	241.460
45 - 49	217.490	228.390
50 - 54	180.170	181.640
55 - 59	146.720	149.530
60 - 64	140.560	136.460
65 - 69	136.850	135.450
70 - 74	110.670	114.500
75 - 79	78.590	76.460
80 +	89.470	92.870
Total	3.541.600	3.592.400

*Education:*

## 1991 Census

School Certificate in 1 or more subjects	535.023
6th Form Certificate or University Entrance in 1 or more subjects	410.571
Higher School Certificate or Higher Leaving Certificate	150.048
University Bursary or Scholarship	140.214
Overseas Qualification	101.433
Other School Qualification	113.970
No School Qualification	1.054.107
Not Specified	84.921
Total	2.590.287

*Employment Status:*

## Key Statistics, December 1994

Employed	1.560.200
Unemployed	127.300
Total	1.687.600
Not in Labour Force	962.400
Working age Population	2.649.900
Labour Force Participation Rate	63.7 %
Unemployment Rate	7.5 %

**Study Description: Norway**

*Study title:* Aspects of National Identity, Norway 1995

*Fieldwork dates:* February - March, 1995.

*Principal investigators:*

Olaf Aagedal, Diaconia College Centre, Oslo  
 Oddbjørn Knutsen, Department of Political Science, University of Oslo  
 Knut Kalgraff Skjåg, Norwegian Social Science Data Services  
 The survey was funded by the Research Council of Norway

*Fieldwork institute:* Norwegian Social Science Data Services

*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 16-79 years.

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

The survey consists of the ISSP Aspects of National Identity and additional questions about similar topics.

*Sample size:* 1527

*Response rates:*

2300	A - Total Issued
37	B - Ineligible
2263	C - Total eligible
1527	D - Total ISSP Questionnaires received
736	E - Total non-response
736	F - Refusals
-	G - Non contact
-	H - Other

*Language:* Norwegian

*Weighted:* No

**National Population Characteristics: Norway***Sex and age:*

	Population 16-79 years January 1, 1994 Central Register of Persons	Net sample Norwegian Survey, ISSP 1995
Male	49.8 %	50.2 %
16 - 24	8.4 %	8.5 %
25 - 39	10.5 %	9.0 %
35 - 44	9.7 %	10.5 %
45 - 54	8.6 %	8.2 %
55 - 64	5.5 %	5.0 %
65 - 79	7.0 %	8.9 %
Female	50.2 %	49.8 %
16 - 24	8.1 %	8.9 %
25 - 39	10.0 %	9.4 %
35 - 44	9.3 %	9.8 %
45 - 54	8.2 %	8.4 %
55 - 64	5.7 %	6.4 %
65 - 79	8.9 %	7.0 %

*Region:*

	Population 16-79 years January 1, 1994 Central Register of Persons
Central east counties 2 & 3	21.4 %
East counties 1, 4 - 8	28.1 %
South counties 9 - 10	5.6 %
West counties 11 - 15	25.2 %
Middle counties 16 & 17	8.8 %
North counties 18 - 20	10.8 %
N	3.266.549

*Labour force status (\*)*:

	Labour Force Surveys 1. quarter 1995 16-74 years	Net sample Norwegian Survey ISSP 1995 16-74 years
In labour force	65.4 %	68.8 %
In school (pupil/student)	10.2 %	7.1 %
Retired	8.2 %	11.5 %
Social welfare	7.4 %	5.2 %
Home working	4.3 %	3.9 %
Unemployed	3.9 %	2.7 %
Other	0.7 %	0.4 %
Missing	0.0 %	0.3 %

\* 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 1. quarter 1995 16-74 years	Net sample Norwegian Survey ISSP 1995 16-74 years
Primary School	22.8 %	17.5 %
Incomplete Secondary	23.5 %	25.7 %
Secondary completed	28.0 %	29.6 %
University complete/incomplete	22.9 %	26.2 %
Missing	2.8 %	0.9 %
N	22.594	1.472



**Study Description: Philippines***Study title:**Fieldwork dates:**Principal investigators:*

*Sample type:* The SWS sample had 1200 voting-age (18 years and over) respondents. It took quotas of 300 each of four major areas: National Capital Region, Balance of Luzon (within Luzon but outside the National Capital Region), Visayas and Mindanao. The National Capital Region is entirely urban. The other three regions had sample quotas of 150 urban and 150 rural respondents each. Multi-stage probability sampling was used in the selection of the sample. The last stage prior to the selection of the dwelling contained 150 urban electoral precincts and 90 rural barangays (villages). The regional and national figures are obtained by applying appropriate census-based population weights to the sample quotas and the sub-quotas.

*Fieldwork institute:**Fieldwork methods:**Context of ISSP questionnaire:**Sample size:* 1200*Response rates:*

	A - Total issued
	B - Not eligible
	C - Total eligible
	D - Total ISSP-questionnaires received
	E - Non-responses
	F - Refusals
	G - Non-contact
	H - Other non-response

*Language:**Weighted:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* To come up with the total figures, appropriate weights were applied based on the projected total from the 1990 National Statistics Office Census on Population and Households. The obtained weights are given below.

*Known systematic properties:*

*Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:*

*Publications:*

### National Population Characteristics: Philippines

Profile of the Philippine Population. Official 1995 Projections from National Statistics Office. Urban-Rural Breakdown at 1990 Levels. The allocation of sample units in each stage is as follows:

	For questions regarding Household Members			For questions regarding Household Heads			For questions answered by one adult prob resp		
	Population (in 1.000)	Total Sample Size	Weights	Population (in 1.000)	Total Sample Size	Weights	Population (in 1.000)	Total Sample Size	Weights
Manila Region	9.178	1.466	6.260322	1.655	300	5.516837	5.726	300	19.086703
Balance Luzon	29.430	1.500		5.408	300		16.540	300	
Urban	13.237	737	17.960190	2.424	150	16.157887	7.736	150	51.572940
Rural	16.193	763	21.222168	2.984	150	19.893253	8.804	150	58.695547
Visayas	14.960	1.474		2.761	300		8.259	300	
Urban	5.434	744	7.303812	975	150	6.502047	3.163	150	21.088073
Rural	9.526	730	13.049074	1.786	150	11.903553	5.096	150	33.975640
Mindanao	16.760	1.433		2.960	300		8.939	300	
Urban	6.337	710	8.926021	1.113	150	7.418507	3.537	150	23.579500
Rural	10.423	723	14.415999	1.847	150	12.311167	5.402	150	36.013467
Total Philippines	70.328	5.873		12.784	1.200		39.460	1.200	

**Study Description: Poland**

*Study title:* Polish General Social Survey 1995 (PGSS)

*Fieldwork dates:* May to June, 1995

*Principal investigators:*

Bogdan Cichomski, Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw

*Fieldwork institute:* Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw  
Center of Field Research (ORBS) at the Polish Academy of Science

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

*Sample type:*

National Multi-stage Random Sample

The sample was a three stage national random sample of private households. In the first stage the area of Poland was divided into 77 primary sampling units (strata). They consisted of (1) all cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants (in the case of five cities having larger number of inhabitants city districts were established as separate strata), (2) all cities having less than 100,000 inhabitants were grouped into four categories according to the number of inhabitants (less than 10 thousand, 10-19 thousand, 20-49 thousand, and 50-100 thousand) and, finally, (3) rural areas were divided into eight regions.

In the second stage single cities or communities were selected separately from each primary unit consisting of cities under 100 thousand inhabitants or rural areas. The number of secondary sampling units was proportional to the size of the primary sampling unit they were selected from. All cities having more than 100 thousand inhabitants (or their district) automatically became secondary sampling units. Finally, 223 secondary sampling units were selected.

The third stage consisted in selecting households from each secondary sampling unit. In case of units representing cities having more than 100 thousand inhabitants, the number of households drawn was proportional to the size of the unit. From other units the approximately equal number of households (4 to 6) were selected.

Through the procedure 2000 addresses of households were selected. 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 a special table of selection (unique for every household).

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

The ISSP data are part of the PGSS

*Sample size:* 1598

*Response rates:*

2000	A - Total issued - total sample
33	B - Ineligible
1967	C - Total eligible (in scope sample)
1598	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
369	E - Total Non-responses
172	F - Refusals
121	G - Non-contact
76	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 1994

Male	47.7 %
Female	52.3 %

*Age Groups:*

National Demographic Yearbook, Warsaw 1994

18 - 29	23.1 %
30 - 39	22.3 %
40 - 49	19.5 %
50 - 59	13.3 %
60 - 69	12.5 %
70 - 79	6.3 %
80 +	3.0 %
N (18+ yrs)	27,472,600

*Education (Population 18+ years):*

The 1995 Polish General Social Survey

Elementary incomplete	5.8 %
Elementary complete	27.5 %
Vocational school	25.1 %
Secondary incomplete	2.6 %
Secondary complete	25.8 %
Post secondary	3.9 %
Incomplete higher	2.5 %
Higher completed	6.8 %

*Employment Status (Population 18+ yrs):*

The 1995 Polish General Social Survey

Employed	49.5 %
Unemployed	9.2 %
Not in labour force	41.3 %

**Study Description: Russia**

*Study title:* Aspects of National Identity

*Fieldwork dates:* June, 3 - 15, 1996

*Principal investigators:*

Dr. Ludmilla Khakhulina

*Fieldwork institute:* VCIOM, Moscow

*Sample type:*

Three stage regionalized stratified address sample of Russia's population in an age of 18 years and older.

At the first stage, the total planned amount of sample - 1.600 completed interviews - was distributed over 11 economic geographical regions of Russia proportionally to the shares of population in an age of 18 years and older, living in each region.

At the second stage, the questionnaires relating to each region were divided by 6 strata proportionally to the shares of population of an age 18 years and older living in them:

- 1) Moscow and St. Petersburg
- 2) Central cities of krajs (territories) and oblasts (regions)
- 3) Capitals of autonomies
- 4) Peripheral cities in krajs and oblasts (regions)
- 5) Peripheral cities in autonomies
- 6) Rural settlements

At the third stage interviewers made route search of private households. The selection of respondents was made randomly (a member of household unit whose day and month of birthday was closer to the day of the interview was selected).

In case of absence of the needed member of household, after two callbacks the interviewer selected a new household by the same method.

*Fieldwork methods:* Face-to-face interview

In the fieldwork employees and part-time interviewers of VICOM regional offices were engaged. The work of every interviewer was controlled by telephone or a callback in the proportion of 1 per 10 interviews. No interviews have been excluded as a result of the control.

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

65 questions, including the demographic part. ISSP module was preceded by a bloc of questions on social justice. The demographic part was partly before and after the ISSP module.

*Sample size:*

1585

*Response rates:*

2830	A - Total issued - total sample
467	B - Ineligible
2363	C - Total eligible (in scope sample)
1585	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
778	E - Total Non-responses
714	F - Refusals
64	G - Non-contact
-	H - Other

*Language:* Russian*Weighted:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* Reference on the distribution of respondents' totality and corrected sampling by controlled social groups. Weight coefficients are defined as extreme ones for the sum of squares of deviations of weighted estimates from corresponding precise values of proportions of the following social groups within the surveyed population.



**National Population Characteristics: Russia**

Source: 1995 Goskomstat of Russia. The entire population of Russia of 18+ years

*Gender:*

Male	45.5 %
Female	54.5 %

*Age Groups:*

18 - 24	12.7 %
25 - 39	32.5 %
40 - 54	24.5 %
55 +	30.4 %

*Education:*

Higher and incomplete higher	14.5 %
Secondary and secondary specialized	47.7 %
Below secondary	37.7 %

*Employment Status:*

Employed	62.0 %
Non-employed	38.0 %
N	108.835.000

**Study Description: Slovakian Republic**

*Study title:* National Identity 1995/1996 Slovak Republic Survey

*Fieldwork dates:* June 1996

*Principal investigators:*

Magdalena Piscova, Institute of Sociology, Slovak Academy of Science

*Sample type:* There was applied a two-stage proportional sampling procedure. The first stage sampling was constituted by the selection of regions, weighted by population size, taking 36 regional districts into consideration. In the next stage were selected persons over 18 years. The sample was expected to be representative for adult population regarding sex, age and education.

*Fieldwork methods* Personal interviews carried out by trained interviewers

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

The ISSP National Identity module was realized as an autonomous survey.

*Sample size:* 1388

*Response rates:*

1400	A - Total issued
	B - Not eligible
	C - Total eligible
1388	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	E - Non-response
	F - Refusals
	G - Non-contact
	H - Other non-response

*Language:* Slovakian

**National Population Characteristics: Slovakian Republic**Population Census  
Data 1991

## Sample

*Gender:*

Male		48.8 %	672	48.4 %
Female		51.2 %	716	51.6 %

*Age Groups:*

18 - 24		15.5 %	318	22.9 %
25 - 34		20.2 %	264	19.0 %
35 - 44		21.9 %	271	19.5 %
45 - 54		15.1 %	187	13.5 %
55 - 64		12.3 %	154	11.1 %
65+		15.0 %	194	14.0 %

*Nationality:*

Slovak		85.6 %	1216	87.6 %
Hungarian		10.8 %	134	9.7 %
Other		3.6 %	38	2.7 %

*Region:*

Bratislava		8.4 %	116	8.4 %
West Slovakia		32.5 %	454	32.7 %
Central Slovakia		30.6 %	426	30.7 %
East Slovakia		28.5 %	392	28.2 %

*Size of Residence Place:*

- 2000		30.8 %	440	31.7 %
2001 - 5000		13.2 %	205	14.8 %
5001 - 10000		6.6 %	96	6.9 %
10001 - 50000		24.5 %	336	24.2 %
50001 - 100000		12.1 %	135	9.7 %
100000+		12.8 %	176	12.7 %

**Study Description: Slovenia**

*Study title:* Slovenian Public Opinion 1994\_4 and International Study about National Identity

*Fieldwork dates:* November 1994

*Principal investigators:*

Niko Toš, Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Centre, Ljubljana

*Sample type:* Systematic multistage sample with random start of adults aged 18 years or older living at noninstitutional address in Slovenia is 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. Half of the sample with every second person selected were used for SJM94\_3 (non ISSP) and SJM94\_4 (ISSP) Survey. See: Marjan Blejec: Nacrti in analiza vzorcev za ankete "Slovensko javno mnenje" SJM68, SJM69 in SJM70, VŠSPN, Ljubljana 1970

*Fieldwork methods* Personal interviews with trained interviewers

*Fieldwork institute* Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Centre, Ljubljana

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

ISSP 1995 forms the introductory part of Slovenian Public Opinion Survey 1994\_4.

*Sample size:* 1036

*Response rates:*

2729	A - Total issued
172	B - Not eligible
2557	C - Total eligible
2060	D - Total SJM94 questionnaires received
1024	- SJM94_3 without ISSP
1036	- SJM94_4 with ISSP modules
349	E - Non-response
253	F - Refusals
170	G - Non-contact
74	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 Bulletin  
Ljubljana 1993)

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 Bulletin  
Ljubljana 1993)

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

*Employment Status:*

Labour Force Survey, 1994 (Number: 1000)

Labour force	931	
Persons in employment	845	
Persons working part-time	14	
Unemployed persons	85	
Non-active persons	680	
Unemployment rate		9.1 %
Activity rate		57.2 %

**Study Description: Spain***Study title:* National Identity*Fieldwork dates:* June, 5 - 10, 1995*Principal investigators:*

ASEP (Análisis Sociológicos Económicos y Políticos)

*Sample type:*

Representative sample of adults aged 18 years and over living in private households in Spain. The Canary and Balearic Islands are included; Ceuta and Melilla are excluded.

Affixation: proportional.

Source: 1991 Census, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (I.N.E.).

Sampling Procedure: "Poliet Pico", stratified by clusters; primary sampling units (municipalities) selected in a proportional random manner; secondary sampling units (electoral sections) selected in a simple random manner; and ultimate units (individuals) selected according to random routes, and quota by sex and age.

The strata have been made by crossing the 17 regions (Autonomies) with the size of place, divided into 7 categories: less than 2,000 inhabitants; between 2,001 and 10,000; between 10,001 and 50,000; between 50,001 and 100,000; between 100,001 and 400,000; between 400,001 and 1,000,000; more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

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

*Fieldwork methods:* Face-to-face interviews*Sample size:* 1230*Response rates:*

	A - Total issued
	B - Not eligible
	C - Total eligible
	D - Total ISSP-questionnaires received
	E - Non-responses
	F - Refusals
	G - Non-contact
	H - Other non-response

*Language:* Spanish*Weighted:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* You can choose the weight on position 127 in ASCII code data. That isn't necessary but if you want to make more precision you must do it. The weight is sex and age:

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

**National Population Characteristics: Spain**

Source: Census 1991

*Gender:*

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

*Age Groups:*

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

*Education Level: (population 10 years and older)*

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

*Employment Rate: (population 16 years and older)*

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



**Study Description: Sweden***Study title:* National Identity*Fieldwork dates:* February to May 1995*Principal investigators:*

Dr. Stefan Svallfors, Department of Sociology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden

*Sample type:* Representative sample of the Swedish population 18-76 years.*Fieldwork institute:* Statistics Sweden*Fieldwork methods:* Separate postal survey with two reminders by post to all non-respondents and a telephone interview follow-up on a sub-sample of remaining non-respondents*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

Separate survey

*Sample size:* 1296*Response rates:*

	2000	A - Total issued
	12	B - Not eligible
	1988	C - Total eligible
	weighted	unweighted
	1470	1296
		D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	1130	by mail
	340	by telephone
	692	E - Total non-response
	115	F - Refusals
	577	G - Non-contact
	-	H - Other

As shown in the following table, the response rate is somewhat lower among those with no income. In total, response do not seem to be substantially biased.

*Weighted Response rates:*

Sex:

Men	74.3 %
Women	73.6 %

## Age:

18 - 25	78.2 %
26 - 45	72.6 %
46 - 64	73.4 %
65 - 76	74.9 %

## Respondents income 1991 before deductions in SEK:

No income	53.9 %
1000 - 50000	73.2 %
51000 - 100000	67.8 %
101000 - 150000	74.4 %
151000 - 200000	78.2 %
201000 - 250000	79.7 %
251000 - 300000	78.8 %
301000 - 350000	88.2 %
351000 -	66.1 %

## Urban-Rural:

Stockholm	75.3 %
Urban1	73.5 %
Urban2	70.7 %
Rural1	75.9 %
Rural2	80.0 %
Göteborg region	71.1 %
Malmö etc. region	79.8 %

*Language:* Swedish

*Weighted:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* A subsample was drawn among those who had still not responded after two subsequent reminders. About 50 % of them were selected for telephone interviewing, following the normal practices of Statistics Sweden. All respondents in the subsample has accordingly been given the weight 2.05 in the systemfile. The weight can be turned off by using the SPSS command WEIGHT OFF. However, in order to keep the representativeness of the sample, all calculations should be made using the weight (the name of the weight variable is V271).

**National Population Characteristics: Sweden***Gender:*

	Register for the Total Population Years 18 - 76	Weighted ISSP- Sample 1995 Years 18 - 76	1990 Census Years 16 - 64	Labor force Statistics 1994 Years 16 - 64
Male	49.0 %	49.2 %	49.2 %	49.2 %
Female	51.0 %	50.8 %	50.8 %	50.8 %

*Age Groups:*

	Register for the Total Population Years 18 - 76	Weighted ISSP- Sample 1995 Years 18 - 76	1990 Census Years 16 - 64	Labor force Statistics 1994 Years 16 - 64
18 - 25	13.4 %	14.2 %		
26 - 45	38.3 %	37.6 %		
46 - 64	33.2 %	33.0 %		
65 - 74	15.0 %	15.2 %		

*Education:*

	Register for the Total Population Years 18 - 76	Weighted ISSP- Sample 1995 Years 18 - 76	1990 Census Years 16 - 64	Labor force Statistics 1994 Years 16 - 64
Primary School			38.6 %	
Secondary 2, 3 years			38.6 %	
University			19.7 %	

Remaining 3 %: no answer

*Respondents Income:*

	Register for the Total Population Years 18 - 76	Weighted ISSP- Sample 1995 Years 18 - 76	1990 Census Years 16 - 64	Labor force Statistics 1994 Years 16 - 64
No income	3.8 %	2.8 %		
1000 - 50000	12.8 %	12.7 %		
51000 - 100000	15.4 %	14.2 %		
101000 - 150000	27.1 %	27.2 %		
151000 - 200000	23.5 %	24.9 %		
201000 - 250000	9.2 %	9.9 %		
251000 - 300000	3.3 %	3.6 %		
301000 - 350000	1.7 %	2.0 %		
351000 -	3.1 %	2.8 %		



*Urban-Rural (H-Region):*

	Register for the Total Population Years 18 - 76	Weighted ISSP- Sample 1995 Years 18 - 76	1990 Census Years 16 - 64	Labor force Statistics 1994 Years 16 - 64
Stockholm	19.2 %	19.5 %		
Urban1	35.2 %	35.0 %		
Urban2	19.0 %	18.1 %		
Rural1	5.8 %	6.0 %		
Rural2	5.5 %	6.0 %		
Göteborg region	9.6 %	9.2 %		
Malmö etc. region	5.7 %	6.2 %		

*Employment Status:*

	Register for the Total Population Years 18 - 76	Weighted ISSP- Sample 1994 Years 18 - 76	1990 Census Years 16 - 64	Labor force Statistics 1994 Years 16 - 64
Employed				72 %
Unemployed				6 %
Not in labour force				22 %

**Study Description: USA***Study title:* General Social Survey 1996 (GSS)*Fieldwork dates:* February 1 to May 25, 1996*Principal investigators:*

James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith, NORC

*Sample type:* Three-stage NORC Master Sampling: Full Probability Sample*Fieldwork institute:* National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, NORC*Fieldwork methods:* Self-administered supplement completed after the main GSS questionnaire*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

The ISSP data are part of the GSS

*Sample size:* 1367 achieved ISSP National Identity*Response rates:*

4559	Original sample
1	Out of sample
158	Not at dwelling unit
493	Vacant
136	Language problems
43	New dwelling unit
3814	Net sample
2904	Completed cases
757	Refusals, break offs
60	No one home, unavailable
93	Other
205	Did no ISSP

*Language:* American English*Weighted:* Yes*Publications:* General Social Survey, 1972-1996; Cumulative Codebook, November 1996, conducted for the National Data Program for the Social Sciences at the National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago; Data Distributed by the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut; NORC Edition

**National Population Characteristics: USA**

Source: CPS 1996 GSS 1996 GSS 1996  
 Unweighted Weighted (by number of eligible  
 respondents (i.e. 18+) in the household)

*Gender:*

Male	48.0 %	44.2 %	46.2 %
Female	52.0 %	55.8 %	53.8 %
N		2904	2904

*Age Groups:*

18 - 24	12.4 %	9.9 %	12.5 %
25 - 29	9.8 %	10.5 %	10.5 %
30 - 34	11.5 %	11.9 %	11.3 %
35 - 39	11.5 %	12.1 %	11.5 %
40 - 44	10.4 %	11.2 %	11.2 %
45 - 49	9.2 %	10.3 %	11.1 %
50 - 54	7.3 %	8.2 %	8.4 %
55 - 59	5.8 %	5.4 %	5.5 %
60 - 64	5.3 %	5.2 %	5.3 %
65 +	16.9 %	15.3 %	12.8 %
N		2898	2900

*Years of Schooling (25 years or older):*

0 - 8	8.1 %	5.5 %	4.9 %
9 - 12	10.2 %	9.6 %	9.4 %
12	33.6 %	30.6 %	31.1 %
13 - 15	24.6 %	28.4 %	28.5 %
16 +	23.6 %	25.9 %	26.1 %
N		2604	2532

*Labor Force Participation (16 years or older\*):*

Employed	66.8 %	69.0 %	70.6 %
Unemployed	5.4 %	2.6 %	2.7 %
Not in labour force	27.8 %	28.4 %	26.7 %
N		2904	2904

\*The GSS figures are based on 18+

**Codebook Information**

The example below is a reproduction of information appearing in the machine readable codebook. The numbers in angular brackets < > do not appear in the codebook, but are references to the descriptions which follow the example.

Example:

<1> <2>

v46: Maintain traditions - adapt in society

<3> Location: 56      <4> MD1: 9      <5> Dec.places:  
width: 1      MD2: 8

<6>  
Q.8 Some people say that it is better for a country if different racial and ethnic groups maintain their distinct customs and traditions. Others say that it is better if these groups adapt and blend into the larger society. Which of these views comes closer to your own?

<7>  
<----->

- <8> <9>
1. It is better for society if groups maintain their distinct customs and traditions
  2. It is better if groups adapt and blend into the larger society
8. Don't know  
9. NA

<10>

	D-W	D-E	GB	USA	A	H	I	IRL	NL	N	S	CZ
1	512	286	165	399	357	559	363	358	503	313	209	449
%	52.2	61.8	19.5	41.7	42.8	61.3	37.3	40.2	29.4	24.8	19.3	49.8
2	464	177	683	557	478	353	609	533	1209	950	876	453
%	47.5	38.2	80.5	58.3	58.3	38.7	62.7	59.8	70.6	75.2	80.7	50.2
8	267M	132M	193M	348M	172M	86M	122M	91M	353M	229M	197M	206M
9	39M	17M	17M	63M		2M		12M	24M	35M	17M	3M
Sum	1282	612	1058	1367	1007	1000	1094	994	2089	1527	1296	1111

	SLO	PL	BG	RUS	NZ	CDN	RP	J	E	LV	SK
1	450	532	517	1046	304	441	592	766	561	621	762
%	54.5	53.2	54.8	81.6	34.9	35.8	53.5	85.1	52.1	71.2	62.0
2	376	468	426	236	566	790	515	134	516	251	467
%	45.5	46.8	45.2	18.4	65.1	64.2	46.5	14.9	47.9	28.8	38.0
8	209M	582M	153M	303M	132M	273M	93M	349M	144M	161M	159M
9	1M	16M	9M		41M	39M		7M		11M	
Sum	1036	1598	1105	1585	1043	1543	1200	1256	1221	1044	1388



## Explanations

<1> A variable (and reference) number have been assigned to each item in the study. In the present codebook which documents the archived data set, these numbers are identical. Should the data set be subsetted or rearranged the variable numbers might change to reflect the order of the new data set while the reference numbers would remain unchanged to provide a link to the archived data set.

<2> Indicates the abbreviated (24 character maximum) variable label used within OSIRIS or SPSS system files.

<3> "Location" indicates the starting position of the variable when the dataset is stored in the OSIRIS format. "width" describes the number of positions of the variable.

<4> "MD" indicates the designation of the missing data. MD1 indicates an explicit defined single value. MD2 designates a single value or a value range, i.e. all values equal or greater than this value have been declared missing. Although these categories are defined as missing data categories, this does not mean that the user should not or cannot use these codes if so desired.

<5> If a variable contains implied decimals, the message "Dec.places: xx" appears here, where xx is the number of decimal places.

<6> Indicates the full question text taken from the British questionnaire. Wherever possible the original sequence of questions has been retained, although some changes were necessary to integrate the different national questionnaires.

<7> Indicates commentaries and explanations added during the processing of the study. < within question or answer texts may indicate whether the questionnaire in a particular country is deviating from the general format.

<8> Indicates the code value for the single answer category.

<9> Indicates the textual definition of the codes. Abbreviations commonly used are DK (don't know), NA (no answer), Can't choose, Not applicable and Not available.

<10> Indicates percentaged frequencies by country. This form is used whenever code categories have the same meaning for all countries. Column percentages are based only on "valid cases". Missing data values were excluded from percentages.