

APPENDIX C

2004 International Social Survey Codebook

One of the main sources of public opinion data in this book is the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). To assist students and instructors in understanding the causes and correlates of public opinion, we have prepared a subset of the data from the 2004 ISSP for instructors to use in connection with *Citizen Politics*. For ease of student usage, these data have been extensively recoded and reformatted. One example is the merging of categories to ensure reasonable group sizes in tabular analyses. Students can use these data for small research exercises designed by the instructor or for longer-term research projects that explore the themes in this book or other elections of public opinion.

This appendix includes a brief description of the 2004 International Social Survey Programme and an abbreviated codebook that describes the variables included in this subset. Portable files for the *Statistical Package in the Social Sciences* (SPSS) can be downloaded from the CQ Press Web site for this book (www.cqpress.com/cs/dalton). There are four files containing data for the four core nations of this book (the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany). The following codebook describes these data.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY

The International Social Survey Programme is a continuing, annual program of cross-national collaboration. On a nearly annual basis, the collaborating research institutes collect a common research module on a specific topic, such as the role of government, religion, work orientations, social inequality, or the environment.

The 2004 module focused on the meaning of citizenship and its causes. Portions of this module have been analyzed in Russell Dalton, *The Good Citizen: How Young People Are Reshaping American Politics* (CQ Press, 2007).

The ISSP evolved from a bilateral collaboration between the ALLBUS survey of the Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden, und Analysen (ZUMA) in Mannheim, Germany, and the General Social Survey (GSS) of the National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago. The ISSP now includes more than three dozen nations spanning the established democracies and new emerging and consolidating democracies. Additional information about the ISSP can be found on the Web site (www.issp.org). The full set of surveys is

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available from the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung at the University of Cologne, the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan, and other national social science data archives.

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Codebook

V001 COUNTRY

1. United States (Unweighted N = 1472; weighted N = 1485)
2. Britain (Unweighted N = 853; weighted N = 833)
3. France (Unweighted N = 1419; weighted N = 1421)
4. Germany (Unweighted N = 1332; weighted N = 1342)

V002 WEIGHT

All four nations provide a weight variable used to correct the sample to reflect national distributions of key variables or to adjust for different sampling fractions for population groups. For example, East German respondents were oversampled, and their responses should be weighted to yield a representative national sample. The SPSS can use this weight variable to construct a representative sample; the weight should be used for each nation.

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V003 GOOD CITIZEN ALWAYS VOTE

There are different opinions as to what it takes to be a good citizen. As far as you are concerned personally on a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is not at all important and 7 is very important, how important is it: Always to vote in elections

1. Not at all important (1–3)
2. Somewhat important (4–5)
3. Important (6)
4. Very important (7)
9. Don't know

V004 GOOD CITIZEN DOESNT EVADE TAXES

(How important) Never try to evade taxes?

[See V003 for response categories]

V005 GOOD CITIZEN OBEY LAWS

(How important) Always obey laws and regulations?

[See V003 for response categories]

V006 GOOD CITIZEN WATCH GOVERNMENT

(How important) To keep watch on the actions of government?

[See V003 for response categories]

V007 GOOD CITIZEN ACTIVE IN ASSOCIATIONS

(How important is) To be active in social or political associations?

[See V003 for response categories]

V008 GOOD CITIZEN UNDERSTAND OTHERS

(How important) To try to understand the reasoning of people with other opinions?

[See V003 for response categories]

V009 GOOD CITIZEN CHOOSE PRODUCTS

(How important) To choose products for political, ethical or environmental reasons, even if they cost a bit more?

[See V003 for response categories]

V010 GOOD CITIZEN HELP OTHERS—COUNTRY

(How important) To help people in (COUNTRY) who are worse off than yourself?

[See V003 for response categories]

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V011 GOOD CITIZEN HELP OTHERS—WORLD

(How important) To help people in the rest of the world who are worse off than yourself?

[See V003 for response categories]

V012 GOOD CITIZEN SERVE IN MILITARY

(How important) To be willing to serve in the military at a time of need?

[See V003 for response categories]

V013 CITIZEN DUTY INDEX

[This index was constructed from the items that emphasize citizen duty, such as obeying the law, not evading taxes, serving in the military, and voting. For more information, see Dalton (2007a).]

1. Low importance for citizen duty
- 2.
- 3.
4. High importance for citizen duty
9. Don't know

V014 ENGAGED CITIZEN INDEX

[This index was constructed from the items that emphasize citizen engagement, such as concern with others, participation in society, and keeping watch on government. For more information, see Dalton (2007a).]

1. Low importance for engaged citizenship
- 2.
- 3.
4. High importance for engaged citizenship
9. Don't know

V015 ALLOW MEETINGS—RELIG EXTREMISTS

There are a number of groups in society. Should religious extremists be allowed to hold public meetings?

1. Should definitely be allowed
2. Should probably be allowed
3. Should probably not be allowed
4. Should definitely not be allowed
9. Don't know

V016 ALLOW MEETINGS—OVERTHROW GOVT

Should people who want to overthrow the government by force be allowed to hold public meetings?

[See V015 for response categories]

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V017 ALLOW MEETINGS—RACISTS

Should people prejudiced against any racial or ethnic group be allowed to hold public meetings?

[See V015 for response categories]

V018 POLITICAL TOLERANCE INDEX

This variable is a count of the number of groups tolerated in V015–V017:

0. No groups tolerated
1. One group
2. Two groups
3. All three groups
9. Don't know

V019 INTEREST IN POLITICS

How interested would you say you personally are in politics?

1. Very interested
2. Fairly interested
3. Not very interested
4. Not at all interested
9. Missing data

V020 POLITICAL DISCUSSION—FREQUENCY

When you get together with your friends, relatives or fellow workers how often do you discuss politics?

1. Often
2. Sometimes
3. Rarely
4. Never
9. Missing data

V021 POL DISCUSSION—CONVINCE FRIENDS

When you hold a strong opinion about politics, how often do you try to persuade your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views?

1. Often
2. Sometimes
3. Rarely
4. Never
9. Missing data

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V022 VOTED IN ELECTION

Did you vote in the last national elections

1. Voted
2. Did not vote
9. Missing data

V023 SIGN A PETITION

Here are some different forms of political and social action that people can take. Please indicate, for each of one, whether: you have done any of these things in the past year; you have done it in the more distant past; you have not done it but might do it; or have not done it and would never, under any circumstances, do it. Signed a petition?

1. Have done in the past year
2. Have done in the more distant past
3. Have not done, but might do it
4. Have not done, and would never do it
9. Missing data

V024 BOYCOTT CERTAIN PRODUCTS

(Have you) Boycotted, or deliberately bought, certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons:

[See V023 for response categories]

V025 PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATION

(Have you) Took part in a demonstration?

[See V023 for response categories]

V026 ATTEND POLITICAL MEETING

(Have you) Attended a political meeting or rally?

[See V023 for response categories]

V027 CONTACT POLITICIAN

(Have you) Contacted, or attempt to contact, a politician or a civil servant to express your views?

[See V023 for response categories]

V028 DONATE MONEY

(Have you) Donated money or raised funds for a social or political activity?

[See V023 for response categories]

V029 CONTACT MEDIA

(Have you) Contacted or appeared in the media to express your views?
[See V023 for response categories]

V030 JOIN INTERNET FORUM

(Have you) Joined an Internet political forum or discussion group?
[See V023 for response categories]

V031 PROTEST INDEX

[This variable is a count of the number of protest activities the respondent has done in last year V023–V025, V030.]

- 0. No protest activities
- 1. One
- 2. Two
- 3. Three or more
- 9. Missing data

V032 CONVENTIONAL PARTICIPATION INDEX

[This variable is a count of the number of nonprotest activities the respondent has done in V022, V027–V029.]

- 0. No political activities
- 1. One
- 2. Two
- 3. Three or more
- 9. Missing data

V033 TOTAL PARTICIPATION INDEX

[This variable is a count of the number of all political activities the respondent has done in V023–V030.]

- 0. No activities
- 1. One
- 2. Two
- 3. Three
- 4. Four
- 4. Five or more
- 9. Missing data

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V034 BELONG TO POLITICAL PARTY

People sometimes belong to different kinds of groups or associations. For each type of group, please indicate whether you: belong and actively participate; belong but don't actively participate; used to belong but do not any more; or have never belonged to it. A political party:

1. Belong and actively participate
2. Belong but don't participate
3. Used to belong
4. Never belonged
9. Don't know

V035 BELONG TO TRADE UNION

(Belong to) A trade union, business, or professional association?
[See V034 for response categories]

V036 BELONG TO CHURCH

(Belong to) A church or other religious organization?
[See V034 for response categories]

V037 BELONG TO SPORTS GROUP

(Belong to) A sports, leisure or cultural group?
[See V034 for response categories]

V038 BELONG TO OTHER GROUP

(Belong to) Another voluntary association?
[See V034 for response categories]

V039 NUMBER OF GROUPS

Number of organizations to which the respondent belongs (V034–V038):

0. No group
1. One group
2. Two groups
3. Three or more groups
9. Missing data

V040 ADEQUATE LIVING STANDARD

There are different opinions about people's rights in a democracy. On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is not at all important and 7 is very important, how important is it that all citizens have an adequate standard of living?

1. Not at all important (1–3)
2. Somewhat important (4–5)

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3. Important (6)
4. Very important (7)
9. Don't know

V041 GOVERNMENT RESPECT MINORITIES

(How important) that government authorities respect and protect the rights of minorities?

[See V040 for response categories]

V042 GOVERNMENT EQUAL TREATMENT

(How important) that government authorities treat everybody equally regardless of their position in society?

[See V040 for response categories]

V043 CITIZEN ORIENTED DECISIONS

(How important) that politicians take into account the views of citizens before making decisions?

[See V040 for response categories]

V044 CITIZENS INVOLVED IN DECISIONS

(How important) that people be given more opportunities to participate in public decision making?

[See V040 for response categories]

V045 CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ACTS

(How important) that citizens may engage in acts of civil disobedience when they oppose government actions?

[See V040 for response categories]

V046 DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS INDEX

[This variable is a count of the number of all democratic rights items that the respondent rated as very important in V040-V044; V045 is not included.]

0. No items mentioned
1. One item
2. Two items
3. Three items
4. Four items
5. Five items mentioned
9. Missing data

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V047 NO INFLUENCE ON WHAT GOVT DOES

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:
People like me don't have any say about what the government does?

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neither agree/disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree
9. Missing data

V048 GOVERNMENT DOESNT CARE WHAT I THINK

(Do you agree or disagree) I don't think the government cares much what people like me think?

[See V047 for response categories]

V049 GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVE INDEX

The variable measures feelings that the government is responsive. [The variable is a count of the number of efficacious replies (disagree or strongly disagree for V047–V048.)]

0. Low
1. One item
3. High response
9. Missing data

V050 GOOD UNDERSTANDING OF ISSUES

(Do you agree or disagree) I feel I have a pretty good understanding of the important political issues facing (COUNTRY)?

[See V047 for response categories]

V051 MOST PEOPLE ARE BETTER INFORMED

(Do you agree or disagree) I think most people in (COUNTRY) are better informed about politics and government than I am?

[See V047 for response categories]

V052 PERSONAL EFFICACY INDEX

The variable measures feelings of personal efficacy [The variable is a count of the number of efficacious replies for V050–V051.]

0. Low
1. One item
3. High efficacy
9. Missing data

V053 UNJUST LAW LIKELY ACTION

Suppose a law were being considered by parliament that you considered to be unjust or harmful. If such a case arose, how likely is it that you, acting alone or together with others, would be able to try to do something about it?

1. Very likely
2. Fairly likely
3. Not very likely
4. Not at all likely
9. Missing data

V054 UNJUST LAW LIKELY ATTENTION

Suppose a law were being considered by parliament that you considered to be unjust or harmful. If you made an effort, how likely is it that parliament would give serious attention to your demands?

1. Very likely
2. Fairly likely
3. Not very likely
4. Not at all likely
9. Missing data

V055 CAN TRUST PEOPLE IN GOVERNMENT

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Most of the time we can trust people in government to do what is right.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neither agree/disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree
9. Missing data

V056 POLITICIANS ONLY PROFIT

(Do you agree or disagree) Most politicians are in politics only for what they can get out of it personally?

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neither agree/disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree
9. Missing data

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V057 PEOPLE TAKE ADVANTAGE

How often do you think that people would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance, and how often would they try to be fair?

1. Advantage all the time
2. Advantage most of time
3. Fair most of time
4. Fair all the time
9. Missing data

V058 PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED

Generally speaking, would you say that people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

1. Always trust
2. Usually trust
3. Usually be careful
4. Always be careful
9. Missing data

V059 DEMOCRACY TODAY

On the whole, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is very poorly and 10 is very well, how well does democracy work in (COUNTRY) today?

1. Very poorly (0–3)
2. Poorly (4, 5, 6)
3. Well (7, 8)
4. Very well (9, 10)
9. Don't know

V060 DEMOCRACY 10 YEARS AGO

And what about 10 years ago? How well did democracy work in (COUNTRY) then?

[See V059 for response categories]

V061 DEMOCRACY 10 YEARS FUTURE

And how about 10 years from now? How well do you think democracy will work in (COUNTRY)?

[See V059 for response categories]

V062 GOVERNMENT RESTRICT RIGHTS

Here are some views regarding (COUNTRY's) political system. Which of these statements is closer to your view?

1. Under no circumstances should democratic rights be restricted by government
2. When the government thinks it is necessary it should restrict democratic rights
9. Missing data

V063 OPINION UNITED NATIONS

Now we would like to ask your opinion about international issues. Thinking about the United Nations, which comes closest to your view?

1. Too much power
2. Right amount of power
3. Too little power
9. Missing data

V064 OPINION INTERNAT ORGANIZATIONS

Which of these two statements comes closer to your view?

1. In international organizations, decisions should be left to national government representatives
2. In international organizations, citizens' organizations should be involved directly in the decision-making process
9. Missing data

V065 OPINION UN INTERVENTION

Which of these two statements comes closer to your view?

1. If a country seriously violates human rights, the United Nations should intervene
2. Even if human rights are seriously violated, the country's sovereignty must be respected, and the United Nations should not intervene
4. Missing data

V066 PARTIES ENCOURAGE ACTIVITY

Thinking now about politics in (COUNTRY), to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Political parties encourage people to become active in politics

1. Strongly agree
2. Neither agree/disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree
9. Missing data

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V067 PARTIES—NO REAL CHOICES

(Do you agree or disagree) Political parties do not give voters real policy choices

[See V066 for response categories]

V068 REFERENDUM A GOOD METHOD

(Do you agree or disagree) Referendums are a good way to decide important political questions

[See V066 for response categories]

V069 LAST ELECTION HONEST

Thinking of the last national election in (COUNTRY), how honest was it regarding the counting and reporting of the votes?

1. Very honest
2. Somewhat honest
3. Neither honest nor dishonest
4. Somewhat dishonest
5. Very dishonest
9. Missing data

V070 LAST ELECTION FAIR

Thinking of the last national election in (COUNTRY), how fair was it regarding the opportunities of the candidates and parties to campaign?

1. Very fair
2. Somewhat fair
3. Neither fair nor unfair
4. Somewhat unfair
5. Very unfair
9. Missing data

V071 LEFT/RIGHT PARTY PREFERENCE

This item measures the respondent's party preference. Different questions were used in each nation that either tapped general party preference or current vote choice. This variable recodes responses into either Left or Right party preference.

1. Left party
2. Right party
9. Missing data (including no party preference)

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V072A PARTY: UNITED STATES

Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, Independent or what? (If Republican or Democrat) Would you call yourself a strong or not a very strong Republican or Democrat? (If Independent) Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or Democratic party?

1. Strong Democrat
2. Weak Democrat
3. Independent—Lean Democrat
4. Independent
5. Independent—Lean Republican
6. Weak Republican
7. Strong Republican
9. Missing data (including no party preference)

V072B PARTY—BRITAIN

If there were a general election tomorrow, which political party do you think you would be most likely to support?

1. Conservatives
2. Labour
3. Liberal Democrats
6. Scottish National Party (SNP)
7. Plaid Cymru
8. Greens
9. Missing data (including no party preference)

V072C PARTY—FRANCE

Can you tell me of which party or political movement you feel the closest or at least the least far away?

1. Communist party (PCF)
2. Extreme Left
3. Socialist party (PS)
4. Greens (Verts)
5. Union for French Democracy (UDF)
6. UMP/RPR (Gaullist party)
7. National Front (FN)
9. Missing data (including no party preference)

V072D PARTY—GERMANY

If there is a general election next Sunday, which party would you vote for with your second vote (for a party)?

1. Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU)
2. Social Democrats (SPD)

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3. Free Democrats (FDP)
4. Greens
5. Republikaner (REP)
6. Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS)
9. Missing data (including no party preference)

V073 PUBLIC SERVICE COMMITTED TO PUBLIC

Thinking of the public service in (COUNTRY), how committed is it to serve the people?

1. Very committed
2. Somewhat committed
3. Not very committed
4. Not at all committed
9. Missing data

V074 PUBLIC SERVICE CORRECTS MISTAKES

When the public service makes serious mistakes in (COUNTRY) how likely is it that they will be corrected?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Not very likely
4. Not at all likely
9. Missing data

V075 PUBLIC SERVICE CORRUPT

How widespread do you think corruption is in the public service in (COUNTRY)?

1. Hardly anyone is involved
2. A small number of people are involved
3. A moderate number of people are involved
4. A lot of people are involved
5. Almost everyone is involved
9. Missing data

V076 GENDER

Sex of respondent:

1. Male
2. Female
9. Missing data

V077 GENERATION

Can you tell me your year of birth, please? 19__ This means you are ____ years old. (We code generation not by when respondent was born, but when they reached age 18.)

1. Pre-World War II (age 77 and over in 2004)
2. Postwar Boomers (age 62-76)
3. Flower Generation (age 47-61)
4. Generation X (age 32-46)
5. Generation Y (up to age 31)
9. Missing data

V078 MARITAL STATUS

Are you currently . . . (READ OUT AND CODE ONE ONLY)

1. Married/Living together as married
2. Widowed
3. Divorced
4. Separated but married
5. Single, never married
9. Missing data

V079 STEADY LIFE-PARTNER

Do you live together with a steady partner?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Missing data

V080 EDUCATION LEVEL

What is the highest educational level that you have attained? (each nation used differently worded questions):

1. Primary education or less
2. Primary school plus
3. Complete secondary technical
4. Secondary school plus
5. University with degree
9. Missing data

V081 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Respondent: Current employment status, current economic position, main source of living:

1. Full time paid employment
2. Part time
3. Retired/pensioned

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5. Housewife not otherwise employed
6. Student
7. Unemployed
9. Missing data

V082 WEEKLY HOURS

How many hours did you work last week, how many hours do you usually work a week, at all jobs?

1. 1–20 hours
2. 21–30 hours
3. 31–40 hours
5. 40 or more hours
9. Missing data; not employed

V083 R OCCUPATION

What kind of work do/did you normally do? What do/did you actually do in that job? (ILO/ISCO 1988 coding):

1. Professional
2. Technical/clerical
3. Services/sales
4. Manual worker
9. Missing data; other occupation; not employed

V084 R MIDDLE/WORKING CLASS

[This variable collapses the categories of V083.]

1. Middle class (codes 1–3)
2. Working class (code 4)
9. Other occupations; no answer

V085 PUBLIC/PRIVATE SECTOR

Do you work at present or did you work in your last job in the private or public sector?

1. Work for government
2. Public firm
3. Private firm
4. Self-employed
9. Missing data; not employed

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V086 SUPERVISE OTHERS

In your main job, do you supervise anyone or are you directly responsible for the work of other people?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Missing data; not employed

V087 UNION MEMBER

Are you a member of trade unions at present?

1. Currently member
2. One member
3. Never member
9. Missing data; not employed

V088 SPOUSE EMPLOYMENT

Spouse: Current employment status, current economic position, main source of living:

1. Full time paid employment
2. Part time
3. Retired/pensioned
5. Housewife not otherwise employed
6. Student
7. Unemployed
9. Missing data

V089 SPOUSE OCCUPATION

What kind of work does/did your spouse normally do? What does/did your spouse actually do in that job? (ILO/ISCO 1988 codes)

1. Professional
2. Technical/clerical
3. Services/sales
4. Manual worker
9. Missing data; other occupation; not employed

V090 SPOUSE MIDDLE/WORKING CLASS

[This variable collapses the categories of V089.]

1. Middle class (codes 1-3)
2. Working class (code 4)
9. Other occupations; no answer

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V091 SPOUSE PUBLIC/PRIVATE

Do you work at present or did you work in your last job in the private or public sector?

1. Work for government
2. Public firm
3. Private firm
4. Self-employed
9. Missing data; not employed

V092 R INCOME

Did you earn any income from the job you worked in 2003?

1. Lowest quartile
2. Second quartile
3. Third quartile
4. Highest quartile
9. Missing data; not employed

V093 NUMBER OF PEOPLE

What is the composition of your household?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three or four
4. Five or more persons
9. Missing data

V094 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

What is the composition of your household?

1. One adult, no children
2. Two adults, no children
3. One adult, children
4. Two adults, children
5. Other composition
9. Missing data; not employed

V095 RELIGION

(IF Religious, denomination:) Which one?

1. No religion
2. Roman Catholic
3. Protestant
4. Jewish
5. Other religion
9. Missing data

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V096 RELIGIOUS ATTENDANCE

How often do you attend religious services?

1. Weekly or more often
2. Monthly or more often
3. Less frequently
4. Never
9. Missing data

V097 SOCIAL STATUS

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

1. Lowest (1-3)
2. Low-middle (4-5)
3. Middle-high (6-7)
4. High (8-10)
9. Missing data; not asked in Britain

V98A REGION—USA

USA: Region where the interview was conducted:

0. Not available: all other countries
1. New England
2. Middle Atlantic
3. East North Central
4. West North Central
5. South Atlantic
6. East South Central
7. West South Central
8. Mountain
9. Pacific

V098B REGION—BRITAIN

Britain: Region where interview was conducted:

0. Not available: all other countries
1. Scotland
2. North, North West, Yorkshire Hbs
3. West, East Midlands
4. Wales
5. East Anglia, South West, SE
6. Greater London

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V098C REGION—FRANCE

France: Region where interview was conducted:

0. Missing data; other nation
1. Paris Basin
2. Center-East
3. East
4. Ile de France
5. Mediterranean
6. North
7. West
8. South West

V098D REGION—GERMANY

Region (Land) in Germany where interview was conducted:

0. Not available: all other countries
1. Schleswig-Holstein
2. Hamburg
3. Niedersachsen
4. Bremen
5. Nordrhein-Westfalen
6. Hessen
7. Rheinland-Pfalz
8. Baden-Wuerttemberg
9. Bayern
10. Saarland
11. Berlin-Ost
12. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
13. Brandenburg
14. Sachsen-Anhalt
15. Thueringen
16. Sachsen
17. Berlin-West

V099A SIZE OF TOWN—USA

US: Size of town:

0. Missing data; other nations
1. 1–9 million inhabitants
2. 500,000–999,999 inhabitants
3. 100,000–499,999 inhabitants
4. 50,000–99,999 inhabitants
5. 10,000–49,999 inhabitants
6. 1,000–9,999 inhabitants
7. Less than 1,000 inhabitants

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V099B SIZE OF TOWN—BRITAIN

Britain: Size of town:

0. Missing data; other nations
1. Less than 3 persons per square hectare
2. 3 to 18.37 persons per square hectare
3. 8.37 to 31.3 persons per square hectare
4. More than 31.3 persons per square hectare

V099C SIZE OF TOWN-FRANCE

France: Size of town:

0. Missing data; other nations
1. Greater Paris
2. More than 500,000 inhabitants
3. 100,001–500,000 inhabitants
4. 50,001–100,000 inhabitants
5. 20,001–50,000 inhabitants
6. 10,001–20,000 inhabitants
7. 2,001–10,000 inhabitants
8. 2,000 inhabitants or less

V099D SIZE OF TOWN—GERMANY

Germany: Size of town:

0. Missing data; other nations
1. 500,000 inhabitants and more
2. 100,000–499,999 inhabitants
3. 50,000–99,999 inhabitants
4. 20,000–49,999 inhabitants
5. 5,000–19,999 inhabitants
6. 2,000–4,999 inhabitants
7. Up to 1,999 inhabitants

V100 TYPE OF COMMUNITY

Type of community:

1. Urban area, a big city
2. Suburbs of a big city (not used in France)
3. Small city or town
4. Country village, farm (not used in USA)
9. Missing data

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V101 RACE/ETHNIC GROUP—USA

Are you Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino? What is your race? Indicate one or more races that you consider yourself to be (region of the world was coded):

1. American
2. African
3. Asian
4. Hispanic
5. Native American
9. Not included in British, French, or German survey