

ICPSR 3975

World Values Surveys and European Values Surveys, 1999-2001

User Guide and Codebook

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Data Collection Description

Principal Investigator(s): Ronald Inglehart et al.

Title: World Values Surveys and European Values Surveys, 1999-2001

ICPSR Study Number: 3975

Summary: The series is designed to enable a cross-national, cross-cultural comparison of values and norms on a wide variety of topics and to monitor changes in values and attitudes across the globe. This data collection, representing the fourth wave of surveys carried out by the World Values Survey (WVS) and European Values Survey (EVS) groups, covers 60 countries, with high priority given to obtaining coverage of Islamic societies and African societies, which have rarely been included in cross-national survey research. These surveys cover a broader range of variation than has before been available for analyzing the belief systems of mass publics. They provide data from representative national samples of the publics of 81 societies containing 85 percent of the world's population and covering a full range of variation, from societies with per capita incomes below 300 dollars per year, to societies with per capita incomes of more than 35,000 dollars per year, from long-established democracies to authoritarian states, and from societies with market economies to societies that are in the process of emerging from state-run economies. The surveys cover societies that were historically shaped by a wide variety of religious and cultural traditions, from Christian to Islamic to Confucian to Hindu, and from societies whose culture emphasizes social conformity and group obligations, to societies in which the main emphasis is on human emancipation and self-expression. Broad topics covered in the 1999-2001 waves were work, personal finances, the economy, politics, allocation of resources, contemporary social issues, technology and its impact on society, and traditional values. Respondents were asked whether the following acts were ever justifiable: suicide, cheating on taxes, lying, euthanasia, divorce, and abortion. Respondents were also asked about the groups and associations they belonged to, which ones they worked for voluntarily, the groups they would not want as neighbors, their general state of health, and whether they felt they had free choice and control over their lives. A wide range of items was included on the meaning and purpose of life, such as respondents' views on the value of scientific advances, the demarcation of good and evil, and religious behavior and beliefs. Respondents were also queried about their attitudes toward religion, morality, politics, sexual freedom, marriage, single parenting, child-rearing, and the importance of work, family, politics, and religion in their lives. Questions relating to work included what financial and social benefits were most important to them in a job, the pride they took in their work, if they were happy with their current position, and their views on owner/state/employee management of business. Questions pertaining to the stability of the world economy and whether respondents were happy with their financial situation were also asked. Respondents' opinions of various forms of political action,

the most important aims for their countries, confidence in various civil and governmental institutions, and whether they would fight in a war for their country were also elicited. Demographic information includes family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, occupation, education, religion, religiosity, political party and union membership, and left-right political self-placement.

Universe: Adults aged 18 and over in the mass publics of approximately 80 societies representing 60 countries around the world.

Sample: In most countries, some form of stratified multistage random probability sampling was used to obtain representative national samples. Other sampling procedures used included cluster sampling, multistage sampling utilizing the Kish-grid method, purposive sampling, and quota sampling.

Dates of Collection: 1999-2002

Time Period: 1995, 1999-2001

Response Rates: The response rates varied from a low of 25 percent in Spain to a high of 95 percent in Slovakia.

Data Collection Notes: (1) The majority of the surveys in this data collection are from the 1999-2001 wave, but 13 of them are from countries that were not surveyed in this latest wave but were surveyed in the 1995 wave. These 13 countries were included to provide the broadest possible cross-national comparisons. The countries included Azerbaijan, Australia, Armenia, Brazil, Taiwan Province of China, Columbia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Republic of Georgia, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, and Uruguay. (2) The codebook and data collection instruments are provided by ICPSR and by the principal investigator as Portable Document Format (PDF) files. The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed using PDF reader software, such as the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided on the ICPSR Web site.

Data Source: face-to-face interviews with phone interviews used for the most remote areas of Iceland

Extent of Collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + data collection instruments (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of Processing: MDATA.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

Data Format: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

File Specifications

<i>Part No.</i>	<i>Part Name</i>	<i>File Structure</i>	<i>Case Count</i>	<i>Variable Count</i>	<i>LRECL</i>	<i>Records Per Case</i>
1	Data file	rectangular	118,519	564	1,296	1

Related Publications

Inglehart, Ronald, Miguel Basanez, Jaime Diez-Medrano, Loek Halman, and Ruud Luijkx (eds.). HUMAN BELIEFS AND VALUES A CROSS-CULTURAL SOURCEBOOK BASED ON THE 1999-2002 VALUES SURVEYS, in press.

Inglehart, Ronald, and Christian Welzel. MODERNIZATION, CULTURAL CHANGE AND DEMOCRACY: THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SEQUENCE. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004.

Norris, Pippa, and Ronald Inglehart. SACRED AND SECULAR: RELIGION AND POLITICS WORLDWIDE. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2004.

Welzel, Christian, Ronald Inglehart, and Hans-Dieter Klingemann. "The Theory of Human Development: A Cross-Cultural Analysis." EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL RESEARCH 42,3 (May 2003), 341-379.

ICPSR PROCESSING NOTES

1. Users should be aware that the case counts for some of the countries in the data file do not match the documentation provided by the principal investigators.
2. This data collection contained approximately 240 variables for which all cases were designated as missing with an accompanying value label 'NOT ASKED IN SURVEY'. ICPSR dropped these variables from the final data file.
3. ICPSR was unable to verify value and variable labels for some variables in this collection. Variables missing labels will have 'UNDOCUMENTED VARIABLE' after the variable name. For categorical variables, undocumented values are labeled 'UNDOC CODE'.
4. At the time of this study's first release, ICPSR was unable to obtain clarification or additional documentation for the values in the following variables:

S010	TOTAL LENGTH OF INTERVIEW
S011	TIME AT END OF INTERVIEW
S012	DATE OF INTERVIEW
X047CS	INCOME-COUNTRY SPECIFIC
TRADRAT5	TRADITIONAL/SECULAR RATIONAL VALUES
SURVSELF	SURVIVAL/SEL-EXPRESSION VALUES

5. ICPSR was unable to obtain additional information regarding the derivation of variables Y001-Y003. Users should refer to the technical note portion of this codebook for any information pertaining to these variables.
6. For some of the values for the variable X047CS (INCOME-COUNTRY SPECIFIC), there are many countries for which the income is represented only by non-specified deciles, with corresponding value labels ranging from either 1-10 or A-J. ICPSR was unable to obtain additional documentation for the countries whose income is coded as such. Users should refer to the technical note portion of this codebook for any information pertaining to this variable.

WORLD VALUE SURVEY

WEB: <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org>

The World Values Survey is a worldwide investigation of sociocultural and political change. It is conducted by a global network of social scientists who have carried out surveys of representative national samples of the publics of over 80 societies on all six inhabited continents. A total of four waves have been carried since 1981 allowing accurate comparative analysis.

The World Values Survey has produced evidence of gradual but pervasive changes in what people want out of life. Moreover, the survey shows that the basic direction of these changes is, to some extent, predictable.

This project is being carried out by an international network of social scientists, with local funding for each survey (though in some cases, supplementary funding has been obtained from outside sources). In exchange for providing the data from interviews with a representative national sample of at least 1,000 people in their own society, each participating group gets immediate access to the data from all of the other participating societies. Thus, they are able to compare the basic values and beliefs of the people of their own society with those of more than 60 other societies. In addition, they are invited to international meetings at which they can compare findings and interpretations with other members of the WVS network.

The project is guided by a steering committee representing all regions of the world. Coordination and distribution of data are based at the Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan, under the direction of Ronald Inglehart.

The World Values Survey data have become increasingly well-known in recent years, and have been utilized in hundreds of publications in more than a dozen languages; an incomplete list appears in the publications section. These data have also been used extensively in graduate seminars and for instructional purposes more broadly. For example, Russell Dalton's second edition of *Citizen Politics* includes a subset of these data in a computer-based instructional unit. The Micro Case corporation has also made extensive use of the WVS data in four textbooks with computer-based instructional units: *American Government* (5th ed.); in *Discovering Sociology*, published in 1998; in *Cultural Anthropology*, published in 1997; and in *Comparative Politics: An Introduction Using Explorit*, published in 2003. According to MicroCase, over 50,000 students per year use WVS data in connection with these textbooks.

The Origins of the World Values Surveys

The World Values Surveys grew out of a study launched by the European Values Survey group (EVS) under the leadership of Jan Kerkhofs and Ruud de Moor, with an advisory committee consisting of Gordon Heald, Juan Linz, Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, Jacques Rabier and Helene Riffault. In 1981, the EVS carried out surveys in ten West European societies; it evoked such widespread interest that it was replicated in 14 additional countries.

Findings from these surveys suggested that predictable cultural changes were taking place. To monitor these changes, a new wave of surveys was launched, this time designed to be carried out globally. The second wave of surveys was designed and coordinated by the following steering committee: Ruud de Moor, chair; Jan Kerkhofs, co-chair; Karel Dobbelaere, Loek Halman, Stephen Harding, Felix Heunks, Ronald Inglehart, Renate Koecher, Jacques Rabier and Noel Timms. Inglehart organized the surveys in non-European countries and in several East European countries.

WVS Participants from nearly 40 societies on all six inhabited continents met in Spain in September 1993 to evaluate results of the first two waves of surveys. Coherent patterns of change were observed from 1981 to 1990, with a wide range of key values. To monitor these changes and probe more deeply into their causes and consequences, the group agreed to carry out additional waves of

research and began designing the 1995 wave. This wave was designed to give special attention to obtaining better coverage of non-Western societies and analyzing the development of a democratic political culture in the emerging Third Wave democracies. The EVS group did not participate in the 1995 wave.

A fourth wave of surveys was carried out jointly by the WVS and EVS groups in 1999-2001, covering 60 countries, with high priority given to obtaining coverage of Islamic societies and African societies, which have rarely been included in cross-national survey research.

These surveys cover a broader range of variation than has ever before been available for analyzing the belief systems of mass publics. They provide data from representative national samples of the publics of 81 societies containing 85 percent of the world's population and covering the full range of variation, from societies with per capita incomes below \$300 per year, to societies with per capita incomes of more than \$35,000 per year; from long-established democracies to authoritarian states; and from societies with market economies to societies that are in the process of emerging from state-run economies. They cover societies that were historically shaped by a wide variety of religious and cultural traditions, from Christian to Islamic to Confucian to Hindu; and from societies whose culture emphasizes social conformity and group-obligations, to societies where the main emphasis is on human emancipation and self-expression.

Further information including some recent publications, a list of more than 300 earlier publications, news about conferences, and other information, can be found on the World Values Survey web site, <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org>.

Organizing the Surveys

The surveys are coordinated by an executive committee, with five elected members:

- Ronald Inglehart, USA
- Bi Puranen, Sweden
- Yilmaz Esmer, Turkey
- Thorleif Pettersson, Sweden
- Juan Díez-Nicolás, Spain

The secretariat is based in Sweden:

- Ronald Inglehart, President
- Bi Puranen, Secretary
- Thorleif Pettersson, Treasury

For more information on the constitution and organisation of the World Values Survey, visit the section on Organisation:

<http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/organization/index2.html>

A 3-wave dataset containing the data from the 1981, 1990-91 and 1995-98 waves of the combined European Values Surveys and World Values surveys can be obtained from the ICPSR survey data archive at the University of Michigan and from other major archives. For information about the ICPSR dataset, contact Janet Vavra (e-mail: jan@icpsr.umich.edu). A fourth wave of surveys was carried out jointly by the EVS and WVS groups, in 1999-2001. The data from the fourth survey will be made public in April, 2004.

The usefulness of these surveys has grown as they have come to provide more complete coverage of the world's societies, and as the time series that they cover has grown longer. The 1981-83 survey covered 22 independent countries plus surveys in Northern Ireland and Tambov oblast of the Russian republic; the 1990-93 survey expanded to cover 42 independent countries; the 1995-97 survey covered 54 independent countries, plus several regional surveys and a pilot survey in Ghana. The 1999-2001 survey covered 60 societies. In all, more than 80 independent countries have been surveyed in at least one wave of this investigation.

These countries include almost 85 percent of the world's population. The World Values surveys provide a broader range of variation than has ever before been available for analyzing the impact of

the values and beliefs of mass publics on political and social life. This unique data base makes it possible to examine cross-level linkages, such as that between public values and economic growth; or between environmental pollution and mass attitudes toward environmental protection; or that between political culture and democratic institutions.

EUROPEAN VALUE SURVEY

Web: <http://www.europeanvalues.nl>

The European Values Study is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values, initiated by the European Value Systems Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s, at that time an informal grouping of academics. Now, it is carried on in the setting of a foundation, using the (abbreviated) name of the group: European Values Study (EVS). The EVSSG researchers aimed at exploring the moral and social values underlying European social and political institutions and governing conduct. At the time of the first survey, the first elections for the European Parliament were approaching, a bishops conference was organized and questions were raised such as:

- Do Europeans share common values?
- Are values changing in Europe and, if so, in what directions?
- Do Christian values continue to permeate European life and culture?
- Is a coherent alternative meaning system replacing that of Christianity?
- What are the implications for European unity?

In order to answer these questions, EVSSG planned a survey in the member states of the European Community and in 1981 interviews were held in ten countries (also including Northern Ireland which was investigated separately from Great Britain). The research project aroused interest in North and South America, the Middle and Far East, Australia, and South Africa where affiliated groups were set up to administer the same questionnaire. Agreements were negotiated with regard to the exchange of data for intercontinental and inter-cultural comparisons. As a result a unique data set became available, covering 26 nations.

For further exploring value changes, a second wave of surveys was launched in 1990 in all European countries, including Switzerland, Austria and countries in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as the US and Canada. About ten years later (1999/2000) the third EVS wave was launched and fieldwork was conducted throughout Europe. Almost all European countries are represented in this most recent wave, allowing for investigating the causes and consequences of the dynamics of value change. Countries not included are Norway, Switzerland and some of the former Yugoslavian countries.

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A rich academic literature has now been created around the original and consecutive surveys and numerous other works have made use of the findings. In-depth analyses of the 1981, 1990 and 1999/2000 findings with regard to Western and Central Europe, and North America reinforced the impression that a profound transformation of modern culture is taking place, although not at the same speed in all countries.

Cultural and social changes appear dependent upon the stage of socio-economic development and historical factors specific to a given nation.

Technical Note

Jaime Díez-Medrano and Ruud Luijkx

Questionnaire Development

The 1999-2001 Values Studies build on previous waves of this project that were carried out in 1981-82, 1990-91, and 1995-96. Each successive wave has covered a broader range of societies than the previous one, with the 1981 wave being carried out in 24 countries, the 1990 wave in 43 societies, the 1995 wave in 62 societies and the 2000 wave in 82 societies. Analysis of each successive wave has indicated that certain questions tapped theoretically interesting and substantively important concepts, while others were of little value. This led to the more useful items being replicated in future waves, while the less useful items were dropped, making room to add new items. The current wave added batteries of questions designed to probe into social capital, gender equality, pro-democratic political democracy, feelings of solidarity, and work ethics.

In preparation for the current wave, the WVS group gave special attention to improving our measures of support for gender equality and a democratic political culture, while the EVS group focused on items tapping religion and morality, society and politics, primary relations, and work. Suggestions were solicited from participants throughout the world, and expert groups developed the questionnaires used in the 1999-2001 survey, giving particular attention to issues of comparability between and across countries. An EVS methodology group also developed a methodological questionnaire to be completed by the principal investigators in each country, giving a detailed report on how fieldwork had been carried out in their country. These questionnaires are included in the CD-ROM that accompanies this sourcebook. We will not repeat all of these details here, but will simply give a general description of how fieldwork was conducted.

A final master questionnaire was prepared in English, and it was translated into the various national languages and, in many cases, the translated questionnaire was then independently translated back into English to check the accuracy of the translation. In most countries, the translated questionnaire was then pre-tested to help identify questions or concepts, for which the translation

was problematic. In some cases, certain problematic questions were omitted from the national questionnaire.

In many countries, country-specific questions were included; in two-thirds of the countries all core questions were asked and in almost all countries the order of the questions in the master questionnaire was followed.

More details on questionnaire development and fieldwork is available from Halman (2001) and from the methodological questionnaires on the accompanying CD-ROM. The actual questionnaires, in the languages used in the various national surveys, are also available on the accompanying CD-ROM.

Sampling Procedures

In most countries, some form of stratified multistage random sampling was used to obtain representative national samples. In the first stages, a random selection of sampling points was made based on the given society's statistical regions, districts, census units, election sections, electoral registers, or voting stations, and central population registers. In most countries, the population size and/or degree of urbanization of these Primary Sampling Units was taken into account. In some countries, individuals were drawn directly from national registers. When no named individuals were drawn, various methods were used to select respondents, such as the Kish selection grid, the Troldhal and Carter-method, last or next birthday method, quota sampling on the basis of gender and age, and sometimes also on education or profession, and, in a few cases, random routes with age and gender quota. In most countries, substitution of respondents was allowed.

In all countries, samples were drawn from the entire population of 18 years and older. In most countries, no upper age limit was imposed. For a more detailed description of the sampling procedures, see the methodological questionnaires on the accompanying CD-ROM.

Fieldwork

Representative national samples of each country's public were interviewed using uniformly structured questionnaires. Fieldwork for most of the European countries was carried out in 1999; in

most of the non-European countries, fieldwork took in 2001, but a few surveys carried over into 2002.

In most countries, the survey was carried out by professional survey organizations, using face-to-face interviews. In Iceland, phone interviews were used for remote areas (constituting 26% of the sample). The response rates varied from a low of 25 percent in Spain to a high of 95 percent in Slovakia.

In most countries, the sample was weighted to correct for deviations from national parameters. This weight factor was not constructed uniformly over countries. The following characteristics were used to construct the weighting factor in various countries: nationality, region, the urban/rural divide, town size, household size, sex, age, occupation, education, marital status, and economic activity.

Fieldwork and Principal Investigators

Survey organizations, fieldwork dates, sample sizes and the principal investigators for each country are shown below. If not otherwise noted, the investigator is affiliated with the institution that carried out the fieldwork.

- ALBANIA – INDEX Albania; February 17 to March 5, 2002. N = 1000. Principal investigator: Kosta Barjaba. A nationally representative multistage random probability sample of the population aged 18 and over.
- ALGERIA – University of Algiers; March 1 to May 31, 2002. N = 1282. Principal investigators: Abdallah Bedaida, Mark Tessler. Respondents were selected by quota in each district based on sex and age.
- ARGENTINA – Instituto Gallup de Argentina; January 22 to February 9, 1999. N = 1280. Principal investigator: Marita Carballo. A nationally representative sample of the population aged 18 and over. The sample was stratified according to two criteria, using multistage random selection of the sampling units.
- ARMENIA--Sociological Research Center, Armenian Academy of Sciences (Yerevan). February, 1997. N = 2000. Principal Investigators, Gevork Pogonian and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.
- AUSTRALIA--Roy Morgan Research Center (Melbourne); Fall, 1995. N = 2048. Principal investigator, Alan Black, Edith Cowan University.
- AUSTRIA – Fessel GfK Austria N = 1522; August-October 1999. Principal investigator, Paul M. Zulehner, Universität Wien, Vienna.
- AZERBAIJAN—SIAR (Baku); Nov, 1996. N = 2002. Principal Investigators, Dr. Ali Aliev and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.

- BANGLADESH – Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad; August 20 to September 15, 2002. N = 1499. Principal investigators: Q. K. Ahmad, Nilufar Banu. Population 18 years old and over, representative of Bangladesh. Stratified random sampling used.
- BELARUS – The Centre of Political and Sociological Researches of Belarus State University N = 1000; March-April 2000. Principal investigators, David Rotman and Larissa Titarenko, Belarus State University, Minsk.
- BELGIUM – Nationaal Instituut voor Dataverzameling/Dimarso; N = 1912; March-June 1999. Principal investigators, Karel Dobbelaere and Jaak Billiet, Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven, and Bernadette Bawin, Université de Liège.
- BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA – Mareco INDEX Bosnia; December 3 to 10, 2001. N = 1200. Principal investigator: Hans-Dieter Klingemann. The survey interviewed in 16 cantons/regions, ensuring the required ethnic and demographic structure of the sample.
- BRAZIL--Instituto Gallup de Opiniao Publico (Sao Paulo); Fall, 1997. N = 1149. Principal investigator, Carlos Matheus.
- BULGARIA – Institute of Sociology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences N = 1000; June-July 1999. Principal investigators, Georgy Fotev and Mario Marinov, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia.
- CANADA – Dept. of Political Science, University of Toronto; August 3 to September 24, 2000. N = 1931. Principal investigator: Neil Nevitte. National probability sample of Canadians aged 18 and over.
- CHILE – Latinobarómetro / MORI Chile; November 9 to 19, 2000. N = 1791. Principal investigator: Marta Lagos. Modified probabilistic sample, random in the first and second stage, by age and sex quota on the last stage.
- CHINA – Research Center for Contemporary China, Peking University. N = 1000. Principal investigator: Shen Mingming. Population 18 years old and over, representative of China.
- COLOMBIA--Centro Nacional de Consultoria (Bogota), 1997 and April 1998. n = 6025. Principal Investigators, Dr. Carlos Lemoine, John Sudarsky.
- CROATIA – Market Research Agency “Target” N = 1003; March-April 1999. Principal investigator, Josip Baloban, Universitatis Zagrabienis, Zagreb
- CZECH REPUBLIC – SC&C Ltd., Statistical Computations and Computing N = 1908; March-May 1999. Principal investigator, Ladislav Rabušic, Masaryk University, Brno.
- DENMARK – SFI, the Danish national institute of social research N = 1023; April-November 1999. Principal investigator, Peter Gundelach, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Centro POVEDA (Santo Domingo); April, 1996. N = 417. Principal Investigators, Josefina Zaiter, Marcos Villaman and Julio Valeiron.
- EL SALVADOR Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas y FEPADE; September 1999. N = 417.
- ESTONIA – Saar Poll, Ltd. N = 1005; October 1999. Principal investigator, Andrus Saar, Saar Poll, Tallinn.
- EGYPT – Emac Research and Training Center in collaboration with Women’s College, Ain Shams University; July 1, 2000 to January 1, 2001. N = 3000. Principal investigators: Abdel-Hamid Abdel-Latif, Mansoor Moaddel. A random sample of households in each PSU’s was first selected. Eligible individuals who were 16 years old and over with certain educational level were then selected.
- FINLAND – Suomen Gallup Oy N = 1038; September-October 2000. Principal investigator, Juhani Pehkonen, Suomen Gallup Oy, Helsinki.
- FRANCE – Research International N = 1615; March-April 1999. Principal investigator, Jean-François Tchernia, Tchernia Etudes Conseil, Paris.
- GEORGIA--Georgian Institute of Public Opinion, (Tbilisi); December, 1996. N = 2593. Principal Investigator, Merab Pachulia (GIPO) and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.
- GERMANY – INFASS (Bonn) N = 2036; October-December 1999. Principal investigator, Wolfgang Jagodzinski, Universität zu Köln, Cologne.

- GREAT BRITAIN – Quality Fieldwork & Research Services N = 1000; October–November 1999. Principal investigator, Helmut Anheier, London School of Economics and Political Science, London.
- GREECE – Department of Psychology, School of Philosophy, the University of Athens N = 1142; March–June 1999. Principal investigators, James Georgas, Kostas Mylonas and Aikaterini Gari, the University of Athens, Athens.
- HUNGARY – Szonda-Ipsos Média-, Vélemény- és Piacutató Intézet (Budapest) N = 1000; November–December 1999. Principal investigator, Miklós Tomka, Hungarian Religious Research Centre, Budapest.
- ICELAND – The Institute of Social Research at the University of Iceland N = 968; June–December 1999. Principal investigators, Fridrik H. Jonsson and Stefan Olafsson, University of Iceland, Reykjavik.
- INDIA – Political Science Faculty, Bangalore University; August 20 to October 15, 2001. N = 2002. Principal investigators: Sandeep Shastri, Pradeep Chibber. National representative sample of Indians aged 18 and over.
- INDONESIA – Institute of Quranic Studies; March 1 to September 30, 2001. N = 1004. Principal investigator: Nadra Muhamad Hosen. Stratified sample.
- IRAN – Institute of Social Research and Studies, University of Teheran. N = 2532. Principal investigators: Taghi Azadarmaki, Mansoor Moaddel.
- IRELAND – The Survey Unit, The Economic and Social Research Unit (Dublin) N = 1012; October 1999–February 2000. Principal investigators, Tony Fahey, ESRI, Dublin, Bernadette C. Hayes, the Queen’s University, Belfast, and Richard Sinnott, Trinity College, Dublin.
- ISRAEL – B.I. Cohen Institute for Public Opinion Research; September 1 to November 1, 2001. N = 1199. Principal investigator: Noah Lewin-Epstein. Population 18 years old and over, representative of Israel. Multistage sampling using Kish-grid method.
- ITALY – Centro Ricerche Sociali di Moncomo G. e C. SaS (Milan) N = 2000; March–May 1999. Principal investigator, Renzo Gubert, University of Trento, Trento.
- JAPAN – Nippon Research Center; July 11 to 26, 2000. N = 1362. Principal investigators: Seiko Yamazaki, Toru Takahashi. Population 17 years old and over, representative of Japan. Stratified multistage sampling.
- JORDAN – Center for Strategic Studies, University of Jordan; September 15 to 21, 2001. N = 1223. Principal investigator: Fares al-Braizat, Mustafa Harmaneh. National representative multistage sampling of population 18 years old and over.
- LATVIA – Latvia Social Research Centre N = 1013; March 1999. Principal investigator, Brigita Zepa, Baltic Institute of Social Sciences, Riga.
- LITHUANIA – Baltic Surveys Ltd. N = 1018; November–December 1999. Principal investigators, Stanislovas Juknevičius, Lithuanian Institute of Culture and Arts, and Rasa Alishauskene, Institute for Social Research, Vilnius.
- LUXEMBOURG – ILRES Market Research N = 1211; July–October 1999. Principal investigators, Pol Estgen and Michel Legrand, SeSoPi Centre Intercommunautaire a.s.b.l., Luxembourg.
- MALTA – MISCO International N = 1002; March–May 1999. Principal investigator, Anthony M. Abela, University of Malta.
- MACEDONIA – BRIMA Skopje; November 28 to December 2, 2001, N = 1055. Principal investigator: Hans-Dieter Klingemann. A nationally representative multistage random probability sample of the population aged 18 and over.
- MEXICO – Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México; January 28 to February 7, 2000. N = 1535. Principal investigator: Alejandro Moreno. Multistage sampling procedure. Population between 18 and 94 years of age.
- MOLDOVA – Institute of Sociology, Moldovan Academy of Sciences (Chisinau), N = 1008. Principal investigators: Ljubov Ishimova, Hans-Dieter Klingemann.

- MONTENEGRO – Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade; November 1 to 17, 2001. N = 1060. Principal investigators: Dragomir Pantic, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Ronald Inglehart. Three-stage stratified probability sample, 18 years old and over.
- MOROCCO 1 – SEREC, Bureau d'études; August 2 to 28, 2001. N = 1247. Principal investigator: Juan Diez-Nicolas (ASEP, Spain). The sampling method is based on sex, age, education level, socio-economic and professional level and place of residence.
- MOROCCO 2 – SEREC, Bureau d'études; February 8 to March 7, 2002. N = 1013. Principal investigator: Mansoor Moaddel. The sampling method is based on sex, age, education level, socio-economic and professional level and place of residence.
- NETHERLANDS – Survey data (Tilburg) N = 1003; March-August 1999. Principal investigators, Wil Arts, Jacques Hagenaars, Loek Halman, and Ruud Luijkx, Tilburg University, Tilburg.
- NEW ZEALAND—The New Zealand Study of Values Trust in association with The School of Sociology and Women's Studies- Massey University; September, 1998. N = 1201. Principal investigator, Dr. Paul Perry (Massey University), Dr. Alan Webster.
- NIGERIA – Research and Marketing Services; October 13 to November 22, 2000. N = 2022. Principal investigators: Bukola Bandele, Kareem Tejumola. Population 18 years old and over, representative of Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling method was observed until the final respondent selection. The final respondent was selected by quota by age and sex in all locations
- NORTHERN IRELAND – Research and Evaluation Services (Belfast) N = 1000; July-November 1999. Principal investigators, Bernadette C. Hayes, the Queen's University, Belfast, Tony Fahey, ESRI, Dublin, and Richard Sinnott, Trinity College, Dublin.
- NORWAY--Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics; Fall, 1996. N = 1,127. Principal investigator, Ola Listhaug, University of Trondheim.
- PAKISTAN – Faculty of Agricultural, Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture; August 15, 2001 to February 28, 2002. N = 2000. Principal investigator: Farooq Tanwir. Combination of purposive, random and quota sampling.
- PERU – Instituto Bartolomé de las Casas / Datum International; July 19 to 25, 2001. N = 1501. Principal investigator: Catalina Romero. Combination of random and probability sampling method. Kish method used to select final respondent.
- PHILIPPINES – Philippine Social Science Center; July 9 to 27, 2001. N = 1200. Principal investigators: Linda Luz Guerrero, Felipe Miranda. Voting age adults (18 years old and over), representative of Philippines. Multistage probability sampling was used in the selection of sample spots.
- POLAND – CBOS- Public Opinion Research Centre N = 1095; February-March 1999. Principal investigators, Aleksandra Jasinska-Kania, Mira Marody and Joanna Konieczna, University of Warsaw, Warsaw.
- PORTUGAL – Euroteste-Marketing E Opinião N = 1000; October-December 1999. Principal investigators, Jorge Vala, Alice Ramos and Manuel Villaverde Cabral, Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Lisbon.
- PUERTO RICO – Dept. of Political Science, University of Puerto Rico; April 15 to May 15, 2001. N = 720. Principal investigators: Jorge Benitez-Nazario, Ángel Rivera-Ortiz. National population representative of Puerto Rico, without age cut-offs. Structured random sample.
- ROMANIA – The Research Institute for the Quality of Life N = 1146; July 1999. Principal investigators, Malina Voicu, Cătălin Zamfir and Lucien Pop, Romanian Academy, Bucharest.
- RUSSIA – ROMIR (Moscow) N = 2500; April-June 1999. Principal investigator, Elena Bashkirova, ROMIR Research Group, Moscow.
- SERBIA – Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade; October 29 to November 8, 2001. N = 1200. Principal investigators: Dragomir Pantic, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Ronald Inglehart. Three-stage stratified probability sample, 18 years old and over.
- SINGAPORE – Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore with the assistance of Joshua Research Consultants; March 14 to August 7, 2002. N = 1512. Principal investigator: Tan Ern Ser. Stratified, random sample of Singapore citizens.

- SLOVAKIA – Agentúra MVK (Bratislava) N = 1331; June-July 1999. Principal investigator, Zuzana Kusá, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.
- SLOVENIA – Public Opinion and Mass Communications Research Center, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana N = 1006; October 1999. Principal investigators, Niko Tos and Brina Malnar, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana.
- SOUTH AFRICA – Markinor (Stellenbosch); March 1 to May 22, 2001. N = 3000. Principal investigator: Mari Harris, Hennie Kotzé (University of Stellenbosch). National representative sample of South Africa's population aged 16 and over. Random sample according to a selection grid used by Markinor.
- SOUTH KOREA – Dpt. of Political Science and Diplomacy, Ewha Women's University; November 10 to 21, 2001. N = 1200. Principal investigator: Soo Young Auh. Population 20 years old and over, representative of the Republic of Korea. Selection of 120 clusters with a sample of 10 chosen from the household of each of the selected clusters.
- SPAIN (WVS)– Análisis Sociológicos, Económicos y Políticos, S.A. (ASEP); November 6 to 13, 2000. N = 1209. Principal investigators: Juan Díez-Nicolás, Jose R. Torregrosa, Juan Díez-Medrano. National representative multistage random sample of the Spanish population aged 18 and over. Kish-grid method used.
- SPAIN (EVS) – Data SA (Madrid) N = 1200; March-April 1999. Principal investigators, Javier Elzo, Universidad de Deusto, Bilbao, and Francisco Andrés Orizo, DATA, Madrid.
- SWEDEN – ARS Research AB, Stockholm; November 15, 1999 to February 13, 2000. N = 1015. Principal investigators: Bi Puranen, Theseus Institute, Sophia Antipolis (France) and Thorleif Pettersson, Uppsala University. A two-stage representative sample of Swedish population aged 18-75 years old.
- SWITZERLAND--Gesellschaft fuer Socialforschung; Fall, 1996. N = 1212. Principal investigators, Simon Hug and Pascal Sciarini, University of Geneva.
- TAIWAN--Survey Research Center, Academia Sinica (Taipei); summer, 1994 and summer 1995. N = 1452. Principal Investigators, Hei-yuan Chiu, Pi-chao Chen, Jin-yun Liu, Ronald Inglehart.
- TANZANIA – University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania; May 30 to November 6, 2001. N = 1171. Principal investigator: Prof. G. K. Munishi. Multistage representative sample of Tanzania's population aged 18 and over.
- TURKEY (WVS)– Bogazici University (Istanbul) and Birim Arastirma; December 2000 to January 2001. N = 3401. Principal investigator: Yilmaz Esmer. Multistage representative sample of Turkey's population aged 18 and over.
- TURKEY (EVS)– Bogazici University (Istanbul) and Birim Arastirma N = 1206; September-October 2001. Principal investigator, Yilmaz Esmer, Multistage representative sample of Turkey's population aged 18 and over.
- UKRAINE – Social Monitoring Centre (NGO) and Ukrainian Institute for Social Research N = 1195; December 1999. Principal investigator, Olga N. Balakireva, Ukrainian Institute for Social Research, Kiev.
- UGANDA – Markinor (Stellenbosch, South Africa); March 3 to 18, 2001. N = 1002. Principal investigator: Mari Harris (Stellenbosch). National representative sample of Uganda's population aged 18 and over. Random sample according to a selection grid used by Markinor.
- URUGUAY--Equipos Consultores Asociados (Montevideo). October, 1996. N = 1000. Principal Investigators, Cesar Aguiar, Jose Arocena, Augustin Canzani, Rafael Mendizabal.
- USA – Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan; first phase: November 19 to December 23, 1999; second phase: August 4 to September 25, 2000. N = 1200. Principal investigators: Virginia Hodgkinson, Ronald Inglehart and Miguel Basáñez. A nationally representative multistage random probability sample of the population aged 18 and over.
- VENEZUELA – Red Interuniversitaria de Cultura Política, Universidad del Zulia; November 30 to December 20, 2000. N = 1200. Principal investigator: Jose Molina. Random sample stratified by States and Municipalities within locations of 5000 inhabitants and over.

VIETNAM – Institute of Human Studies; August 28 to September 30, 2001. N = 995. Principal investigators: Pham Minh Hac, Pham Thanh Nghi, Russell Dalton and Nhu-Ngoc Ong. . Multistage probability sample.

ZIMBABWE – Markinor (Stellenbosch, South Africa); February 2 to March 28, 2001. N = 1002. Principal investigator: Mari Harris (Stellenbosch). National representative sample of Zimbabwe’s population aged 18 and over. Random sample according to the traditional Kish-grid method.

Data cleaning and weighting

After the fieldwork, data cleaning was carried out by the principal investigators. Further cleaning for the European surveys was performed at Tilburg University and the Zentralarchiv in Cologne and by JD Systems in Madrid, for the other countries.

Data validation was carried out, using the documentation, statistical data and survey data cleaning software that makes data cleaning more reliable by providing automatic procedures and tests. Validation involved the following steps:

- Comparing the country questionnaire and the official questionnaire.
- Matching identical questions.
- Finding, documenting and correcting differences in the categories.
- Checking for filter inconsistencies
- Validation of the cleaning procedure by the participant country
- Building a final country file after applying the approved cleaning procedures.

Comment:

Semantic analysis was done in order to identify inconsistencies, suspicious deviations from other country results or incoherencies between different question answers. Deviations from reasonable patterns were noted and if they seemed significant, the principal investigators from the given country were consulted to determine whether these inconsistencies reflected methodological anomalies or errors in the data validation phase.

Creating the Integrated dataset

To combine the various national datasets into one integrated dataset, a master codebook was created, based on the national data sets, the national questionnaires, and the master questionnaire. For the European datasets, this was done at the Zentralarchiv in Cologne, and Tilburg University (in

collaboration with the Netherlands Institute for Scientific Information Services); the country data files were then integrated at Tilburg University. In September 2003, Zentralarchiv, in collaboration with Tilburg University, released the CD-ROM “EVS 1999/2000” containing 33 national data sets, the integrated data set and the relevant documentation required for secondary analyses. (see Luijkx, Brislinger, and Zenk-Moeltgen 2003).

The 47 other surveys were cleaned and combined into one integrated dataset by JD Systems in Madrid, which then combined the European and non-European surveys into the dataset on the accompanying CD-ROM. This CD contains a browsing program developed by JD Systems that provides for:

- Simple and extended searches in a user-friendly manner.
- Analyses and the creation of tables or graphs for frequencies, cross-tabulations and comparative analyses.
- The ability to print codebooks, tables and graphs.

In addition, the user can get direct access to the following information:

- The national data sets and the integrated data set (in SPSS-format).
- The original questionnaires and the methodological questionnaires of all participating countries.
- The Master Questionnaire and the summarized information from the methodological questionnaires.
- The List of Country Codes, which also contains the ZA number to identify the data sets and the corresponding documentation, and the internet abbreviations which were used for the names of the country-specific variables.

All documents are available as PDF-files and can be viewed and printed with Adobe Acrobat Reader included on the CD-ROM. The data files are in SPSS-format for analyses using SPSS software

Construction of the independent variables

In this source book, we cross tabulate each question by the following independent variables: gender, age, education, income, and materialist-postmaterialist values.

For gender, we use the obvious categories “female” (51%) and “male” (49%). For age, the following three age groups are used: 15-29 years: 30% / 30-49 years: 41% / 50+ years 29%. The **education** variable (x025) distinguishes the following categories:

1. inadequately completed elementary education
2. completed (compulsory) elementary education
3. (compulsory) elementary education and basic vocational qualification
4. secondary, intermediate vocational qualification
5. secondary, intermediate general qualification
6. full secondary, maturity level certificate
7. higher education - lower-level tertiary certificate
8. higher education - upper-level tertiary certificate

We construct a category “lower” by collapsing categories 1-3; “medium” by collapsing 4-5-6; and “upper” by combining 7 and 8. The marginals for the constructed variable education are:

Lower	38%
Medium	42%
Upper	20%

For income, we used the national income variables, recoded into three categories: 1=Lower, 2=Middle and 3=Upper. As in Inglehart, Basáñez and Moreno (1998), the sample was recoded so that each category would comprise a third of the sample as closely as possible. In the following table the national codes that fall in each of the three categories are indicated:

	Lower	Middle	Upper		Lower	Middle	Upper
Albania	1-4	5,6	7-10	Croatia	1,2	3,4	5-10
Algeria	1,2	3	4-10	Czech Republic	1,2	3-5	6-10
Argentina	1-3	4-7	8-10	Denmark	1-3	4-7	8-10
Armenia	1,2	3,4	5-10	Dominican Republic	1-3	4-6	7-10
Australia	1-3	4-7	8-10	Egypt	1-4	5,6	7-10
Austria	1-3	4-6	7-10	El Salvador	1-4	5,6	7-10
Azerbaijan	1,2	3,4	5-7	Estonia	1,2	3,4	5-10
Bangladesh	1-3	4,5	6-10	Finland	1-3	4,5	6-10
Belarus	1-3	4,5	6-9	France	1,2	3-5	6-10
Belgium	1-3	4-6	7-10	Georgia	1,2	3	4-10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1-3	4,5	6-10	Germany	1-3	4,5	6-10
Brazil	1	2	3-10	Great Britain	1-4	5,6	7-10
Bulgaria	1,2	3-6	7-10	Greece	1-4	5,6	7-10
Canada	1-3	4-6	7-10	Hungary	1,2	3,4	5-10
Chile	1,2	3-6	7-10	Iceland	1-3	4-6	7-10
China	1-5	6,7	8-10	India	1,2	3	4-10
Colombia	1-3	4,5	6-10	Indonesia	1-5	6,7	8-10

	Lower	Middle	Upper		Lower	Middle	Upper
Iran	1-4	5	6-10	Portugal	1,2	3,4	5,6
Ireland	1-4	5,6	7-10	Puerto Rico	1	2,3	4-10
Israel	1,2	3,4	5-9	Romania	1-3	4-6	7-10
Italy	1-3	4-6	7-10	Russian Federation	1-4	5-7	8-10
Japan	1-3	4-6	7-10	Serbia	1-3	4-6	7-10
Jordan	1,2	3,4	5-10	Singapore	1,2	3,4	5-10
Korea, South	1-4	5	6-10	Slovakia	1-3	4-6	7-10
Latvia	1,2	3	4-10	Slovenia	1-4	5-7	8-10
Lithuania	1,2	3,4	5-10	South Africa	1-3	4,5	6-10
Luxembourg	1-3	4-7	8-10	Spain	1-3	4,5	6-10
Macedonia	1-3	4,5	6-10	Sweden	1-4	5-7	8-10
Malta	1-3	4,5	6-10	Switzerland	1-3	4-7	8-10
Mexico	1-3	4-6	7-10	Taiwan	1-3	4-7	8-10
Moldavia	1,2	3,4	5-10	Tanzania	1,2	3,4	5-10
Montenegro	1-4	5-7	8-10	Turkey	1,2	3,4	5-10
Morocco	1-3	4,5	6-10	Uganda	1,2	3	4-7
Netherlands	1-5	6,7	8-10	Ukraine	1,2	3,4	5-10
New Zealand	1-4	5-7	8-10	United States	1-4	5-7	8-10
Nigeria	1-4	5,6	7-10	Uruguay	1-3	4,5	6-10
Northern Ireland	1-4	5,6	7-10	Venezuela	1-3	4-6	7-10
Pakistan	1-3	4,5	6-10	Viet Nam	1-4	5	6-10
Peru	1,2	3,4	5-9	Zimbabwe	1,2	3,4	5-9
Philippines	1-3	4,5	6-10				
Poland	1-3	4,5	6-10				

Not all nations used the full ten-point scale in coding income: in some cases, the scale was shortened, or some codes were missing data.

The **Materialist/Postmaterialist Values** variable measures the extent to which the respondent gives top priority to economic and physical security, on one hand; or to autonomy and self-expression. This index is based on the respondent's first and second choices in the original four item Materialist / Postmaterialist values battery, which follows:

“People sometimes talk about what the aims of this country should be for the next ten years. On this card are listed some of the goals which different people would give top priority. Would you please say which one of these you, yourself, consider the most important? And which would be the second most important?”

	1 st CHOICE	2 nd CHOICE
1. Maintaining order in the nation	1	1
2. Giving people more say in important government decisions	2	2
3. Fighting rising prices	3	3
4. Protecting freedom of speech	4	4

The first and third options tap Materialist priorities, while the second and fourth options tap Postmaterialist priorities. If both Materialist items are given high priority, the score is "1"; if both Postmaterialist items are given high priority, the score is "3" if one Materialist item and one Postmaterialist item are given high priority, the score is "2." If the respondent makes only one or no choices, the result is missing data.

Most samples contain a **weighting** variable. These weighting variables for the European Values Study are described in more detail in Halman (2001). For the present dataset, we have constructed a new weight variable that incorporates the national weights but also gives each country the same weight to offset the fact that some countries used much larger samples than others, which could distort results when two or more samples are analyzed together. When this weighting factor is used, each country has the same weight, regardless of sample size.

References

- Halman, Loek. 2001. *The European Values Study: A Third Wave. Source book of the 1999/2000 European Values Study Surveys*. Tilburg: EVS/WORC.
- Inglehart, Ronald, Miguel Basáñez, and Alejandro Moreno. 1998. *Human Values and Beliefs. A Cross-Cultural Sourcebook*. Ann Arbor (MI): The University of Michigan Press.
- Luijkx, Ruud, E. Brislinger, and W. Zenk-Moeltgen. 2003. "European Values Study 1999/2000- A Third Wave: Data, Documentation and Databases on CD-ROM." *ZA-Information* 52:171-183.

World Value Survey Questionnaire (2000-2001 fieldwork)

Please follow this format precisely, so that your variable numbers will be identical with those from all other nations. If a given variable is not asked in your country, please insert a dummy variable in that location consisting of the missing data code. Most of the variables in the questionnaire are 1-digit, using "9" as the missing data code; if the variable has 8 or more categories, "99" is the missing data code. The "Don't know" or "Neither" options should never be suggested or printed on show cards. Please send your data to Ann Arbor in the form of an SPSS for windows file, by e-mail or diskette [e-mail: RFI@umich.edu]. We will send SPSS control cards in English so that your variable names will be identical. This will help us get the results from other countries back to you speedily.

V1 Survey number. This is a constant, "4," which identifies the 2000/2001 survey and will be useful when we merge these data with those from the three earlier surveys.

V2 Country code. A 2-digit code, as follows: For cross-time comparisons, we will have separate samples from the two former regions of Germany.

V3 Interview number: a 4-digit number which identifies each respondent in your country.

INTRODUCTION BY INTERVIEWER:

Hello. I am from the [NAME OF ORGANIZATION]. We are carrying out the [BRAZILIAN] part of a world-wide study of what people value in life. This study will interview samples representing most of the world's people. Your name has been selected at random as part of a representative sample of the [BRAZILIAN] public. I'd like to ask your views on a number of different subjects. Your help will contribute to a better understanding of what people all over the world believe and want out of life.

SHOW CARD A

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life.

Would you say it is:

	Very important important	Rather important	Not very important	Not at all	DK
V4 Family	1	2	3	4	9
V5 Friends	1	2	3	4	9
V6 Leisure time	1	2	3	4	9
V7 Politics	1	2	3	4	9
V8 Work	1	2	3	4	9
V9 Religion	1	2	3	4	9
V10 Service to others	1	2	3	4	9

V11. Taking all things together, would you say you are:
[READ OUT]

1. Very happy
2. Quite happy
3. Not very happy
4. Not at all happy

9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V12. All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days?

Would you say it is... (READ OUT REVERSING ORDER FOR ALTERNATE CONTACTS)

- 1. Very good
- 2. Good
- 3. Fair
- 4. Poor
- 9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

SHOW CARD B

V13. With which of these two statements do you tend to agree? (CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY)

A. Regardless of what the qualities and faults of one's parents are, one must always love and respect them

B. One does not have the duty to respect and love parents who have not earned it by their behavior and attitudes

- 1. Tend to agree with statement A
- 2. Tend to agree with statement B
- 9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

SHOW CARD C

V14. Which of the following statements best describes your views about parents' responsibilities to their children? (CODE ONE ONLY)

- 1. Parents' duty is to do their best for their children even at the expense of their own well-being
- 2. Parents have a life of their own and should not be asked to sacrifice their own well-being for the sake of their children
- 3. Neither [IF VOLUNTEERED]
- 9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

SHOW CARD D

Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five. (CODE FIVE ONLY)

	Important	Not Mentioned
V15 Independence	1	2
V16 Hard work	1	2
V17 Feeling of responsibility	1	2
V18 Imagination	1	2
V19 Tolerance and respect for other people	1	2
V20 Thrift, saving money and things	1	2
V21 Determination, perseverance	1	2
V22 Religious faith	1	2

V23 Unselfishness	1	2
V24 Obedience	1	2

V25. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

- 1. Most people can be trusted
- 2. Need to be very careful
- 9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V26. Do you think most people would try to take advantage of you if they got a chance, or would they try to be fair?

- 1. Would take advantage
- 2. Would try to be fair
- 9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

I'm going to ask how often you do various things. For each activity, would you say you do them every week or nearly every week; once or twice a month; only a few times a year; or not at all?

	Weekly/ nearly every week	Once or twice a month	Only a few times a year	Not at all	DK
V27 Spend time with parents or other relatives	1	2	3	4	9
V28 Spend time with friends	1	2	3	4	9
V29 Spend time socially with colleagues from work or your profession	1	2	3	4	9
V30 Spend time with people at your church, mosque or synagogue	1	2	3	4	9
V31 Spend time socially with people at sports clubs or voluntary or service organization	1	2	3	4	9

V32 When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?

- 1. Frequently
- 2. Occasionally
- 3. Never
- 9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

SHOW CARD B

I am now going to read out some statements about the environment. For each one read out, can you tell me whether you agree strongly, agree, disagree or strongly

disagree? (Read out each statement and code an answer for each)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	DK
V33 I would give part of my income if I were certain that the money would be used to prevent environmental pollution	1	2	3	4	9
V34 I would agree to an increase in taxes if the extra money were used to prevent environmental pollution	1	2	3	4	9
V35 The Government should reduce environmental pollution, but it should not cost me any money	1	2	3	4	9

V36 Here are two statements people sometimes make when discussing the environment and economic growth. Which of them comes closer to your own point of view?

1. Protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs.
2. Economic growth and creating jobs should be the top priority, even if the environment suffers to some extent
3. Other answer (VOLUNTEERED)
9. DK

V37 For each of the following pairs of statements, please tell me which one comes closest to your own views:

1. Human beings should master nature; OR
2. Humans should coexist with nature.
9. DK

V38

1. To build good human relationships, it is most important to try to understand others' preferences; OR
2. To build good relationships, it is most important to express one's own preferences clearly.
9. DK

SHOW CARD C

Please look carefully at the following list of voluntary organisations and activities and say... which, if any, do you belong to? (Code all 'yes' answers as 1, if not mentioned code as 2)

	BELONG	Not Mentioned
V39 Social welfare services for elderly, handicapped or deprived people	1	2
V40 Religious or church organizations	1	2
V41 Education, arts, music or cultural activities	1	2

V42 Labor unions	1	2
V43 Political parties or groups	1	2
V44 Local community action on issues like poverty, employment, housing, racial equality	1	2
V45 Third world development or human rights	1	2
V46 Conservation, environment, animal rights groups	1	2
V47 Professional associations	1	2
V48 Youth work (e.g. scouts, guides, youth clubs etc.)	1	2
V49 Sports or recreation	1	2
V50 Women's groups	1	2
V51 Peace movement	1	2
V52 Voluntary organizations concerned with health	1	2
V53 Other groups	1	2

B) And for which, if any, are you currently doing unpaid voluntary work?
[Code all 'yes' answers as 1; if not mentioned code as 2]

	Do voluntary work	Not Mentioned
V54 Social welfare services for elderly, handicapped or deprived people	1	2
V55 Religious or church organizations	1	2
V56 Education, arts, music or cultural activities	1	2
V57 Labor unions	1	2
V58 Political parties or groups	1	2
V59 Local community action on issues like poverty, employment, housing, racial equality	1	2
V60 Third world development or human rights	1	2
V61 Conservation, environmental, animal rights groups	1	2
V62 Professional associations	1	2
V63 Youth work (scouts, guides, youth clubs, etc.)	1	2
V64 Sports or recreation	1	2
V65 Women's groups	1	2
V66 Peace movement	1	2
V67 Voluntary organizations concerned with health	1	2

SHOW CARD J2

Here are some more aspects of a job that people say are important. Please look at them and tell me which ones you personally think are important in a job? (CODE ALL MENTIONED)

	MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED
V86 Good pay	1	2
V87 Not too much pressure	1	2
V88 Good job security	1	2
V89 A job respected by people in general	1	2
V90 Good hours	1	2
V91 An opportunity to use initiative	1	2
V92 Generous holidays	1	2
V93 A job in which you feel you can achieve something	1	2
V94 A responsible job	1	2
V95 A job that is interesting	1	2
V96 A job that meets one's abilities	1	2

SHOW CARD L

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
V97 To fully develop your talents, you need to have a job	1	2	3	4	5	9
V98 It is humiliating to receive money without having to work for it	1	2	3	4	5	9
V99 People who don't work turn lazy	1	2	3	4	5	9
V100 Work is a duty towards society	1	2	3	4	5	9
V101 People should not have to work if they don't want to	1	2	3	4	5	9
V102 Work should always come first, even if it means less spare time	1	2	3	4	5	9

V103. Imagine two secretaries, of the same age, doing practically the same job. One finds out that the other earns considerably more than she does. The better paid secretary, however, is quicker, more efficient and more reliable at her job. In your opinion, is it fair or not fair that one secretary is paid more than the other?

- 1.Fair
- 2.Not fair
- 9.Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

SHOW CARD K

V104. There is a lot of discussion about how business and industry should be managed. Which of these four statements comes closest to your opinion? (CODE ONE ONLY)

- 1.The owners should run their business or appoint the managers
- 2.The owners and the employees should participate in the selection of managers
- 3.The government should be the owner and appoint the managers
- 4.The employees should own the business and should elect the managers
- 9.Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V105. People have different ideas about following instructions at work. Some say that one should follow one's superior's instructions even when one does not fully agree with them. Others say that one should follow one's superior's instructions only when one is convinced that they are right. With which of these two opinions do you agree?

- 1.Should follow instructions
- 2.Must be convinced first
- 3.Depends [IF VOLUNTEERED]
- 9.Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V106. Are you currently(READ OUT AND CODE ONE ONLY)

- 1.Married
- 2.Living together as married
- 3.Divorced
- 4.Separated
- 5.Widowed
- 6.Single

V107. Have you had any children? IF YES, how many?

- 0 No child
- 1 1 child
- 2 2 children
- 3 3 children
- 4 4 children

- 5 5 children
- 6 6 children
- 7 7 children
- 8 8 or more children
- 9 No answer

V108. What do you think is the ideal size of the family - how many children, if any?

- 0 None
- 1 1 child
- 2 2 children
- 3 3 children
- 4 4 children
- 5 5 children
- 6 6 children
- 7 7 children
- 8 8 or more children
- 9 DK, no answer

V109. If someone says a child needs a home with both a father and a mother to grow up happily, would you tend to agree or disagree?

- 1. Tend to agree
- 2. Tend to disagree
- 9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V110. Do you think that a woman has to have children in order to be fulfilled or is this not necessary?

- 1. Needs children
- 2. Not necessary
- 9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V111. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? (READ OUT):
"Marriage is an out-dated institution"

- 1. Agree
- 2. Disagree
- 9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V112. If a woman wants to have a child as a single parent but she doesn't want to have a stable relationship with a man, do you approve or disapprove?

- 1. Approve
- 2. Disapprove
- 3. Depends [IF VOLUNTEERED]
- 9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how much you agree with each. Do you agree strongly, agree, disagree, or disagree strongly?

	Agree	strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	DK
V113 One of my main goals in life has been to make my parents proud	1	2	3	4	9
V114 I make a lot of effort to live up to what my friends expect	1	2	3	4	9
V115 A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work	1	2	3	4	9
V116 Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay	1	2	3	4	9
V117 Both the husband and wife should contribute to household income	1	2	3	4	9
V118 On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do	1	2	3	4	9
V119 A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl	1	2	3	4	9

SHOW CARD L

V120. People sometimes talk about what the aims of this country should be for the next ten years. On this card are listed some of the goals which different people would give top priority. Would you please say which one of these you, yourself, consider the most important? CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY UNDER "First Choice."

V121. And which would be the next most important? CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY UNDER "Second Choice."

	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE
- A high level of economic growth	1	1
- Making sure this country has strong defense forces	2	2
- Seeing that people have more say		

about how things	3	3
- Are done at their jobs and in their communities trying to make our cities and countryside more beautiful	5	5
- Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]	99	99

SHOW CARD M

V122. If you had to choose, which one of the things on this card would you say is most important? CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY

V123. And which would be the next most important? CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY

	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE
- Maintaining order in the nation	1	1
- Giving people more say in important government decisions	2	2
- Fighting rising prices	3	3
- Protecting freedom of speech	4	4
- Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]	99	99

SHOW CARD N

V124. Here is another list. In your opinion, which one of these is most important? CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY

V125. And what would be the next most important? CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY

	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE
- A stable economy Progress toward a less impersonal and	1	1
- More humane society	2	2
- Progress toward a society in which ideas count more than money	3	3
- The fight against crime	4	4
- Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]	99	99

V126. Of course, we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

I'm going to read out a list of various changes in our way of life that might take place in the near future. Please tell me for each one, if it were to happen, whether you think it would be a good thing, a bad thing, or don't you mind?

	GOOD	DON'T MIND	BAD
V127 Less emphasis on money and material possessions	1	2	3
V128 Less importance placed on work in our lives	1	2	3
V129 More emphasis on the development of technology	1	2	3
V130 Greater respect for authority	1	2	3
V131 More emphasis on family life	1	2	3

V132. In the long run, do you think the scientific advances we are making will help or harm mankind?

1. Will help
2. Will harm
3. Some of each
9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V133. How interested would you say you are in politics?

1. Very interested
2. Somewhat interested
3. Not very interested
4. Not at all interested
9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

SHOW CARD O [WHICH LISTS "HAVE DONE," "MIGHT DO," WOULD NEVER DO]

Now I'd like you to look at this card. I'm going to read out some different forms of political action that people can take, and I'd like you to tell me, for each one, whether you have actually done any of these things, whether you might do it or would never, under any circumstances, do it.

	HAVE DONE	MIGHT DO	WOULD NEVER DO	DK
V134 Signing a petition	1	2	3	4
V135 Joining in boycotts	1	2	3	4
V136 Attending lawful demonstrations	1	2	3	4
V137 Joining unofficial strikes	1	2	3	4
V138 Occupying buildings or factories	1	2	3	4

SHOW CARD P

V139. In political matters, people talk of "the left" and "the right." How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking?

Left										Right
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

DK = 99

SHOW CARD Q

V140. On this card are three basic kinds of attitudes concerning the society we live in. Please choose the one which best describes your own opinion. CODE ONE ONLY

- 1.The entire way our society is organized must be radically changed by revolutionary action
- 2.Our society must be gradually improved by reforms
- 3.Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces
- 9.Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

SHOW CARD R

Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.

V141

Incomes should be made more equal

We need larger income differences as incentives for individual effort

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

DK=99

V142

Private ownership of business and industry should be increased

Government ownership of business and industry should be increased

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

DK=99

V143

The government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for

People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

DK=99

V144

Competition is good. It stimulates people to work hard and develop new ideas

Competition is harmful. It brings out the worst in people

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

DK=99

Now I'm going to read you some pairs of contrasting statements. For each pair, do you think that the first statement or the second one best describes the CURRENT SITUATION in this country?

V145A. An egalitarian society where the gap between rich and poor is small, regardless of achievement

A competitive society where wealth is distributed according to ones' achievement

closer to first	somewhat closer to first	can't say which	somewhat closer to second	closer to second	N.A.
1	2	3	4	5	9

V145B. A society with extensive and social welfare, but high taxes

A society where taxes are low individuals take responsibility for themselves

closer to first	somewhat closer to first	can't say which	somewhat closer to second	closer to second	N.A.
1	2	3	4	5	9

V145C. A society that assures safety and stability through appropriate regulations actions

A deregulated society where people are responsible for their own

closer to first	somewhat closer to first	can't say which	somewhat closer to second	closer to second	N.A.
1	2	3	4	5	9

And now, could you please tell me which type of society this country you think this country SHOULD aim to be in the future. For each pair of statements, would you prefer being closer to the first or to the second alternative?

V145D. An egalitarian society where the gap between rich and poor is small, regardless of

A competitive society where wealth is distributed according to ones' achievement achievement

closer to first	somewhat closer to first	can't say which	somewhat closer to second	closer to second	N.A.
1	2	3	4	5	9

V145E. A society with extensive social welfare, but high taxes take responsibility for themselves

A society where taxes are low and individuals

closer to first	somewhat closer to first	can't say which	somewhat closer to second	closer to second	N.A.
1	2	3	4	5	9

V145F. A society that assures safety and stability through appropriate regulations actions

A deregulated society where people are responsible for their own

closer to first	somewhat closer to first	can't say which	somewhat closer to second	closer to second	N.A.
1	2	3	4	5	9

V146. How about people from other countries coming here to work. Which one of the following do you think the government should do?

1. Let anyone come who wants to?
2. Let people come as long as there are jobs available?
3. Place strict limits on the number of foreigners who can come here?
4. Prohibit people coming here from other countries?
9. DK

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or none at all?

A GREAT DEAL	QUITE A LOT	NOT VERY MUCH	NONE AT ALL	DK
--------------	-------------	---------------	-------------	----

V147 The churches	1	2	3	4	9
V148 The armed forces	1	2	3	4	9
V149 The press	1	2	3	4	9
V150 Television	1	2	3	4	9
V151 Labor unions	1	2	3	4	9
V152 The police	1	2	3	4	9
V153 The government in [WASHINGTON/ YOUR CAPITAL]	1	2	3	4	9
V154 Political parties	1	2	3	4	9
V155 Parliament	1	2	3	4	9
V156 The Civil service	1	2	3	4	9
V157 Major Companies	1	2	3	4	9
V158 The Environmental Protection movement	1	2	3	4	9
V159 The women's movement	1	2	3	4	9
V160 The European Union*	1	2	3	4	9
V161 NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organiza.)	1	2	3	4	9
V162 The United Nations	1	2	3	4	9

* In non-European countries ask about the most important regional organization (e.g., in North America, NAFTA).

V163. People have different views about the system for governing this country. Here is a scale for rating how well things are going: 1 means very bad; 10 means very good Where on this scale would you put the political system as it was[in former communist countries: under communist regime] [in countries where recently a change of regime has taken place: under the xxx regime;] [in countries where no regime change has taken place: ten years ago]?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 99
Bad Very good Dk

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country. For each one, would you say it is a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad way of governing this country?

	VERY GOOD	FAIRLY GOOD	BAD	VERYBAD	DK
V164 Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections	1	2	3	4	9
V165 Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country	1	2	3	4	9
V166 Having the army rule	1	2	3	4	9
V167 Having a democratic political system	1	2	3	4	9

V168 On the whole are you very satisfied, rather satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy is developing in our country?

1. Very satisfied
2. Rather satisfied
3. Not very satisfied
4. Not at all satisfied
9. DK

I'm going to read off some things that people sometimes say about a democratic political system. Could you please tell me if you agree strongly, agree, disagree or disagree strongly, after I read each one of them?

	Agree strongly	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
V169 In democracy, the economic system runs badly	1	2	3	4	9
V170 Democracies are indecisive and have too much quibbling	1	2	3	4	9
V171 Democracies aren't good at maintaining order	1	2	3	4	9
V172 Democracy may have problems but it's better than any other form of government	1	2	3	4	9

V173 How much respect is there for individual human rights nowadays (in our country)? Do you feel there is (read out):

1. A lot of respect for individual human rights
2. Some respect
3. Not much respect
4. No respect at all
9. Don't know

V174. How satisfied are you with the way the people now in national office are handling the country's affairs? Would you say you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied?

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Fairly dissatisfied
4. Very dissatisfied
9. DK

V175. Generally speaking, would you say that this country is run by a few big interests looking out for themselves, or that it is run for the benefit of all the people?

1. Run by a few big interests
2. Run for all the people
9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V176. Some people favor, and others are against, having this country provide economic aid to poorer countries. Do you think that this country should provide more or less economic aid to poorer

countries? Would you say we should give...

1. A lot more than we do now
2. Somewhat more than we do now
3. Somewhat less than we do now
4. A lot less than we do now
9. DK

Some people believe that certain kinds of problems could be better handled by the United Nations than by the various national governments. Others think that these problems should be left entirely to the respective national governments; while others think they would be handled best by the national governments working together with coordination by the United Nations.

I'm going to mention some problems. For each one, would you tell me whether you think that policies in this area should be decided by the national governments, by the United Nations, or by the national governments with UN coordination?

	National Governments	United Nations	National governments, with UN coordination
V177 International peacekeeping	1	2	3
V178 Protection of the environment	1	2	3
V179 Aid to developing countries	1	2	3
V180 Refugees	1	2	3
V181 Human Rights	1	2	3

V182. How often, if at all, do you think about the meaning and purpose of life?
(READ OUT IN REVERSE ORDER FOR ALTERNATE CONTACTS)

1. Often
2. Sometimes
3. Rarely
4. Never
9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

SHOW CARD T

V183. Here are two statements which people sometimes make when discussing good and evil. Which one comes closest to your own point of view?

A. There are absolutely clear guidelines about what is good and evil. These always apply to everyone, whatever the circumstances.

B. There can never be absolutely clear guidelines about what is good and evil. What is good and evil depends entirely upon the circumstances at the time.

1. Agree with statement A
2. Agree with statement B
3. Disagree with both [IF VOLUNTEERED]
9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V184. Do you belong to a religious denomination?

IF YES: Which one?

[IF NO: CODE 0]

RELIGIOUS	DENOMINATION
- NO, not a member	0
- Roman Catholic	1
- Protestant	2
- Orthodox (Russian/Greek/etc.)	3
- Jews	4
- Muslim	5
- Hindu	6
- Buddhist	7
- Other (WRITE IN)	8
- No answer	9

NOTE: if your own society does not fit into this coding system, please devise an alternative, following this as closely as possible; point out any variations when sending the data.

ASK ALL

SHOW CARD U

V185. Apart from weddings, funerals and christenings, about how often do you attend religious services these days?

1. More than once a week
2. Once a week
3. Once a month
4. Only on special holy days
5. Once a year
6. Less often
7. Never, practically never

V186. Independently of whether you go to church or not, would you say you are...(READ OUT)

1. A religious person
2. Not a religious person
3. A convinced atheist
9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

Generally speaking, do you think that the churches in your country are giving adequate answers to ...

Read out and code one answer for each)

NB: In non-Christian countries, refer to "the religious authorities in your country" or "the religious leaders in your country," instead of "the churches."

SHOW CARD

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following

	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	DK
V200 Politicians who do not believe in God are unfit for public office	1	2	3	4	5	9
V201 Religious leaders should not influence how people vote in elections	1	2	3	4	5	9
V202 It would be better for [this country] if more people with strong religious beliefs held public office	1	2	3	4	5	9
V203 Religious leaders should not influence government decisions	1	2	3	4	5	9

SHOW CARD W

Please tell me for each of the following statements whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between, using this card. READ OUT STATEMENTS. CODE ONE ANSWER FOR EACH STATEMENT

V204 Claiming government benefits to which you are not entitled

Never Justifiable							Always Justifiable		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DK=99

V205. Avoiding a fare on public transport

Never Justifiable							Always Justifiable		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DK=99

V206. Cheating on taxes if you have a chance

Never Justifiable							Always Justifiable		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

DK=99

SHOW CARD X

V214. To which of these geographical groups would you say you belong first of all?

V215. And the next? [substitute your own nation and continent for these]

	FIRST	NEXT
- Locality or town where you live	1	1
- State or region of country where you live	2	2
- [The U.S.] as a whole	3	3
- [North America]	4	4
- The world as a whole	5	5
- Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]	99	

V216. How proud are you to be FRENCH? (substitute your own nationality for 'French')

1. Very proud
2. Quite proud
3. Not very proud
4. Not at all proud
5. [IF VOLUNTEERED]: I am not FRENCH
9. Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

SHOW CARD N29

V217 How often do you follow politics in the news on television or on the radio or in the daily papers?

1. Every day
2. Several times a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. Less often
5. Never
9. DK

SHOW CARD Y

V218. Which of the following best describes you? Just call out one of the letters on this card.

- 1 [A] Above all, I am an Hispanic American
- 2 [B] Above all, I am a Black American
- 3 [C] Above all, I am a white American
- 4 [D] Above all, I am an Asian American
- 5 [E] I am an American first and a member of some ethnic

group second

[modify the ethnic groups in this question to fit your own society]
V219. What language do you normally speak at home?

- 1.English
- 2.Spanish
- 3.French
- 4.Chinese
- 5.Japanese

[modify the list of languages to fit your own society]

SHOW CARD Z

V220. If there were a national election tomorrow, for which party on this list would you vote? Just call out the number on this card. If DON'T KNOW:
Which party appeals to you most?

1. Party 1
2. Party 2
3. Party 3
4. etc.

[use two-column code to cover all major parties in given society; use "01," "02,"
for first parties]

V221. And which party would be your second choice?

1. Party 1
2. Party 2
3. Party 3
4. etc.

V222. And is there any party on this list that you would never vote for?

01. Party 1
02. Party 2
03. Party 3
04. etc.

DEMOGRAPHICS

V223. Sex of respondent:

1. Male
2. Female

V224. Can you tell me your year of birth, please? 19____
[ENTER ONLY THE LAST TWO DIGITS OF THE YEAR: "19" IS ASSUMED]

V225. This means you are ____ years old.
[ALSO A TWO DIGIT VARIABLE]

V226. What is the highest educational level that you have attained? (use functional equivalent of the following, in given society; IF STUDENT, CODE HIGHEST LEVEL HE/SHE EXPECTS TO COMPLETE):

- 1.No formal education
- 2.Incomplete primary school
- 3.Complete primary school
- 4.Incomplete secondary school: technical/vocational type
- 5.Complete secondary school: technical/vocational type
- 6.Incomplete secondary: university-preparatory type
- 7.Complete secondary: university-preparatory type
- 8.Some university-level education, without degree
- 9.University-level education, with degree
- 0.DK/NA

V227. At what age did you (or will you) complete your full time education, either at school or at an institution of higher education? Please exclude apprenticeships:

[IF STUDENT, CODE AGE AT WHICH HE/SHE EXPECTS TO COMPLETE EDUCATION]

WRITE IN AGE IN YEARS _____

[TWO DIGITS]

V228. Do you live with your parents?

- 1.Yes
- 2.No

V229. Are you employed now or not?

IF YES:

About how many hours a week? If more than one job: only for the main job Has paid employment

- | | |
|--|---|
| -Full Time(30 hours a week or more) | 1 |
| -Part time (less than 30 hours a week) | 2 |
| -Self employed | 3 |

If no paid employment:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| -Retired/pensioned | 4 |
| -Housewife not otherwise employed | 5 |
| -Student | 6 |
| -Unemployed | 7 |
| -Other PLEASE SPECIFY | 8 |

V230. In which profession/occupation do you or did you work? If more than one job, the main job?

What is/was your job there? WRITE IN AND CODE V221 BELOW
[THIS IS ASKED SIMPLY IN ORDER TO CODE V221 BELOW]

1. Employer/manager of establishment with 10 or more employees
2. Employer/manager of establishment with less than 10 employees

3. Professional worker lawyer, accountant, teacher, etc
4. Supervisory - office worker: supervises others.
5. non-manual - office worker: non-supervisory
6. Foreman and supervisor
7. Skilled manual worker
8. Semi-skilled manual worker
9. Unskilled manual worker
10. Farmer: has own farm
11. Agricultural worker
12. Member of armed forces, security personnel
13. Never had a job

V231. Are you the chief wage earner in your household?

1. Yes - GO TO V234.
2. No - GO TO V232.

V232. Is the chief wage earner employed now or not?

1. Yes
2. No

V233. In which profession/occupation does he/she work? (or did work) If more than one job, the main job? What is/was his/her job there? WRITE IN AND CODE V224 BELOW

1. Employer/manager of establishment with 10 or more employees
2. Employer/manager of establishment with less than 10 employees
3. Professional worker lawyer, accountant, teacher, etc.
4. Supervisory non-manual - office worker.
5. non-manual - office worker: non-supervisory
6. Foreman and supervisor
7. Skilled manual worker
8. Semi-skilled manual worker
9. Unskilled manual worker
10. Farmer: has own farm
11. Agricultural worker
12. Member of armed forces, security personnel
13. Never had a job

V234. During the past year, did your family:

1. Save money
2. Just get by
3. Spent some savings
4. Spent savings and borrowed money
9. DK, NA

V235. People sometimes describe themselves as belonging to the working class, the middle class, or the upper or lower class. Would you describe yourself as belonging to the:

- 1.Upper class
- 2.Upper middle class
- 3.Lower middle class
- 4.Working class
- 5.Lower class
- 9.Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

SHOW INCOME CARD AA

V236. Here is a scale of incomes. We would like to know in what group your household is, counting all wages, salaries, pensions and other incomes that come in. Just give the letter of the group your household falls into, before taxes and other deductions.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L |

No answer = 99

[CODE INCOME CATEGORIES BY DECILES FOR YOUR SOCIETY, 1=LOWEST DECILE, 10=HIGHEST DECILE]

V237. Do you agree strongly, agree, disagree or disagree strongly with the following statement:

"Television is my most important form of entertainment."

- 1.Agree strongly
- 2.Agree
- 3.Disagree
- 4.Disagree Strongly
- 9.DK

V238. Time at the end of the interview:

V239. Total length of interview Hours Minute

V240. During the interview the respondent was

- 1.Very interested
- 2.Somewhat interested
- 3.Not very interested

V241. Size of town:

- 1.Under 2,000
- 2.2,000 - 5,000
- 3.5 - 10,000
- 4.10 - 20,000
- 5.20 - 50,000
- 6.50 - 100,000
- 7.100 - 500,000
- 8.500,000 and more

V242. Ethnic group [code by observation]:

1. Caucasian white
2. Negro Black
3. South Asian Indian, Pakistani, etc.
4. East Asian Chinese, Japanese, etc.
5. Arabic, Central Asian
6. Other write in

V243. Region where the interview was conducted:

1. New England
2. Middle Atlantic states
3. South Atlantic
4. East South Central
5. West South Central
6. East North Central
7. West North Central
8. Rocky Mountain states
9. Northwest
10. California

[use 2-digit regional code appropriate to your own society]

V244. Language in which interview was conducted

1. English
2. French

[IF RELEVANT; use code appropriate to your own society]

V245. Weight variable. Provide a 4-digit weight variable here to correct your sample to reflect national distributions of key variables. If no weighting is necessary, simply code each case as "1". It is especially important to correct for education. For example, if your sample contains twice as many university-educated respondents as there are in the adult population as a whole, members of this group should be given a weight of .5 (coded as "50").

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS:

(If you choose to ask them, insert them at after V181)

Do you agree strongly, agree, disagree or disagree strongly with the following statements? (read out and code an answer for each).

Agree Strongly	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
-------------------	-------	----------	----------------------	----

V181a. This country can not solve its environmental problems by itself, but needs to collaborate with international environmental organizations

1	2	3	4	9
---	---	---	---	---

V181b. This country can not solve its crime problems by itself, but needs to

collaborate with international police organizations.

1 2 3 4 9

V181c. This country can not solves its problems of unemployment by itself, but needs to collaborate with international economic organizations.

1 2 3 4 9

European Value Survey Questionnaire (1999)

Variable names:

v = master

o = optional

(c = country-specific - to be included before demographics -)

Dk = don't know = code -1

Na = no answer = code -2

Nap= not applicable = code -3

caseno respondent number

country country code

intno interviewer number

Show card 1

Question 1

Please say, for each of the following, how important it is in your life.

	Very important	Quite important	Not important	Not at all important	DK	Na
v1 A Work	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v2 B Family	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v3 C Friends and ac-quaintances	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v4 D Leisure time	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v5 E Politics	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v6 F Religion	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

Question 2 (v7)

When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?

A Frequently	1
B Occasionally	2
C Never	3
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

Show card 3

Question 3

I am now going to read out some statements about the environment. For each one read out, can you tell me whether you agree strongly, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

(Read out each statement and code an answer for each)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Dk	Na
v8 A I would give part of my income if I were certain that the money would be used to prevent environ- mental pollution	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v9 B I would agree to an increase in taxes if the extra money is used to prevent environmental pollution	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v10 C The Government has to reduce environmental pollution but it should not cost me any money	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

Show card 4

Question 4 (v11)

Taking all things together, would you say you are:

A Very happy	1
B Quite happy	2
C Not very happy	3
D Not at all happy	4
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

Show card 5

Question 5

Please look carefully at the following list of voluntary organisations and activities and say ...

a) which, if any, do you belong to?

(Code all mentioned under (a))

	a	
	mentioned	not mentioned
v12 A Social welfare services for elderly, handicapped or deprived people	1	0
v13 B Religious or church organisations	1	0
v14 C Education, arts, music or cultural activities	1	0
v15 D Trade unions	1	0
v16 E Political parties or groups	1	0
v17 F Local community action on issues like poverty, employment, housing, racial equality	1	0
v18 G Third world development or human rights		
v19 H Conservation, the environment, ecology, animal rights	1	0
v20 I Professional associations		
v21 J Youth work (e.g. scouts, guides, youth clubs etc.)	1	0
v22 K Sports or recreation	1	0
v23 L Women's groups	1	0
v24 M Peace movement	1	0
v25 N Voluntary organisations concerned with health	1	0
v26 O Other groups	1	0
v27 None	1	0
v28 Don't know	-1	0
v29 No answer	-2	0

b) which, if any, are you currently doing unpaid voluntary work for?

(Code all mentioned under (b))

	b	
	mentioned	not mentioned
v30 A Social welfare services for elderly, handicapped or deprived people	1	0
v31 B Religious or church organisations	1	0
v32 C Education, arts, music or cultural activities	1	0
v33 D Trade unions	1	0
v34 E Political parties or groups	1	0
v35 F Local community action on issues like poverty, employment, housing, racial equality	1	0
v36 G Third world development or human rights		
v37 H Conservation, the environment, ecology, animal rights	1	0
v38 I Professional associations		
v39 J Youth work (e.g. scouts, guides, youth clubs etc.)	1	0
v40 K Sports or recreation	1	0
v41 L Women's groups	1	0
v42 M Peace movement	1	0
v43 N Voluntary organisations concerned with health	1	0
v44 O Other groups	1	0
v45 None	1	0
v46 Don't know	-1	0
v47 No answer	-2	0

Show card 6

Question 6

I'm going to ask how often you do certain things. For each activity, would you say you do them every week or nearly every week; once or twice a month; only a few times a year; or not at all?

(Interviewer: Code 'Not applicable' when respondent is not involved in work, church or club)

	Every Week	Once or twice a month	A few times a year	Not at all	Dk	Na	Nap
v48 A Spend time with friends	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	-3
v49 B Spend time with colleagues from work or your profession outside the workplace	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	-3
v50 C Spend time with people at your church, mosque or synagogue	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	-3
v51 D Spend time with people in clubs and voluntary associations (sport, culture, communal)	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	-3

Show card 7

Question 7

On this list are various groups of people. Could you please sort out any that you would not like to have as neighbours?

(Code an answer for each)

	mentioned	not mentioned
v52 A People with a criminal record	1	0
v53 B People of a different race	1	0
v54 C Left wing extremists	1	0
v55 D Heavy drinkers	1	0
v56 E Right wing extremists	1	0
v57 F People with large families	1	0
v58 G Emotionally unstable people	1	0
v59 H Muslims	1	0
v60 I Immigrants/foreign workers	1	0
v61 J People who have AIDS	1	0
v62 K Drug addicts	1	0
v63 L Homosexuals	1	0
v64 M Jews	1	0
v65 N Gypsies	1	0
o1 O Hindus	1	0

Question 8 (v66)

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

A Most people can be trusted	1
B Can't be too careful	2
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

Show card 9

Question 9 (v67)

Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, and other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. Please use the scale to indicate how much freedom of choice and control you feel you have over the way your life turns out?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
None at all								A great deal	Dk	Na	

Show card 10

Question 10 (v68)

All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? Please use this card to help with your answer.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -1 -2
 Dissatisfied Satisfied Dk Na

Show card 11

Question 11 (v69)

Why are there people in this country who live in need? Here are four possible reasons. Which one reason do you consider to be most important?

- A Because they are unlucky 1
- B Because of laziness and lack of willpower 2
- C Because of injustice in our society 3
- D It's an inevitable part of modern progress 4
- None of these 5
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Question 12 (v70)

And which reason do you consider to be the second most important?

- A Because they are unlucky 1
- B Because of laziness and lack of willpower 2
- C Because of injustice in our society 3
- D It's an inevitable part of modern progress 4
- None of these 5
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 13

Question 13

Here are some aspects of a job that people say are important. Please look at them and tell me which ones you personally think are important in a job?

(Code all mentioned)

	mentioned	not mentioned
v71 A Good pay	1	0
v72 B Pleasant people to work with	1	0
v73 C Not too much pressure	1	0
v74 D Good job security	1	0
v75 E Good chances for promotion	1	0
v76 F A job respected by people in general	1	0
v77 G Good hours	1	0
v78 H An opportunity to use initiative	1	0
v79 I A useful job for society	1	0
v80 J Generous holidays	1	0
v81 K Meeting people	1	0
v82 L A job in which you feel you can achieve something	1	0
v83 M A responsible job	1	0
v84 N A job that is interesting	1	0
v85 O A job that meets one's abilities	1	0
o2 P Good physical working conditions	1	0
o3 Q To have time off at the weekends	1	0
v86 None of these	1	0

Question 14 (v87)

Are you yourself employed or not?

- A Yes 1 -----> go to 15
- B No 2 -----> go to 17

Show card 15

Question 15 (v88)

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your job?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -1 -2 -3
 Dissatisfied Satisfied Dk Na Nap

Show card 16

Question 16 (v89)

How free are you to make decisions in your job? Please use this card to indicate how much decision-making freedom you feel you have.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -1 -2 -3
None at all A great deal Dk Na Nap

Show card 16a

Question 16a (o4)

And how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your job security? Please use this card to indicate how satisfied or dissatisfied you are.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -1 -2 -3
Dissatisfied Satisfied Dk Na Nap

Ask all

Show card 17

Question 17

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Dk	Na
v90 A To fully develop your talents, you need to have a job	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v91 B It is humiliating to receive money without having to work for it	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v92 C People who don't work turn lazy	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v93 D Work is a duty towards society	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v94 E People should not have to work if they don't want to	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v95 F Work should always come first, even if it means less spare time	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

Question 18 (v96)

Imagine two secretaries, of the same age, doing practically the same job. One finds out that the other earns £ 30 (Countries other than UK: Please use own currency) a week more than she does. The better paid secretary, however, is quicker, more efficient and more reliable at her job. In your opinion is it fair or not fair that one secretary is paid more than the other?

A Fair 1
B Unfair 2
Don't know -1
No answer -2

Show card 19

Question 19 (v97)

People have different ideas about following instruction at work. Some say that one should follow instructions of one's superiors even when one does not fully agree with them. Others say that one should follow one's superior's instructions only when one is convinced that they are right. Which of these two opinions do you agree with?

A Should follow instructions 1
B Must be convinced first 2
C Depends 3
Don't know -1
No answer -2

Question 20

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Agree	Disagree	Neither	Dk	Na
v98 A When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to <i>British (Countries other than UK: please substitute your nationality!)</i> people over immigrants	1	2	3	-1	-2

v99 B When jobs are scarce, men have more right to a job than women	1	2	3	-1	-2
o5 C When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to local people over people from other parts of the country	1	2	3	-1	-2

Show card 20a

Question 20a (o6)

How often, if at all, do you think about the meaning and purpose of life?
(Read out in reverse order for alternate contacts)

A Often	1
B Sometimes	2
C Rarely	3
D Never	4
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

Show card 21

Question 21 (v100)

Here are two statements which people sometimes make when discussing good and evil. Which one comes closest to your own point of view?

A There are absolutely clear guidelines about what is good and evil. These always apply to everyone, whatever the circumstances.

B There can never be absolutely clear guidelines about what is good and evil. What is good and evil depends entirely upon the circumstances at the time.

A Agree with statement A	1
B Agree with statement B	2
C Disagree with both	3
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

Question 22 (v101)

Do you belong to a religious denomination?

A Yes	1
B No	2 -----> go to q. 24a

Show card 23

Question 23 (v102)

Which one?

NB: PRESENT COUNTRY SPECIFIC LIST! RECODE INTO:

Roman Catholic	1
Church of England (Protestant)	2
Free Church/Non-Conformist/Evangelical	3
Jew	4
Muslim	5
Hindu	6
Buddhist	7
Orthodox	8
Other (Write in)	9
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2
Not applicable	-3

Question 24a (v103)

Were you ever a member of a religious denomination?

Interviewer instruction: if respondent is currently a member, please ask: Where you ever a member of another religious denomination?

A Yes	1
-------	---

B No

2 ----> go to q. 25

Show card 24

Question 24b (v104)

Which one?

NB: PRESENT COUNTRY SPECIFIC LIST! RECODE INTO:

Roman Catholic	1
Church of England (Protestant)	2
Free Church/Non-Conformist/Evangelical	3
Jew	4
Muslim	5
Hindu	6
Buddhist	7
Orthodox	8
Other (Write in)	9
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2
Not applicable	-3

Show card 25

Question 25 (v105)

Apart from weddings, funerals and christenings, about how often do you attend religious services these days?

A More than once a week	1
B Once a week	2
C Once a month	3
D Christmas/Easter day	4
E Other specific holy days	5
F Once a year	6
G Less often	7
H Never, practically never	8
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

Show card 26

Question 26 (v106)

Apart from weddings, funerals and christenings, about how often did you attend religious services when you were 12 years old?

A More than once a week	1
B Once a week	2
C Once a month	3
D Christmas/Easter day	4
E Other specific holy days	5
F Once a year	6
G Less often	7
H Never, practically never	8
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

Question 27

Do you personally think it is important to hold a religious service for any of the following events?

			Yes	No	Dk	Na
v107	A	Birth	1	2	-1	-2
v108	B	Marriage	1	2	-1	-2
v109	C	Death	1	2	-1	-2

Question 28 (v110)

Independently of whether you go to church or not, would you say you are ...
(Read out reversing order)

- A A religious person 1
- B Not a religious person 2
- C A convinced atheist 3
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Question 29

Generally speaking, do you think that your church is/the churches are giving, in your country, adequate answers to ...

(Read out and code one answer for each)

NB: For those belonging to a church or a religious community; ask YOUR church/ religious community

For those not belonging to a church or religious community ask: THE churches

		Yes	No	Dk	Na
V111	A The moral problems and needs of the individual	1	2	-1	-2
V112	B The problems of family life	1	2	-1	-2
V113	C People's spiritual needs	1	2	-1	-2
V114	D The social problems facing our country today	1	2	-1	-2

Question 30

Which, if any, of the following do you believe in? (Read out and code one answer for each)

		Yes	No	Dk	Na
V115	A God	1	2	-1	-2
V116	B Life after death	1	2	-1	-2
V117	C Hell	1	2	-1	-2
V118	D Heaven	1	2	-1	-2
V119	E Sin	1	2	-1	-2
V120	F Telepathy	1	2	-1	-2

Question 31 (v121)

Do you believe in re-incarnation, that is, that we are born into this world again?

- A Yes 1
- B No 2
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Question 31a (o7)

Which is the most important for you?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
to stick to a particular faith						to explore teachings of different religious traditions				DK	NA

Question 31b (o8)

Do you believe in angels?

- A Yes 1
- B No 2
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 32

Question 32 (v122)

Which of these statements comes closest to your beliefs? (Code one answer only)

- A There is a personal God 1
- B There is some sort of spirit or life force 2
- C I don't really know what to think 3
- D I don't really think there is any sort of spirit, God or life force 4
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 33

Question 33 (v123)

And how important is God in your life? Please use this card to indicate - 10 means very important and 1 means not at all important.

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -1 -2
- Not at all Very Dk Na

Question 34 (v124)

Do you find that you get comfort and strength from religion or not?

- A Yes 1
- B No 2
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Question 35 (v125)

Do you take some moments of prayer, meditation or contemplation or something like that?

- A Yes 1
- B No 2
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 36

Question 36 (v126)

How often do you pray to God outside of religious services? Would you say

- A every day 1
- B more than once a week 2
- C once a week 3
- D at least once a month 4
- E several times a year 5
- F less often 6
- G never 7
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Question 36a (o9)

Do you believe in supernatural forces, which may be expressed in terms like a Life Force, a Mighty Power, God, a Spirit, a Universal Law, a Cosmic Conscience or a Source of all creation?

- A Yes, absolutely 1
- B Yes, somewhat 2
- C No, not so much 3
- D No, not at all 4
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Question 37 (v127)

Do you have a lucky charm such as a mascot or a talisman?

- A Yes 1
- B No 2
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 38

Question 38 (v128)

Do you believe that a lucky charm such as a mascot or a talisman can protect or help you?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
Definitely not									Definitely yes	Dk	Na

Question 38a (o10)

How often do you consult your horoscope to know about your future?

A	every day	1
B	at least once a week	2
C	at least once a month	3
D	less often	4
E	never	5
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

Question 38b (o11)

How often do you take this into account in your daily life?

A	always	1
B	most of the time	2
C	sometimes	3
D	not very often	4
E	never	5
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

Show card 39

Question 39

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following:

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Dk	Na
v129 A Politicians who do not believe in God are unfit for public office	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v130 B Religious leaders should not influence how people vote in elections	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v131 C It would be better for [Britain] if more people with strong religious beliefs held public office	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v132 D Religious leaders should not influence government decisions	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
o12 E If a nurse were asked to help perform a legal abortion, she should be allowed to refuse on religious grounds	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

Show card 39a

Question 39a (o13)

In my opinion, some time should be set aside for prayer, meditation or contemplation in all schools.

- A I strongly agree 1
- B I agree 2
- C I don't agree nor disagree 3
- D I disagree 4
- E I strongly disagree 5
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 39b

Question 39b (o14)

Should books and films that attack religions be prohibited by law or should they be allowed?

- A Definitely should be banned 1
- B Probably should be banned 2
- C Probably should be allowed 3
- D Definitely should be allowed 4
- E Can't choose 5
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 39c

Question 39c (o15)

Do you think that the church(es) have an influence on national politics or not?

- A yes, absolutely 1
- B yes, I think so 2
- C no, I don't think they have 3
- D no, absolutely not 4
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 40

Question 40

Here is a list of things which some people think make for a successful marriage. Please tell me, for each one, whether you think it is very important, rather important or not very important for a successful marriage? (Read out each item)

	Very	Rather	Not	Dk	Na
v133 A Faithfulness	1	2	3	-1	-2
v134 B An adequate income	1	2	3	-1	-2
v135 C Being of the same social background	1	2	3	-1	-2
v136 D Mutual respect and appreciation	1	2	3	-1	-2
v137 E Shared religious beliefs	1	2	3	-1	-2
v138 F Good housing	1	2	3	-1	-2
v139 G Agreement on politics	1	2	3	-1	-2
v140 H Understanding and tolerance	1	2	3	-1	-2
v141 I Living apart from your in-laws	1	2	3	-1	-2
v142 J Happy sexual relationship	1	2	3	-1	-2
v143 K Sharing household chores	1	2	3	-1	-2
v144 L Children	1	2	3	-1	-2
v145 M Being willing to discuss the problems that come up between husband and wife	1	2	3	-1	-2
v146 N Spending as much time together as possible	1	2	3	-1	-2
v147 O Talking a lot about mutual interests	1	2	3	-1	-2
o16 P Same ethnic background	1	2	3	-1	-2

Question 41 (v148)

If someone says a child needs a home with both a father and a mother to grow up happily, would you tend to agree or disagree?

- A Tend to agree 1
- B Tend to disagree 2
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Question 42 (v149)

Do you think that a woman has to have children in order to be fulfilled or is this not necessary?

- A Needs children 1
- B Not necessary 2
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Question 43 (v150)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

(Read out)

	Agree	Disagree	Dk	Na
Marriage is an outdated institution	1	2	-1	-2

Question 44 (v151)

If a woman wants to have a child as a single parent, but she doesn't want to have a stable relationship with a man, do you approve or disapprove?

- A Approve 1
- B Disapprove 2
- C Depends 3
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 45

Question 45

How would you feel about the following statements? Do you agree or disagree with them?

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Dk	Na
v152A A man has to have children in order to be fulfilled	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v153 B A marriage or a long-term stable relationship is necessary to be happy	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

Show card 46

Question 46

People talk about the changing roles of men and women today. For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how much you agree with each. Please use the responses on this card.

Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	disagree	Dk	Na
-------------------	-------	----------------------	----------	----	----

v154 A A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v155 B A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v156 C A job is alright but what most women really want is a home and children	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v157 D Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v158 E Having a job is the best way for a woman to be an independent person	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v159 F Both the husband and wife should contribute to household income	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v160 G In general, fathers are as well suited to look after their children as mothers	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
V161 H Men are less able to handle emotions in relationships than women	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

Show card 47

Question 47 (v162)

Which of these two statements do you tend to agree with?

(Code one answer only)

- A Regardless of what the qualities and faults of ones parents are, one must always love and respect them
- B One does not have the duty to respect and love parents who have not earned it by their behaviour and attitudes

- A Tend to agree with statement A 1
- B Tend to agree with statement B 2
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 48

Question 48 (v163)

Which of the following statements best describes your views about parents, responsibilities to their children?

(Code one only)

- A Parents' duty is to do their best for their children even at the expense of their own well-being 1
- B Parents have a life of their own and should not be asked to sacrifice their own well-being for the sake of their children 2
- C Neither 3
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 49

Question 49

Here is a list of qualities which children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five?

(Code five only)

Important not mentioned

v164	A	Good manners	1	0
v165	B	Independence	1	0
v166	C	Hard work	1	0
v167	D	Feeling of responsibility	1	0
v168	E	Imagination	1	0
v169	F	Tolerance and respect for other people	1	0
v170	G	Thrift, saving money and things	1	0
v171	H	Determination, perseverance	1	0
v172	I	Religious faith	1	0
v173	J	Unselfishness	1	0
v174	K	Obedience	1	0
v175		Don't know	-1	0
v176		No answer	-2	0

Show card 50

Question 50

Do you approve or disapprove of abortion under the following circumstances?

	Approve	Dis-approve	Dk	Na
v177 A Where the woman is not married	1	2	-1	-2
v178 B Where a married couple does not want to have any more children	1	2	-1	-2

Question 51a (o17)

How interested would you say you are in politics?

A Very interested	1
B Somewhat interested	2
C Not very interested	3
D Not at all interested	4
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

Show card 51

Question 51

Now I'd like you to look at this card. I'm going to read out some different forms of political action that people can take, and I'd like you to tell me, for each one, whether you have actually done any of these things, whether you might do it or would never, under any circumstances, do it.

	Have Done	Might Do	Would Never do	Dk	Na
v179 A Signing a petition	1	2	3	-1	-2
v180 B Joining in boycotts	1	2	3	-1	-2
v181 C Attending lawful demonstrations	1	2	3	-1	-2
v182 D Joining unofficial strikes	1	2	3	-1	-2
v183 E Occupying buildings or factories	1	2	3	-1	-2

Show card 52

Question 52 (v184)

Which of these two statements comes closest to your own opinion?

A I find that both freedom and equality are important. But if I were to choose one or the other, I would consider personal freedom more important, that is, everyone can live in freedom and develop without hinderance

B Certainly both freedom and equality are important. But if I were to choose one or the other, I would consider equality more important, that is, that nobody is underprivileged and that social class differences are not so strong

- A Agree with statement A 1
- B Agree with statement B 2
- C Neither 3
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 53

Question 53 (v185)

In political matters, people talk of 'the left' and the 'the right'. How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
Left								Right		Dk	Na

Show card 54

Question 54

Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
v186 A	Individuals should take more responsibility for providing for themselves						The state should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for			Dk	Na

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
v187 B	People who are unemployed should have to take any job available or lose their unemployment benefits						People who are unemployed should have the right to refuse a job they do not want			Dk	Na

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
v188 C	Competition is good. It stimulates people to work hard and develop new ideas						Competition is harmful, it brings out the worst in people			Dk	Na

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
v189 D	The state should give more freedom to firms						The state should control firms more effectively			Dk	Na

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
o18 E	Incomes should be made more equal						There should be greater incentives for individual effort			Dk	Na

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
o19 F	Private ownership of business and industry should be increased						Government ownership of business and industry should be increased			Dk	Na

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
o20 G	Each individual should be responsible for arranging his or her own pension						The state should be responsible for everyone's pension			Dk	Na

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

o21 H Each individual should be responsible for arranging his or her own housing						The state should be responsible for everyone's housing				Dk	Na
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
o22 I One should be cautious about making major changes in life						You will never achieve much unless you act boldly				Dk	Na

Show card 54a

Question 54a (o23)

On this card are three basic kinds of attitudes vis-à-vis the society we live in. Please choose the one which best describes your own opinion.

(Code one only)

- A The entire way our society is organised must be radically changed by revolutionary action 1
- B Our society must be gradually improved by reforms 2
- C Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces 3
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 55

Question 55 (v190)

There is a lot of talk these days about what the aims of this country should be for the next ten years. On this card are listed some of the goals which different people would give top priority. If you had to choose, which of the things on this card would you say is most important?

(Code one answer only)

- A Maintaining order in the nation 1
- B Giving people more say in important government decisions 2
- C Fighting rising prices 3
- D Protecting freedom of speech 4
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Question 56 (v191)

And which would be the next most important?

(Code one answer only)

- A Maintaining order in the nation 1
- B Giving people more say in important government decisions 2
- C Fighting rising prices 3
- D Protecting freedom of speech 4
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 56a

Question 56a (o24)

Of course we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country?

- A Yes 1
- B No 2
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 57

Question 57

Here is a list of various changes in our way of life that might take place in the near future. Please tell me for each one, if it were to happen whether you think it would be a good thing, a bad thing, or don't you mind?

Don't
Good Bad mind Dk Na

v192 A Less emphasis on money and material possessions	1	2	3	-1	-2
v193 B Decrease in the importance of work in our lives	1	2	3	-1	-2
v194 C More emphasis on the development of technology	1	2	3	-1	-2
v195 D Greater emphasis on the development of the individual	1	2	3	-1	-2
v196 E Greater respect for authority	1	2	3	-1	-2
v197 F More emphasis on family life	1	2	3	-1	-2
v198 G A simple and more natural lifestyle	1	2	3	-1	-2
v199 H More power to local authorities	1	2	3	-1	-2

Question 57a (o25)

In the long run, do you think the scientific advances we are making will help or harm mankind?

A Will help	1
B Will harm	2
C Some of each	3
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

Show card 58

Question 58

Please look at this card and tell me, for each item listed, how much confidence you have in them, is it a great deal, quite a lot, not very much or none at all?

(Code one answer for each item)

	A great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	None at all	Dk	Na
v200 A The church	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v201 B The armed forces	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v202 C The education system	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v203 D The press	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v204 E Trade unions	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v205 F The police	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v206 G Parliament	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v207 H Civil service	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v208 I The social security system	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v209 J The European Union	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
o26 K NATO	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v210 L United Nations Organization	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v211 M Health care system	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v212 N The justice system	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
o27 O Major companies	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

Question 58a

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on international cooperation?

	agree strongly	agree	disagree	strongly disagree	Dk	Na
o28 A [Belgium] cannot solve its environmental problems by itself, but needs to collaborate with international organisations on environment protection	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
o29 B [Belgium] cannot solve its problem of criminality by itself, but needs to collaborate with international police organisations	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
o30 C [Belgium] cannot solve its problems of unemployment by itself, but needs to collaborate with international organisations on economic development	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

Question 59 (v213)

On the whole are you very satisfied, rather satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy is developing in our country?

- A Very satisfied 1
- B Rather satisfied 2
- C Not very satisfied 3
- D Not at all satisfied 4
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 60

Question 60 (v214)

People have different views about the system for governing this country. Here is a scale for rating how well things are going: 1 means very bad; 10 means very good

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -1 -2
 Bad Very good Dk Na

Show card 61

Question 61 (v215)

Where on this scale would you put the political system as it was

[in former communist countries: under communist regime]

[in countries where recently a change of regime xx has taken place: under xx regime;]

[in countries where no regime change has taken place: ten years ago]?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -1 -2
 Bad Very good Dk Na

Show card 62

Question 62

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country. For each one, would you say it is a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad way of governing this country?

	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	Dk	Na
v216 A Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v217 B Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v218 C Having the army rule the country	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v219 D Having a democratic political system	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

Show card 63

Question 63

I'm going to read off some things that people sometimes say about a democratic political system. Could you please tell me if you agree strongly, agree, disagree or disagree strongly, after I read each of them?

	Agree Strongly	agree	disagree	disagree strongly	Dk	Na
v220 A Democracy may have problems but it's better than any other form of government	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v221 B In democracy, the economic system runs badly	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v222 C Democracies are indecisive and have too much squabbling	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v223 D Democracies aren't good at maintaining order	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

Question 64 (v224)

How much respect is there for individual human rights nowadays (in our country)? Do you feel

there is (read out):

A	A lot of respect for individual human rights	1
B	Some respect	2
C	Not much respect	3
D	No respect at all	4
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

Question 64a (o31)

In politics, different parties often hold different views. Which do you think is better?

A A party leader should stand firm for what he or she believes, even if others disagree
or

B A party leader should be prepared to cooperate with other groups, even if it means
compromising some important beliefs

A	Agree most with statement A	1
B	Agree most with statement B	2
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

Question 64b (o32)

If you had to choose, which would you say is the most important responsibility of
government?

A To maintain order in society, or

B to respect freedom of the individual

A	Agree most with statement A	1
B	Agree most with statement B	2
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

SHOW CARD 65

Question 65

Please tell me for each of the following statements whether you think it can always be justified,
never be justified, or something in between, using this card. (Read out statements reversing
order for alternate contacts. Code one answer for each statement)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -1 -2
Never Always Dk Na

v225 A Claiming state benefits which you are not entitled to

v226 B Cheating on tax if you have the chance

v227 C Taking and driving away a car belonging to someone else (joyriding)

v228 D Taking the drug marijuana or hashish

v229 E Lying in your own interest

v230 F Married men/women having an affair

v231 G Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties

v232 H Homosexuality

v233 I Abortion

v234 J Divorce

v235 K Euthanasia (terminating the life of the incurably sick)

v236 L Suicide

v237 M Throwing away litter in a public place

v238 N Driving under the influence of alcohol

v239 O Paying cash for services to avoid taxes

v240 P Having casual sex

v241 Q Smoking in public buildings

v242 R Speeding over the limit in built-up areas

o33 S Avoiding a fare on public transport

o34 T Sex under the legal age of consent

o35 U Prostitution

o36 V Political assassinations

o37 W Scientific experiments on human embryos

o38 X Genetic manipulation of food stuffs

Show card 66

Question 66

According to you, how many of your compatriots do the following?

		almost all	many	some	almost none	Dk	Na
v243 A Claiming state benefits to which they are not entitled	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	
v244 B Cheating on tax if they have the chance	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	
v245 C Paying cash for services to avoid taxes	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	
v246 D Taking the drug marijuana or hash	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	
v247 E Throwing away litter in a public place	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	
v248 F Speeding over the limit in built-up areas	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	
v249 G Driving under the influence of alcohol	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	
v250 H Having casual sex	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	
o39 I Avoiding a fare on public transport	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	
o40 J Lying in their own interest	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	
o41 K Accepting a bribe in the course of their duties	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	

Show card 66a

Question 66a

Do you fully agree, agree, disagree, fully disagree with the following statements:

Stealing food in a shop should be punished less severely if :

	Agree strongly	agree	Agree nor disagree	disagree	disagree strongly	DK	NA
o42 A the thief is young	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
o43 B the thief is poor	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
o44 C the shop is part of a supermarket chain	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

Show card 67

Question 67

(v251)

Which of these geographical groups would you say you belong to first of all?

A Locality or town where you live	1
B Region of country where you live	2
C Your country as a whole	3
D Europe	4
E The world as a whole	5
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

(Countries other than UK: Please put in corresponding explanations if necessary)

Question 68

(v252)

And the next?

A Locality or town where you live	1
B Region of country where you live	2
C Your country as a whole	3
D Europe	4
E The world as a whole	5
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

(Countries other than UK: Please put in corresponding explanations if necessary)

Question 69

(v253)

And which do you belong to least of all

- A Locality or town where you live 1
- B Region of country where you live 2
- C Your country as a whole 3
- D Europe 4
- E The world as a whole 5
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

(Countries other than UK: Please put in corresponding explanations if necessary)

Question 70 (v254)

Are you a citizen of [Britain]?

(Countries other than UK: Please substitute your nation for 'Britain!')

- A Yes 1 ----->go to 71
- B No 2 ----->go to 72

Question 71 (v255)

How proud are you to be a [British] citizen?

(Countries other than UK: Please substitute your nationality for 'British!')

- A Very proud 1
- B Quite proud 2
- C Not very proud 3
- D Not at all proud 4
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2
- Not applicable -3

Show card 71a

Question 71a (o45)

Using the responses on this card, could you tell me how much you trust [Britisch] people in general?

(Countries other than UK: Please substitute your nationality for 'British')

- A Trust them completely 1
- B Trust them a little 2
- C Neither trust nor distrust them 3
- D Do not trust them very much 4
- E Do not trust them at all 5
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Show card 71b

Question 71b (o46)

There is much talk about what the individual member states of the European Community Union have in common and what makes each one distinct.

(Interviewer presents illustration with responses and scale from 1 to 7)

A Some people say: If the European member states were truly to be united, this would mean the end of their national, historical and cultural identities. Their national economic interests would also be sacrificed.

B Others say: Only a truly united Europe can protect its states' national, historical and cultural identities and their national economic interests from the challenges of the superpowers.

Which opinion is closest to your own opinion, the first one or the second one? Please use the scale listed. 1 would mean that you agree completely with A and 7 would mean that you agree completely with B. The numbers in between allow you to show which of the opinions you tend to agree with, whether you tend to agree more with the one or with the other.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 -1 -2
A B Dk NA

Show card 72

Question 72 (v256)

If there was a general election tomorrow, which party would you vote for?
 (Code one answer under (a) below)

I would not vote	96
I would cast a blank ballot	97
Response refused	-2
Don't know	-1

Question 73 (v257)

If don't know in (a): And which party appeals to you most?
 (Code one answer under (b) below)
 COUNTRY SPECIFIC LIST OF POLITICAL PARTIES!

I would not vote	96
I would cast a blank ballot	97
Response refused	-2
Don't know	-1

Show card 74

Question 74 (v258)

How about people from less developed countries coming here to work. Which one of the following do you think the government should do?

A Let anyone come who wants to	1
B Let people come as long as there are jobs available	2
C Put strict limits on the number of foreigners who can come here	3
D Prohibit people coming here from other countries	4
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

Question 74a (o47)

Do you tend to agree or disagree with the following statement:
 The future is so uncertain that it is best to live from day to day

A Tend to agree	1
B Tend to disagree	2
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

Show card 75

Question 75 (v259)

Which of these statements is the nearest to your opinion?

A For the greater good of society it is better if immigrants maintain their distinct customs and traditions	1
B For the greater good of society it is better if immigrants do not maintain their distinct customs and traditions but take over the customs of the country	2
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

Show card 76

Question 76

In order to be considered "just", what should a society provide? Please tell me for each statement if it is important or unimportant to you. 1 means very important; 5 means not important at all.

	Very important	2	3	4	Not at all important	Dk	Na
v260 A Eliminating big inequalities in income between citizens	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v261 B Guaranteeing that basic needs are met for all, in terms of food, housing, cloths, education, health	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v262 C Recognizing people on their							

merits	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
o48 D Giving young people equal opportunity to pursue their education irrespective of family income	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

Show card 77

Question 77 (v263)

How often do you follow politics in the news on television or on the radio or in the daily papers?

A Every day	1
B Several times a week	2
C Once or twice a week	3
D Less often	4
E Never	5
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

Show card 78

Question 78

Can you tell me your opinion on each of the following statements?

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Dk	Na
v264 A If someone has information that may help justice be done, generally he or she should give it to authorities	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v265 B People should stick to their own affairs and not show too much interest in what others say or do	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

Show card 79

Question 79

To what extent do you feel concerned about the living conditions of:

	Very much	Much	To a certain extent	Not so much	Not at all	DK	Na
v266 A Your immediate family	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v267 B People in your neighbourhood	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v268 C The people of the region you live in	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v269 D Your fellow countrymen	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v270 E Europeans	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v271 F Human kind	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

Show card 80

Question 80

To what extent do you feel concerned about the living conditions of:

	Very Much	Much	To a certain extent	Not so much	Not at all	DK	Na
v272 A elderly people in your country	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v273 B unemployed people in your country	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v274 C immigrants in your country	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v275 D sick and disabled people in your country	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

Show card 81

Question 81

Would you be prepared to actually do something to improve the conditions of:

	Abso- lutely yes	Yes	Maybe yes/ maybe No	No	Abso- lutely No	DK	Na
v276 A your immediate family	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v277 B people in your neighbourhood/ community	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v278 C elderly people in your country	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v279 D immigrants in your country	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v280 E sick and disabled people in your country	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

INTERVIEWER: ONLY those who have absolutely yes or yes on 81c!

Show card 82

Question 82

There can be several reasons to do something to help the elderly people your country. Please tell me for each of the reasons I am going to read out, if they apply to you or not.

(Code an answer for each reason).

	very much	much	to a certain extent	not so much	not at all	Dk	Na	Nap
v281 A Because you feel you have a moral duty to help	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v282 B Because you sympathize with them	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v283 C Because it is in the interest of society	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v284 D Because it is in your own interest	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v285 E To do something in return	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3

INTERVIEWER: ONLY those who have absolutely yes or yes on 81d!

Show card 83

Question 83

There can be several reasons to do something to help immigrants in your country. Please tell me for each of the reasons I am going to read out, if they apply to you or not?

(Code an answer for each reason)

	very much	much	to a certain extent	not so much	not at all	Dk	Na	Nap
v286 A Because you feel you have a moral duty to help	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v287 B Because you sympathize with them	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v288 C Because it is in the interest of society	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v289 D Because it is in your own interest	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v290 E To do something in return	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3

Include country specific questions here

Ask all
Demographics

Question 84 (v291)

Sex of respondent

- A male 1
- B female 2

Question 85 (v292)

Can you tell me your year of birth, please 19..

Question 86 (v293)

Whether you are married or not: Do you live in a stable relationship with a partner?

- A Yes 1
- B No 2 -----> go to 88

Question 87 (v294)

Are you legally married to this partner?

- A Yes 1
- B No 2
- Not applicable -3

Question 88 (v295)

Did you ever live in a stable relationship before, i.e. without being married?

- A Yes 1
- B No 2
- Not applicable -3

Question 89 (v296)

What is your current legal marital status?

- A Married 1
- B Widowed 2
- C Divorced 3 -----> go to 91
- D Separated 4
- E Never married 5 -----> go to 91
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2
- Not applicable -3

Question 90 (v297)

Have you ever been divorced?

- A Yes 1
- B No 2
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2
- Not applicable -3

Question 91 (v298)

How many children, including deceased children, have you yourself ever had?

.... (write in)

Question 92

How many people, including yourself, are currently living in your household?

- v299 A Aged 18 and over
- v300 B Aged between 13 and 17
- v301 C Aged between 5 and 12
- v302 D Under 5

Question 93 (v303)

At what age did you (or will you) complete your full time education, either at school or at an institution of higher education? Please exclude apprenticeships.

(Interviewer instruction: If respondent is still at school, ask: at what age do you expect you will have completed your education?) (Write in age)

Question 94 (v304)

What is the highest level you have reached in your education?
 To be measured as detailed as possible on national level and to be transformed into this variable:

- A Inadequately completed elementary education 1
- B Completed (compulsory) elementary education 2
- C (Compulsory) elementary education and basic vocational qualification 3
- D Secondary, intermediate vocational qualification 4
- E Secondary, intermediate general qualification 5
- F Full secondary, maturity level certificate 6
- G Higher education – lower-level tertiary certificate 7
- H Higher education – upper-level tertiary certificate 8

Question 95 (v305)
 Do you live with your parents?

- A Yes 1
- B No 2

Question 96 (v306)
 Are you yourself employed now or not? If yes: About how many hours a week?
 (If more than one job: only for the main job)

- Has paid employment
- 30 hours a week or more 1
 - Less than 30 hours a week 2
 - Self employed 3 ----> go to 100
- If no paid employment
- Retired/pensioned 4 ----> go to 101
 - Housewife not otherwise employed 5 ----> go to 105
 - Student 6 ----> go to 105
 - Unemployed 7 ----> go to 104
 - Other (Please specify)8 ----> go to 105

Question 97 (v307)
 In your present job, do you supervise anyone who is directly responsible to you?

- A Yes 1
- B No 2 ---->go to 101
- Don't know -1
- No answer -2

Question 98 (v308)
 How many people do you supervise?
 (write in number)

Question 99 (v309)
 How many other people usually work for the organization?
 (write in number) ---->go to 101

Question 100 (v310)
 How many employees do you have?
 (write in number)

Question 101
 In which profession/industry do you or did you work?
 (If more than one job: the main job) (Write in)

Question 102 (v311) Code according to ISCO88

What is/was your job there?
 (Write in and code below).....

Question 103 (v312)
 a Employer/manager of establishment with 10 or more employees 1

b Employer/manager of establishment with less than 10 employees	2
c Professional worker (lawyer, accountant, teacher etc.)	3
d Middle level non-manual - office worker etc.	4
e Junior level non-manual - office worker etc.	5
f Foreman and supervisor	6
g Skilled manual worker	7
h Semi-skilled manual worker	8
i Unskilled manual worker	9
j Farmer: employer, manager on own account	10
k Agricultural worker	11
l Member of armed forces	12
m Never had a job	13
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

(v313) Code according to ISCO88

Question 104 (v314)

And for how long are you unemployed?

A Less than half a year	1
B Between half a year and one year	2
C One year	3
D Between one and two years	4
E Two years	5
F More than two years	6
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2
Not applicable	-3

Question 105 (v315)

Are you the chief wage earner?

A Yes	1 ----->110
B No	2

Question 106 (v316)

Is the chief wage earner employed now or not?

A Yes	1
B No	2
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2
Not applicable	-3

Question 107

In which profession/industry does/did he (she) work?

(Write in)

(v317) Code according to ISCO88

Question 108

What is/was his/her job?

(Write in and code below)

Question 109 (v318)

a Employer/manager, of establishment with 10 or more employees	1
b Employer/manager of establishment with less than 10 employees	2
c Professional worker (lawyer, accountant, teacher etc.)	3
d Middle level non-manual - office worker etc.	4
e Junior level non-manual - office worker etc.	5
f Foreman and supervisor	6
g Skilled manual worker	7
h Semi-skilled manual worker	8

i	Unskilled manual worker	9
j	Farmer:employer, manager on own account	10
k	Agricultural worker	11
l	Member of armed forces	12
m	Never had a job	13
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2
	Not applicable	-3

(v319) Code according to ISCO88

Ask all

Show income card

Question 110 (v320)

Here is a scale of incomes and we would like to know in what group your household is, counting all wages, salaries, pensions and other incomes that come in. Just give the letter of the group your household falls into, after taxes and other deductions.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
										Dk	Na

Question 110a (o49)

Interviewer code by yourself

Socio-economic status of respondent

A	AB (upper, uppr-middle class)	1
B	C1 (middle, non-manual workers)	2
C	C2 (manual workers -skilled, semi-skilled)	3
D	DE (manual workers -unskilled, unemployed)	4

Question 111 (v321)

Town where the interview was conducted.

(Please write in)

NB: ZIP code and/or official statistical code for place of living

Question 112 (v322)

Size of town

Under 2.000	1
2 - 5.000	2
5 - 10.000	3
10 - 20.000	4
20 - 50.000	5
50 - 100.000	6
100 - 500.000	7
500.000 and more	8

Question 113 (v332)

Region:

(Please write in) (code + label)

Date of the interview (o50)

Date of the interview:.....

(day , month)

Total length of interview

Total length of interview

o51Hours
o52Minutes

Question 114 (o53)

During the interview the respondent was ...

A	Very interested	1
B	Somewhat interested	2
C	Not very interested	3

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