

ISSP 1999 Germany: Social Inequality III ; ZUMA report on the German study

Harkness, Janet; Scholz, Evi; Stadler, Stefan

Veröffentlichungsversion / Published Version
Arbeitspapier / list

Zur Verfügung gestellt in Kooperation mit / provided in cooperation with:
GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften

Empfohlene Zitierung / Suggested Citation:

Harkness, J., Scholz, E., & Stadler, S. (2002). *ISSP 1999 Germany: Social Inequality III ; ZUMA report on the German study*. (ZUMA-Methodenbericht, 2002/03). Mannheim: Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen -ZUMA-. <https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0168-ssoar-52607-4>

Nutzungsbedingungen:

Dieser Text wird unter einer Deposit-Lizenz (Keine Weiterverbreitung - keine Bearbeitung) zur Verfügung gestellt. Gewährt wird ein nicht exklusives, nicht übertragbares, persönliches und beschränktes Recht auf Nutzung dieses Dokuments. Dieses Dokument ist ausschließlich für den persönlichen, nicht-kommerziellen Gebrauch bestimmt. Auf sämtlichen Kopien dieses Dokuments müssen alle Urheberrechtshinweise und sonstigen Hinweise auf gesetzlichen Schutz beibehalten werden. Sie dürfen dieses Dokument nicht in irgendeiner Weise abändern, noch dürfen Sie dieses Dokument für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, aufführen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Mit der Verwendung dieses Dokuments erkennen Sie die Nutzungsbedingungen an.

Terms of use:

This document is made available under Deposit Licence (No Redistribution - no modifications). We grant a non-exclusive, non-transferable, individual and limited right to using this document. This document is solely intended for your personal, non-commercial use. All of the copies of this documents must retain all copyright information and other information regarding legal protection. You are not allowed to alter this document in any way, to copy it for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the document in public, to perform, distribute or otherwise use the document in public.

By using this particular document, you accept the above-stated conditions of use.

ZUMA Methodenbericht 2002/03
ISSP 1999 Germany
Social Inequality III
ZUMA Report on the German Study
Janet Harkness, Evi Scholz, Stefan Stadler

August 2002
ISSN 1437-4129

ZUMA
Quadrat B2, 1
Postfach 12 21 55
D- 68072 Mannheim

Telephone: Int+ 49+ (0) 621 1246-284
Telefax: Int+ 49+ (0) 621 1246-100
E-mail: Harkness@zuma-mannheim.de

Contents

1	The International Social Survey Programme.....	2
2	Social Inequality III data sets archived to date	3
3	ISSP Modules 1985-2002.....	4
4	Contents of the Social Inequality III Module	5
5	The German Module.....	7
5.1	Translation of the Source Questionnaire	8
5.2	Sample	8
5.3	Pre-testing.....	8
5.4	Fielding.....	9
5.5	Data Editing and Occupational Coding (ISCO 1988)	9
6	Data Availability.....	9
7	References	10
	Appendix A	11
	English Questionnaire	12
	German Questionnaire.....	31
	Appendix B	
	Contact Information for ISSP Member Organisations	43

1 The International Social Survey Programme

The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is a continuing annual programme of cross-national collaboration. It brings together pre-existing social science projects and coordinates research goals, thereby adding a cross-national perspective to the individual national studies.

It started late in 1983 when SCPR,¹ London, secured funds from the Nuffield Foundation to hold meetings to further international collaboration between four existing surveys - the General Social Survey (GSS), conducted by NORC in the USA, the British Social Attitudes Survey (BSA), conducted by SCPR in Great Britain, the Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften (ALLBUS), conducted by ZUMA in West Germany and the National Social Science Survey (NSS), 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 1996, the archive has been aided in its work by ASEP, one of the Spanish member institutes in the ISSP.

To date, the ISSP has 38 members; the founding four - Australia, Germany, Great Britain and the United States - plus Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Flanders (for Belgium), France, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan and Venezuela.

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

¹ In 1999 SCPR became NCSR (National Centre for Social Research).

questionnaire. ISSP questions need to be relevant to all countries and expressed in an equivalent manner in all languages. The questionnaire is 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. The ISSP is also one of the few cross-national studies to conduct and publish study monitoring reports of the annual studies. These are appended to the relevant codebooks and are downloadable from the archive web pages.

2 Social Inequality III data sets archived to date

	ISSP members	ISSP 1999		ISSP members	ISSP 1999
1	Australia	1999-2000	20	Japan	1999
2	Austria	2000	21	Latvia	1999
3	Bangladesh	not fielded	22	Mexico	not yet member
4	Brazil	*	23	Netherlands	*
5	Bulgaria	1999	24	New Zealand	1999
6	Canada	1999-2000	25	Norway	1999
7	Chile	2000	26	Philippines	1999
8	Cyprus	1999	27	Poland	1999
9	Czech Republic	1999	28	Portugal	1999
10	Denmark	*	29	Russia	1999
11	Finland	not yet member	30	Slovakian Republic	**
12	Flanders	not yet member	31	Slovenia	1998
13	France	1999	32	South Africa	membership interrupted
14	Germany	2000	33	Spain	1999
15	Great Britain	1999	34	Sweden	1999
	Northern Ireland	1999	35	Switzerland	*
16	Hungary	1999	36	Taiwan	not yet member
17	Ireland	*	37	USA	2000
18	Israel	1999	38	Venezuela	joined ISSP in 1999
19	Italy	membership interrupted			

* data not included in merged dataset for technical reasons

** ought not to be in merged dataset for technical reasons

The addresses of the institutes and organisations involved in each country are provided in Appendix B, together with telephone, email and fax of principal contacts. For further information on the ISSP, see the ISSP web site (<http://www.issp.org/>).

3 ISSP Modules 1985-2002

1985	Role of Government I	Attitudes toward the government plus general political attitudes.
1986	Social Networks I	Ego-centred network survey in the Claude Fisher tradition ("to whom would you turn") plus a series of questions concerning the structure and composition of respondents' networks.
1987	Social Inequality I	Opinions and attitudes toward inequality in terms of rich and poor and privileged and underprivileged.
1988	Family and Changing Gender Roles I	Attitudes towards women as part of the labour force and possible conflicts with traditional roles of men and women in society, general attitudes to the family.
1989	Work Orientations I	General attitudes to work and leisure, work organisation and work content.
1990	Role of Government II	Replication of the main topics of Role of Government I (1985).
1991	Religion I	Attitudes towards traditional religious beliefs and topics now connected with secular social ideologies.
1992	Social Inequality II	Replication of the main topics of Social Inequality I (1987).
1993	Environment I	Attitudes to the environment, nature and pollution, together with questions assessing knowledge of science and environmental issues.
1994	Family and Changing Gender Roles II	A partial replication of Family and Changing Gender Roles I (1988), with new questions.
1995	National Identity I	Questions on attitudes to aspects of national life and culture, citizenship, minorities in society and to foreigners.
1996	Role of Government III	A partial replication of Role of Government II (1990), one third new.
1997	Work Orientations II	A partial replication of Work Orientations I (1989), one third new.
1998	Religion II	A partial replication of Religion I (1991), with new questions.
1999	Social Inequality III	A partial replication of the Social Inequality modules from 1987 and 1992, with new questions.
2000	Environment II	A partial replication of Environment I (1993), with new questions.
2001	Social Networks II	A partial replication of Social Networks I (1986), with new questions
2002	Family and Changing Gender Roles III	A partial replication of Family and Changing Gender Roles II (1994), with new questions.

Modules planned

2003	National Identity II (in preparation)	A partial replication of National Identity I (1995).
2004	Citizenship I (in preparation)	A new module.
2005	Work Orientations III (in preparation)	A partial replication of Work Orientations II (1997), with new questions.

4 Contents of the Social Inequality III Module

The 1999 module was a partial replication of the 1992 Social Inequality module which in turn was a partial replication of the 1987 study. The table below outlines the topics covered in the module and indicates which were new and which were replicated. The question numbers are given on the left in the first column. The variable labels in the second, seventh and ninth columns are those of the international data sets.

Table 1: Contents of 1999 module

1999			Abbreviated version of questions	1992 Study		1987 Study	
Question numbers	Variables	No. of Items		English question numbers	Variable 1992	English question numbers	Variable 1987
Career Advancement by means of Family Background and Networks							
1		2	How important is ...	1		1	
a	V4		Coming from a wealthy family	a	V4	a	V4
b	V5		Knowing the right people	g	V10	g	V10
Social Advancement by means of Effort, Intelligence, and Corruption							
2		3	Agree or disagree ...				
a	V6		People get rewarded for effort				
b	V7		People get rewarded for intelligence and skills				
c	V8		To get to the top, you have to be corrupt				
Legitimation of Inequality							
3		4	Agree or disagree ...	3		4	
a	V9		Inequality benefits the rich and powerful	c	V21	c	V21
b	V10		No one would study unless they earn a lot more money	d	V22	d	V22
c	V11		Differences in income necessary for prosperity	e	V23	e	V23
d	V12		Inequality exists because people don't join together	g	V25	g	V25
Views on Earnings and Incomes							
4	V13	1	Perceived deserved own earnings				
5		10	Perceived earnings of people in different occupations. How much do people earn:	4		5	
a	V14		Skilled factory worker	a	V26	f	V31
b	V15		Doctor in general practice	b	V27	b	V27
c	V16		Chairman (large national corporation)	d	V29	e	V30
d	V17		Solicitor	e	V30		
e	V18		Shop assistant	c	V28		
f	V19		Owner-manager (large factory)	h	V33		
g	V20		Judge (Germany's Federal Constitutional Court)	i	V34		
h	V21		Unskilled factory worker	j	V35	j	V35
i	V22		Cabinet minister (German federal government)	k	V36	k	V36
j	V23		Somebody with your occupation				
6		10	Perceived deserved earnings of people in different occupations. How much should people earn:	5		6	
a	V24		Skilled factory worker	a	V41	f	V42
b	V25		Doctor in general practice	b	V42	b	V38
c	V26		Chairman (large national corporation)	d	V44	e	V41
d	V27		Solicitor	e	V45		
e	V28		Shop assistant	c	V43		
f	V29		Owner-manager (large factory)	h	V48		
g	V30		Judge (Germany's highest court)	i	V49		
h	V31		Unskilled factory worker	j	V50	j	V46
i	V32		Cabinet minister (German federal government)	k	V51	k	V47
j	V33		Somebody with your occupation				

1999			Abbreviated version of questions	1992 Study		1987 Study	
Question numbers	Variables	No. of Items		English question numbers	Variable 1992	English question numbers	Variable 1987
Views on Earnings and Incomes contd.							
14		7	What should determine earnings ...	13			
a	V49		Degree of responsibility	a	V77		
b	V50		Number of years in education	b	V78		
c	V51		Whether job requires supervising others	c	V79		
d	V52		What is needed to support a family	d	V80		
e	V53		Whether person has children	e	V81		
f	V54		How well job is done	f	V82		
g	V55		How hard person works at the job	g	V83		
15	V56	1	Perceived justness of respondent's earnings. Is your pay just.				
Attitudes towards Income Inequality							
7		2	Agree or disagree ...	6		7	
a	V34		Differences in income too large	a	V56	a	V48
b	V35		Responsibility of government to reduce differences in income	b	V57	b	V49
8	V36	1	People with high income should pay a larger / same / smaller share of income in taxes than those with low incomes	8	V66	9	V58
9		2	Agree or disagree ...				
a	V37		Economic differences between rich and poor countries too large				
b	V38		Wealthy countries should make additional tax contribution to help poor countries				
Better Opportunities through Income							
10		2	Right or wrong that people with higher incomes can buy better ...				
a	V39		Health care				
b	V40		Education for their children				
Social Cleavages and Conflict among Groups							
11		5	How much conflict between ...	9		10	
a	V41		Poor and rich people	a	V67	a	V59
b	V42		Working class and middle class	b	V68	b	V60
c	V43		Management and workers	d	V70	d	V62
d	V44		People at top of society and people at bottom				
e	V45		Young people and older people	f	V72	f	V64
Current and Past Social Position							
12		2	Where would you put yourself on social scale (now)	10	V73	11	V65
a	V46		Where were you ten years ago				
b	V47						
13	V48	1	Level or status of your job compared to father's	11	V74	12	V66
Perceptions about and Preferences of Types of Society and Social Position							
16	V57	1	(Questions based on diagrams of society) What type comes closest to Germany's society today	optional	V90		
17	V58	1	What should Germany's society be like	optional	V93		
18	V59	1	Where are you and your family	optional	V94		
19	V60	1	Where does an unskilled worker in a factory fit	optional	V95		
20	V61	1	Where does chairman (large national corporation) fit	optional	V96		

5 The German Module

The study description sheet below was submitted to the archive with the 1999 data. We expand somewhat on the information contained in this in sections which follow. A detailed questionnaire on the 1999 fielding was completed by ISSP members, including Germany, in 1999/2000 and will be available in 2002 on the GESIS web site. The German study monitoring questionnaire for the 1999 / 2000 modules is now available on the GESIS web site.

Table 2: 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 registers of inhabitants kept by municipalities. Adults of 18 and older living in private accommodation.			
Fieldwork Methods:	Self-completion questionnaire, interviewer in attendance. 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:	real numbers			
	N=3730	W=2558	E=1172	A – Total issued (total sample)
	N=518	W=373	E=145	B – Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages, etc.)
	N=3212	W=2185	E=1027	C – (= A–B) Total eligible
	N=1432	W=921	E=511	D – Total ISSP 1999 interviews received
	N=1780	W=1264	E=516	E – (= C–D) Total non-response
	N=1325	W=916	E=409	F – Refusals
	N=61	W=51	E=10	G – Non-contact (never contacted)*
	N=172	W=110	E=62	H – Other reactions:
	N=49	W=31	E=18	H ₁ – interview not carried out correctly 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 all of Germany is taken as the unit of analysis (rather than the eastern and western states) 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 2001/05 (ALLBUS Methods Report 2001). For further information see ISSP bibliography on the ISSP homepage (http://www.issp.org/biblio.htm)			

* G – Sample unit (person) not contacted.

5.1 Translation of the Source Questionnaire

Three independent translations were commissioned, one by a free-lance simultaneous bilingual translator, one by a translation expert who teaches translation and also does translation, one by an inhouse researcher with good English, no translation experience. The three versions were reviewed and discussed inhouse (in committee) together with a fourth expert who is involved in survey research and is a survey translation expert. Replicated questions which could have been improved somewhat were not changed.

5.2 Sample

The ISSP modules for 1999 and 2000 (Social Inequality and Environment) were fielded together with the ALLBUS 2000 in a split. The ALLBUS sample in 2000 was designed to yield a representative sample of the adult population (18 years and older) living in private accommodation in Germany, including foreigners able to complete the questionnaire in German. The sample was drawn from official registers of inhabitants kept by municipalities throughout Germany in a two-stage design. First the communities and sample points were selected randomly and then named individuals randomly selected from each sampling point. Full details of the sample are presented (in German) in the methods report on ALLBUS 2000 (Koch et al. 2001).

5.3 Pre-testing

Infratest (now Infratest Sozialforschung NFO), the fielding agency, carried out pre-testing for the ALLBUS. No extra pre-test was conducted for the ISSP modules.

5.4 Fielding

The 1999 ISSP module was fielded with the ALLBUS 2000 module, as was the ISSP Environment II module. Fielding began on January 18th 2000 and ended on July 31st 2000. The ISSP module was a self-completion questionnaire administered at the end of the ALLBUS CAPI interview. A total of 1432 questionnaires were completed for the module (921 in western states; 511 in eastern states). 93,5% of ALLBUS respondents agreed to complete the ISSP module. The total ALLBUS response rate was 49,1%. Based on this, the response rate for the ISSP was 44,6% (42,2% in western states; 49,8% in eastern states). While ISSP modules are designed as self-completion questionnaires, for various reasons one-third of the cases were administered as interviews (33,9% in western states; 35,2% in eastern states). In addition, a number of respondents were administered the wrong questionnaire in terms of the split design: 21 respondents got the Social Inequality module instead of the Environment module and 16 respondents got the Environment module instead of the Social Inequality module. These cases are identified in the national German data set (“split”) but the variable for this is removed in the merged international data set.

5.5 Data Editing and Occupational Coding (ISCO 1988)

The fielding institute delivered a formally edited data set to ZUMA. ZUMA carried out additional data editing and prepared the data for merging in accordance with the ISSP 1999 set-up from the ISSP archive. Occupational coding (current or former occupation) was also carried out at ZUMA using the ISCO 1988 scheme. For details of ISCO 1988, see, for example, Appendix I of the cumulative codebook of the GSS, 1972-1998 (Davis and Smith 1999).

6 Data Availability

The data were deposited to the Central Archive for Empirical Social Research at the University Cologne, the official ISSP archive since 1986. Together with Analisis Sociologicos, Economicos y Politicos (ASEP), Madrid, the archive is responsible for merging ISSP data and producing the international merged data sets. The cumulative data file is now available on CD-ROM (ZA no. 3430).

7 References

Davis, James Allan and Smith, Tom W. (1999). *General Social Surveys, 1972-1998*. Cumulative Codebook. Chicago by the National Opinion Research Center.

Koch, A., Wasmer, M., Harkness, J., Scholz, E. (2001). *ZUMA-Methodenbericht 2001/05*. Konzeption und Durchführung der "Allgemeinen Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften"(ALLBUS) 2000. Mannheim ZUMA.

Appendix A

The Questionnaires (English and German)

English labels have been added to the German questionnaire for demographic questions. The other background variables were asked in the ALLBUS survey which preceded the ISSP module.

English Questionnaire

German Questionnaire

SECRETARIAT VERSION, August 1998

ISSP 1999 Inequality FINAL QUESTIONNAIRE

[NOTES ON LAYOUT CONVENTIONS]]

LAYOUT CONVENTIONS:

(1) Questions with "V" numbers under 100 (eg V12, V43, V73) are repetition items. PLEASE USE THE SAME WORDING FOR THEM AS YOU USED IN 1992.

(2) {OPTIONAL PHRASES} -- involving clarification or transition between questions, but never the substance of the question -- that you may omit or include (possibly in modified form) according to your best judgment -- are shown in curly brackets { }.

(3) [COUNTRY SPECIFIC MATERIAL] is shown in square brackets and capital letters. For example, for:

"in [COUNTRY] taxes are too high "

you would insert the name of your country, e.g. ...

"in Australia taxes are too high"

or

"in Norway taxes are too high"

(4) [[Material in DOUBLE square brackets like this]] is NOT part of the questionnaire – respondents should not see this material! It is instead notes about concepts and translation, and other materials for the analyst.

(5) Variable numbers refer to the 1992 Inequality Module where possible; others are new. Variable names are from 1992 where possible.

[[ATTRIBUTION]]

[[V4]]

1. To begin, we have some questions about opportunities for getting ahead...
First, how important is coming from a wealthy family?

- 1 Essential
- 2 Very important
- 3 Fairly important
- 4 Not very important
- 5 Not important at all
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V10]].

Knowing the right people?

- 1 Essential
- 2 Very important
- 3 Fairly important
- 4 Not very important
- 5 Not important at all
- 8 Can't Choose

[[INEQUALITY PERCEPTIONS]]

[[V325]]:

Do you agree or disagree...

In [COUNTRY] people get rewarded for their effort

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree
- 8 Can't Choose

[[v326]]

In [COUNTRY] people get rewarded for their intelligence and skills

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree
- 8 Can't Choose

[[v9804]]

To get all the way to the top in [COUNTRY] today, you have to be corrupt.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V21]].

{Next, some questions about inequality...Do you agree or disagree...}

Inequality continues to exist because it benefits the rich and powerful.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V22]].

No one would study for years to become a lawyer or doctor unless they expected to earn a lot more than ordinary workers.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V23]]

Large differences in income are necessary for [COUNTRY'S] prosperity.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V25]].

Inequality continues to exist because ordinary people don't join together to get rid of it.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V312]]

Would you say that you earn...

If you are not working now, please tell about your last job.

- 1 Much less than I deserve
- 2 Less than I deserve
- 3 What I deserve
- 4 More than I deserve
- 5 Much more than I deserve
- 6 Never Worked
- 8 Can't Choose

[[ACTUAL & LEGITIMATE EARNINGS]]

[[These questions should be on facing pages. However, they should NOT be on the same page -- respondents should answer the "actual" earnings questions first, and only then go on to answer the "ought" questions.]]

We would like to know what you think people in these jobs actually earn. Please write how much you think they usually earn each [YEAR/MONTH/WEEK], [BEFORE/AFTER] taxes. Many people are not exactly sure about this, but your best guess will be close enough. This may be difficult, but it is very important. So please try.

[[In 1992, the item asked about YEAR and BEFORE taxes. This should be followed if you asked it this way before. If you did not participate in the 1992 ISSP and you find this formulation problematic, you may use whichever of "year", "month", "fortnight", or "week" is most customary in your nation. Use "before" tax or "after" tax, according to the custom in your nation. For example you might say: "Please write how much you think they usually earn each year before taxes", or "Please write how much you think they usually earn each week before taxes", or "Please write how much you think they usually earn each week after taxes".]]

[[A LARGE NATIONAL CORPORATION--a privately owned corporation that operates throughout the country, not a corporation owned by the government. "Company" is also acceptable in English rather than "corporation".

JUDGE IN XXX COURT--your country's highest appellate court--not a court that originally tries cases, even serious cases, but the highest court of all. For example, in the USA it would be "A judge in the Supreme Court".

CABINET MINISTER--in the national government, so use the word that makes clear sense in your language. For example, in Australia it would be "A cabinet minister in the federal government".

LAWYER--"solicitor" in the British-type systems where barristers are separate.]]

Please write in how
much they ACTUALLY
earn each year

[[V26]] First, about how much do you think a skilled worker in a factory earns? _____

[[V27]]. A doctor in general practice? _____

[[V29]] The chairman of a large national corporation? _____

[[V30]] A lawyer {-- about how much do they actually earn}?. _____

[[v28]]. A shop assistant? _____

[[V33]] The owner-manager of a large factory? _____

[[V34]] A judge in [COUNTRY'S HIGHEST COURT]? _____

[[V35]] An unskilled worker in a factory? _____

[[V36]]. A cabinet minister in the [national] government? _____

[[V301]]. Your occupation – about how much do they actually earn? _____

If not working now, please tell about your last occupation. _____

If you have never worked, please check here.....[]

Next, what do you think people in these jobs ought to be paid -- how much do you think they should earn each year before taxes, regardless of what they actually get...

Please write in how much they SHOULD earn each year

[[V41]] First, about how much do you think a skilled worker in a factory should to earn? _____

[[V42]] A doctor in general practice? _____

[[V44]] The chairman of a large national corporation? _____

[[V45]] A lawyer? {-- about how much ought they to earn?}. _____

[[V43]] A shop assistant? _____

[[V48]] The owner-manager of a large factory? _____

[[V49]] A judge in [COUNTRY'S HIGHEST COURT]? _____

[[V50]] An unskilled worker in a factory? _____

[[V51]] A cabinet minister in the [NATIONAL] government . . . _____

[[V302]] YOUR *occupation* -- about how much ought they to earn?
If not working now, please tell about your last occupation

If you have never worked, please check here.....[]

[[Policy Questions]]

[[V56]]

Do you agree or disagree...

Differences in income in [COUNTRY] are too large.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V57]]

It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V66.]]

Do you think people with high incomes should pay a larger share of their income in taxes than those with low incomes, the same share, or a smaller share?

- 1 Much larger share
- 2 Larger
- 3 The same share
- 4 Smaller
- 5 Much smaller share
- 8 Can't Choose

[[International redistribution]]

[[v9807]]

Turning to international differences , do you agree or disagree ...

Present economic differences between rich and poor countries are too large.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree
- 8 Can't Choose

[[v9808]]

People in wealthy countries should make an additional tax contribution to help people in poor countries.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree
- 8 Can't Choose

[[Svalfors "buy" Qs]]

[[v401]]

Is it just or unjust – right or wrong – that people with higher incomes can...

Buy better health care than people with lower incomes?

- 1 Very just, definitely right
- 2 Somewhat just, right
- 3 Neither just nor unjust, mixed feelings
- 4 Somewhat unjust, wrong
- 5 Very unjust, definitely wrong
- 8 Can't Choose

[[v402]]

Buy better education for their children than people with lower incomes?

- 1 Very just, definitely right
- 2 Somewhat just, right
- 3 Neither just nor unjust, mixed feelings
- 4 Somewhat unjust, wrong
- 5 Very unjust, definitely wrong
- 8 Can't Choose

[[Conflict]]

[[V67]]

In all countries, there are differences or even conflicts between different social groups. In your opinion, in [COUNTRY] how much conflict is there between...

Poor people and rich people?

- 1 Very strong conflicts
- 2 Strong conflicts
- 3 Not very strong conflicts
- 4 There are no conflicts
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V68.]]

The working class and the middle class?

- 1 Very strong conflicts
- 2 Strong conflicts
- 3 Not very strong conflicts
- 4 There are no conflicts
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V70]]

Management and workers?

- 1 Very strong conflicts
- 2 Strong conflicts
- 3 Not very strong conflicts
- 4 There are no conflicts
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V303.]]

People at the top of society and people at the bottom?

- 1 Very strong conflicts
- 2 Strong conflicts
- 3 Not very strong conflicts
- 4 There are no conflicts
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V72]]

Young people and older people?

- 1 Very strong conflicts
- 2 Strong conflicts
- 3 Not very strong conflicts
- 4 There are no conflicts
- 8 Can't Choose

[[Subjective social class]]

[[V73.]]

In our society there are groups which tend to be towards the top and groups which tend to be toward the bottom. Below is a scale that runs from top to bottom. Where would you put yourself on this scale?

- Top 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
Bottom 10

[[Use either numbered or unnumbered boxes, or numbers, to label the answer categories. Note that the answer categories of this question MUST be laid out vertically with 1 at the top and 10 at the bottom, as shown above.]]

[[V304.]]

And ten years ago, where did you fit in then?

- Top 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
Bottom 10

[[Use either numbered or unnumbered boxes, or numbers, to label the answer categories. Note that the answer categories of this question MUST be laid out vertically with 1 at the top and 10 at the bottom, as shown above.]]

[[subjective social mobility]]

[[V74.]]

Please think of your present job (or your last one if you don't have one now). If you compare this job with the job your father had when you were [14/15/16], would you say that the level or status of your job is (or was)...

- 1 Much higher than your father's
- 2 Higher
- 3 About equal
- 4 Lower
- 5 Much lower than your father's
- 6 I never had a job
- 7 [I don't know what my father did/father never had job/never knew father/father dead]

[[Use the same age here ("14, or "15" or "16") that you use in your question about "father's occupation when you were age X". If you do not mention any particular age in the father's occupation question, use age "15" here. Code 7 is to cover all situations in which the father is absent, has no job, or his job is unknown.]]

[[Legitimate bases of reward]]

[[V77]]

In deciding how much people ought to earn, how important should each of these things be, in your opinion ...

How much responsibility goes with the job -- how important do you think that ought to be in deciding pay?

- 1 Essential
- 2 Very important
- 3 Fairly important
- 4 Not very important
- 5 Not important at all
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V78]]

The number of years spent in education and training?

- 1 Essential
- 2 Very important
- 3 Fairly important
- 4 Not very important
- 5 Not important at all
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V79]]

Whether the job requires supervising others {-- how important should that be in deciding pay} ?

- 1 Essential
- 2 Very important
- 3 Fairly important
- 4 Not very important
- 5 Not important at all
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V80]]

What is needed to support a family

- 1 Essential
- 2 Very important
- 3 Fairly important
- 4 Not very important
- 5 Not important at all
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V81]]

Whether the person has children to support {-- how important should that be in deciding pay} ?

- 1 Essential
- 2 Very important
- 3 Fairly important
- 4 Not very important
- 5 Not important at all
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V82]]

How well he or she does the job {-- how important should that be} ?

- 1 Essential
- 2 Very important
- 3 Fairly important
- 4 Not very important
- 5 Not important at all
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V83.]]

How hard he or she works at the job?

- 1 Essential
- 2 Very important
- 3 Fairly important
- 4 Not very important
- 5 Not important at all
- 8 Can't Choose

[[V311]]

Is your pay just? We are not asking about what you do earn, nor what you would like to earn – but what you feel is just given your skills and effort. Is your pay ...

If not working now, please tell about your last job.

- 1 Much less than is just
- 2 A little less than is just
- 3 About just for me
- 4 A little more than is just
- 5 Much more than is just
- 6 Never had a job
- 8 Can't Choose

[[Pyramid Diagrams]]

[[This is an ASCII version; the "pretty" graphics version won't print in ASCII print. The Drafting-Group will provide camera-ready copy, in the appropriate language, for each country, as well as Microsoft Word files.]]

These five diagrams show different types of society. Please read the descriptions and look at the diagrams and decide which you think best describes [COUNTRY] today ...

Type A. A Small elite at the top, very few people in the middle and the great mass of people at the bottom.

```

XXX
X
X
X
X
X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

```

Type B: A society like a pyramid with a small elite at the top, more people in the middle, and most at the bottom

```

X
XXX
XXXXX
XXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXX

```

Type C: A pyramid except that just a few people are at the very bottom

```

X
XXX
XXXXX
XXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXX

```

Type D: A society with most people in the middle

```

X
XXX
XXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXX
XXX
X

```

Type E: Many people near the top, and only a few near the bottom"

```

XXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXX
X

```

[[V90.]]

First, what type of society is [COUNTRY] today -- which diagram comes closest?

- Type A 1
- Type B 2
- Type C 3
- Type D 4
- Type E 5
- Can't Choose..... 8

[[V93.]]

What do you think [COUNTRY] ought to be like -- which would you prefer?

- Type A 1
- Type B 2
- Type C 3
- Type D 4
- Type E 5
- Can't Choose 8

[[V94.]]

Now we would like to know where you and other people fit in. Please look at the diagram you think best describes [COUNTRY] today, the one you chose first...

Where would you say you and your family actually are -- at the top, somewhere in the middle, or toward the bottom?

- 1 Top1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 5
- 6 6
- 7 Bottom..... 7
- 8 Can't Choose..... 8

[[V95.]]

Where would you say an unskilled worker in a factory fits in?

- 1 Top 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 5
- 6 6
- 7 Bottom..... 7
- 8 Can't Choose..... 8

[[V96.]]

The chairman of a large national corporation?

1 Top	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7 Bottom.	7
8 Can't Choose.	8

NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS ON EXTRA COMPULSORY BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Required background variables.

[[These required background variables can be put anywhere in the questionnaire – for example, with your other demographic and background questions. They need not go with the rest of the ISSP module.

[[Question wording can vary, so long as you get the required information. Normally you would use essentially the same wording in asking about father and mother as you already use in corresponding questions for respondent.]]

[[V142: REQUIRED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE – father’s occupation, ISCO 1988]]

[[COUNTRY SPECIFIC WORDING is allowed so long as it gets this information. Like other demographic and background variables, this question can be put wherever you like in the questionnaire – it need not be with the other ISSP questions.]]

[[The age reference – “when you were 14” in the example below – should preferably be age 14 or 15 or 16. Use that same age in other questions about family background – such as V74 or V502.

[[Answers must be coded to the International Labor Office’s International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 – the full 4 digit code]]

[[A standard and recommended wording follows. Note that there are 2 questions. The information from both is used in assigning the ISCO code. The questions:]]

When you were 14 years old, what kind of work did your father do; what was his occupation?

DESCRIBE FULLY, USING TWO WORDS OR MORE (Do not use initials or abbreviations)

[[leave space for 3 lines of writing]]

What were some of your father’s main duties? Please write in a description of his duties

[[leave space for 2 lines of writing]]

[[v502: REQUIRED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE – Father supervisor]]

[[COUNTRY SPECIFIC WORDING is allowed so long as it gets this information. Like other demographic and background variables, this question can be put wherever you like in the questionnaire – it need not be with the other ISSP questions.]]

[[This is the same information you currently provide for respondent; presumably you would use similar wording in your question.]]

[[Use the same age here (“14, or “15” or “16”) that you use in your question about “father’s occupation when you were age X”. If you do not mention any particular age in the father’s occupation question, use age “15” here.]]

[[This is the information required:

In his job [when you were 14/15/16], did your father supervise anyone who was directly responsible to him?

No, did not supervise

Supervised between one and 9 persons

Supervised 10 or more persons]]

[[Here is one acceptable wording:]]

In that job, did your father supervise anyone who was directly responsible to him?

No, did not supervise

Yes, supervised 1 to 9 people

Yes, supervised 10 or more

Don’t Know

[[v501: REQUIRED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE – father self-employed/ government worker/ employee of private business]]

[[COUNTRY SPECIFIC WORDING is allowed so long as it gets this information. Like other demographic and background variables, this question can be put wherever you like in the questionnaire – it need not be with the other ISSP questions.]]

[[Definitions of "private", "government" and "self-employed" follow usual ISSP definitions for respondent's own job (these are variables V109 and V110 in the 1992 module).]]

[[The CONCEPT required is:

When you were [14/15/16] your father's employer was...

Private company or business

Government [national, state, or local government]

Self-employed

(can't say)]]

[[One acceptable wording is:]]

Did your father work for a private company, or what?

Employee of a private company or business

Federal, state, or local government employee

Self-employed; in partnership; conducting own business

Other (please specify)

[[V317 REQUIRED DEMOGRAPHIC – Father's education]]

[[Like other demographic and background variables, this question can be put wherever you like in the questionnaire – it need not be with the other ISSP questions.]]

[[COUNTRY SPECIFIC WORDING is allowed so long as it gets this information. Note that the question needs to DISTINGUISH 7 CATEGORIES – NOT LESS! We want to distinguish the usual ISSP education categories, which are similar to those used by the UN.

[[Use wording, suitable to your country. Follow UNESCO definitions of primary, secondary and tertiary but use wording that is suitable and clear for your country. The categories required (not the wording you would use) are:

1. None

2. Incomplete primary

3. Primary completed

4. Incomplete secondary (also includes completed qualifications at a level below academic secondary school completion – for example skilled manual qualifications given by trade schools.)

5. Secondary completed

6. Some tertiary education but less than a university Bachelor's degree (Includes incomplete university. Also includes completed post-secondary courses below university Bachelor's degree level. Examples are qualifications from US junior college, polytechnical institutes in many countries, and other similar post-secondary education.)

7. University completed (Bachelor's degree or higher)

[[One acceptable wording, suitable for a relatively simple education systems, is:]]

How much education did your father have?

1 None

2 Only a few years of primary school

3 Finished primary school

4 Some schooling beyond that (including trade qualifications)

5 Finished secondary school (12 years)

6 Some education beyond year 12, but no university degree

7 Completed university (Bachelors', Master's, or Doctorate degree)

[[V417: REQUIRED DEMOGRAPHIC -- mother's education]]:

[[Same concepts and wording as for father's education, V317]]

[[V318: REQUIRED DEMOGRAPHIC – Books]]

[[COUNTRY SPECIFIC WORDING is allowed so long as it gets this information. Like other demographic and background variables, this question can be put wherever you like in the questionnaire – it need not be with the other ISSP questions.]]

[[Use the same age here ("14, or "15" or "16") that you use in your question about "father's occupation when you were age X". If you do not mention any particular age in the father's occupation question, use age "15" here.]]

[[Information required: You could ask for an exact number but we recommend instead using the following categories (this is easier for respondent to remember, shows the level of precision required, and will probably get less missing data than asking for the exact number):

- None
- 1 or 2
- Around 10
- Around 20
- Around 50
- Around 100
- Around 200
- Around 500
- 1,000 or more

[[One acceptable wording is:]]

About how many books were there around your family's house when you were [14/15/16] years old?

- None
- 1 or 2
- Around 10
- Around 20
- Around 50
- Around 100
- Around 200
- Around 500
- 1,000 or more

----- end -----

ISSP 1999 Social Inequality

German ISSP fielded 2000

Bürger aus 35 Ländern sagen ihre Meinung zum Thema:

Soziale Gerechtigkeit

Internationale Sozialwissenschaftliche Umfrage 2000

Listen-Nr.

Lfd. Nr.

Welle

Abrechnungs-Nr.

Datum des Ausfüllens

Hinweise zum Ausfüllen des Fragebogens


Auf die Fragen gibt es weder "richtige" noch "falsche" Antworten.
Antworten Sie bitte so, wie es Ihrer Meinung am besten entspricht.

Bei den meisten Fragen brauchen Sie nur eines der vorgegebenen Kästchen anzukreuzen:
Bei einigen Fragen bitten wir Sie, Zahlen oder Text einzutragen.

Bitte beantworten Sie die Fragen vollständig und in der vorgegebenen Reihenfolge.


1. Beginnen wir mit einigen Fragen über Möglichkeiten, im Leben vorwärts zu kommen.

Bitte geben Sie an, wie wichtig jeder der folgenden Punkte Ihrer Meinung nach ist, um in Deutschland im Leben vorwärts zu kommen.

 Bitte machen Sie in jeder Zeile ein Kreuz!


Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach . . .	Entscheidend	Sehr wichtig	Einigermaßen wichtig	Nicht sehr wichtig	Überhaupt nicht wichtig	Kann ich nicht sagen
● aus einer wohlhabenden Familie zu stammen?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
● die richtigen Leute zu kennen?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Bitte geben Sie zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen an, inwieweit Sie zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

 Bitte machen Sie in jeder Zeile ein Kreuz!


	Stimme stark zu	Stimme eher zu	Weder noch	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Kann ich nicht sagen
In Deutschland wird man für seinen Einsatz belohnt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In Deutschland wird man für seine Intelligenz und sein Können belohnt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Um in Deutschland heute ganz nach oben zu kommen, muß man korrupt sein	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Bitte geben Sie zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen an, inwieweit Sie zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

 Bitte machen Sie in jeder Zeile ein Kreuz!

	Stimme stark zu	Stimme eher zu	Weder noch	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Kann ich nicht sagen
Die sozialen Unterschiede bleiben bestehen, weil sie den Reichen und Mächtigen nützen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keiner wird jahrelang studieren, um Rechtsanwalt oder Arzt zu werden, wenn er nicht auch erwartet, viel mehr zu verdienen als ein einfacher Arbeiter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Große Einkommensunterschiede sind für den Wohlstand Deutschlands notwendig	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Die sozialen Unterschiede bleiben bestehen, weil sich die einfachen Bürger nicht zusammenschließen, um diese zu beseitigen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Nun zu Ihrer persönlichen Situation. Was würden Sie sagen:
Ist Ihr Gehalt / Lohn . . .

 Bitte nur **ein** Kästchen ankreuzen!
Wenn Sie zur Zeit nicht berufstätig sind,
beziehen Sie sich bitte auf Ihre **letzte** berufliche Tätigkeit!

weit weniger als es Ihrer Leistung entspricht?

weniger als es Ihrer Leistung entspricht?

so, wie es Ihrer Leistung entspricht?

mehr als es Ihrer Leistung entspricht?

weit mehr als es Ihrer Leistung entspricht?


Ich war nie berufstätig

Kann ich nicht sagen

5. Bei dieser Frage geht es um das Einkommen in verschiedenen Berufen.

Tragen Sie bitte ein, was man Ihrer Meinung nach durchschnittlich pro Monat in diesen Berufen brutto (vor Abzug der Steuern und Sozialversicherungsbeiträge) verdient.

Falls Sie das nicht genau wissen, genügt uns auch Ihre Schätzung.

 Tragen Sie bitte für jeden der genannten Berufe den geschätzten monatlichen Bruttoverdienst ein.


Wieviel meinen Sie verdient ungefähr ...

- ein qualifizierter Fabrikarbeiter? DM
- ein praktischer Arzt? DM
- ein Vorstandsvorsitzender eines großen nationalen Unternehmens? DM
- ein Rechtsanwalt? DM
- ein Verkäufer in einem Kaufhaus? DM
- ein Unternehmer mit einer großen Fabrik? DM
- ein Richter am Bundesverfassungsgericht? DM
- ein ungelernter Fabrikarbeiter? DM
- ein Minister im Bundeskabinett? DM
- jemand mit Ihrer eigenen Tätigkeit / Arbeit? DM

*(Wenn Sie zur Zeit nicht berufstätig sind, beziehen Sie sich bitte auf Ihre **letzte** berufliche Tätigkeit)*

Ich war nie berufstätig

6. Und wieviel sollten Menschen in diesen Berufen Ihrer Meinung nach durchschnittlich pro Monat brutto (vor Abzug der Steuern und Sozialversicherungsbeiträge) verdienen, unabhängig davon, was sie tatsächlich erhalten?


 Tragen Sie bitte für jeden der genannten Berufe den geschätzten monatlichen Bruttoverdienst ein.

Wieviel meinen Sie verdient ungefähr ...

- ein qualifizierter Fabrikarbeiter? DM
- ein praktischer Arzt? DM
- ein Vorstandsvorsitzender eines großen nationalen Unternehmens? DM
- ein Rechtsanwalt? DM
- ein Verkäufer in einem Kaufhaus? DM
- ein Unternehmer mit einer großen Fabrik? DM
- ein Richter am Bundesverfassungsgericht? DM
- ein ungelernter Fabrikarbeiter? DM
- ein Minister im Bundeskabinett? DM
- jemand mit Ihrer eigenen Tätigkeit / Arbeit? DM
(Wenn Sie zur Zeit nicht berufstätig sind,
beziehen Sie sich bitte auf Ihre **letzte** berufliche Tätigkeit)

Ich war nie berufstätig

7. Bitte geben Sie zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen an, inwieweit Sie zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

 Bitte machen Sie in jeder Zeile ein Kreuz!

Stimme stark zu	Stimme eher zu	Weder noch	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Kann ich nicht sagen
-----------------	----------------	------------	----------------------	---------------------------	----------------------

Die Einkommensunterschiede in Deutschland sind zu groß

Es ist Aufgabe des Staates, die Einkommensunterschiede zwischen den Leuten mit hohem Einkommen und solchen mit niedrigem Einkommen zu verringern

8. Was meinen Sie: Sollten Leute mit hohem Einkommen einen größeren Anteil ihres Einkommens an Steuern zahlen als diejenigen mit niedrigem Einkommen, den gleichen Anteil oder einen kleineren Anteil?

 Bitte nur **ein** Kästchen ankreuzen!

Leute mit hohem Einkommen sollten . . .

einen viel größeren Anteil

einen größeren Anteil

den gleichen Anteil


einen kleineren Anteil

einen viel kleineren Anteil

ihres Einkommens an Steuern zahlen als diejenigen mit niedrigem Einkommen

Kann ich nicht sagen

9. Bei den nächsten Fragen geht es um Unterschiede in verschiedenen Ländern. Bitte geben Sie zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen an, inwieweit Sie zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.


 Bitte machen Sie in jeder Zeile ein Kreuz!

Stimme stark zu	Stimme eher zu	Weder noch	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Kann ich nicht sagen
-----------------	----------------	------------	----------------------	---------------------------	----------------------

Die gegenwärtigen wirtschaftlichen Unterschiede zwischen armen und reichen Ländern sind zu groß

Menschen in reichen Ländern sollten eine zusätzliche Steuer entrichten, um den Menschen in armen Ländern zu helfen

10. Ist es gerecht oder ungerecht, daß Menschen mit höherem Einkommen . . .


 Bitte machen Sie in jeder Zeile ein Kreuz!

Sehr gerecht	Eher gerecht	Weder gerecht noch ungerecht	Eher ungerecht	Sehr ungerecht	Kann ich nicht sagen
--------------	--------------	------------------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------------

sich eine bessere medizinische Versorgung leisten können als Menschen mit niedrigerem Einkommen?

ihren Kindern eine bessere Ausbildung zukommen lassen können als Menschen mit niedrigerem ?

11. In allen Ländern gibt es Gegensätze oder sogar Konflikte zwischen verschiedenen sozialen Gruppen. Wie stark sind diese Konflikte Ihrer Meinung nach in Deutschland?

 Bitte machen Sie in jeder Zeile ein Kreuz!

Sehr starke Konflikte	Starke Konflikte	Eher schwache Konflikte	Gar keine Konflikte	Kann ich nicht sagen
-----------------------	------------------	-------------------------	---------------------	----------------------

In Deutschland gibt es zwischen . . .

Armen und Reichen

Arbeitern und Mittelstand

Arbeitgebern / Unternehmensführung und Arbeitnehmern

Menschen, die gesellschaftlich oben stehen und Menschen, die gesellschaftlich unten stehen


Jungen und Alten

12. In unserer Gesellschaft gibt es Bevölkerungsgruppen, die eher oben stehen, und solche, die eher unten stehen.

Wir haben hier eine Skala, die von oben nach unten verläuft.

a)


Wenn Sie an sich selbst denken:
Wo würden Sie sich auf dieser Skala einordnen?

 Bitte kreuzen Sie **ein** Feld an!

Oben
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
Unten

b)

Und wo hätten Sie sich vor 10 Jahren auf dieser Skala eingeordnet?

 Bitte kreuzen Sie **ein** Feld an!

Oben
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
Unten


13. Denken Sie bitte an Ihren gegenwärtigen Beruf (oder an Ihren letzten, wenn Sie jetzt nicht berufstätig sind).

Wenn Sie diesen Beruf mit dem Ihres Vaters vergleichen, den er ausübte als Sie 15 Jahre alt waren, würden Sie sagen, daß der Status Ihres Berufs (bzw. Ihres früheren Berufs) . . .

 Bitte nur **ein** Kästchen ankreuzen!


- viel höher ist als der Ihres Vaters?
- höher ist?
- ungefähr gleich ist?
- niedriger ist?
- viel niedriger ist als der Ihres Vaters?
- Ich war nie berufstätig
- Vater unbekannt / Vater war nie berufstätig

**14. Für die Entscheidung, was jemand verdienen soll:
Wie wichtig sollten Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Gesichtspunkte sein?**

 Bitte machen Sie in jeder Zeile ein Kreuz!

	Entscheidend	Sehr wichtig	Einigermaßen wichtig	Nicht sehr wichtig	Überhaupt nicht wichtig	Kann ich nicht sagen
Das Ausmaß an Verantwortung, das mit der Arbeit verbunden ist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Die Dauer der allgemeinen und beruflichen Ausbildung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ob die Arbeit anderer zu beaufsichtigen ist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wieviel Geld erforderlich ist, um eine Familie zu ernähren	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ob Kinder zu versorgen sind	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wie gut jemand die Arbeit verrichtet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wie hart jemand arbeitet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**15. Ist Ihr Gehalt / Lohn gerecht?
Damit meinen wir, was Ihrer Meinung nach eine gerechte, d.h. angemessene Bezahlung in Hinblick auf Ihr Können und Ihren Einsatz wäre.**

 Bitte nur **ein** Kästchen ankreuzen!
Wenn Sie zur Zeit nicht berufstätig sind,
beziehen Sie sich bitte auf Ihre **letzte** berufliche Tätigkeit!

Ist Ihr Gehalt / Lohn in dieser Hinsicht . . .

weit weniger als gerecht?

weniger als gerecht?

gerecht?

mehr als gerecht?

weit mehr als gerecht?

Ich war nie berufstätig

Kann ich nicht sagen

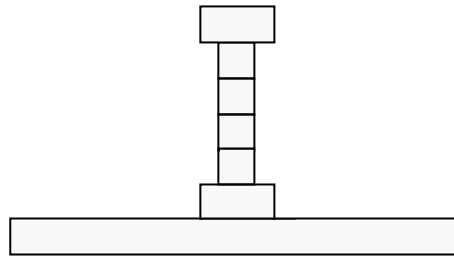
Diagramme zu Fragen auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite

Die folgenden Diagramme stellen verschiedene Gesellschaftsformen dar.

Bitte sehen Sie sich zuerst alle fünf Diagramme und die dazugehörigen Beschreibungen an. Entscheiden Sie dann, welches Diagramm Ihrer Meinung nach der Gesellschaftsform in Deutschland heute am nächsten kommt.

Diagramm (A)

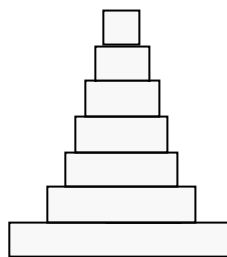
Eine kleine Elite oben, nur sehr wenige Menschen in der Mitte und die große Masse der Bevölkerung unten



1 = oben
2
3
4
5
6
7 = unten

Diagramm (B)

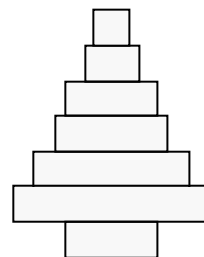
Eine Gesellschaft, die einer Pyramide gleicht, mit einer kleinen Elite oben, mehr Menschen in der Mitte und den meisten Menschen unten



1 = oben
2
3
4
5
6
7 = unten

Diagramm (C)

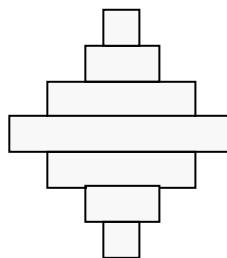
Eine Gesellschaft, die einer Pyramide gleicht, aber mit nur wenigen Menschen ganz unten



1 = oben
2
3
4
5
6
7 = unten

Diagramm (D)

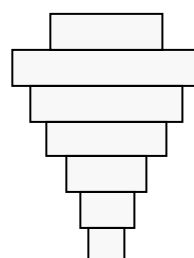
Eine Gesellschaft, in der sich die meisten Menschen in der Mitte befinden



1 = oben
2
3
4
5
6
7 = unten

Diagramm (E)

Viele Menschen im oberen Bereich und nur wenige Menschen im unteren Bereich



1 = oben
2
3
4
5
6
7 = unten

16. Welche Gesellschaftsform hat Deutschland heute?
Welches Diagramm kommt dieser Gesellschaftsform am nächsten?

Bitte Buchstaben eintragen: **Diagramm**

Kann ich nicht sagen

17. Und welche Gesellschaftsform sollte Ihrer Meinung nach die Gesellschaft in Deutschland haben?
Welche Gesellschaftsform wäre Ihnen für Deutschland am liebsten?

Bitte Buchstaben eintragen: **Diagramm**

Kann ich nicht sagen

18. Jetzt möchten wir wissen, wo Sie und andere Menschen einzuordnen sind.
Betrachten Sie bitte dazu das Diagramm, das Sie bei Frage 16 auswählten,
also die Gesellschaftsform, die Ihrer Meinung nach Deutschland heute hat.
Wo stehen Ihrer Meinung nach Sie und Ihre Familie in diesem Diagramm –
oben, irgendwo in der Mitte oder weiter unten?

 Bitte nur **ein** Kästchen ankreuzen!

- 1 = oben
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 = unten
- Kann ich nicht sagen ...

19. Und wo würden Sie einen ungelerten Fabrikarbeiter einordnen?

 Bitte nur **ein** Kästchen ankreuzen!

- 1 = oben
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 = unten
- Kann ich nicht sagen ...

20. Und wo würden Sie den Vorstandsvorsitzenden eines großen
nationalen Unternehmens einordnen?

 Bitte nur **ein** Kästchen ankreuzen!

- 1 = oben
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 = unten
- Kann ich nicht sagen ...

21. Zum Schluß einige Fragen zu Ihrem Elternhaus.

Demographic "books at home"

Wie viele Bücher gab es ungefähr in Ihrem Elternhaus, als Sie 15 Jahre alt waren?

- Keine
- Zirka 10
- Zirka 20
- Zirka 50
- Zirka 100
- Zirka 200
- Zirka 500
- 1.000 und mehr

Habe mit 15 Jahren nicht im Elternhaus gelebt / hatte kein Elternhaus

Bitte Angaben immer für Vater **und** Mutter, sofern zutreffend.

Vater	Mutter
--------------	---------------

22. Als Sie 15 Jahre alt waren, waren Ihr Vater und Ihre Mutter da erwerbstätig?

Demographic WORKSTATUS Father and Mother when R 15 years old

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Ja, war erwerbstätig | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Nein, war nicht erwerbstätig | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Er/sie lebt nicht mehr / weiß nicht | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Falls Ihr Vater / Ihre Mutter erwerbstätig waren:

22a Wo war er / sie beschäftigt?

Demographic Father/Mother "employed in public / private sector"

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Im öffentlichen Dienst | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Als Arbeitnehmer(in) in der Privatwirtschaft | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Als Selbständige(r) | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ↙ mit wie vielen Mitarbeitern? | <input type="text"/> | | <input type="text"/> |
| | Anzahl | | Anzahl |

22b Gehörte es zu seinen/ihren beruflichen Aufgaben, die Arbeit anderer Personen anzuleiten oder zu beaufsichtigen?

Demographic Father / Mother "supervise others"

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Nein | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ja, und zwar 1 - 9 Personen | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ja, und zwar 10 und mehr Personen | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

22c Welche berufliche Tätigkeit übte Ihre Mutter damals aus?

Demographic description of mothers occupation

Bitte tragen Sie die genaue Berufsbezeichnung oder Beschreibung ihrer Tätigkeit ein:

Herzlichen Dank für Ihre Mitarbeit!

Falls Sie Anmerkungen und Anregungen haben, fügen Sie diese bitte auf einem getrennten Blatt bei.

Appendix B

Contact Information for ISSP Member Organisations (2002)

An updated version of addresses, etc., is always available from the secretariat.

ISSP MEMBERS AND CONTACTS

Secretariat

National Opinion Research Center (NORC)
Tom W. Smith (Secretary General)
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
U.S.A.

Archive

Rolf Uher
Wolfgang Jagodzinski,
Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung
Universität zu Köln
Bachemer Str. 40
50931 Köln
GERMANY

Jaime Diez-Medrano
JD Systems
Pº de la Castellana 173, 5º Izquierda
28046 Madrid
SPAIN

I. Members

(Where given, the name underlined is that of the principal contact)

- Australia** Jonathan Kelley
Mariah Evans
International Survey Centre
Melbourne Institute of Applied and Social Research
University of Melbourne
AUSTRALIA
- Austria** Max Haller
Franz Höllinger
Markus Hadler
Institute of Sociology
University of Graz
Universitätsstr. 15/G4
A-8010 Graz
AUSTRIA
- Bangladesh** Q. K. Ahmad/Nilufar Banu
Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad
33, Road 4
Dahanmondi R.A.
P.O. Box 5007 (New Market)
Dhaka-1205
BANGLADESH
- Belgium, See Flanders**
- Brazil** Maria Celi Scalon
Instituto Universitario de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro
Rua da Matriz, 82
22260-100 Botafogo
Rio de Janeiro
BRAZIL
- Bulgaria** Lilia Dimova
Agency for Social Analyses
1 Macedonia Sq.
1040 Sofia
BULGARIA
- Canada** Jon Pammett
Heather Pyman
Carleton University Survey Centre
Carleton University
312 St. Patrick's Building
Ottawa
CANADA K1S 5B6

- Chile** Carla Lehmann
Centro de Estudios Publicos
Monsenor Sótero Sanz 175
Providencia
Santiago
CHILE
- Cyprus** Bambos Papageorgiou
Center of Applied Research
Cyprus College
6 Diogenes Street
Engomi
P.O. Box 22006
1516, Nicosia
CYPRUS
- Czech Republic** Klara Plecita
Petr Mateju, Jindrich Krejci
Institute of Sociology
Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
Jilska 1
110 00 Praha 1
CZECH REPUBLIC
- Denmark** Jorgen Goul Andersen
Department of Economics, Politics, and Public Administration
Aalborg University
Fibigerstraede 1
DK-9220 Aalborg
DENMARK
- Finland** Sami Borg
Finnish Social Science Data Archive
University of Tampere
FIN-33014
FINLAND
- Flanders** Jaak Billiet
Department Sociologie
Katholic Universiteit Leuven
E. Van Evenstraat 2B
B-3000 Leuven
BELGIUM
- Ann Carton
Ministerie van se Vlaamse Gemeenschap
Administratie Planning en Statistiek
Boudenijnlaan 30
B-1000 Brussel
BELGIUM

France

Yannick Lemel

FRANCE-ISSP Association
(Centre de Recherche en Economie et Statistique)
Laboratoire de Sociologie Quantitative
Timbre J350 - Bureau E33 bis
92240 Malakoff Cedex
FRANCE

Pierre Brechon, Bruno Cautres
CIDSP (Centre d'Information des Données Socio-Politiques)
Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Grenoble
Domaine Universitaire
BP 45
38402 Saint Martin D'Herès Cedex
FRANCE

L. Chauvel, M. Forsé
OFCE (Observatoire Français des Conjonctures Economiques)
69, Quai d'Orsay
75340 Paris Cedex 07
FRANCE

A. Degenne
LASMAS
(Laboratoire d'Analyse Secondaire et de Méthodes Appliquées
en Sociologie)
59-61, rue Pouchet
75849 Paris Cedex 07
FRANCE

Germany

Janet Harkness

Peter Mohler, Evi Scholz, Sabine Klein
ZUMA
(Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen)
PO BOX 12 21 55
68072 Mannheim
GERMANY

Great Britain

Alison Park
Roger Jowell
National Centre for Social Research
35 Northampton Square
London, EC1V OAX
GREAT BRITAIN

Hungary

Peter Robert
TÁRKI RT
Social Research Center
Budaorsi ut 45
H-1112 Budapest
HUNGARY

Ireland

Maire Nic Ghiolla Phadraig
SSRC
(Social Science Research Centre)
National University of Ireland, Dublin
Dublin 4
IRELAND

Conor Ward
SSRC
(Social Science Research Centre)
National University of Ireland, Dublin
Dublin 4
IRELAND

Andrew Greeley
NORC
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637-2799
U.S.A.

Israel

Noah Lewin-Epstein
Eppie Yuchtman-Yaar
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology
Tel Aviv University
PO BOX 39040, Ramat Aviv
69978 Tel Aviv
ISRAEL

Italy

Luca Diotallevi
CENSIS
Piazza di Novella, 2
001999 Roma
ITALY

Japan

Hiroshi Aramaki
Noriko Onodera
NHK, Broadcasting Culture Research Institute
Public Opinion Research Division
2-5-1 Atago,
Minato-ku
Tokyo 105-6216
JAPAN

Kazufumi Manabe
Kwansei Gakuin University
School of Sociology
1-1-155 Uegahara
Nishinomiya
Hyogo 662-8501
JAPAN

Latvia

Aivars Tabuns
University of Latvia
Institute of Philosophy and Sociology
Akademijas 1
LV-1003, Riga
LATVIA

Mexico

Federico Curiel Gutierrez
Centro de Estudios de Opinion
Francisco Rojas Gonzalez # 155
Universidad de Guadalajara
Guadalajara 44600
MEXICO

Netherlands

Jos Becker
SCP (Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau)
Parnassusplein 5 PO Box 16164
2500 BD Den Haag
NETHERLANDS

New Zealand

Philip Gendall
Department of Marketing
Massey University
Private Bag 11222
Palmerston North
NEW ZEALAND

Norway

Knut Kalgraff Skjåk
Bjørn Henrichsen,
Knud Knudsen
NSD (Norwegian Social Science Data Services)
Hans Holmboesgt 22
5007 Bergen
NORWAY

Philippines

Linda Luz Guerrero
Mahar Mangahas, Ricardo Abad, Jose Abueva
Social Weather Stations
52 Malingap Street
Sikatuna Village
Quezon City 1101
PHILIPPINES

Poland

Bogdan Cichomski
Tantiana Klonowicz
ISS (Institute for Social Studies)
University of Warsaw
Stawki 5/7
00-183 Warsaw
POLAND

Portugal

Manuel Villaverde Cabral
Jorge Vala, Alice Ramos, Andre Freire
Instituto de Ciências Sociais
University of Lisbon
Av. Forças Armadas
Edif. I.S.C.T.E.
1600 Lisbon
PORTUGAL

Russia

Ludmila Khakhulina
Tatjana Zaslavskaya
The Center for Public Opinion and Market Research
(VCIOM)
16, Kazakova Str.
Moscow 103064
RUSSIA

Slovakia

Magdalena Piscova
Institute of Sociology
Slovak Academy of Sciences
Klemensova 19
81364 Bratislava
SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Viera Polakova
Institute for Public Opinion Research
Statistical Office
Dubravska Cesta 3
PO BOX 18
840 00 Bratislava
SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Slovenia

Niko Toš, Mitja Hafner-Fink, Brina Malnar
Public Opinion and Mass Communications
Research Centre
Faculty for Social Sciences
University of Ljubljana
Kardeljeva ploscad 5
1000 Ljubljana
SLOVENIA

- South Africa** Udesh Pillay
Human Science Research Council
Private Bag X41
Pretoria 0001
- Spain** Juan Diez-Nicolás
ASEP
(Análisis Sociológicos, Económicos y Políticos)
Pº de la Castellana 173, 5º Izquierda
28046 Madrid
SPAIN
- Natalia Garcia-Pardo
CIS
(Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)
Montalbán 8
28014 Madrid
SPAIN
- Sweden** Stefan Svallfors
Jonas Edlund
Dept. of Sociology
University of Umeå
901 87 UMEÅ
SWEDEN
- Switzerland** Dominique Joye
SIDOS
(Swiss Information and Data Archive for the Social Sciences)
Ruelle Vaucher 13
CH-2000 Neuchatel
SWITZERLAND
- Taiwan** Ying-Hwa Chang; Yang-Chih Fu; Su-Hao Tu
Institute of Sociology & Office of Survey Research
Academica Sinica
Nankang, Taipei
TAIWAN 11529
- U.S.A.** Tom W. Smith
NORC (National Opinion Research Center)
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
U.S.A.
- Peter Marsden
Sociology
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138
U.S.A

Venezuela

Roberto Briceno-Leon

LACSO

(Laboratorio de Ciencias Sociales)

Apartado Postal 47.795

Caracas 1041-A

VENEZUELA

Country	Contact	Tel. Code (country)	Tel. Code (city)	Telephone	Telefax	E-Mail
Australia	ISC	+61	6	249 3035		
	M. Evans,			297 2937		MARIAH@INTERNATIONAL-SURVEY.ORG
	*J. Kelley			297 2937		KELLEY@INTERNATIONAL-SURVEY.ORG
Austria	Graz Univ.	+43	316	380 3540		
	*M. Haller			380 3541	380 9515	MAX.HALLER@UNI-GRAZ.AT
	F. Höllinger			380 3543		FRANZ.HOELLINGER@UNI-GRAZ.AT
	M. Hadler			380-3545		MARKUS.HADLER@UNI-GRAZ.AT
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad	+880	2	862 8409 863 1566 861 8809	861 7021	BUP@CITECHCO.NET
	Q. K. Ahmad/Nilafar Banu					
Brazil	Instituto Universitario de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro	+0055	21	537-8020	286-7146	
	Maria Celi Scalon					CSCALON@IUPERJ.BR
Bulgaria	Agency for Social Analyses (ASA)	+359	2	986-10-72	986-10-72	ASA@MAIL.ORBITEL.BG
	L. Dimova			917 0455		LILIA.DIMOVA@CONSULTANT.BG
Canada	Carleton Univ.	+1	613		520 6690	
	*J. Pammett			520 2600 ext 2793	520 4064	JONPAMMETT@CARLETON.CA
	H. Pyman			520 7420	520-6690	HPYMAN@CCS.CARLETON.CA
Chile	Centro de Estudios Publicos	+56	2	231 5324	233 5253	
	C. Lehmann					CALEHMANN@CEPCHILE.CL

Country	Contact	Tel. Code (country)	Tel. Code (city)	Telephone	Telefax	E-Mail
Cyprus	Center of Applied Research	+357	2	713 175	664 531	
	B. Papageorgiou					PPAPAGEO@CYCOLLEGE.AC.CY
Czech Rep.	Acad. of Sciences	+42	2	22220678		
	*Klara Plecita				22221658	VLACHOVA@SOC.CAS.CZ
Denmark	Dept. of Economics, Politics, and Public Administration	+45		9635 8200	9815 5346	
	Jorgen Goul Andersen Johannes Andersen Mette Tobiasen			9635 8173 9635 8188 9635 8211		GOUL@SOCSCI.AUC.DK JOHANNES@SOCSCI.AUC.DK TOBIASENSOCSCI.AUC.DK
Finland	Finnish Social Science Data Archive	+358	3	215 8519	215 8520	YTSABO@UTA.FI
	Sami Borg					
Flanders	Centrum voor Dataverzameling en Anayse	+16		32 31 57	32 33 65	JAAK.BILLIET@SOC.KULEUVEN.AC.BE ANN.CARTON@AZF.VLAANDEXEN.BE
	Jaak Billiet					
France	*Y. Lemel (CREST)	+33	1	411 75751	411 75755	MASSON@ENSAE.FR
	P. Brechon, B. Cautres (CIDSP)	+33	4	76 82 60 76 76 54 58 18	76 82 60 50	BRECHON@CIDSP.UPMF-GRENOBLE.FR CAUTRES@CIDSP.UPMF-GRENOBLE.FR
	L. Chauvel, M. Forse	+33	1	441 85 441	441 85 454	CHAUVEL@OFCE.SCIENCES-PO.FR FORSE@IRESCO.FR
Germany	ZUMA	+49	621	1246-0	1246-100	
	Evi Scholz			1246-283		SCHOLZ@ZUMA-MANNHEIM.DE
	S. Klein			1246-272		KLEIN@ZUMA-MANNHEIM.DE
	*J. Harkness			1246-284		HARKNESS@ZUMA-MANNHEIM.DE
	P. Mohler			1246-173		MOHLER@ZUMA-MANNHEIM.DE

Country	Contact	Tel. Code (country)	Tel. Code (city)	Telephone	Telefax	E-Mail
Great Britain	NCSR	+44	20	7250 1866	7250 1524	
	R. Jowell *A. Park			7549 9504 7549 9573		R.JOWELL@NATCEN.AC.UK A.PARK@NATCEN.AC.UK
Hungary	TÁRKI					
	T. Kolosi	+36	1	309 7676	309 7666 Fax/Voice	
	*P. Robert	+36	1	309 7676	309 7666	ROBERT@TARKI.HU
Ireland	SSRC	+353	1	716 7001	716 7057	
	C. Ward				706 7001 Fax/Voice	SSRC@UCD.IE CONOR.WARD@UCD.IE
	*Maire N. Phadraig	+353	1	716 8440	716 7057	Maire.NicGhiollaPhadraig@ucd.ie
	A. Greeley	+1	312	753 7867	753 7866	AGREEL@AOL.COM
Israel	Tel Aviv Univ.	+972	3	6409 271		
	*N. Lewin-Epstein				6409 215	NOAH1@POST.TAU.AC.IL
	E. Yuchtman-Yaar			6406 762	6409 215	EPPIE@POST.TAU.AC.IL
Italy	CENSIS	+39	06	860911	86211367	CENSIS@CENSIS.IT
	Luca Diotallevi			860911	86211367	D.MARTINELLI@CENSIS.IT L.DIOTALLEVI@EDUC.UNIROMA3.IT
Japan	NHK	+81	3	5400 6800	3438 4375	
	*N. Onodera			5400 6876	3438 4375	ONODERA@CULTURE.NHK.OR.JP
	K. Manabe		798	53 9060	53 1695	KAZUFUMI.MANABE@NIFTY.NE.JP
	H. Aramaki		3	5400 6874	3438 4375	ARAMAKI.H-EO@NHK.OR.JP

Country	Contact	Tel. Code (country)	Tel. Code (city)	Telephone	Telefax	E-Mail
Latvia	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia					
	A. Tabuns	+371	7	227 110	210 806	ATABUNS@AC.LZA.LV
	B. Zepa					
Mexico	Centro de Estudios Opinion	+52		3-616- 7015	3616-7015	CEO@CEO.UDG.MX
	Federico Curiel Gutierrez					FCURIEL@CEO.UDG.MX
Netherlands	SCP					
	*J. Becker	+31	70	340 7000	340 7044	J.BECKER@SCP.NL
New Zealand	Massey University					
	P. Gendall	+64	6	350 5582	350 2260	P.GENDALL@MASSEY.AC.NZ
Norway	NSD	+47	55	582 117	589 650	
	B. Henrichsen, K. Knudsen					BJORN.HENRICHSEN@NSD.UIB.NO
	*K. Kalgraff Skjåk			583 246		SKJAK@NSD.UIB.NO
Philippines	Social Weather Stations	+63	2	924 4456	920 2181	SWS885@MOZCOM.COM
	*L. L. Guerrero			924 4465	920 2181	GUERRERO@SWS.ORG.PH
	M. Mangahas			926 4308	920 2181 voice/fax	MANGAHAS@MOZCOM.COM
	R. Abad J. Abueva			426 6001	426 6088	RABAD@PUSIT.ADMU.EDU.PH JVABUEVA@IMPACTNET.COM

Country	Contact	Tel. Code (country)	Tel. Code (city)	Telephone	Telefax	E-Mail
Poland	ISS, Warsaw University					
	*B. Cichomski	+48	22	8315 153	8315 153	CICHOM@ASTERCITY.NET
	Tatiana Klonowicz			8491044		
Portugal	Instituto de Ciencias Sociais	+351	21	799 5000	796 4953	ALICE.RAMOS@ICS.UL.PT
	*M. Villaverde Cabral					MVCABRAL@ICS.UL.PT
	J. Vala					JORGE.VALA@ICS.UL.PT
Russia	VCIOM	+7	095	261 0414	261 8870	DIRECT@WCIOM.RU
	L. Khakhulina			267 0649		LKHAKHUL@WCIOM.RU
Slovakia	Institute of Sociology, Slovak Academy of Sciences/Institute for Public Opinion Research at the Slovak Statistical Office					
	*M. Piscova V. Polakova	+421	2	5296 4355 5937 2676	5296 2315	SUPISCOV@KLEMENS.SAVBA.SK VIERA.POLAKOVA@STATISTICS.SK
Slovenia	Ljubljana Univ.	+386	1	5805105	5805106	
	*N. Toš			5805105		CJMMKSJM@UNI-LJ.SI
	M. Hafner-Fink B. Malnar			5805283 5805287		MITJA.HAFNER@UNI-LJ.SI BRINA.MALNAR@UNI-LJ.SI
Spain	Natalia Garcia-Pardo (CIS)	+34	91	580 7664	580 7619	NGARCIA-PARDO@CIS.ES
	J. Diez-Nicolas (ASEP)			570 5107	579 4073	100613.2712@COMPUSERVE.COM ASEP@SISTELCOM.COM
South Africa	HSRC	+27	12	302-2487		
	Udesh Pillay			3022202	3022525	UPILLAY@HSRC.AC.ZA

Country	Contact	Tel. Code (country)	Tel. Code (city)	Telephone	Telefax	E-Mail
Sweden	Umeå Univ.					
	J. Edlund	+46	90	786 7822	786 6694	JONAS.EDLUND@SOC.UMU.SE
	*S. Svallfors	+46	90	786 5560	786 6694	STEFAN.SVALLFORS@SOC.UMU.SE
Switzerland	Swiss Information and Data Archive for the Social Sciences (SIDOS)	+41	32	721 20 02	721 20 74	DOMINIQUE.JOYE@SIDOS.UNINE.CH
	Dominique Joye					
Taiwan	Ying-Hwa Chang	+886	2	26523402	26536488	ETHWA@SINICA.EDU.TW
	*Yang-Chih Fu			26523359	26510415	FUYC@SINICA.EDU.TW
	Su-Hao Tu	+886	2	27881740 ext. 515	27881740	SUHAO@GATE.SINICA.EDU.TW
USA	NORC	+1	773	256 6000		
	*T. W. Smith			256 6288	753 7886	SMIHT@NORCMAIL.UCHICAGO.EDU
	Peter Marsden	+1	617	495 3823	496 5794	PVM@WJH.HARVARD.EDU
Venezuela	Laboratorio de Ciencias Sociales (LACSO)	+58	212	6931765 6619752	6931765	LACSO@REACCIUN.VE
	Roberto Briceno-Leon		414	328 9087	7534911	RBRICENO@REACCIUN.VE

Country	Contact	Tel. Code (country)	Tel. Code (city)	Telephone	Telefax	E-Mail
Secretariat, Chicago	NORC					
	Tom Smith (Secretary General)	+1	773	256 6288	753 7886	SMITHT@NORCMAIL.UCHICAGO.EDU
Zentralarchiv, Cologne		+49	221	47694-0	47694-44	
	W. Jagodzinski			470-4508	470 5169	JAGODZINSKI@WISO.UNI-KOELN.DE
	*R. Uher			47694-25	476 9444	UHER@ZA.UNI-KOELN.DE
Archive/JDS	Jaime Diez-Medrano	+34	91	572 1120	579 4073	JIM@SISTELCOM.COM