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# 1996 ISSP MODULE ON "ROLE OF GOVERNMENT"

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FINAL VERSION

20th September, 1995

Notes to members:

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- 1) All notes which are not part of the questionnaire and intended only for members are enclosed in pointed, angle brackets.
- 2) All the elements in questions which require local adaptation (i.e. country) are enclosed in square brackets.
- 3) All the elements in questions which are optional are enclosed in double round brackets.

	<issp 1985="" 1990="" q1="" q2,=""></issp>						
1.	In general, would you say that people s law without exception, or are there exce on which people should follow their con it means breaking the law?	eptional c	ccasions				
	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY))				(🗸)		
		Obey	the law wit	hout except			
	OR	Follow	conscienc	e on occasi	ons 2		
				Can't cho	ose		
	<issp 1985="" 1990="" q2a.c.f="" q3a.c.f.,=""></issp>						
2.	There are many ways people or organis protest against a government action the Please show which you think should be should not be allowed ((by ticking a box	ey strong allowed	y oppose. and which				
	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH	LINE))		Shoul	d it be allo	wed?	
					Probably	Definitely	Can't
a.	Organising public meetings to protest		Definitely	Probably	not	not	choose
	against the government		1	2	3	4	8
b.	Organising protest marches and demonstrations		1	2	3	4	8
C.	Organising a nationwide strike of all workers against the government		1	2	3	4	8
P Q Q	Precode: The word-"allowed" has the sa people should be free or have the right to government. 2a) a "public meeting" refers to an assem context of this particular question, the pur	show to bly or ga	varying de	grees their o ch anyone i	discontent v s allowed to	vith a	
	<willingness again<="" protest="" td="" to=""><td>IST A G</td><td>OVERNME</td><td>NT ACTION</td><td>: 2 new ISS</td><td>SP items&gt;</td><td></td></willingness>	IST A G	OVERNME	NT ACTION	: 2 new ISS	SP items>	

3. Would you or would you not do any of the following to protest against a government action you strongly opposed?

	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE)	)					
		Definitely would	-	Probably would not	Definitely would not	Can't choose	
а.	Attend a public meeting organised to protest against the government	1	2	3	4	8	
b.	Go on a protest march or demonstration	1	2	3	4	8	

<actual (<="" a="" against="" protest="" th=""><th>GOVERNMENT ACTION: 2 new ISSP</th><th>items&gt;</th></actual>	GOVERNMENT ACTION: 2 new ISSP	items>
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4. And <u>in the past five years</u> how many times have you done each of the following to protest against a government action you strongly oppose?

	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE)) More Never Once than once
а.	Attended a public meeting organised to protest against the government $1$
b.	Gone on a protest march or demonstration 1 2 3
	<issp &="" 1985="" 1990="" iii),="" q3="" q4(i=""></issp>
5.	There are some people whose views are considered extreme by the majority. Consider people who want to overthrow the government by revolution. Do you think such people should be allowed to
	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE)) Probably Definitely Can't Definitely Probably not not choose
а.	hold public meetings to express their views?
b.	publish books expressing their views?
<	5b. Translation note: "publish books" can be translated as "have their books published".>
	<issp 1985,="" 1990="" q6="" q6,=""></issp>
6.	All systems of justice make mistakes, but which do you think is worse
	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY)) (✓)
	to convict an innocent person,
	OR to let a guilty person go free?
	Can't choose
-	<issp (not="" 1985="" 1990)="" asked="" in="" q7=""></issp>
7.	The government has a lot of different pieces of information about people which computers can bring together very quickly. Is this
	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY)) (~)
	a very serious threat to individual privacy,
	a fairly serious threat,
	not a serious threat,
	or, not a threat at all to individual privacy?
	Can't choose
	<7e) Here "government" refers to the regime (i.e. any government that has been elected into power). In some countries the meaning of the question can be improved by adding "of any party" after "government" to stress that it does not necessarily have to be the current government.>

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

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	(✓)
Agree strongly	1
Agree	2
Neither agree nor disagree	3
Disagree	4
Disagree strongly	5
Can't choose	8

<The "Can't choose" option has been added this year for the first time.>

### <ISSP 1985 Q21, 1990 Q10>

 Here are some things the government might do for the economy. Please show which actions you are in favour of and which you are against.

	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE))	Strongly in favour of	in favour of	Neither in favour of nor against	Against	Strongly against
a.	Control of wages by law	1	2	3	4	5
b.	Control of prices by law	1	2	3	4	5
c.	Cuts in government spending	1	2	3	4	5
d.	Government financing of projects to create new jobs	1	2	3	4	5
e.	Less government regulation of business	1	2	3	4	5
f.	Support for industry to develop new products and technology	1	2	3	4	5
g.	Support for declining industries to protect jobs	1	2	3	4	5
h.	Reducing the working week to create more jobs	1	2	3	4	5

<9f) Clarification note: This question refers to funding (financial aid) from government. 9g) Clarification note: This question refers not only to direct financial aid from government, (government subsidies), but could also include, for example, import restrictions imposed by government.

9h) Clarification note: "Reducing the working week" refers to shortening the number of hours employees work in a week.>

### <ISSP 1985 Q22, 1990 Q11>

10. Listed below are various areas of government spending. Please show whether you would like to see <u>more</u> or <u>less</u> government spending in each area.

Remember that if you say "much more", it might require a tax increase to pay for it.

				Spend			
	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX	Spend	Spend	the same	Spend	Spend	Can't
	ON EACH LINE))	much more	more	as now	less	much less	choose
a.	The environment	. 1	2	з	4	5	8
b.	Health	1	2	3	4	5	8
c.	The police and law enforcement	1	2	з	4	5	8
d.	Education	1	2	3	4	5	8
e.	The military and defence	1	2	3	4	5	8
f.	Old age pensions	1	2	3	4	5	8
g.	Unemployment benefits	1	2	3	4	5	8
h.	Culture and the arts	1	2	3	4	5	8

<10g) Note to the Philippines: Since there are no unemployment benefits in the Philippines, the question can not be asked there. Instead you will ask a similar question about people's attitudes to unemployment benefits at the end of the questionnaire.>

### <ISSP 1985 QS26-28, 1990 QS13-15>

11a.	Do you think that trade unions in this country have too much power or too little power?	
	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY))	(•
	Far tco much power	1
	Tco much power	2
	About the right amount of power	3
	Too little power	4
	Far too little power	5

Can't choose

8

11b.	How about business and industry? Do they have too much power or too little power?		
	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY))		<b>(</b> ✓)
		Far too much power	
		Too much power	2
	About the	e right amount of power	3
		Too little power	4
		Far too little power	5
		Can't choose	8
11c.	And what about the government, does it have too much power or too little power?		
	(PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY)		(✓)
		Far tco much power	1
		Tco much power	2
	About the	e right amount of power	3
		Too little power	4
		Far too little power	5
		Can't choose	8

<11b) Translation note - "business and industry" refers to large-scale business, but avoid using the adjective in the translation.>

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<ISSP 1985 Q30a.-g., ISSP 1990 Q18a.-i. (j. is new)>

12. On the whole, do you think it should or should not be the government's responsibility to ...

((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	ON EACH LINE))	Definitely should be	Probably should be	should not be	should not be	Can't choose
а.	provide a job for everyone who wants one	1	2	3	4	8
b.	keep prices under control		2	3	4	8
c.	provide health care for the sick	1	2	3	4	8
d.	provide a decent standard of living for the old	1	2	3	4	8
e.	provide industry with the help it needs to grow	1	2	3	4	8
f.	provide a decent standard of living for the unemployed	1	2	3	4	8
g.	reduce income differences between the rich and the poor	n 🚺	2	3	4	8
h.	give financial help to university students from low-income families	1	2	3	4	8
i.	provide decent housing for those who can't afford it	1	2	з	4	8
j.	impose strict laws to make industry do less damage to the environment	y 1	2	3	4	8

### <ISSP 1990, Q 2.19>

((Here are some questions about politics.))13. How interested would you say you personally are in politics?

((PLEASE	TICK	ONE	BOX	ONLY))	
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	(1)
Very interested	1
Fairly interested	
•	
Somewhat interested	
Not very interested	4
Not at all interested	5
Can't choose	8

Probably Definitely

### <POLITICAL TRUST AND EFFICACY: 8 items new to ISSP>

14. ((Please tick one box on each line to show)) how much ((do)) you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH	Strongly	٨٩٣٥٥	Neither agree nor	Diseases	Strongly	Can't
a.	People like me don't have any say about what the government does	agree	Agree	disagree	Disagree	disagree 5	choose
b.	The average citizen has considerable influence on politics	1	2	3	4	5	8
C.	Even the best [politician] cannot have much impact because of the way government works	1	2	3	4	5	8
d.	I feel that I have a pretty good understanding of the important political issues facing our country	1	2	3	4	5	в
e.	Elections are a good way of making governments pay attention to what the people think	1	2	3	4	5	в
f.	I think most people are better informed about politics and government than I am	1	2	3	4	5	8
g.	People we elect as [MPs] try to keep the promises they have made during the election	1	2	3	4	5	8
h.	Most [civil servants] can be trusted to do what is best for the country	1	2	3	4	5	в

<14c) "best" is to be understood as "competent/able"; the word "politician" refers to a person who is <u>elected</u> to public office by popular vote, rather than <u>appointed</u>; "impact" implies "being effective/getting things done"; by "government" we are referring to the system of government, not the current regime.

14d) "pretty good" is to be understood as "rather good", and <u>not</u> the negative reading "quite good". 14e) Here "government" refers to the regime (i.e. any government that has been elected into power). In some countries the meaning of the question can be improved by adding "of any party" after "government" to stress that it does not necessarily have to be the current government. Here, "the people" refers to the nation.

14f) "politics" is to be understood as a general term to cover the political system, political affairs, and political events/procedures.

14g) "MPs" are people elected for <u>national</u> parliament.

14h) "civil servants" are higher level non-elected/non-political government paid officials. They applied for their post and are senior public servants or government administrators.>

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15. All in all, how well or badly do you think the system of democracy in [Britain] works these days?

((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY))

It works well and needs no changes

It works well but needs some changes

It does not work well and needs a lot of changes

It does not work well and needs to be completely changed

Can't choose

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### <TAXATION: 1 item - new to ISSP>

((And now some questions about taxes))

If the government had a <u>choice</u> between reducing taxes <u>or</u> spending more on [social services], which do you think it should do?	
((We mean <u>all</u> taxes together, including [wage deductions], [income tax], [tax on goods and services] and all the rest.)	
((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY))	(√)
Reduce taxes, even if this means spending less on [social services]	
OR	
Spend more on [social services], even if	
this means higher taxes?	2
Can't choose	8
	or spending more on [social services], which do you think it should do? ((We mean <u>all</u> taxes together, including [wage deductions], [income tax], [tax on goods and services] and all the rest.) ((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY)) Reduce taxes, even if this means spending less on [social services] OR Spend more on [social services], even if this means higher taxes?

<"taxes" refers to <u>all</u> forms of state revenue, not only those deducted from people's pay, but also indirect taxes on consumables and social contributions, for example, towards retirement pensions. By "social services" we are referring to government programmes such as health, social security, pensions and education.>

# <TAXATION: 3 items from the 1987/1992 Social Inequality modules>

- 17. Generally, how would you describe taxes in [Country] today ? (Again, we mean <u>all</u> taxes together, including [wage deductions], [income tax], [tax on goods and services] and all the rest.)
- a. First, for those with high incomes, are taxes ...

	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY))	(•
	much too high,	1
	too high,	2
	about right,	3
	too low,	4
	or, are they much too low?	5
	- Can't choose	8
b.	Next, for those with middle incomes, are taxes	
	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY))	(✓)
	much too high,	1
	too high,	2
	about right,	3
	too low,	4
	or, are they much too low?	5
	Can't choose	8

17c.	Lastly, for those with <u>low</u> incomes, are taxes			
	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY))		(✓)	
		much t	oo high, 🔄	
		t	oo high, 2	
		abo	out right, 🛐	
			too low, 4	
		or, are they much	too low? 5	
		Can	t choose 🔒	
-	PUBLIC VS PRIVATE CONTROL: 3 items - replaces ISSP 1985 Q29, 1990 Q17>			
18.	3. ((Please tick one box on each line to show whether)) ((Do)) you think each of the following should mainly be run by private organisations or companies, or by government?			
	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE))	Mainly run by private organisations or companies	Mainly run by government	Can't choose
	Electricity	1	2	8
	Hospitals	1	2	8
	Banks	1	2	8
-	<optional questions=""></optional>			
	<issp 1985="" 1990="" q12="" q25,=""></issp>			
19.	If the government <u>had</u> to choose between keep inflation or keeping down unemployment, to wh think it should give highest priority?			
	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY))		(✓)	

((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY))	
	Keeping down inflation

Keeping down unemployment

Can't choose

1

2

8

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	<national deficit:="" issp="" new="" to=""></national>	
20.	Suppose the level of [taxation] in [Country] stays the it is now. Should the government	same as
	((PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY))	(✓)
	spend the <u>same</u> amount as now on [s this means the national deficit	
	OR spend <u>less</u> than now on [social serv the national deficit or	ices], so that debt can be reduced?
		Can't choose 📴
	Precode: For a definition of "taxation", see Q.16 above Answer codes: For a definition of "social services", see	
$\boldsymbol{\gamma}$	<i.s.e.a. issp="" new="" question:="" taxation="" to=""></i.s.e.a.>	
21a.	((Please write in)) How much tax per year, if any, (( someone who earns [average annual wage of full-tir worker] <u>should</u> pay ? (We mean <u>all</u> taxes that are deducted from a persor such as [wage deductions] and [personal income tax	ne unskilled n's wages,
	((PLEASE WRITE IN AMOUNT OR TICK BOX IF 'NONE' OR 'DON'T KNOW))	£
		DON'T KNOW
b.	And what about someone who earns [twice the amo How much tax <u>should</u> they pay per year?	ount at a.]?
	((PLEASE WRITE IN AMOUNT OR TICK BOX IF 'NONE' OR 'DON'T KNOW))	£
		DON'T KNOW 999998
C.	And what about someone who earns [twice the amo How much tax <u>should</u> they pay per year?	bunt at b.]?
	((PLEASE WRITE IN AMOUNT OR TICK BOX IF 'NONE' OR 'DON'T KNOW))	£
		DON'T KNOW
d.	And what about someone who earns [twice the amo How much tax <u>should</u> they pay per year?	ount at c.]?
	((PLEASE WRITE IN AMOUNT OR TICK BOX IF 'NONE' OR 'DON'T KNOW))	£
		DON'T KNOW 999998

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## <COMPULSORY BACKGROUND VARIABLES>

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<In addition to the standard compulsory background variables, each country should provide information about whether the respondent voted in the last [general/federal/presidential] election and which party he/she voted for. The wording of this question is country-specific, but should refer to national elections and preferably mention the date of the last election to aid respondent's memory.>

Furthermore, in countries where voting is not compulsory, reasons for not voting should be asked of those who didn't vote:>

IF DID NOT VOTE ((Please tick one box to show)) Which <u>one</u> of the following reasons comes closest to explaining why you did not ((manage to)) vote at the last [national] election in [date of election].	
	(✓)
I was not eligible or not registered to vote	01
I wanted to vote but was not able to get to the [use appropriate term for the place where people go to vote]	02
I didn't understand enough about politics	03
I was not interested enough in the election	04
I wanted to vote but forgot to	05
I never vote for reasons of conscience	06
I couldn't decide who to vote for	07
There was no-one I wanted to vote for	CB
Other reason (PLEASE SAY WHAT)	97

Can't choose 98

# <OPTIONAL BACKGROUND QUESTION>

<Strength of party affiliation: country-specific.>