

ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

World Values Surveys and European Values
Surveys, 1981–1984, 1990–1993, and 1995–1997

Ronald Inglehart et al.

ICPSR 2790

WORLD VALUES SURVEYS AND EUROPEAN VALUES SURVEYS,
1981-1984, 1990-1993, AND 1995-1997

(ICPSR 2790)

Principal Investigators

Ronald Inglehart et al.
University of Michigan
Institute for Social Research

First ICPSR Version
February 2000

Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

Publications based on ICPSR data collections should acknowledge those sources by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in footnotes or in the reference section of publications. The bibliographic citation for this data collection is:

Inglehart, Ronald, et al. WORLD VALUES SURVEYS AND EUROPEAN VALUES SURVEYS, 1981-1984, 1990-1993, and 1995-1997 [Computer file]. ICPSR version. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research [producer], 2000. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2000.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON USE OF ICPSR RESOURCES

To provide funding agencies with essential information about use of archival resources and to facilitate the exchange of information about ICPSR participants' research activities, users of ICPSR data are requested to send to ICPSR bibliographic citations for each completed manuscript or thesis abstract. Please indicate in a cover letter which data were used.

DATA DISCLAIMER

The original collector of the data, ICPSR, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for uses of this collection or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

Ronald Inglehart et al.

WORLD VALUES SURVEYS AND EUROPEAN VALUES SURVEYS, 1981-1984, 1990-1993, AND 1995-1997 (ICPSR 2790)

SUMMARY: The series is designed to enable a crossnational 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 consists of responses from WORLD VALUES SURVEY, 1981-1983 (ICPSR 9309) and WORLD VALUES SURVEY, 1981-1984 AND 1990-1993 (ICPSR 6160), along with data gathered during 1995-1997. Over 60 surveys representing more than 50 countries participated in the 1995-1997 study. The 1995 questionnaire retained those items that gave the most significant results from the 1981 and 1990 surveys. New topics pertaining to technology, social relationships, and parent-child relationships were added. Broad topics covered 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, solutions for poverty, 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 solicited. Demographic information includes family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, home ownership, 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 18 and over in the mass publics of 60 societies representing more than 50 different countries around the world.

SAMPLING: Both national random and quota sampling were used. The populations of India, China, and Nigeria, as well as rural areas and the illiterate population, were undersampled.

NOTE: (1) In the data for 1981-1984 and 1990-1993, the wild codes were changed to undocumented codes. (2) The title of the series was changed by the principal investigators with the addition of the 1995-1997 data. (3) The codebook is provided as an Portable Document Format (PDF) file. 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 through the ICPSR Website on the Internet.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (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 Structure: rectangular
Cases: 168,482
Variables: 251
Record Length: 352
Records Per Case: 1

ICPSR PROCESSING NOTE

The Principal Investigators were unable to collect documentation for all of the code values which appear in the nation-specific variables. Some of these values are labeled as 'documentation not available' or 'undocumented code' in the codebook. Users should note that some code values are not included in the codebook and others have no cases in the data file.

The data file for this collection is based on questions asked in the 1995 wave of surveys. Not all questions from previous surveys were included in the 1995 questionnaire. For access to the complete surveys for earlier waves, users should consult WORLD VALUES SURVEY, 1981-1983 (ICPSR 9309) and WORLD VALUES SURVEY, 1981-1984 AND 1990-1993 (ICPSR 6160).

WORLD VALUES SURVEYS, and EUROPEAN VALUES SURVEYS, 1981-1984, 1990-1993 AND 1995-1997

CUMULATIVE FILE FOR THE FIRST THREE WAVES

Principal Investigators, Ronald Inglehart et al.*

* The 1995-1998 surveys were coordinated by Inglehart, who also assembled and documented this three-wave dataset. The 1981-84 surveys were coordinated by the European Values Survey group and the 1990-1993 surveys were coordinated by the World Values Survey group and the European Values Survey group. The principal investigators in the individual surveys were Cesar Aguir, A.H. Ahmad, Ali Aliev, Rasa Alishauskiene, Vladimir Andreyenkov, Jose Arocena, Soo Young Auh, Lilijana Bacevic, Olga Balakireva, Kosta Barjaba, David Barker, Miguel Basanez, Elena Bashkirova, Jorge Benitez-Nazario, Alan Black, Marek Boguszak, Augustin Canzani, Marita Carballo de Cilley, Pi-chao Chen, Pradeep Chhibber, Hei-Yuan Chiu, Eric da Costa, Russell Dalton, Juan Diez Nicolas, Karel Dobbelaere, Mattei Dogan, Javier Elzo, Ustun Erguder, Yilmaz Esmer, Manuel Garcia Ferrando, Blanka Filipcova, Michael Fogarty, Luis de Franca, Christian Friesl, Yuji Fukuda, Ivan Gabal, Alec Gallup, George Gallup, Vladimir Goati, Anneke Greyling, Renzo Gubert, Linda Guerrero, Peter Gundelach, Michael Guo, Loek Halman, Sang-jin Han, Christian Haerper, Elemer Hankiss, Stephen Harding, Mari Harris, Gordon Heald, Felix Heunks, Simon Hug, Carlos Huneus, Ronald Inglehart, Kenji Iijima, Ljubov Ishimova, J.C. Jesumo, Fridrik Jonsson, Ersin Kalaycioglu, Jan Kerkhofs, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Renate Koecher, Ilze Koroleva, Marta Lagos, Max Larsen, Carlos Lemoine, Juan Linz, Jin-yun Liu, Ola Listhaug, Nicolae Lotreanu, Leila Lotti, V.P. Madhok, Robert Manchin, Mahar Mangahas, Carlos Eduardo Meirelles Matheus, Jovanka Matic, Robert Mattes, Anna Melich, Gustavo Mendez, Rafael Mendizabal, Subhasa Misra, Jose Molina, Ruud de Moor, Alejandro Moreno, Johann Mouton, Neil Nevitte, Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, Stefan Olafsson, Francisco Andres Orizo, Merab Pachulia, R. C. Pandit, Dragomir Pantic, Juhani Pehkonen, Thorleif Petterson, Gevork Pogosian, Bi Puranen, Vesna Pusic, Jacques-Rene Rabier, Andrei Raichev, Vladimir Rak, Helene Riffault, Ole Riis, Angel Rivera-Ortiz, Catalina Romero, Andrus Saar, Pascal Sciarini, Renata Siemienska, Kancho Stoichev, John Sudarsky, Farooq Tanwir, Kareem Tejumola, Noel Timms, Mikk Titma, Antony Todorov, Jose Ramon Torregrossa, Alfredo Torres, Niko Tos, Jorge Vala, Julio Valerion, Andrei Vardomatski, Jose Luis Veira Veira, Marcus Villaman, Friedrich Welsch, Christine Woessner, Robert Worcester, Jiang Xingrong, Vladimir Yadov, Seiko Yamazaki, Catalin Zamfir, Brigita Zepa, Xiang Zongde, Josefina Zaiter, and Paul Zulehner. The institutional affiliation of each of the investigators appears inside.

This combined dataset follows the format of the 1995-1997 WVS, and contains all variables from the two earlier waves that were included in the 1995-1997 survey. For variables from earlier surveys that were not included in the 1995-1997 survey, see the ICPSR datasets for the 1981-84 and 1990-1993 surveys respectively. The National Science Foundation helped support archiving these data through grant SBR 9422899.

Introduction: 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 12 additional countries.

Findings from these surveys suggested that pervasive and partially 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 in a wide range of key values were observed from 1981 to 1990. To monitor these changes and probe more deeply into their causes and consequences, the group agreed to carry out additional waves of research in 1995 and 2000; and began designing the 1995 wave. This wave gave special attention to obtaining better coverage of non-Western societies and to analyzing the development of a democratic political culture in the emerging Third Wave democracies. The EVS group did not participate in this wave. The following steering committee was elected to guide the design and execution of the third wave:

Ronald Inglehart, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A. (chair)
Elena Bashkirova, Russian Public Opinion and Market Research Institute, Moscow, Russia
Miguel Basanez, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, Mexico City, Mexico
Hei-yuan Chiu, Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Juan Diez-Nicolas, Complutense University, Madrid, Spain
Yilmaz Esmer, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
Loek Halman, University of Tilburg, The Netherlands
Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Free University of Berlin and Berlin Science Center
Elone Nwabuzor, University of Benin, Benin, Nigeria
Thorleif Petterson, Uppsala University, Sweden

Renata Siemienska, University of Warsaw, Poland

Seiko Yamazaki, Dentsu Institute for Human Studies, Tokyo, Japan

Alan Webster, Massey University, North Palmerston, New Zealand

Klingemann coordinated fieldwork in Germany and Central and Eastern Europe.

A fourth wave of surveys is being carried out jointly by the EVS and WVS groups, in 1999-2000.

The usefulness of these surveys has grown as they have expanded 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 covered 42 independent countries plus surveys in Northern Ireland, and Greater Moscow; the 1995-97 survey covered 53 independent countries, plus surveys in Puerto Rico, Tambov oblast, Montenegro, the Andalusian, Basque, Galician and Valencian regions of Spain and a pilot survey in Ghana. In all, 64 independent countries have been surveyed in at least one wave of this investigation (counting East Germany as an independent country, which it was when first surveyed). These countries include almost 80 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.

Methodological Note on the World Values Surveys

This project is a confederation of equal partners. It has been carried out with little central funding and hence, with minimal central control. In most countries, funding for fieldwork and analysis was obtained from local sources. In return for providing the data from a representative national sample of their own country, each participating group obtains immediate access to the data from all of the other surveys. They also become part of a global network of social scientists that interacts electronically and in international conferences, exchanging ideas and interpretations of the observed cross-national differences and changes over time.

A major goal of this project has been to expand participation beyond the ranks of the advanced industrial societies to which most previous survey research has been limited, involving participants from developing countries and non-Western societies, and to transcend the boundaries that until recently divided the world into Eastern and Western blocs. There were two main reasons for doing so. The first was an intellectual purpose: the steering committee of the WVS was convinced that only by including the full range of economic, cultural and political variation, would it be possible to effectively analyze the sources of variation in human belief systems—and their impact on society. The second reason for adopting this strategy was in order to aid the diffusion of empirical social science techniques into societies in which they previously have been little used. We believe that survey research is likely to play an increasingly important role as societies develop, providing both social scientists and decision-makers with valuable information about mass beliefs and preferences. These two goals complement each other.

Starting with the 1990 survey, participants from all six inhabited continents have been involved in the design, fieldwork, analysis and interpretation of the World Values Surveys. This many-sided interaction, involving people with a wide variety of perspectives, has enhanced the effectiveness of the World Values Survey. It has produced hundreds of publications in many languages (see the section entitled “Selected Publications based on the World Values Surveys” at the end of this codebook). Even more important, it has enabled the World Values Survey to become a genuinely worldwide investigation, carried out by a global network of social scientists.

One consequence of this strategy of striving for inclusiveness has been that the quality of fieldwork varies cross-nationally. Like most aspects of human endeavor, performance tends to improve with experience. Moreover, the logistical difficulties involved in interviewing a representative national sample of the population of such countries as China, Peru or Nigeria are far greater than they are in richer and more urbanized countries such as Sweden, the United States or Japan. For these reasons, the quality of our samples tends to be higher in advanced industrial societies that have been conducting representative national samples for several decades, than in countries in which survey research is new. In a number of the societies included in this project, survey research has only recently become possible, and in some cases the World Values Survey was the first representative national survey ever carried out in that country. Our strategy has been to recruit the some of best social scientists in the given country, and to carry out the survey using the best available sampling techniques, rather than to wait until optimal conditions are present—which would mean limiting the project mainly to economically developed societies. With substantially greater funding, it would be possible to have the best of both worlds, carrying out fully random probability samples throughout the world. We believe that this would be a worthwhile allocation of resources, and hope that it will be possible in the future. For the present, we have striven for global inclusiveness using available resources. We have analyzed these data extensively, and where possible, have compared the results with those from other surveys. The results leave little doubt in our minds that, even with the societies where survey techniques are new, the findings are generally reliable.

The 1995-1997 study is the third wave of the WVS and includes more than 60 surveys, representing a majority of the world's population and ranging from societies with per capita incomes as low as \$300 per year, to societies with per capita incomes as high as \$30,000 per year; and from long-established democracies with market economies, to various types of authoritarian states. The 1990 World Values surveys were carried out in 43 societies, and the 1981 surveys were carried out in 22 societies, providing time series data for many societies, enabling us to analyze the changes in values and attitudes that took place during the years between the three sets of surveys.

The 1995 questionnaire retains those items that gave the most significant results from the 1981 and 1990 surveys, replicating about 60 per cent of the 1990 questionnaire. The additional space made available was used to probe more deeply into key topics, particularly democratization and cultural change.

The WVS project explores the hypothesis that mass belief systems are changing in ways that have important economic, political and social consequences. It does not assume either economic or cultural determinism: findings to date suggest that the

relationships between values, economics and politics are reciprocal, with the exact nature of the linkages in given cases being an empirical question, rather than something that can be determined a priori.

In most cases, the fieldwork for these surveys is supported by funding from within the given country. Each national team furnishes a copy of their data to the central coordinator at Ann Arbor, and in return receives the data from all participating countries. This arrangement has a powerful multiplier effect, enabling each national group to interpret their findings in a much broader, developmental and cross-cultural perspective.

Organization of the 1995-1997 surveys

These data were assembled and integrated into a standardized SPSS cross-national dataset by Ronald Inglehart, at the Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan. They were then sent to Madrid, where Juan Diez Nicolas of Complutense University and ASEP produced a CD-ROM version for distribution to the principal investigators in this project. Jaime Diez Medrano developed a software system for exploring the data which is included on the CD-ROM.

All of these surveys were carried out through face to face interviews, with a sampling universe consisting of all adult citizens, ages 18 and older. In the usual sampling design, within each country, a multi-stage, random selection of sampling points is carried out, with a number of points being drawn from all administrative regional units after stratification by region and degree of urbanization. In each sampling point a starting address is drawn at random. Further addresses are selected by random route procedures. All interviews are carried out face-to-face at home, in the respective national languages. National samples were used in all but the following cases: sub-national surveys were carried out in Northern Ireland and the greater Moscow region (which was surveyed in 1990 in addition to the entire Russian republic). In 1981 when it was not possible to survey the entire Russian republic, a survey was carried out in Tambov oblast of the Russian republic. Tambov oblast was surveyed again in 1995, to permit time-series comparisons; we interviewed a representative Russian national sample of 2,040 in addition to the subsample of 500 persons in the Tambov region.

In 1995, regional surveys were carried out in the Andalusian, Basque, Galician and Valencian regions of Spain, in addition to the Spanish national survey. Puerto Rico was also surveyed in 1995. In Chile, the sample covers the central portion of the country, which contains 63% of the total population; the income level of this region is about 40% higher than the national average. In Argentina, sampling was limited to the urbanized central portion of the country, where about 70 per cent of the population is concentrated, and which also has above-average incomes. Within this region, 200 sampling points were selected, with approximately five individuals being interviewed in each sampling point through multi-stage probability sampling moving through zones, sections and dwellings to individuals.

In India, in both 1990 and 1995, the sample was stratified to allocate 90% of the interviews to urban areas and 10% to rural areas; and to have 90% of the respondents with literate respondents (who are slightly less than 50% of the population). The interviews were distributed among 16 states in proportion to their population. This sample was stratified to be representative of age, sex and region, but overrepresents urban

and literate respondents: only ten percent of these interviews was carried out in rural areas, as was the case with the 1990 survey. Weighting is necessary to approximate national population parameters.

In Nigeria, in 1990 the fieldwork was limited to urban areas plus a sample of rural areas within 100 kilometers of an urban center. In Nigeria, national samples of the adult population were interviewed, in all 30 states in proportion to their population. The interviews were carried out in the respective languages of the given region, and were stratified to be 40 percent urban and 60 per cent rural. In the 1995 Nigerian survey, in the South, rural areas were randomly selected from a list of rural settlements within a 10 kilometer radius of the selected urban towns; in the North they were selected from within a 50 kilometer radius of the selected towns

In China the sample is 90 per cent urban and largely excludes the illiterate population. In both 1981 and 1990, the samples from both the United States and South Africa were stratified by race, overrepresenting minority races. The weight variable corrects for this. The Swiss surveys are stratified by language group, producing a sample that overrepresents the French-speaking and Italian-speaking groups; to obtain a nationally representative sample, the weight variable should be used.

In Russia, the individual respondent were selected from centralized lists of the place of residence of everyone living in the jurisdiction of a particular state-run address bureau. Because of communal living arrangements, this has some advantages over a within-household random selection.

The weight variable also corrects for obvious deviations from national population parameters in age and education in other countries. In the 1981 surveys, for example, it compensates for the fact that the 18-24 year old age group was oversampled by a factor of roughly two. In most cases, the more highly educated are oversampled, and are accordingly weighted less heavily than the less educated.

The surveys from most other low income countries undersample the illiterate portion of the public and oversample the urban areas and the more educated strata. The present dataset is weighted to correct for these and other features of sampling; but it would be unrealistic to view the samples from the low income countries as fully comparable to those from advanced industrial societies. Because of these factors, it is advisable to use the weight variable (V236) in most analyses.

Our analyses indicate that the more educated and more urbanized oversampled groups within low-income countries tend to have orientations relatively similar to those found in the publics of industrial societies. This means that our data tend to *underestimate* the size of cross-national differences involving these countries; nevertheless, we consistently find sizeable differences between the prevailing values of rich and poor societies.

Fieldwork in Western countries were carried out by professional survey organizations with a great deal of experience, many of them members of the Gallup chain. In Eastern Europe the 1990 surveys were carried out by the respective national academies of sciences or university-based institutes, some of which had carried out few previous surveys. Fieldwork for the second and third wave surveys in South Korea and Turkey, was designed by faculty and interviewing was executed by students from Ewha University and Bogazici University, respectively.

In most cases, stratified multi-stage random sampling was used, with the samples being selected in two stages. First, a random selection of sampling locations was made ensuring that all types of location were represented in proportion to their population. Next, a random selection of individuals was drawn up. In some countries, individuals were selected from electoral rolls or from a central registry of citizens. In Norway, and Sweden, stratified random samples were interviewed. The U.S. and Canada used stratified random samples, with three call backs. The Japanese used a stratified multi-stage random sample, drawing names from records maintained by local government agencies. Most other countries used multi-stage random sampling to select the household, with given individuals in the household being selected using a Kish grid to select the person to be interviewed from a listing of all those in the household. In some countries, the final selection was made by quota sampling with quotas assigned on the basis of sex, age, occupation and region, using census data as a guide to the distribution of each group in the population. The Chinese survey used stratified multi-stage random sampling, first stratifying the provinces according to three levels of economic development, with several provinces being randomly selected within each of these strata.

****ADDITIONAL NOTES FROM 1990 SURVEYS

In most cases, stratified multi-stage random sampling was used, with the samples being selected in two stages. First, a random selection of sampling locations was made ensuring that all types of location were represented in proportion to their population. Next, a random selection of individuals was drawn up. In Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Italy and the Republic of Ireland, individuals were selected from electoral rolls; in Slovenia they were selected from a central registry of citizens. In Norway, Sweden and Denmark, stratified random samples were interviewed, with response rates averaging 71%. The U.S. and Canada used stratified random samples, with three call backs. The Japanese used a stratified multi-stage random sample, drawing names from records maintained by local government agencies; completed interviews were obtained with 62 per cent of the individuals drawn.

The 1990 Chinese survey used stratified multi-stage random sampling, first stratifying the provinces according to three levels of economic development, with several provinces being randomly selected within each of these strata. Within each province, approximately 20 sampling points were selected randomly, with five individuals being interviewed at each point. The population was stratified according to rural-urban residence, sex, age, occupation and education, and within these sampling points, each stratum was sampled by quota, with a 10 per cent subsample of illiterate persons. The 1990 Indian survey was stratified to cover 14 states representing different geographic and socioeconomic regions of the country, with 2,500 interviews distributed among these states in proportion to their population. Within these 14 states, about 10 per cent of the Parliamentary Constituencies were selected and 50 interviews allocated to each one. The interviews were then stratified according to town size, allocating 90 per cent to urban areas, but stratifying according to population within the urban sample. A quota sample was then designed which is representative in terms of age and sex, but not education, since the sample design called for 90% of the interviews to be carried out with the literate part of the public. Within this segment, interviews were stratified according to education.

Interviews were carried out in the eight most widely-spoken languages of India, but the rural 10 per cent of the sample was confined to the five Hindi-speaking states in the sample. The 1990 Nigerian sample was stratified in a similar fashion, with 90 per cent of the interviews being carried out with the urban and literate segments of the population. It was then stratified by age, sex and education, within 17 provinces representing the major ethnic groups in the country. Most surveys in these countries undersample rural and illiterate respondents, who tend to give large numbers of "don't know" responses.

Most of the participating institutes did not report response rates. Using a probability sample, the Slovenian group reports an impressive 87% response rate. The highest rate was reported by the Czech group, which drew a 1990 quota sample of 1,450 interviews stratified by sex, age, education, region and size of community, within 303 randomly selected sampling points; they obtained 1,396 completed interviews, for a remarkably high response rate of 96%. The 1990 Romanian survey used a pure quota sample, stratified by age, sex, occupation, and size of the community within each of nine regions of the country. They report that, despite the lengthy interview, the number of those who refused to be interviewed was very small.

Sampling, Fieldwork and Principal Investigators for the 1995-1997 Surveys

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

ARGENTINA--Instituto Gallup de la Argentina (Buenos Aires); Fall, 1995. N=1,079. Principal investigator, Marita Carballo, Catholic University of Argentina. Random sample covering central region of Argentina, containing 70 percent of population.

ARMENIA--Sociological Research Center, Armenian Academy of Sciences (Yerevan). February, 1997. N=2,000. Principal Investigators, Gevork Pogosian and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.

AUSTRALIA--Roy Morgan Research Center (Melbourne); Fall, 1995. N=2,048. Principal investigator, Alan Black, Edith Cowan University.

AZERBAIJAN—SIAR (Baku); Nov, 1996. N=2,002. Principal Investigators, Dr. Ali Aliev and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.

BANGLADESH--Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP) (Dhaka); August, 1996. N=1,525. Principal Investigator, Dr. Q.K. Ahmad.

BELARUS--NOVAK Institute (Minsk); December, 1996. N=2,092. Principal investigator, Andrei Vardomatskii and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA— Ivan Hartijiisky Institute for Social Values and Structures (Sofia, Bulgaria), April, 1998. N=1,200. Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Science Center for Social Research, Berlin.

BRAZIL--Instituto Gallup de Opiniao Publico (Sao Paulo); Fall, 1997. N=1,149. Principal investigator, Carlos Matheus.

BRITAIN--MORI (London); March, 1998. N=1,093. Principal investigator, Robert M. Worcester. This was an abridged survey, including only key items from the questionnaire.

BULGARIA—Ivan Hartijiisky Institute for Social Values and Structures [BBSS Gallup International] (Sofia); December, 1997. N=1,072. Principal Investigators, Antony Todorov (Hartijiisky Institute) and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.

CHILE--CERC (Santiago); Spring, 1996. N=1,000. Principal investigator, Marta Lagos, Academia de Humanismo Cristiano. Random sample of central Chile, containing 68 percent of population.

CHINA--Gallup-China (Beijing); Fall, 1995. N=1,500. Principal Investigators Max Larsen, Michael Guo.

COLOMBIA--Centro Nacional de Consultoria (Bogota), 1997 and april 1998. N = 6,025. Principal Investigators, Dr. Carlos Lemoine, John Sudarsky.

CROATIA--Institute for the Culture of Democracy, Erasmus Guild (Zagreb); December, 1995. N=1,196. Principal Investigator, Vesna Pusic, University of Zagreb.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Centro POVEDA (Santo Domingo); April, 1996. N=417. Principal Investigators, Josefina Zaiter, Marcos Villaman and Julio Valeiron.

EAST GERMANY--FORSA (Berlin); March, 1997. N=1009. Principal investigator, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center.

ESTONIA--Center for Social Studies in Eastern Europe (Tallinn). Oct-Nov, 1996. N=1,021. Principal investigators, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Mikk Titma.

FINLAND--Suomen Gallup (Espoo); Spring, 1996. N=987. Principal investigator, Juhani Pehkonen.

GEORGIA--Georgian Institute of Public Opinion, (Tbilisi); December, 1996. N=2,593. Principal Investigator, Merab Pachulia (GIPO) and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.

GHANA-- Research and Marketing Services, Ltd. (Lagos); October, 1995. N=96. Principal investigator, Kareem Tejumola.

INDIA--OASES (New Delhi); 1995-1996. N=2,040. Principal Investigators, Pradeep Chhibber, Ronald Inglehart, Subhasa Misra.

JAPAN--Nippon Research Center (Tokyo); Fall, 1995. N=1,054. Principal investigators, Seiko Yamazaki, Yuji Fukuda, Dentsu Institute for Human Studies; Kenji Iijima, Nippon Research Center.

LATVIA--Foundation for the Advancement of Sociological Studies; Oct-Nov, 1996. N=1,200. Principal Investigator, Dr. Ilze Koroleva.

LITHUANIA--Baltic Surveys (Vilnius); Oct-Nov, 1996. N=1,009. Principal Investigators, Rasa Alishauskene and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.

MACEDONIA—Ivan Hartjiisky Institute for Social Values and Structures (Sofia, Bulgaria); December, 1997. N=995. Principal Investigators, Antony Todorov (Hartjiisky Institute) and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.

MEXICO--MORI de Mexico and Reforma (Mexico City); Fall, 1995 and Spring, 1996. N=1,510. Principal investigators, Miguel Basanez and Alejandro Moreno, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México.

MOLDOVA—Institute of Sociology, Moldovan Academy of Sciences (Chisinau), December, 1996. N=984. Principal investigators, Ljubov Ishimova, Academy of Sciences, and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.

MONTENEGRO--Institute of Social Sciences, University of Belgrade (Belgrade). October, 1996. N=240. Principal Investigators, Vladimir Goati, Jovanka Matic, Lilijana Bacevic and Dragomir Pantic, University of Belgrade.

NIGERIA--Research and Marketing Services, Ltd. (Lagos); Fall, 1995. N=2,769. Principal investigator, Kareem Tejumola.

NORWAY--Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics; Fall, 1996. N=1,127. Principal investigator, Ola Listhaug, University of Trondheim.

PAKISTAN—Department of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture (Faisalabad); March-September, 1997. N= 733. Principal investigator, Farooq Tanwir. This is a random sample of the province of Punjab, which contains 68% of Pakistan's population. The rural sample is half the size of the urban sample (the weight variable corrects the urban/rural balance).

PERU-- Gerente de Apoyo, S.A. (Lima); May, 1996. N=1,211. Principal Investigators, Catalina Romero, Alfredo Torres.

PHILIPPINES -- Social Weather Stations (Quezon City); March-April 1996. N= 1,200. Principal investigators: Linda Luz Guerrero, Mahar Mangahas.

POLAND--Centrum Badania Opinii Społecznej (Warsaw); January-February, 1997. N=1,153. Principal investigator, Renata Siemienska, Institute of Sociology.

PUERTO RICO--College of Social Science, University of Puerto Rico (Rio Piedras); Fall 1995. N=1,164. Principal investigators, Angel Rivera-Ortiz and Jorge Benitez-Nazario, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Pedras.

RUSSIA—Russian Public Opinion and Market Research [ROMIR] (Moscow); November-December, 1995. N=2,040. Principal investigators, Elena Bashkirova (ROMIR) and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.

SERBIA--Institute of Social Sciences, University of Belgrade (Belgrade). October, 1996. N=1,280. Principal Investigators, Vladimir Goati, Jovanka Maatic, Lilijana Bacevic and Dragomir Pantic.

SLOVENIA--Survey Research Center, University of Ljubjana (Ljubjana); September-November, 1995. N=1,007. Principal Investigator, Niko Tos.

SOUTH AFRICA--Markinor (Stellenbosch); Spring, 1996. N=2,935. Principal investigator, Johann Mouton, Anneke Greyling, University of Stellenbosch; Robert Mattes, Institute for Democracy; Mari Harris, Markinor.

SOUTH KOREA--Ewha Women's University (Seoul) and Seoul National University; Spring 1996. N=1,249. Principal investigator, Soo Young Auh, Sang-jin Han.

SPAIN--ASEP (Madrid); October, 1995. N=1,211. Principal investigators, Juan Diez Nicolas, Jose Ramon Torregrossa .

ANDALUCIA— Instituto Andaluz de Estadística (Malaga). March, 1996. N=1,803. Principal Investigator, Juan del Pino Artacho.

BASQUE COUNTRY— Facultad de Ciencias Politicas y Sociologia, Universidad de Deusto (Bilbao). May-June 1995. N=2,205. Principal Investigator, Jose Luis Elzo.

GALICIA—Facultad de Sociologia, Universidad de la Coruna (La Coruna). November, 1995. N=1,200. Principal Investigator, Jose Luis Veira Veira.

VALENCIA—Departamento de Sociologia, Universidad de Valencia (Valencia). October, 1995. N=501. Principal Investigator, Manuel Garcia Ferrando.

SWEDEN--TEMO (Solna); Spring, 1996. N=1,009. Principal investigators, Thorleif Petterson, Uppsala University, and Bi Puranen, Swedish Institute for Future Studies, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND--Gesellschaft fuer Socialforschung (XX); Fall, 1996. N=1,212. Principal investigators, Simon Hug and Pascal Sciarini, University of Geneva.

TAMBOV-- ROMIR (Moscow); Fall, 1995. N=500. Principal investigator, Elena Bashkirova.

TAIWAN--Survey Research Center, Academia Sinica (Taipei); summer, 1994 and summer 1995. N=1,452. Principal Investigators, Hei-yuan Chiu, Pi-chao Chen, Jin-yun Liu, Ronald Inglehart.

TURKEY—Survey Research Center, Bogazici University (Istanbul); December, 1996-January, 1997. N=1,907. Principal investigator, Yilmaz Esmer. Random sample of Turkey except for South-Eastern (predominantly Kurdish) region.

UKRAINE--Social Monitoring Center, National Institute for Strategic Studies (Kiev); September, 1996. N=2,811. Principal Investigator, Olga Balakireva (NISS) and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.

URUGUAY--Equipos Consultores Asociados (Montevideo). October, 1996. N=1,000. Principal Investigators, Cesar Aguiar, Jose Arocena, Augustin Canzani, Rafael Mendizabal.

U.S.A.-- The Gallup Organization (Princeton) Fall, 1995. N=1,542. Principal investigators, George Gallup, Alec Gallup and Max Larsen, The Gallup Organization and Ronald Inglehart, University of Michigan.

VENEZUELA--DOXA (Caracas); March-April, 1996. N=1,200. Principal Investigators, Gustavo Mendez, Jose Molina, Friedrich Welsch.

WEST GERMANY—FORSA (Berlin); March-April, 1997. N=1,017. Principal investigator, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.

Sampling, Fieldwork and Principal Investigators for the 1990-1993 Surveys

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

ARGENTINA--Instituto Gallup de la Argentina (Buenos Aires) N=1002; February-April, 1991. Principal investigator, Marita Carballo de Cilley, Catholic University of Argentina.

AUSTRIA--Fessel + GFK Institut (Vienna) N=1460; June-July, 1990. Principal investigators, Paul Zulehner, Christian Friesl, University of Vienna.

BELARUS--Institute of Sociology, Belarus Academy of Sciences (Minsk) N=1015; October-November, 1990. Principal investigator, Andrei Vardomatski.

BELGIUM -- Dimaraso-Gallup, Belgium (Brussels) N=2,792; June, 1990. Principal investigators, Jan Kerkhofs and Karel Dobbelaere, University of Leuven; and Jacques-Rene Rabier, formerly of the Commission of the European Communities.

BRAZIL--Instituto Gallup de Opiniao Publica (Sao Paulo) N=1782; October, 1991-January, 1992. Principal investigator, Carlos Eduardo Meirelles Matheus.

BRITAIN -- Gallup (London) N=1,484; June-September, 1990. Principal investigators, David Barker, Stephen Harding, Gordon Heald, and Noel Timms, University of Leicester.

BULGARIA--National Public Opinion Center (Sofia) N=1034; August, 1990. Principal investigators, Andrei Raichev, Kancho Stoichev.

CANADA -- Gallup-Canada (Toronto) N=1730; May-June, 1990. Principal investigators Neil Nevitte, University of Calgary and Ronald Inglehart, University of Michigan.

CHILE --Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Contemporanea (Santiago) N=1500; May, 1990. Principal investigators, Carlos Huneeus and Marta Lagos, Academia de Humanismo Cristiano.

CHINA--China Statistical Information Center (Beijing), N=1000; July-December, 1990. Principal investigators Jiang Xingrong, Xiang Zongde and Ronald Inglehart.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- Association for Independent Social Analysis (Prague) N=1396; September, 1990. Principal investigators, Vladimir Rak, Marek Boguszak and Ivan Gabal, Association for Independent Social Analysis, and Blanka Filipcova, Institute of Sociology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; and Hans Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.

DENMARK --Socialforskningsinstituttet (Danish National Institute of Social Research),(Copenhagen) N=1030; April-May, 1990. Principal investigators, Ole Riis and Peter Gundelach, University of Aarhus.

ESTONIA--Mass Communication Research and Information Center (Tallinn) N=1008; June-August, 1990. Principal investigators, Mikk Titma, Andrus Saar; and Hans-Dieter Klingemann.

FINLAND --Suomen Gallup [Gallup-Finland] (Helsinki) N=588; April, 1990. Principal investigators, Leila Lotti and Juhani Pehkonen.

FRANCE -- Faits et Opinions (Paris) N= 1,002; June-July, 1990. Principal investigator, Helene Riffault.

(EAST) GERMANY -- Institut fuer Demoskopie (Allensbach) N=1,336; Fall, 1990. Principal investigators, Renate Koecher, Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann.

(WEST) GERMANY -- Institut fuer Demoskopie (Allensbach) N=2,101; June-July, 1990. Principal investigators, Renate Koecher, Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann.

HUNGARY--Gallup, Hungary (Budapest) N=999; May-June, 1990. Principal investigators Elemer Hankiss and Robert Manchin, Center for Value Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

ICELAND --University of Iceland, Social Science Research Institute, N=702; April, 1990. Principal investigators, Stefan Olafsson and Fridrik Jonsson.

INDIA--Indian Institute of Public Opinion (New Delhi) N=2500; July-December, 1990. Principal investigators, Eric de Costa, V.P. Madhok and Ronald Inglehart.

IRELAND -- Economic and Social Research Institute (Dublin) N=1,000; July-October, 1990. Principal investigator, Michael Fogarty.

NORTHERN IRELAND -- N=304; July-September, 1990. Principal investigators, David Barker, Stephen Harding, Gordon Heald, Noel Timms.

ITALY -- Centro internazionale di ricerche sociali sulle aree montane (Trento) N=2,018; October-November, 1990. Principal investigator, Renzo Gubert, University of Trento.

JAPAN -- Nippon Research Center Ltd. [Gallup-Japan] (Tokyo) N=1011; September, 1990. Principal investigator, Kenji Iijima, Nippon Research Center and Yuji Fukuda and Seiko Yamazaki, Dentsu Institute for Human Studies.

SOUTH KOREA -- Ewha University (Seoul) N=1251; June-July, 1990. Principal investigator, Soo Young Auh, Ewha University.

LATVIA--Public Opinion Research Group, Latvian Sociological Association (Riga) N=903; June-August, 1990. Principal investigators, Brigita Zepa, Hans-Dieter Klingemann.

LITHUANIA-- Vilnius State University Sociological Laboratory (Vilnius) N=1000; June-August, 1990. Principal investigators, Rasa Alishauskiene, Hans-Dieter Klingemann.

MEXICO -- Market and Opinion Research International [MORI de Mexico] (Mexico City) N=1531; May, 1990. Principal investigators, Miguel Basanez, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México and Ronald Inglehart.

MOSCOW--Institute of Sociology, Soviet Academy of Sciences (Moscow) N=1012; October-November, 1990. Principal investigator Elena Bashkirova, Vladimir Yadov.

NETHERLANDS -- Institut voor Sociaal-Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (Tilburg) N=1,017; June-August, 1990. Principal investigators, Ruud de Moor, Felix Heunks, Loek Halman, University of Tilburg.

NIGERIA -- Research and Marketing Services, Ltd. [Gallup-Nigeria] (Lagos) N=1001; May-June, 1990. Principal investigators Kareem Tejumola and Ronald Inglehart.

NORWAY --survey division of Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics (Oslo) N=1239; April-June, 1990. Principal investigator, Ola Listhaug, University of Trondheim

POLAND -- Osrodek Badania Opinii Publicznej [survey unit of Polish Radio-Television] (Warsaw) N= 938; November-December, 1989. Principal investigator, Renata Siemienska, University of Warsaw.

PORTUGAL -- EuroExpansao, S.A. (Lisbon) N=1,185; May-July, 1990. Principal investigators Luis de Franca, Jorge Vala and J.C. Jesumo, Instituto de Estudos para o Desenvolvimento.

RUSSIA--Institute for Social and Political Research, Soviet Academy of Sciences (Moscow) N=1961; January, 1991. Principal investigator Vladimir Andreyenkov.

ROMANIA--Institute for Research on Quality of Life, Romanian Academy of Sciences (Bucharest) N=1103; Spring, 1993. Principal Investigators, Catalin Zamfir, Nicolae Lotreanu and Mattei Dogan.

SLOVENIA--Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Ljubljana N=1035; February, 1992. Principal investigator, Niko Tos.

SOUTH AFRICA--Markinor (Johannesburg) N=2736; October-November, 1990. Principal investigator Christine Woessner.

SPAIN--DATA, Madrid N=2,637; April-May, 1990. Principal investigators, Francisco Andres Orizo, Javier Elzo, Deusto University.

SPAIN -- Analisis Sociologicas, Economicos Y Politicos (ASEP) Madrid. N=1,510; May, 1990. Principal investigator, Juan Diez Nicolas, Complutense University, Madrid.

SWEDEN --Svenska Institutet for Opinionsundersokingar (SIFO)[Gallup-Sweden] (Stockholm) N=1047; April-May, 1990. Principal investigator, Thorleif Petterson, University of Uppsala

SWITZERLAND--ISOPUBLIC, Institut Suisse d'Opinion Publique (Zurich) N=1400; November 1988-February, 1989. Principal investigator, Anna Melich, University of Geneva and Commission, European Community.

TURKEY-- Bogazici University, Department of Political Science (Istanbul) N=1030; November, 1990 - January, 1991. Principal investigators Ustun Erguder, Yilmaz Esmer, Ersin Kalaycioglu.

U.S.A.-- The Gallup Organization (Princeton) N=1,839; May-June, 1990. Principal investigators, George Gallup, Alec Gallup and Max Larsen, The Gallup Organization and Ronald Inglehart, University of Michigan.

Fieldwork for the 1981-84 Surveys

The surveys from the first wave were assembled in Ann Arbor several years after fieldwork was carried out, and documentation is incomplete. The West European surveys oversampled the population 18-24 years old by a factor of approximately 2; they have been weighted to correct for this.

Country	Year	Fieldwork Organization	N
Argentina	1984	Gallup-Argentina	1,005
Australia	1981	Roy Morgan (Gallup)	1,228
Belgium	1981	Dimarso	1,145
Canada	1981	Gallup-Canada	1,254
Denmark	1981	Observe SA	1,182
Japan	1981	Nippon Research Center	1,204
Finland	1981	Suomen Gallup (Gallup-Finland)	1,003
France	1981	Faits et Opinions	1,200
West Germany	1981	Institut fuer Demoskopie	1,305
Great Britain	1981	Social Surveys (Gallup)	1,231
Hungary	1982	Hungarian Academy of Sciences	1,464
Iceland	1981	University of Iceland	927
Ireland	1981	Irish Marketing Surveys	1,217
Italy	1981	DOXA	1,348
Mexico	1981	IMOP (Gallup-Mexico)	1,837
Netherlands	1981	NIPO	1,221
Northern Ireland	1981	Irish Marketing Surveys	312
Norway	1982	Central Bureau of Statistics	1,246
South Africa	1982	Markinor	1,596
South Korea	1982	Gallup	970
Spain	1981	DATA SA	2,303
Sweden	1982	Gallup-Sweden	954
Tambov oblast	1982	USSR Academy of Sciences	1,262
United States	1982	The Gallup Organization	2,325

**CODEBOOK, combined three waves
1981-1990-1995 WORLD VALUES SURVEY**

V1 Survey number. This is a constant. The 1981-82 wave is coded "1," the 1990-91 wave is coded "2," and the 1995-1997 wave is coded "3."

V2 Country code. A 2-digit code, as follows:

01 France	26 Switzerland	53 Venezuela
02 Britain	27 Puerto Rico	54 Uruguay
03 West Germany*	28 Brazil	56 Ghana
04 Italy	29 Nigeria	58 Philippines
05 Netherlands	30 Chile	61 Moldova
06 Denmark	31 Belarus	62 Georgia
07 Belgium	32 India	63 Armenia
08 Spain	33 Czech Republic *	64 Azerbaijan
09 Ireland	34 East Germany*	68 Dominican Republic
10 N. Ireland	35 Slovenia	69 Bangladesh
11 U.S.A.	36 Bulgaria	73 Colombia
12 Canada	37 Romania	75 Basque Country
13 Japan	38 Pakistan	78 Andalusia
14 Mexico	39 China	79 Galicia
15 S. Africa	40 Taiwan	80 Valencia
16 Hungary	41 Portugal	81 Serbia
17 Australia	42 Austria	82 Montenegro
18 Norway	44 Turkey	83 Macedonia
19 Sweden	45 Moscow (1990)	84 Croatia
20 Tambov (Russia)	46 Lithuania	85 Slovakia*
21 Iceland	47 Latvia	93 Bosnia
22 Argentina	48 Estonia	
23 Finland	49 Ukraine	
24 S.Korea	50 Russia	
25 Poland	51 Peru	

* For cross-time comparisons, we have separate samples from Eastern and Western Germany, and from the Czech Republic and Slovakia (in 1990).

V3 Interview number. A 4-digit number identifying each respondent in the given country.

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.

**1995-1997 WORLD VALUES SURVEY
ENGLISH –LANGUAGE VERSION OF QUESTIONNAIRE**

Institute for Social Research
The University of Michigan

INTRODUCTION BY INTERVIEWER:

Hello. I am from the [NAME OF ORGANIZATION]. We are carrying out the [PAKISTANI] 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 been selected at random as part of a representative sample of the [PAKISTANI] 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

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

	Very Important	Rather Important	Not Very Important	Not at all Important	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

In 1990, the English language version of this battery used the word “Quite important” instead of “Rather important” for the second response alternative. Other countries made similar adjustments in the wording of this option. The substitution of "rather important" for "quite important" in 1995 seems to inflate the percentage of positive responses; it does not seem to have any effect on the relative ranking of these items within given countries, so these *rankings* should be comparable over time.

V10. 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]

V11. 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
- 5 Very poor
- 9 Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

* Indicates item asked in 1990

** Indicates item asked in 1981 and/1990

SHOW CARD B

V12. 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

V13. 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
V 14 Good manners	1	2
V 15 Independence	1	2
V 16 Hard work	1	2
V 17 Feeling of responsibility	1	2
V 18 Imagination	1	2
V 19 Tolerance and respect for other people	1	2
V 20 Thrift, saving money and things	1	2
V 21 Determination, perseverance	1	2

V 22 Religious faith	1	2
V 23 Unselfishness	1	2
V 24 Obedience	1	2

This battery was asked in 1981, using a format that had the interviewer "code all mentions." In the 1990 and 1995 surveys, the "Important"/"Not mentioned" format shown above was used. The 1990-1995 format elicited a substantially higher proportion of mentions than did the 1981 format; but the relative rankings of given items within given countries seems to be comparable over time.

Note: For the 1990 Polish survey, these data present only the respondent's first choice among these qualities.

SHOW CARD E

V25 Here is a shorter list of things that children can be encouraged to learn. If you had to choose, which one of these do you consider to be the most important thing for a child to learn at home?

V26 And what would you say is the second most important thing for a child to learn?

	Most Important	Second Most
Thrift, saving money and things	1	1
Obedience	2	2
Determination, perseverance	3	3
Religious faith	4	4
Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]	9	9

V27. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

- **
- 1 Most people can be trusted
 - 2 Can't be too careful [TRANSLATION: ="have to be very careful"]
 - 9 Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

Now I am going to read off a list of voluntary organizations; for each one, could you tell me whether you are an active member, an inactive member or not a member of that type of organization?

	Active Member	Inactive Member	Don't belong
V28 Church or religious organization	1	2	3
V29 Sport or recreation organization	1	2	3
V30 Art, music or educational organization	1	2	3
V31 Labor union	1	2	3
V32 Political party	1	2	3

V33 Environmental organization	1	2	3
V34 Professional association	1	2	3
V35 Charitable organization	1	2	3
V36 Any other voluntary organization	1	2	3

* A question about membership in these organizations was asked in the 1981 and 1990 surveys, but it had a different format, asking first if one "belonged to" any of these organizations; and then, if one did unpaid work for any of them. The format used in 1995 tends to elicit higher levels of claimed "membership," both active and inactive.

V37 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 F

I am now going to read out some statements about the environment. For each one I read out, can you tell me whether you agree strongly, agree, disagree or disagree strongly? (READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE AN ANSWER FOR EACH)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	DK
V38 I would agree to an increase in taxes if the extra money were used to prevent environmental damage	1	2	3	4	9
V39 I would buy things at 20% higher than usual prices if it would help protect the environment	1	2	3	4	9
V40 [AUSTRALIA'S] environmental problems can be solved without any international agreements to handle them	1	2	3	4	9

V41 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. D.K.

Which, if any, of these things have you done in the last 12 months, out of concern for the environment?

	Have done	Have Not	D.K.
V42 Have you chosen household products that you think are better for the environment?	1	2	9
V43 Have you decided for environmental reasons to reuse or recycle something rather than throw it away?	1	2	9
V44 Have you tried to reduce water consumption for environmental reasons?	1	2	9
V45 Have you attended a meeting or signed a letter or petition aimed at protecting the environment?	1	2	9
V46 Have you contributed to an environmental organization?	1	2	9

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

- V47 1. We should emphasize tradition more than high technology;
 OR
 2. We should emphasize high technology more than tradition.
 9. DK

- V48 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

- V49 1. Human beings should master nature;
 OR
 2. Humans should coexist with nature.
 9. DK

- V50 1. Humanity has a bright future;
 OR
 2. Humanity has a bleak future.
 9. DK

SHOW CARD G

On this list are various groups of people. Could you please sort out any that you would not like to have as neighbors? (CODE AN ANSWER FOR EACH)

**		Mentioned	Not Mentioned
V51	People with a criminal record	1	2
V52	People of a different race	1	2
V53	Political extremists	1	2
V54	Heavy drinkers	1	2
V55	Emotionally unstable people	1	2
V56	Muslims*	1	2
V57	Immigrants/foreign workers	1	2
V58	People who have AIDS	1	2
V59	Drug addicts	1	2
V60	Homosexuals	1	2

* In Western Europe; in other countries, you may substitute "Jews," "Christians" "Gypsies" or some other small but salient minority group.
 This battery was asked in the 1981 survey, but the following alternatives were added in the 1990 survey (and retained in 1995): "people with AIDS," "Drug addicts," "homosexuals."

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Agree	Neither	Disagree	DK
V61 When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women	1	2	3	9
V62 When jobs are scarce, older people should be forced to retire from work early	1	2	3	9
V63 When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to [BRITISH]* people over immigrants *[Substitute your own nationality]	1	2	3	9

SHOW CARD H

V64. How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household? If "1" means you are completely dissatisfied on this scale, and "10" means you are completely

satisfied, where would you put your satisfaction with your household's financial situation?

*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 Dissatisfied Satisfied DK = 99

SHOW CARD H AGAIN

V65. 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
 Dissatisfied Satisfied DK = 99

V66. Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, while other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. Please use this scale where 1 means "none at all" and 10 means "a great deal" 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
 None at all A great deal DK = 99

Now I'd like to ask you some questions about how you feel about work-- whether it's work in the home or outside the home. Could you tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: do you agree strongly, agree, disagree or disagree strongly?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	DK
V67. I almost always continue to work on a task until I am satisfied with the result.	1	2	3	4	9
V68. I feel disappointed in myself when I don't accomplish my personal goals	1	2	3	4	9
V69. I like work so much that I often stay up late at night to finish it	1	2	3	4	9
V70. One of my main goals in life has been to make my parents proud	1	2	3	4	9
V71. I make a lot of effort to live up to what my friends expect	1	2	3	4	9

SHOW CARD I

V72. Which point on this scale most clearly describes how much weight you place on work (including housework and school work), as compared with leisure or recreation?

1. It's leisure that makes life worth living, not work
- 2.

- 3.
- 4.
5. Work is what makes life worth living, not leisure
9. DK

SHOW CARD J

V73. Now I would like to ask you something about the things which would seem to you, personally, most important if you were looking for a job. Here are some of the things many people take into account in relation to their work. Regardless of whether you're actually looking for a job, which one would you, personally, place first if you were looking for a job?

1. A good income so that you do not have any worries about money
2. A safe job with no risk of closing down or unemployment
3. Working with people you like
4. Doing an important job which gives you a feeling of accomplishment
9. DK

V74. And what would be your second choice?

1. A good income so that you do not have any worries about money
2. A safe job with no risk of closing down or unemployment
3. Working with people you like
4. Doing an important job which gives you a feeling of accomplishment
9. DK

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)

*	Not	
	Mentioned	Mentioned
V75 Good pay	1	2
V76 Not too much pressure	1	2
V77 Good job security	1	2
V78 A job respected by people in general	1	2
V79 Good hours	1	2
V80 An opportunity to use initiative	1	2
V81 Generous holidays	1	2
V82 A job in which you feel you can achieve something	1	2
V83 A responsible job	1	2
V84 A job that is interesting	1	2
V85 A job that meets one's abilities	1	2

Note: The Polish 1990 data present only the respondent's first choice among these aspects of a job.

V86. 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

V87. 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]

V88. 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 Depends [IF VOLUNTEERED]
- 3 Must be convinced first
- 9 Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

NOTE: In the original dataset, V88 (and also V95,V96,V97, V116 and V178), codes 2 and 3 were reversed. They have been reordered into an ordinal sequence in this dataset.

V89. Are you currently(READ OUT AND CODE ONE ONLY)

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

V90. Have you had any children? IF YES, how many?

- 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 No answer

V91. 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

V92. 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]

V93. 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]

V94. 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]

V95. If someone said that individuals should have the chance to enjoy complete sexual freedom without being restricted, would you tend to agree or disagree?

- * 1 Tend to agree
- 2 Neither/it depends [IF VOLUNTEERED]
- 3 Tend to disagree
- 9 Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

NOTE: In the original dataset, with V95,V96,V97, V116 and V178, codes 2 and 3 were reversed. They have been reordered into an ordinal sequence in this dataset.

V96. 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 Depends [IF VOLUNTEERED]
- 3 Disapprove
- 9 Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V97. If you were to have only one child, would you rather have it be a boy or a girl?

- 1 A boy
- 2 It makes no difference (VOLUNTEERED)
- 3 A girl
- 9 DK

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. Do you agree strongly, agree, disagree, or disagree strongly?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	DK
V98 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
V99 Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay*	1	2	3	4	9
V100 Both the husband and wife should contribute to household income*	1	2	3	4	9
V101 On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do	1	2	3	4	9

V102 If a women earns more money than her husband, it's almost certain to cause problems 1 2 3 4 9

V103 A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl 1 2 3 4 9

SHOW CARD L

V104. 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."

V105. 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 defence forces	2	2
Seeing that people have more say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities	3	3
Trying to make our cities and countryside more beautiful	4	4
Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]	9	9

SHOW CARD M

V106. If you had to choose, which one of the things on this card would you say is most important? CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY

V107. 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]	9	9

SHOW CARD N

V108. Here is another list. In your opinion, which one of these is most important? CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY

V109. And what would be the next most important? CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY

	First Choice	Second Choice
A stable economy	1	1

Progress toward a less impersonal and 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]	9	9

V110. 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?

		Don't		
		Good	mind	Bad
V111	Less emphasis on money and material possessions	1	2	3
V112	Less importance placed on work in our lives	1	2	3
V113	More emphasis on the development of technology	1	2	3
V114	Greater respect for authority	1	2	3
V115	More emphasis on family life	1	2	3

V116. In the long run, do you think the scientific advances we are making will help or harm mankind?

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

NOTE: In the original dataset, for V116 codes 2 and 3 were reversed. They have been reordered into an ordinal sequence in this dataset.

V117. 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 [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
V118 Signing a petition	1	2	3	9
V119 Joining in boycotts	1	2	3	9
V120 Attending lawful demonstrations	1	2	3	9
V121 Joining unofficial strikes	1	2	3	9
V122 Occupying buildings or factories	1	2	3	9

SHOW CARD P

V123. In political matters, people talk of "the left" and "the right." How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking?

*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
										Right
	Left									
	DK = 99									

SHOW CARD Q

V124. 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.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DK=99
V125 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
V126 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
V127 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
V128 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
V129 In the long run, hard work usually brings a better life matter of luck and connections.							Hard work doesn't generally bring success -- it's more a			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DK=99
V130 People can only get rich at the expense of others							Wealth can grow so there's enough for everyone			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DK=99
V131 One should be cautious about making major changes							You will never achieve much in life unless you act boldly			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DK=99
V132 Ideas that have stood the test of time are generally best							New ideas are generally better than old ones			

V133. Do you think it is better if:

1. Goods made in other countries can be imported and sold here if people want to buy them;

OR that:

2. There should be stricter limits on selling foreign goods here, to protect the jobs of people in this country
9. DK

V134. 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	Not	None		
	Great	Quite	Very	At	
	Deal	A Lot	Much	All	
				DK	
V135 The churches	1	2	3	4	9
V136 The armed forces	1	2	3	4	9
V137 The legal system	1	2	3	4	9
V138 The press	1	2	3	4	9
V139 Television	1	2	3	4	9
V140 Labor unions	1	2	3	4	9
V141 The police	1	2	3	4	9
V142 The government in [WASHINGTON/ YOUR CAPITAL]	1	2	3	4	9
V143 Political parties	1	2	3	4	9
V144 Parliament	1	2	3	4	9
V145 The Civil service	1	2	3	4	9
V146 Major companies	1	2	3	4	9
V147 The Green/Ecology movement	1	2	3	4	9
V148 The Women's movement	1	2	3	4	9
V149 The European Union*	1	2	3	4	9
V150 The United Nations	1	2	3	4	9

* In all European countries; in North America, NAFTA; in other societies, ask about the most important regional organization.

SHOW CARD S

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 and 10 means very good.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 DK=99

VERY
BAD

VERY
GOOD

V151. Where on this scale would you put the political system as it was
A. in communist times.

[IN POLITICAL SYSTEMS THAT HAVE UNDERGONE A REGIME CHANGE
WITHIN THE EXPERIENCE OF A MAJORITY OF RESPONDENTS: E.G.,
MENTION THE COMMUNIST REGIME IN CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE; THE
FRANCO REGIME IN SPAIN; THE MILITARY REGIME IN CHILE];

B. IN COUNTRIES WHERE THERE HAS BEEN NO REGIME CHANGE IN
RECENT TIMES, ASK:

ten years ago?

_____ (write in score, from 1 to 10)

V152. Where on this scale would you put the political system as it is today?

_____ (write in score, from 1 to 10)

V153. Where on this scale would you put the political system as you expect it will be ten
years from now?

_____ (write in score, from 1 to 10)

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
V154. Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections	1	2	3	4	9
V155. Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country	1	2	3	4	9
V156. Having the army rule	1	2	3	4	9
V157. Having a democratic political system	1	2	3	4	9

V158. In politics, different parties often hold different views. Which do you think is better:

1. A party leader should stand firm for what he or she believes, even if others disagree;
- OR:
2. A party leader should be prepared to cooperate with other groups, even if it means compromising some important beliefs.
9. DK

V159. If you had to choose, which would you say is the most important responsibility of government:

1. To maintain order in society;
- OR:
2. To respect freedom of the individual.
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		Disagree		
	Strongly Agree		Disagree Strongly	DK	
V160. In democracy, the economic system runs badly	1	2	3	4	9
V161. Democracies are indecisive and have too much squabbling	1	2	3	4	9
V162. Democracies aren't good at maintaining order	1	2	3	4	9
V163. Democracy may have problems but it's better than any other form of government	1	2	3	4	9

Here's one more statement. How strongly do you agree or disagree with it?

V164. "Using violence to pursue political goals is never justified."	1	2	3	4	9
--	---	---	---	---	---

V165. 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

V166. 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]

V167. I'd like to ask you about some groups that some people feel are threatening to the social and political order in this society. Would you please select from the following list the one group or organization that you like least?

- 1. Jews*
- 2. Capitalists
- 3. Stalinists/hard-line Communists*
- 4. Immigrants
- 5. Homosexuals
- 6. Criminals
- 7. Neo-Nazis/Right extremists*
- 9. DK

*[if necessary, use functional equivalent for these items; furnish details with data]

Do you think that [NAME LEAST-LIKED GROUP JUST IDENTIFIED] should be allowed to:

	Yes	No	DK
V168. Hold public office?	1	2	9
V169. Teach in our schools?	1	2	9
V170. Hold public demonstrations?	1	2	9

Now I'd like to ask you some questions about the problem of poverty, in this country and in other countries.

V171. Would you say that today a larger share about the same share, or a smaller share of the people in this country are living in poverty than were ten years ago, ?

- 1. A larger share
- 2. About the same share
- 3. A smaller share
- 9. DK

V172. Why, in your opinion, are there people in this country who live in need? Here are two opinions: Which comes closest to your view?

1. They are poor because of laziness and lack of will power
2. They are poor because society treats them unfairly
9. DK

V173. In your opinion, do most poor people in this country have a chance of escaping from poverty, or is there very little chance of escaping?

1. They have a chance
2. There is very little chance
9. DK

V174. Do you think that what the government is doing for people in poverty in this country is about the right amount, too much, or too little?

1. Too much
2. About the right amount
3. Too little
9. DK

V175. In some economically less developed countries, many people are living in poverty. Do you think that what the other countries of the world are doing to help them is about right, too much or too little?

1. Too much
2. About the right amount
3. Too little
9. DK

V176. Some people favor, and others are against, having this country provide economic aid to poorer countries. Are you personally...

1. Very much for
2. For to some extent
3. Somewhat against
4. Very much against
9. DK

V177. 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

V178. 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 Disagree with both [IF VOLUNTEERED]
- 3 Agree with statement B
- 9 Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

NOTE: In the original dataset, for V178, codes 2 and 3 were reversed. They have been reordered into an ordinal sequence in this dataset.

V179. 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)	3
Jews	4
Muslim	5
Hindu	6
Buddhist	7
Other (WRITE IN).....	8
No answer	9
No religious domination	10

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

V180. Were you brought up religiously at home?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 9. DK

SHOW CARD U

V181. 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

V182. 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]

Which, if any, of the following do you believe in? (READ OUT AND CODE ONE ANSWER FOR EACH)

*	YES	NO	DK
V183 Do you believe in God?	1	2	9
V184 Do you believe in life after death?	1	2	9
V185 Do you believe people have a soul?	1	2	9
V186 Do you believe the Devil exists?	1	2	9
V187 Do you believe in hell	1	2	9
V188 Do you believe in heaven	1	2	9
V189 Do you believe in sin?	1	2	9

SHOW CARD V

V190. How important is God in your life? Please use this scale to indicate - 10 means very important and 1 means not at all important.

*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Not at all								Very	
	DK = 99									

V191. Do you find that you get comfort and strength from religion?

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

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

V192 Claiming government benefits to which you are not entitled

Never
Justifiable

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

Always
Justifiable

DK = 99

V193 Avoiding a fare on public transport

Never
Justifiable

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

Always
Justifiable

DK = 99

V194 Cheating on taxes if you have a chance

Never
Justifiable

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

Always
Justifiable

DK = 99

V195 Buying something you knew was stolen

Never
Justifiable

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

Always
Justifiable

DK = 99

V196 Someone accepting a bribe in the
course of their duties

Never
Justifiable

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

Always
Justifiable

DK = 99

V197 Homosexuality

Never
Justifiable

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

Always
Justifiable

DK = 99

V198 Prostitution

Never
Justifiable

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

Always
Justifiable

DK=99

V199 Abortion
 Never Justifiable Always Justifiable
 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10 DK=99

V200 Divorce
 Never Justifiable Always Justifiable
 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10 DK=99

V201 Euthanasia-- ending the
 life of the incurably sick
 Never Justifiable Always Justifiable
 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10 DK=99

V202 Suicide
 Never Justifiable Always Justifiable
 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10
 DK = 99

SHOW CARD X

V203. To which of these geographical groups would you say you belong first of all?
 *

V204. And the next?

	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]	9	9

*[substitute your own nation and continent for these]

V205. 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]

V206. Were you born in the UNITED STATES [this country]?

1 Yes

No IF NO: Where were you born?

2 Latin America

3 Canada

4 Asia

5 Europe

6 Africa

7 Other

9 Don't know

V207. (If no) In what year did you come to the UNITED STATES [to this country]?

0 Not applicable

1 Within past 2 years

2 Within past 3-5 years

3 6-10 years ago

4 11-15 years ago

5 More than 15 years ago

9 DK

SHOW CARD Y

V208. 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]

9 Don't know

V209. 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]

77. Other

99. Don't know

SHOW CARD Z

V210. 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?

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

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

V211. And which party would be your second choice?

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

V212. 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.

V213. How widespread do you think bribe taking and corruption is in this country?

1. Almost no public officials are engaged in it
2. A few public officials are engaged in it
3. Most public officials are engaged in it
4. Almost all public officials are engaged in it
9. DK

DEMOGRAPHICS

V214. Sex of respondent:

- * 1 Male
- 2 Female

V215. Can you tell me your year of birth, please? 19_____

*

[ENTER ONLY THE LAST TWO DIGITS OF THE YEAR: "19" IS ASSUMED]

V216. This means you are ___ __ years old.

*

[ALSO A TWO DIGIT VARIABLE]

V217. 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

V218. 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]

V219. Do you live with your parents?

*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 DK

V220. 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 |

.....

V221. 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

V222. Are you the chief wage earner in your household?

- * 1 Yes - GO TO V225.
2 No - GO TO V223.

V223. Is the chief wage earner employed now or not?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

V224. 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

WRITE IN

- 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

V225. 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

V226. 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

V227. 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 = 98

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

V228. Do you ever watch television? IF YES: How much time do you usually spend watching television on an average weekday (NOT WEEKENDS)?

- 1. Do not watch TV or do not have access to TV
- 2. 1 - 2 hours per day
- 3. 2 - 3 hours per day
- 4. More than 3 hours per day
- 9. DK

V229. Time at the end of the interview:

V230. Total length of interview Hours Minute

V231. During the interview the respondent was

- 1 Very interested
- 2 Somewhat interested
- 3 Not very interested
- 9 DK

V232. 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

V233. 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

V234. 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]

V235. Language in which interview was conducted

1. English
2. French

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

V236. Original Weight.

In each country, the investigators were asked to provide a 4-digit weight variable to correct their sample to reflect national distributions of key variables. If no weighting was necessary, each case was simply coded as "1.00." Their instructions were:

“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 "1.00" (coded as "100" since it will be assumed that the last two digits of this variable are to the right of the decimal point). 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").”

In addition, the samples from China, India and Nigeria were reweighted to correct for the fact that urban and more educated respondents were deliberately oversampled. The following procedure was used:

In 5 of the 6 surveys, we base this change on V217; for China, 1990, we use V218 since V217 was not coded.

In EVERY case, the TARGET VARIABLE is V236.

IF STATEMENT:

NUMERIC EXPRESSION:

natwave = 292 & v217=1 or V217=2
natwave = 292 & v217=5

V236*2.9
V236*0.39

natwave = 293 & v217=1 or v217=2
natwave = 293 & v217=7 or v217=8 or v217=9

V236*3.5
V236*0.36

natwave = 322 & v217=5

V236*2.5

natwave = 323 & v217=1
natwave = 323 & v217=8 or v217=9

V236*1.7
V236*0.44

natwave = 393 & v217=1

V236*2.5

natwave = 392 & v218=12 or v218=13
natwave = 392 & v218=20 or v218=21

V236*2.5
V236*0.4

WEIGHT

In addition to the above procedures, the original weight variable (V236) was multiplied by a constant for each country, in order to produce a weighted N of approximately 1,500 for each survey. This compensates for the fact that the original weighted N s that were furnished for some societies were much larger than those used for others, and would swamp them in any pooled analysis.

OPTIONAL VARIABLE: as a methodological test, you may add the following:
V237a-v237d: At the end of this interview, we would like to come back to a problem we had touched on earlier. I will read you some goals which different people consider more or less important for this country. Could you please tell me how important you consider each one of these goals to be: would you say it is very important, important, not very important or not at all important for this country?

	Very		not not		
	important	important	very at all	DK	
Maintaining order in the nation	1	2	3	4	9
Giving people more say in important government decisions	1	2	3	4	9
Fighting rising prices	1	2	3	4	9
Protecting freedom of speech	1	2	3	4	9

ADDITIONAL VARIABLES IN THE DATASET:

The following section describes additional variables included in the data-set.

v238

08 Spain: 1990 Survey (0= ASEP Survey; 1= DATA Survey)
29 Nigeria: 1994 Pilot study (1=1994 pilot study; 0=otherwise)
40 Taiwan: 1994 Pilot study (1=1994 pilot study; 0=otherwise)
56 Ghana: 1994 Pilot study (1=1994 pilot study; 0=otherwise)
62 Georgia: 1996 Pilot study (1=1996 pilot study; 0=otherwise)
73 Colombia: 0= 1997 Survey; 1= 1998 Survey

AGEGROUP

1	18 – 24 years
2	25 – 34
3	35 – 44
4	45 – 54
5	55 – 64
6	65 or more years

NATWAVE Nation and Wave

11 France 81	181 Norway 81	372 Romania 90
12 France 90	182 Norway 90	383 Pakistan 96
21 Britain 81	183 Norway 96	392 China 90
22 Britain 90	191 Sweden 81	393 China 95
23 Britain 98	192 Sweden 90	403 Taiwan 95
31 W Germany 81	193 Sweden 96	412 Portugal 90
32 W Germany 90	201 Tambov 81	422 Austria 90
33 W Germany 97	203 Tambov 95	442 Turkey 90
41 Italy 81	211 Iceland 81	443 Turkey 96
42 Italy 90	212 Iceland 90	452 Moscow 90
51 Netherlands 81	221 Argentina 81	462 Lithuania 90
52 Netherlands 90	222 Argentina 90	463 Lithuania 96
61 Denmark 81	223 Argentina 95	472 Latvia 90
62 Denmark 90	231 Finland 81	473 Latvia 96
71 Belgium 81	232 Finland 90	482 Estonia 90
72 Belgium 90	233 Finland 96	483 Estonia 96
81 Spain 81	241 S Korea 81	493 Ukraine 96
82 Spain 90	242 S Korea 90	502 Russia 90
83 Spain 96	243 S Korea 96	503 Russia 95
91 Ireland 81	252 Poland 90	513 Peru 96
92 Ireland 90	253 Poland 96	533 Venezuela 96
101 N Ireland 81	262 Switzerland 90	543 Uruguay 96
102 N Ireland 90	263 Switzerland 96	563 Ghana 95
111 USA 81	273 Puerto Rico 95	583 Philippines 96
112 USA 90	282 Brazil 90	613 Moldova 96
113 USA 95	283 Brazil 96	623 Georgia 96
121 Canada 81	292 Nigeria 90	633 Armenia 95
122 Canada 90	293 Nigeria 95	643 Azerbaijan 96
131 Japan 81	302 Chile 90	683 Dominic Rep 96
132 Japan 90	303 Chile 96	693 Bangladesh 96
133 Japan 95	312 Belarus 90	733 Colombia 97
141 Mexico 81	313 Belarus 96	753 Basque 95
142 Mexico 90	322 India 90	783 Andalusia 96
143 Mexico 96	323 India 96	793 Galicia 96
151 S Africa 81	332 Czech 90	803 Valencia 96
152 S Africa 90	342 E Germany 90	813 Serbia 96
153 S Africa 95	343 E Germany 97	823 Montenegro 96
161 Hungary 81	352 Slovenia 90	833 Macedonia 97
162 Hungary 90	353 Slovenia 95	843 Croatia 95
171 Australia 81	362 Bulgaria 90	852 Slovakia 90
173 Australia 95	363 Bulgaria 98	933 Bosnia Herceg 97

**1981 WORLD VALUES SURVEY
NATION SPECIFIC CODES & VALUE LABELS**

V179 Religious denomination

Unless otherwise indicated, all countries use the following codes:

- 00 Belong to no religious denomination
- 01 Roman Catholic
- 02 Mainline or Established Protestant church for given country
- 03 Non-established or fundamentalist Protestant churches
- 04 Jewish
- 05 Islamic
- 06 Hindu
- 07 Buddhist
- 08 Other (includes Orthodox, in Eastern Europe)
- 09 No Answer

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

10. U.S.A.

- 01 Protestant
- 02 Roman Catholic
- 03 Jewish
- 04 Orthodox Church
- 05 Muslim
- 06 Hindu
- 07 Buddhist
- 08 Other
- 09 None

12. Canada

N.A.

14. Mexico

- 00 None
- 01 Roman Catholic
- 02 Other Christian (Protestant)
- 03 Believe in God, not in Church
- 04 Jewish
- 05 Muslim
- 06 Hindu

- 07 Buddhist
- 08 Spiritualism
- 09 D.K.
- 10 Other

17. Australia

Documentation not available for religious codes.

V203-V204 Geographic Region with which One Identifies

Unless otherwise noted, all countries used the following codes:

- 01 The town where you live
- 02 The state or province in which you live
- 03 Your country as a whole (France, Nigeria, etc., as a whole)
- 04 The continent in which you live (stated as "Europe," "Asia," etc.)
- 05 The world as a whole
- 09 DK

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

11. U.S.A. and 12. Canada

The state/province you live in" and "this region of the country" were asked as two separate options in 1981; these have been collapsed into code 2, "the state or region in which you live."

14. Mexico

04. "Latin America"

V210 Political Parties

The following general codes were used:

- 77 other
- 80 noneone
- 88 would not vote
- 98 not asked/Not Applicable (NA)
- 99 don't know (dk) /no answer (na)

The following specific codes were used:

- 01. France
 - 01 Communist
 - 02 Socialist (and Left Radicals)
 - 03 Rally for the Republic
 - 04 Republican Party , Social Democratic Center, Center Radicals
 - 05 Ecologist Party
 - 06 Extreme Left (PSU, Workers' Battle, etc.)
 - 07 Right

- 02. Britain
 - 01 Conservative
 - 02 Labour
 - 03 Liberal
 - 04 Nationalist

- 03. West Germany
 - 01 Christian Democrats CDU/CSU
 - 02 Social Democrats SPD
 - 03 Free Democrats FDP
 - 04 Greens

- 04. Italy
 - 00 Communist/Socialist/Social Democrat (PCI/PSI/PSDI) and N.A.
[0 and 10 codes appear to have been erroneously merged]
 - 01 Republican (PRI)
 - 02 Christian Democrat (DC)
 - 03 Liberal (PLI)
 - 04 Social Movement-National Right (MSI)
 - 05 Radical (PR)
 - 06 Proletarian Democracy (DP)

05. Netherlands: Documentation not available

- 06. Denmark
 - 01 Social Democrats
 - 02 Radical Left
 - 03 Conservative Peoples party
 - 04 Justice party
 - 05 Socialist People's party
 - 06 Communist
 - 07 Center Democrats
 - 08 Christian People's party
 - 09 Liberals

07. Belgium
01 undocumented code
02 Ecologist
03 Communist
04 Christian People's (CVP,PSL)
05 Socialist (PS/SP)
06 Liberal-Flemish, Liberal-French (PVV, PLP)
07 Flemish and Walloon Nationalists (VU,FDF,RW)
09 Democratic Union for the Respect of Labor

08. Spain
01 Union of the Democratic Center UCD
02 Socialist PSOE
03 Communist PCE
04 Popular Alliance

09. Ireland
01 Fianna Fail
02 Fine Gael
03 Labour

10. Northern Ireland
Documentation not available

11. U.S.A.
01 Republican
02 Democrat
03 Independent

12. Canada
01 Progressive Conservative
02 Liberal
03 New Democrats

13. Japan: documentation not available

14. Mexico: voting intention not ascertained.

15. South Africa: documentation not available

16. Hungary: voting intention not ascertained.
17. Australia: documentation not available
18. Norway: documentation not available
19. Sweden: voting intention not ascertained
20. Tambov Region (Russian Republic): voting intention not ascertained
21. Iceland: documentation not available
22. Argentina: documentation not available
23. Finland: documentation not available
24. South Korea: documentation not available

V227 Family Income

Documentation not available, except for the following countries:

06. Denmark
 - 01 under 60,000 Crowns per year
 - 02 60,000-79,999 Crowns
 - 03 80,000-99,999 Crowns
 - 04 100,000-124,999 Crowns
 - 05 125,000-149,999 Crowns
 - 06 150,000-199,999 Crowns
 - 07 200,000 - 249,999 Crowns
 - 08 250,000 Crowns and over

12. Canada
 - 01 under \$ 6,000 per year (in Canadian dollars)
 - 02 \$ 6,000-7,999
 - 03 \$ 8,000-9,999
 - 04 \$ 10,000-12,999
 - 05 \$ 13,000-14,999
 - 06 \$ 15,000-19,999
 - 07 \$ 20,000-29,999
 - 08 \$ 30,000 and over
 - 99 Refused, N.A.

V232 Size of Community

In the 1981 surveys, this variable reflected the SUBJECTIVE size of one's town. All countries used the following categories:

- 01 Rural area or village
- 02 Small or middle sized town
- 03 Big town

V233 Racial/ethnic background

11. United States

- 01 White
- 02 Black or Hispanic (NOTE: these groups are oversampled and must be weighted to obtain a representative sample).

12. Canada

- 01 British ethnic origin
- 02 French
- 03 German
- 04 Italian
- 05 Polish
- 06 Other
- 09 Don't know

15. South Africa

- 01 White
- 02 Black
- 03 Asian
- 04 Colored (mixed white and Black)

NOTE: The sample must be weighted to represent these groups in proportion to the population.

V234 Region Codes

- 03. Germany
- 00 Schleswig Holstein, Hamburg, Breman
- 01 Lower Saxony

- 02 Northrhine- Westphalia
- 03 Hesse
- 04 Rhineland-Pfalz
- 05 Bavaria
- 06 Baden-Wuerttemberg
- 07 Saarland
- 09 West-Berlin

- 05. Netherlands
- 01 Groningen
- 02 Friesland
- 03 Drente
- 04 Overijssel
- 05 Gelderland
- 06 Utrecht
- 07 North Holland
- 08 South Holland
- 09 Zealand
- 10 North Brabant
- 11 Limburg

**1990 WORLD VALUES SURVEY
NATION SPECIFIC CODES & VALUE LABELS**

V179 Religious denomination

Unless otherwise indicated, all countries use the following codes:

- 00 Belong to no religious denomination
- 01 Roman Catholic
- 02 Mainline or Established Protestant church for given country
- 03 Non-established or fundamentalist Protestant churches
- 04 Jewish
- 05 Islamic
- 06 Hindu
- 07 Buddhist
- 08 Other (includes Orthodox, in Eastern Europe)
- 09 No Answer

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

- 04. Italy
- 02 Jehova's Witnesses

- 09. Ireland and 10. Northern Ireland
- 06 Presbyterian
- 07 Methodist

- 13. Japan
- 11 Roman Catholic
- 12 Protestant
- 13 Other Christian
- 16 Hindu
- 17 Buddhist
- 18 Shinto, other
- 19 N.A.
- 20 Never belonged to any religion
- 90 Undocumented code

- 15. South Africa
- 00 None
- 01 Catholic
- 02 Anglican

- 03 Dutch Reformed
- 04 Presbyterian
- 05 Lutheran
- 06 Other Christian
- 08 Islamic
- 09 Hindu

- 19. Sweden
- 00 None
- 01 Church of Sweden (Lutheran)
- 02 Catholic
- 03 Pentecostal
- 04 Swedish Missionary League
- 05 Salvation Army
- 06 Baptist
- 07 Orebro Mission
- 08 Evangelical
- 09 Other

- 24. South Korea
- 00 D.K.
- 01 Catholic
- 02 Protestant
- 07 Buddhist
- 08 Confucian
- 09 Refused

- 35. Slovenia
- 01 Roman Catholic
- 02 Protestant
- 03 Orthodox
- 04 Other Christian
- 05 Islam
- 06 Hindu
- 07 Other
- 09 N.A.

- 44. Turkey
- 06 Greek Orthodox (not Hindu)
- 07 Gregorian (Armenian)

45. Greater Moscow Region
02 Russian Orthodox (not Protestant)

46. Lithuania, 47. Latvia and 48. Estonia
06 Greek Orthodox (not Hindu).

50. Russia
0. None
1. Russian Orthodox
2. Baptist
3. Seventh Day Adventist
4. 50 Days Believer
5. Old Believer
6. Catholic
7. Jewish
8. Buddhist
9. Muslim
98. Other
99. Did not state

V203-V204 Geographic region with which one identifies

Unless otherwise noted, all countries used the following codes:

01 The town where you live
02 The state or province in which you live
03 Your country as a whole (France, Nigeria, etc., as a whole)
04 The continent in which you live (stated as "Europe," "Asia," etc.)
05 The world as a whole
09 DK

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

03. West Germany and 34. East Germany
06 The Federal Republic and DDR together

22. Argentina
04 Identification with Europe (not South America or Latin America). In the 1981 survey, code 4 refers to "South America."

26. Switzerland

- 01 Commune where you grew up
- 01 Commune where you now live
- 01 Canton where you grew up
- 01 Canton where you now live
- 02 Your linguistic region
- 03 Switzerland as a whole
- 04 Europe
- 05 The world as a whole

The original codes 1-4 were collapsed to become a new code 1, for cross-national comparability.

28. Brazil and 30. Chile

- 04 Latin America (not South America)

50. Russia

Note: the Greater Moscow survey follows the standard format, not the following:

- 01 Town you live in
- 02 A region of the Russian republic
- 03 Russia as a whole
- 04 Soviet Union as a whole
- 05 Europe
- 06 The world as a whole
- 09 Did not state

V208 Subjective Sense of Ethnic Identity

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

- 01 Above all, I am an Hispanic American
- 02 Above all, I am a Black American
- 03 Above all, I am a white American
- 04 Above all, I am an Asian American
- 05 I am an American first, and then a member of some ethnic group
- 09 DK

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

12. Canada

- 01 French Canadian

- 02 English Canadian
- 03 Ethnic Canadian
- 04 Canadian first and then member of ethnic group
- 05 Canadian first and only

14. Mexico

- 01 Latino
- 02 Mestizo
- 03 Spanish
- 04 Indian
- 05 I am a Mexican first and a member of some ethnic group second

29. Nigeria

- 01 Above all, I am Hausa
- 02 Above all, I am Igbo
- 03 Above all, I am Yoruba
- 04 I am a Nigerian first and a member of some ethnic group second
- 09 D.K.

30. Chile

- 01 Latino
- 02 Indian
- 03 White
- 04 Mestizo (mixed white and Indian)
- 05 I am Chilean first and a member of some ethnic group second.

32. India

- 01 Above all, I am a Hindu
- 02 Above all, I am a Muslim
- 03 Above all, I am a Christian
- 04 Above all, I am a member of some other religious denominations--Buddhist, Jain, Parsee, Sikh, etc.
- 05 I am an Indian first and a member of some ethnic group second

36. Bulgaria

(documentation not available for this variable)

39. China

- 01 Han nationality
- 02 Zhuang nationality
- 03 Hui nationality
- 04 Uygur nationality
- 05 Miao nationality
- 06 Chinese first and then a minority member

V210-V211 Political Parties

The following general codes were used:

- 77 other
- 80 none
- 88 would not vote
- 98 not asked/Not Applicable (NA)
- 99 don't know (dk) /no answer (na)

The following specific codes were used:

- 01. France
 - 01 Extreme Left
 - 02 Communist
 - 03 Socialist
 - 04 Left Radical Movement (MRG)
 - 05 Radical Party
 - 06 Social Democratic Center (UDF, CDS)
 - 07 Republican Party (UDF, RPR)
 - 08 Rally for the Republic (RPR)
 - 09 National Front
 - 10 Ecologist Movement

- 02. Britain
 - 01 Conservative
 - 02 Labour
 - 03 Social Liberal Democrats
 - 04 Social Democratic Party
 - 05 Nationalist
 - 06 Green Party
 - 07 Communist Party

- 03. Germany
 - 01 Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU)
 - 02 Social Democrats (SPD)
 - 03 Free Democrats
 - 04 The Greens
 - 05 The Republicans
 - 06 Communist
 - 07 National Democrats

- 04. Italy
 - 01 Christian Democrats
 - 02 Proletarian Democrats
 - 03 Italian Social Movement/ National Right
 - 04 Communist
 - 05 Liberal
 - 06 Radicals
 - 07 Republicans
 - 08 Social Democrats
 - 09 Socialist
 - 10 Green List
 - 11 Local Ethnic lists: e.g., South Tyrol People's Party, Sardinian Action
 - 12 Regional list (e.g., Lombard League)
 - 13 Retired peoples party

- 05. Netherlands
 - 01 PvdA-Labor
 - 02 CDA-Christian Democrats
 - 03 VVD-Liberals
 - 04 D'66-Democrats, '66
 - 05 Groen Links- Green Left
 - 06 SGP-Political Reformed Party
 - 07 GPV-Reformed Political Union
 - 08 RPF-Reformed Political Federation
 - 09 SP
 - 10 Center Party
 - 11 Center Democrats (Right-wing)

- 06. Denmark
 - 01 Social Democrats
 - 02 Radical Left
 - 03 Conservative People's Party
 - 04 Justice Party (Single Tax)
 - 05 Socialist People's Party
 - 06 Greens
 - 07 Humanists
 - 08 International Socialist Workers party
 - 09 Communist
 - 10 Marxist-Leninist party
 - 11 Center-Democrats
 - 12 Common Course (anti-immigration)
 - 13 Christian Peoples
 - 14 Liberal party
 - 15 Left Socialists
 - 16 Progress Party

07. Belgium

- 01 Catholic People's party (Flemish) CVP
- 02 Christian Social party (Walloon) PSC
- 03 Socialist party (Flemish) SP
- 04 Socialist party (Walloon) PS
- 05 Party for Freedom and Progress PVV
- 06 Liberal Reformation party PRL
- 07 People's Union (Flemish) VU
- 08 French-speaking Front FDF
- 09 Walloon party RW
- 10 Flemish Bloc
- 11 Live Differently (Flemish Ecologists) AGALEV
- 12 Ecologists (Walloon) ECOLO

08. Spain (AESEP survey)

- 01 Popular party PP
- 02 Democratic and Social Center CDS
- 03 Socialists PSOE
- 04 United Left IU
- 05 Convergence and Union [Catalan] CIU
- 06 Catalan Republican Left ERE
- 07 Basque Nationalist Party PNV
- 08 Basque Solidarity EA
- 09 Galician Coalition (CG)
- 10 Cantabrian Regionalist party (PRC)
- 11 Aragon Regionalist party (PAR)
- 12 Navarrese People's Union (UPN)
- 13 Andalusian party (PA)
- 14 Valencian Union (UV)
- 15 United Extremadura (EU)
- 16 Independent Canary Association (ACI)
- 17 United People [Basque] (HB)
- 18 Basque Left (EE)
- 19 Galician Nationalist Bloc (BNG)
- 20 Ruiz Mateos Electoral Association
- 21 Ecologists (Greens)
- 23 Blank ballot

08. Spain (DATA survey)

- 01 Popular Party PP
- 02 Democratic and Social Center CDS
- 03 Socialists PSOE
- 04 United Left IU
- 05 Party of the workers of Spain- United Communists
- 06 Convergence and Unity CiU

- 07 Catalan Republican Left ERC
- 08 Basque Nationalist Party PNV
- 09 Basque Solidarity EA
- 10 Basque Left (EE)
- 11 United People HB
- 12 Navarrese People's Union UPN
- 13 Galician Nationalist bloc BNG
- 14 Galician Left PSG
- 15 Aragon Regionalist party PAR
- 16 Valencian Union
- 17 Andalucian Party PA
- 18 Greens/Ecologists

09. Ireland

- 01 Fianna Fail
- 02 Fine Gael
- 03 Labour
- 04 Workers' Party
- 05 Progressive Democrats
- 06 Green Party
- 07 Sinn Fein

10. Northern Ireland

- 01 Official Unionist
- 02 Democratic Unionist
- 03 SDLP
- 04 Alliance
- 05 Sinn Fein
- 06 Worker's Party
- 07 N.I. Conservative Party

11. U.S.A.

- 01 Republican
- 02 Democrat
- 03 Independent
- 04 None
- 05 Libertarian

12. Canada

- 01 Liberal
- 02 Progressive Conservative
- 03 N.D.P.
- 04 Reform Party
- 07 Not eligible

13. Japan

- 01 Liberal Democratic Party
- 02 Japan Socialist Party
- 03 Komeito (Clean Government Party)
- 04 Japan Democratic Socialist Party
- 05 Japan Communist Party
- 06 United Social Democratic Party
- 07 United Progressive Liberals
- 08 Japanese Trade Unions Confederation

14. Mexico

- 01 Institutional Revolutionary Party PRI
- 02 National Action Party PAN
- 03 Democratic Revolutionary Party PRD
- 04 Cardenist Front of National Reconstruction PFCRN
- 05 Popular Socialist Party PPS
- 06 Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution PARM
- 07 Other
- 09 Don't Know
- 10 Undocumented code
- 11 Undocumented code

15. South Africa

- 01 COSATU (Congress of South African Trade Unions)
- 02 CP (Conservative Party)
- 03 DP (Democratic Party)
- 04 Inkatha Movement
- 05 MDM (Mass Democratic Movement)
- 06 NP (National Party)
- 07 PAC (Pan Africanist Congress)
- 08 SACP (South African Communist Party)
- 09 UDF (United Democratic Front)
- 10 ANC (African National Congress)
- 11 AWB (Afrikaner Resistance Movement)
- 12 AZAPO (Azanian People's Organisation)

16. Hungary

- 01 MDF - Hungarian Democratic Forum
- 02 SZDSZ - Alliance of Free Democrats
- 03 FKgP - Independent Smallholders' Party
- 04 FIDESZ - Federation of Young Democrats
- 05 KDNP - Christian Democratic People's Party
- 06 MSZP - Hungarian Socialist Party (ex-Communists)
- 08 Undocumented

18. Norway
- 01 Labour Party (DNA)
 - 02 Progressive Party (FRP)
 - 03 Conservative Party (H)
 - 04 Christian Party (KPF)
 - 05 Norwegian Communist Party (NKP)
 - 06 Marxist-Leninist Party (ML)
 - 07 Center Party (SP)
 - 08 Socialist Party (SV)
 - 09 Liberal Party (V)

19. Sweden
- 01 Moderate Coalition (conservative)
 - 02 People's Party (liberal)
 - 03 Center Party
 - 04 Christian Democrats
 - 05 Green Party
 - 06 Social Democratic Labor
 - 07 Left Social Democratic Party (communist)

NOTE: in Sweden, V210 asked about one's sympathies, not voting intention; Second choice (V211) was not asked in the Swedish survey.

21. Iceland
- 01 Social Democrats
 - 02 Progressive Democrats
 - 03 Independence Party (Conservative and Liberal)
 - 04 People's Alliance
 - 05 Undocumented code
 - 06 Women's Alliance
 - 07 Flokk Mannsins
 - 09 Citizen's Party

22. Argentina: Voting intention not asked

23. Finland
- 01 Social Democratic Party
 - 02 National Coalition (conservative)
 - 03 Center Party
 - 04 Left-wing Alliance (Communist and Left socialists)
 - 05 Swedish People's party
 - 06 Rural party
 - 07 Christian Union
 - 08 Greens
 - 09 Pensioners' party
 - 10 Liberal People's party

- 11 Constitutional Party of the Right
- 12 Undocumented code
- 13 Undocumented code

24. S. Korea: Voting intention not asked

- 25. Poland
 - 01 Christian Dems (didn't exist)
 - 02 Social Dems (didn't exist)
 - 03 PZPR - Polish United Workers Party
 - 04 Peasants (ZSL)
 - 05 Democratic Party (SD)
 - 06 Citizens Committee of Solidarity

- 26. Switzerland
 - 01. Alliance of Independents
 - 02. Christian Demmocrats
 - 03. Socialist
 - 04. Democratic Union of the Center
 - 05. Labor Party (communist)
 - 06. Radical
 - 07. Liberal
 - 08. Ecologist
 - 09. National Action/Vigilance
 - 10. Evangelical Protestant
 - 11. Republican Movement

NOTE: The Swiss survey asked respondents to name a party for which they felt "a certain sympathy," rather than asking their voting intention. Second choice (V352) was not asked.

- 28. Brazil
 - 01 PMDB-Party of Brazilian Democratic Movement
 - 02 PT-Workers' Party
 - 03 PSDB-Brazilian Social Democracy
 - 04 PDT-Democratic Labor Party
 - 05 PDS-Social Democratic Party
 - 06 PRN-National Reconstruction Party
 - 07 PTB-Brazilian Labor Party
 - 08 PFL-Liberal Front

- 29. Nigeria
 - 01 Social Democratic Party SDP
 - 02 National Republican Convention NRC

- 30. Chile
 - 01 Christian Democratic Party PDC

- 02 National Renovation RN
- 03 Socialists
- 04 Union of Independent Democrats UDI
- 05 Communists
- 06 Radicals

31. Belarus

- 01 Communist Party
- 02 Belorussian People's Front
- 03 Social Democrat Party
- 04 Greens or Environmentalists
- 05 Liberals
- 06 Conservatives
- 07 Christian Democrats
- 08 Belorussian Worker's Union
- 09 Farmer's Party
- 10 Organizations like Pamyat

32. India

- 01 Indian National Congress
- 02 Indian Congress (Socialist)
- 03 Janata Dal (People's Party)
- 04 Bhartiya Janata Party
- 05 Communist Party of India
- 06 Communist Party of India (Marxist)
- 07 Telugu Desam (Land of Telegu)
- 08 Muslim League
- 09 All Indian Muslim League
- 10 Kerala Congress
- 11 Kerala Congress (J)
- 12 Peasants' and Workers Party of India
- 13 All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam
- 14 Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam (Dravidian Progressive Federation)
- 15 All India Forward Block
- 16 Revolutionary Socialist Party
- 17 Maharashtrawadi Gomantak
- 18 Jharkhand Mukti Morcha
- 19 Republican Party of India (Khobragade)
- 20 Republican Party of India
- 21 Jharkhand Party
- 22 Tamil Nadu Congress (K)
- 23 Socialist Unity Centre of India
- 25 Undocumented code
- 30 Independent

33. Czech, 85. Slovakia

- 01 Civic Forum
- 02 Public Against Violence
- 03 Christian Democratic Party (Czech. Republ.)
- 04 Christian Democratic Movement (Slov. Rep.)
- 05 Czechoslovak People's Party
- 06 Communist Party
- 07 Association for Moravia and Silesia
- 08 Democratic Party (Slovak Republic)
- 09 Slovak National Party
- 10 Movement "Coexistence"
- 11 Social Democracy
- 12 Greens
- 13 Association of Farmers & Countryside

34. East Germany

- 01 PDS (communist)
- 02 Social Democrats
- 03 Christian Democrats
- 04 DSU (linked with CSU)
- 05 Democratic Breakthrough
- 06 Liberal-Democratic Party
- 07 Free Democratic Party
- 08 New Forum
- 09 Democracy Now
- 10 Greens

35. Slovenia

- 01 Democratic Party
- 02 Christian Socialists
- 03 Liberal Democrat Party
- 04 Liberal Party
- 05 SDZ - National Democratic Party
- 06 Social Democratic Union
- 07 Social Democratic Alliance of Slovenia
- 08 Socialist Party of Slovenia
- 09 Slovenian People's Party
- 10 Slovenian Christian Democrats
- 11 Social Democratic Reconstruction
- 12 Greens of Slovenia

36. Bulgaria

- 01 BSP - Bulgarian Socialist Party
- 02 UDF - Union of Democratic Forces
- 03 MSRF - Turkish Movement for Rights and Freedom
- 04 BAP - Bulgarian Agrarian Party

NOTE: Second choice (V211) was not asked in the Bulgarian survey.

37. Romania

- 01 National Liberal party (PNL)
- 02 National Salvation Front (FSN)
- 03 Civic Alliance Party (PAC)
- 04 Christian Democratic National Peasants Party (PNTDC)
- 05 Liberal Party 1993 (PL-1993)
- 06 Democratic Front of National Salvation (FDSN)
- 07 Agrarian Party (PDAR)
- 08 Romania Mare Party (PRM)
- 09 Socialist Labor Party (PSM)
- 10 Romanian National Unity Party (PUNR)
- 12 Undocumented code
- 13 Democratic Convention (CD)
- 14 Hungarian Party from Romania (UDMR)
- 15 Movement for Romania
- 16 Free Exchange Party
- 17 Green Party
- 18 Green Movement
- 19 Social Democrat Party
- 20 German Forum
- 21 Republican party

39. China: voting intention not asked

41. Portugal

- 01 Democratic Renewal party PRD
- 02 Socialist Party PS
- 03 Social Democratic Party PPD/PSD
- 04 Communist CDU/PCP
- 05 Social Democratic Center party CDS
- 06 Portuguese Democratic party MDP/CDE
- 07 Communist Party Reconstituted PC(R)
- 08 Communist Party of Portuguese Workers PCTP/MRPP
- 09 Christian Democratic party PDC
- 10 Workers' Party of Socialist Unity POUS
- 11 People's Monarchist Party PPM
- 12 Revolutionary Socialist Party PSR
- 13 Popular Democratic Union UDP
- 89 NENHUM

42. Austria

- 01 SPO - Socialists
- 02 OVP - People's Party
- 03 FPÖ - Freedom Party

- 04 KPO - Communists
- 05 Greens
- 06 Undocumented code
- 99 Undecided/dk

44. Turkey

- 01 Motherland Party - Center right-then in power (ANAP)
- 02 Social Democratic Party - Center left (SHP)
- 03 True Path Party - Center right (DYP)
- 04 Democratic Left - Center left but right of Social Democrats (DSP)
- 05 Prosperity Party - Religious fundamentalist (RP)
- 06 Center Democrat - Merged with True Path (03) (DMP)
- 07 Nationalist Activity - Electoral Alliance with Prosperity (05) (MCP)
- 08 Reformist Democrat - Electoral Alliance with Prosperity (05) (IDP)

45. Moscow

- 01 Democratic Platform in CPSU
- 02 Russian Communist Party in CPSU
- 03 Social Democratic party of Russia
- 04 Liberal Democrats
- 05 Democratic Party of Russia (transitional period)
- 06 All Russian Socialist Party
- 07 Greens
- 08 Constitutional Monarchist Party
- 09 Christian Democrats
- 10 Democratic Union
- 11 United Front of Workers
- 12 Marxist-Leninist Movement "Unity"
- 13 Constitutional Democrats
- 14 Confederation of Anarcho-Syndicalists
- 15 "Patriotic" organizations ("Pamyat"; "Fatherland")

46. Lithuania: voting intention not asked

47. Latvia: voting intention not asked

48. Estonia: voting intention not asked

50. Russia: voting intention not asked

V217 Educational Level

Available only for the Nordic countries, South Africa, South Korea, Poland, Switzerland, Brazil, India, Austria, Turkey and the Baltic countries.

06. Denmark

- 01 Now in school
- 02 7th grade or less
- 03 8th grade and middle school without certificate
- 04 9th grade with state certificate
- 05 Technical preparation exam
- 06 10th grade with state test, or junior high school with exam
- 07 Extended technical exam
- 08 first year of high school
- 09 second year of high school
- 10 third year of high school with exam
- 11 high school with final exam
- 12 Higher education (non-university) with exam
- 13 Preliminary exam
- 14 University without exam
- 15 University
- 16 Other (including foreign study)

15. South Africa

- 01 None
- 02 Some primary school
- 03 Primary school completed
- 04 Some high school
- 05 High school completed
- 06 Some university
- 07 University completed
- 08 Post Graduate studies

18. Norway

- 00 No education or less than primary education
- 01 Compulsory education at primary level only
- 02 Second level education, 1st stage
- 03 Second level education, 2nd stage (10th grade)
- 04 Second level, 2nd stage (11th or 12th grade)
- 05 University level I (13-14th years of education)
- 06 University level II (15th-16th years)
- 07 University level III (17th-18th years)
- 08 Highest (dissertation) level
- 09 No answer

- 19. Sweden
 - 01 Primary school
 - 02 Middle School
 - 03 Secondary school (Folkhoegskola)
 - 04 Some Gymnasium
 - 05 Completed Gymnasium
 - 06 University or other Higher education

23. Finland: categories not available; codes run from 0 through 7.

- 24. South Korea
 - 01 Primary school
 - 02 Middle school
 - 03 High school
 - 04 2 years college
 - 05 College (4 years)
 - 06 Graduate school

- 25. Poland
 - 01 Some primary
 - 02 Complete primary
 - 03 Vocational
 - 04 Some high school
 - 05 High school grad
 - 06 Some university
 - 07 University grad

- 26. Switzerland
 - 01. Never went to school
 - 02. Incomplete primary school
 - 03. Primary school (up to 12 years of age)
 - 04. Apprenticeship
 - 05. Lower secondary school (up to 16 years of age)
 - 06. Secondary school without diploma (16-19 years)
 - 07. Technical school
 - 08. Secondary school with diploma
 - 09. University or Federal Polytechnical School without degree
 - 10. University or Federal Polytechnical with degree

- 28. Brazil
 - 01 Illiterate/never went to school
 - 02 Primary school
 - 03 Secondary school
 - 04 Higher education

29. Nigeria
01 Illiterate
02 Elementary
03 Secondary
04 Intermediate
05 Higher
09 Not given

32. India
01 Illiterate
02 Primary or less
03 Some secondary
04 Secondary completed or some university
05 University degree or more

42. Austria
01 Some primary school (Volks or Hauptschule)
02 Primary school degree (Volks- or Hauptschule)
03 Some Middle or Trade School
04 Middle or Trade School Degree/Diploma
05 Some High School (Gymnasium without Abitur)
06 Abitur (High School Diploma) without College
07 Some College or Vocational/Technical College
08 University Degree

44. Turkey
01 None
02 Dropped out of primary school
03 Primary school (five years)
04 Junior high school (three years)
05 Ordinary high school (three years)
06 Vocational (religious) high school (three years)
07 Vocational (other than religious) hs (three years)
08 College/university
09 High school student
10 College/university student
99 N.A.

46. Lithuania, 47. Latvia and 48. Estonia
01. Primary
02. Incomplete secondary
03. General secondary
04. Completed secondary (with certificate)
05. Specialized and technical training
06. Higher education

V218 School-leaving Age

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

- 00. N.A.
- 12. Completed formal education at 12 years of age or earlier
- 13. Completed education at 13 years of age
- 14. Completed education at 14
- 15. Completed education at 15
- 16. Completed education at 16
- 17. Completed education at 17
- 18. Completed education at 18
- 19. Completed education at 19
- 20. Completed education at 20
- 21. Completed education at 21 years of age or older
- 99. N.A., D.K.

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

03. West Germany and 34. East Germany:

Did not use codes 1 and 2

14 indicates that the respondent's education was completed at the age of 14 or younger.

23. Finland

Did not use codes 1-3

15 indicates that one's education was completed at 15 or younger.

24. South Korea and 26. Switzerland

Not ascertained

44. Turkey

00. N.A.

13. Primary school -- completed education by age 13

17. Middle or Secondary school -- completed education by age 17

21. Secondary or higher education -- completed education by age 21

70. Tambov Region (Russian Republic): not ascertained.

NOTE: Also see V217 Educational Level, for Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, South Africa, South Korea, Poland, Switzerland, Brazil, Nigeria, India, Austria, Turkey, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. This provides supplementary information on how much education the respondent received, for those countries

V221, V224 Occupational codes

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

- 01 Employer/manager of establishment with 10 or more employees
- 02 Employer/manager of establishment with less than 10 employees
- 03 Professional worker lawyer, accountant, teacher, etc
- 04 Middle level non-manual - office worker, etc.
- 05 Junior level non-manual - office worker, etc.
- 06 Foreman and supervisor
- 07 Skilled manual worker
- 08 Semi-skilled manual worker
- 09 Unskilled manual worker
- 10 Farmer: employer, manager on own account
- 11 Agricultural worker
- 12 Member of armed forces
- 13 Never had a job

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

04. Italy

14. Undocumented additional code

19. Sweden

The Swedish survey used another occupational coding scheme; the data were recoded into the categories above as closely as possible.

21. Iceland

12. Police, coast guard, etc.
13. Never had a job
14. Sailors, Sea Captains
15. Undocumented code

26. Switzerland

The Swiss survey used another occupational coding scheme; the data were recoded into the categories above as closely as possible.

39. China

- 01 Administrative personnel of section chief level or above
- 02 Administrative personnel below section chief level
- 03 Professional (teacher, accountant, lawyer, science and technology workers)
- 04 Non-manual office worker
- 05 Junior level non-manual
- 06 Foreman
- 07 Skilled manual worker

- 08 Semi-skilled worker
- 09 Unskilled worker
- 12 Military

V226 Socioeconomic Status

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

- 01 AB Upper, upper-middle class
- 02 C1 Middle, non-manual workers
- 03 C2 Manual workers - skilled, semi-skilled
- 04 DE Manual workers - unskilled, unemployed

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

- 28. Brazil
- 05. Class E (impoverished, unemployed)

- 42. Austria: used five codes, breaking the lowest category into two sub-categories identified only as "D-stratum" (code 5) and "E-stratum" (code 6).

V227 Family Income

In the 1990 surveys, in all countries except South Africa, this variable is coded from low to high, with either "0" or 98/99 as the N.A. code. The suggested model showed 10 categories, and most countries used this number. The specific categories used in the given country appeared on a separate card; in many cases, this card was not provided along with the questionnaire, so the local currency equivalents are not available. Documentation is not available for most of the 1981 surveys; it is believed that they are coded from low to high.

This question was not asked in Iceland in 1990; nor in Hungary, Tambov and Finland in 1981.

- 01. France
- 01 Less than 3,000 French francs (FF) per month
- 02. 3,000-4,000 FF
- 03. 4,000-5,000 FF
- 04. 5,000-6,500 FF
- 05. 6,500-8,000 FF
- 06. 8,000-9,500 FF

- 07. 9,500-11,000 FF
- 08. 11,000-12,500 FF
- 09. 12,500-14,000 FF
- 10. 14,000-16,000 FF
- 11. 16,000-18,000 FF
- 12. 18,000-20,000 FF
- 13. 20,000-22,000 FF
- 14. 22,000-25,000 FF
- 15. 25,000 francs and over
- 98. N.A.

NOTE: The French survey organization collapsed the above income categories into ten categories to approximate the deciles used in the other countries.

02. Great Britain (annual family income)

- 01. under 2,600 pounds
- 02. 2,600-3,499 pounds
- 03. 3,500-5,499 pounds
- 04. 5,500-7,999 pounds
- 05. 8,000-10,499 pounds
- 06. 10,500-12,999 pounds
- 07. 13,000-14,999 pounds
- 08. 15,000-17,999 pounds
- 09. 18,000-21,999 pounds
- 10. 22,000 pounds or more

03. West Germany

- 01. Below 2,000 DM per month
- 02. 2,000- 3,000 DM
- 03. 3,000- 4,000 DM
- 04. 4,000- 4,500 DM
- 05. 4,500- 5,000 DM
- 06. 5,000- 5,500 DM
- 07. 5,500- 6,000 DM
- 08. 6,000- 7,000 DM
- 09. 7,000- 8,000 DM
- 10. 8,000 DM and over

04. Italy (annual)

- 01. Less than 6 million lire per year
- 02. 6-12 million lire
- 03. 13-24 million
- 04. 25-36 million
- 05. 37-50 million
- 06. 51-75 million
- 07. 76-100 million
- 08. 101-150 million

- 09. 151-300 million
- 10. More than 300 million lire per year
- 98. N.A.

05. Netherlands

- 01 Less than 17,800 Guilders per year
- 02 17,801-24,900 Guilders
- 03 24,901-31,400
- 04 31,401-37,900
- 05 37,901-43,900
- 06 43,901-50,400
- 07 50,401-58,100
- 08 58,101-68,400
- 09 68,401-86,300
- 10 More than 86,300 Guilders per year

06. Denmark: categories not available

07. Belgium

- 01 25,000-29,999 Belgian francs per year
- 02 30,000-34,999 francs
- 03 35,000-39,999 francs
- 04 40,000-49,999 francs
- 05 50,000-59,999 francs
- 06 60,000-69,999 francs
- 07 70,000-79,999 francs
- 08 80,000-99,999 francs
- 09 100,000-119,999 francs
- 10 120,000 francs per year and over
- 99 N.A.

08. Spain (DATA survey)

- 01 Under 40,000 Pesetas per month
- 02 40,000-49,999 Pesetas
- 03 50,000-69,999 Pesetas
- 04 70,000-89,999 Pesetas
- 05 90,000-119,999 Pesetas
- 06 120,000-149,999 Pesetas
- 07 150,000-199,999 Pesetas
- 08 200,000-249,999 Pesetas
- 09 250,000-299,999 Pesetas
- 10 300,000 Pesetas and over

08. Spain (ASEP survey)

- 1. Below 45,000 Pesetas
- 2. 45,000 - 75,000

3. 75,000 - 100,000
4. 100,000 - 150,000
5. 150,000 - 200,000
6. 200,000 - 250,000
7. 250,000 - 300,000
8. 300,000 - 350,000
9. 350,000 - 450,000
10. More than 450,000 Pesetas
98. N.A.

9. Ireland and 10. Northern Ireland: categories not available

11. U.S.A

01. Under \$10,000 per year
02. \$10,000-\$14,999
03. \$15,000-\$19,999
04. \$20,000-\$29,999
05. \$30,000-\$39,999
06. \$40,000-\$49,999
07. \$50,000 and over per year
08. (14 cases) \$50,000 to \$60,000
09. (11 cases) \$60,000 to \$70,000
10. (8 cases) over \$70,000

12. Canada

01. Under \$10,000 per year
02. \$10,000-\$14,999
03. \$15,000-\$19,999
04. \$20,000-\$24,999
05. \$25,000-29,999
06. \$30,000-39,999
07. \$40,000-49,000
08. \$50,000-59,999
09. \$60,000-69,999
10. \$70,000 and over per year
99. Refused

13. Japan

- 01 Under 2 million yen per year
- 02 2.00-2.99 million yen
- 03 3.00-3.99 million yen
- 04 4.00-4.99 million yen
- 05 5.00-5.99 million yen
- 06 6.00-6.99 million yen
- 07 7.00-7.99 million yen
- 08 8.00-8.99 million yen

- 09 9.00-9.99 million yen
- 10 More than 10 million yen per year

14. Mexico

- 00. N.A.
- 01. Less than 150,000 pesos per month
- 02. 150,000-300,000 pesos
- 03. 300,000-600,000 pesos
- 04. 600,000-1,250,000 pesos
- 05. 1,250,000-2,500,000 pesos
- 06. 2,500,000-5,000,000 pesos
- 07. 5,000,000-7,500,000 pesos
- 08. 7,500,000-10,000,000 pesos
- 09. 10,000,000-12,500,000 pesos
- 10. over 12,500,000 pesos per month
- 99. Refused

15. South Africa

- 01 6.000 Rand or more per month
- 02 4,000-5,999 Rand
- 03 2,500-3,999 Rand
- 04 2,000-2,999 Rand
- 05 1,200-1,999 Rand
- 06 700-1,199 Rand
- 07 400-699 Rand
- 08 399 Rand or less

16. Hungary

- 01 Under 6,800 Forints per month
- 02 6,801-8,500 Ft
- 03 8,501-10,000 Ft
- 04 10,001-15,000 Ft
- 05 15,001-20,000 Ft
- 06 20,001-30,000 Ft
- 07 30,001-40,000 Ft
- 08 40,001-50,000 Ft
- 09 50,001-70,000 Ft
- 10 70,001 and over per month

18. Norway: [1=low, 10=high income].

19. Sweden: [Note: coded from high to low; low codes indicate HIGH income] categories not available

21. Iceland: not asked

23. Finland

1. Under 36,000 marks per year
2. 36,000-48,000
3. 48,000-60,000
4. 60,000-72,000
5. 72,000-84,000
6. 84,000-102,000
7. 102,000-120,000
8. 120,000-150,000
9. 150,000-200,000
10. Over 200,000 marks per year

24. S. Korea (annual)

- 01 Below \$1,000
- 04 \$1,000-2,000
- 07 \$2,000-3,000
- 10 \$3,000+

24. Poland: categories not available

26. Switzerland: categories not available

28. Brazil

- 1 Below 34,000 Cruzeiros per month
- 2 34,001 to 68,000
- 3 68,001 to 136,000
- 4 136,001 to 238,000
- 5 238,001 to 340,000
- 6 340,001 to 442,000
- 7 442,001 to 578,000
- 8 578,001 to 714,000
- 9 714,001 to 850,000
- 10 850,000 to 1,020,000 Cruzeiros per month
- 99 No response/don't know

29. Nigeria: categories not available. Data run from 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest).

30. Chile

- 01 Below 18,000 Chilean pesos per month
- 02 18,001-26,000
- 03 26,001-33,000
- 04 33,001-53,000
- 05 53,001-65,000
- 06 65,001-80,000
- 07 80,001-100,000
- 08 100,001-135,000

- 09 135,001-250,000
- 10 More than 250,000 pesos per month

31. Belarus

- 01 Less than 50 rubles per month
- 02 51-75 rubles
- 03 76-100 rubles
- 04 101-125 rubles
- 05 126-150 rubles
- 06 151-200 rubles
- 07 201-300 rubles
- 08 301-400 rubles
- 09 401-500 rubles
- 10 500 or more rubles per month
- 98 No answer

32. India (annual)

- 01 up to 12,000 rupees per year
- 02 12001-18,000
- 03 18001-24,000
- 04 24001-30,000
- 05 30001-36,000
- 06 36001-48,000
- 07 48001-60,000
- 08 60001-90,000
- 09 90001-120,000
- 10 over 120,000 rupees per year
- 98 No answer

33. Czech and 85. Slovakia

- 01 1,000 Koruna (Kcs) per month
- 02 1,300 Kcs
- 03 1,600 Kcs
- 04 2,000 Kcs
- 05 2,500 Kcs
- 06 3,000 Kcs
- 07 3,500 Kcs
- 08 4,000 Kcs
- 09 4,500 Kcs
- 10 5,000 Kcs
- 11 5,500 Kcs
- 12 6,000 Kcs
- 13 6,500 Kcs
- 14 7,000 Kcs
- 15 8,000 Kcs
- 16 9,000 Kcs

- 17 10,000 Kcs
- 18 12,000 Kcs
- 19 14,000 Kcs
- 20 17,000 Kcs
- 21 20,000 Kcs
- 22 30,000 Kcs
- 23 50,000 Kcs
- 24 50,000 Koruna or more per month

NOTE: The Czech fieldwork organisation collapsed the above categories into 10 categories to approximate the deciles used in most other countries.

- 34. East Germany
 - 01. Under 1,000 Marks per month
 - 02. 1,000-1,299 Marks
 - 03. 1,300-1,599
 - 04. 1,600-1,799
 - 05. 1,800-1,999
 - 06. 2,000-2,199
 - 07. 2,200-2,499
 - 08. 2,500-2,799
 - 09. 2,800-3,199
 - 10. 3,200 Marks or more per month

35. Slovenia: categories not available. Data run from 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest).

36. Bulgaria: categories not available. Data run from 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest).

37. Romania

The Romanian survey used a subjective income rating scale, on which each respondent was asked to place his/her family income on a scale ranging from 1="a much lower level" ("Nivel foarte scazut") than that of the Romanian population as a whole, to 10="a much higher level" ("Nivel foarte ridicat") in comparison with that of the Romanian population as a whole.

39. China: categories not available. Data run from 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest).

- 41. Portugal
 - 01 Less than 25,000 Escudo (Esc) per month
 - 02 25,000-50,000 Esc
 - 03 50,000-75,000 Esc
 - 04 75,000-100,000 Esc
 - 05 100,000-125,000 Esc
 - 06 125,000-150,000 Esc
 - 07 150,000-175,000 Esc
 - 08 175,000-200,000 Esc

- 09 200,000-225,000 Esc
- 10 225,000 or more Escudo per month

42. Austria

- 01 Less than 5,999 Schillings (OS) per month
- 02 6,000-9,999 OS
- 03 10,000-13,999 OS
- 04 14,000-17,999 OS
- 05 18,000-21,999 OS
- 06 22,000-25,999 OS
- 07 26,000-29,999 OS
- 08 30,000-33,999 OS
- 09 34,000-37,999 OS
- 10 38,000 Schillings or more per month

44. Turkey (monthly)

- 01 Less than 100,000 lira per month
- 02 101-200,000
- 03 201-500,000
- 04 501-1,000,000
- 05 1,000,001-2,000,000
- 06 2,000,001-5,000,000
- 07 5,000,001-7,500,000
- 08 7,500,001-10,000,000
- 09 10,000,001-15,000,000
- 10 More than 15,000,000 lira per month

45. Greater Moscow Region

- 01 Less than 50 rubles per month
- 02 51-75 rubles
- 03 76-100 rubles
- 04 101-125 rubles
- 05 126-150 rubles
- 06 151-200 rubles
- 07 201-300 rubles
- 08 301-400 rubles
- 09 401-500 rubles
- 10 500 or more rubles per month
- 98 No answer

46. Lithuania, 47. Latvia and 48. Estonia

All three of the Baltic States used the following income categories in 1990 (they were still part of the Soviet Union):

- 01 Less than 50 Rubles
- 02 51-70 Rubles
- 03 71-100 Rubles

- 04 101-150 Rubles
- 05 151-200 Rubles
- 06 201-300 Rubles
- 07 301-500 Rubles
- 08 501-800 Rubles
- 09 801-1000 Rubles
- 10 More than 1000 Rubles per month

50. Russian Republic

- 01 10-40 rubles per month
- 02 41-70 rubles
- 03 71-100 rubles
- 04 101-130 rubles
- 05 131-160 rubles
- 06 161-190 rubles
- 07 191-220 rubles
- 08 221-250 rubles
- 09 251-300 rubles
- 10 301 and more rubles per month

V232 Size of Community

Unless otherwise specified, all countries used the following codes:

- 01 Under 2,000 inhabitants
- 02 2,000- 5,000
- 03 5,000- 10,000
- 04 10,000- 20,000
- 05 20,000- 50,000
- 06 50,000-100,000
- 07 100,000-500,000
- 08 500,000 and over

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

- 01. France
- 09 Greater Paris

12. Canada

- 01 Over 500,000
- 02 100,000-500,000
- 03 30,000-100,000
- 04 10,000- 30,000
- 05 1,000- 10,000
- 06 Under 1,000 (Rural non-farm, Farm)

13. Japan

- 01 12 largest cities
- 02 150,000 and more (cities)
- 03 50,000-149,000 (cities)
- 04 Cities with under 50,000
- 05 Towns and villages

19. Sweden

- 01 Rural areas and villages
- 02 200-2,000 inhabitants
- 03 2,000-5,000 inhabitants
- 04 5,000-10,000 inhabitants
- 05 10,000-20,000 inhabitants
- 06 20,000-50,000 inhabitants
- 07 50,000-100,000 inhabitants
- 08 100,000 and above

24. South Korea

- 01. under 20,000 inhabitants
- 02. 20,000 - 199,999 inhabitants
- 03. 200,000 - 1,999,999
- 04. 2,000,000 - 4,999,999
- 05. Over 5,000,000 inhabitants (Seoul)

26. Switzerland

Actual size of town was not ascertained. Instead, the size of the respondent's town was categorized as "rural," "small/medium" and "large town." These were recoded here as "1," "5," and "7" respectively.

28. Brazil

- 02 Under 5,000 inhabitants
- 03 5,000- 10,000
- 04 10,000- 20,000
- 05 20,000- 50,000
- 06 50,000-100,000
- 07 100,000-500,000
- 08 500,000 and over

33. Czechoslovakia

- 02 Under 5,000 inhabitants
- 03 5-20,000
- 05 20-100,000
- 07 more than 100,000 inhabitants

- 35. Slovenia
- 01 under 500 inhabitants
- 02 500-2,000
- 03 2,000-5,000
- 04 5,000-10,000
- 05 10,000-20,000
- 06 20,000-50,000
- 07 50,000-100,000
- 08 100,000 and above

- 42. Austria
- 01 Under 1,000 inhabitants
- 02 Up to 2,000
- 03 2,000 - 3,000
- 04 3,000-5,000
- 05 5,000-10,000
- 06 10,000-20,000
- 07 20,000-50,000
- 08 50,000 to 1 Million and over

V233 Racial/ethnic background

Unless otherwise specified, all countries used the following codes:

- 01 Caucasian/white
- 02 Negro (Black)
- 03 South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, etc.)
- 04 East Asian (Chinese, Japanese, etc.)
- 05 Arabic
- 06 Other

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

- 11. U.S.A.
- 07 Hispanic

- 14. Mexico
- 01 White
- 02 Black
- 03 Medium brown skin (moreno)
- 04 Yellow skinned (amarillo)
- 05 Light brown skin (moreno claro)
- 07 Indian skin (moreno obscuro)
- 08 Undocumented code

16. South Africa

- 01. White
- 02. Black
- 03. Asian
- 04. Colored (mixed white and Black)

29. Nigeria

- 01. White
- 02. Black
- 06. Other (Hausa/Fulani/Arabic)

30. Chile

- 6. Other (Indian)

32. India

- Forward Caste
- Backward Caste
- Neither

35. Slovenia

- 1. Slovenes
- 2. Croats
- 3. Serbs
- 4. Muslims
- 9. Others

36. Bulgaria

- 01. Bulgarian
- 02. Turkish
- 03. Gypsy
- 04. Other

39. China

- 01 Han nationality
- 02 Zhuang nationality
- 03 Hui nationality
- 04 Uygur nationality
- 05 Miao nationality
- 06 Manchu nationality
- 07 Other

46. Lithuania, 47. Latvia and 48. Estonia

- 01. Estonian
- 02. Latvian
- 03. Lithuanian

- 04. Russian
- 05. Ukranian
- 06. Belarussian
- 07. Polish
- 08. Jewish

V234 Region Codes

- 01. France
 - 01 Ile de France
 - 02 North
 - 03 East
 - 04 Paris Basin, East
 - 05 Paris Basin, West
 - 06 West
 - 07 South West
 - 08 South East
 - 09 Mediterranean

- 02. Britain
 - 01 North
 - 02 North East
 - 03 North West
 - 04 East Midlands
 - 05 West Midlands
 - 06 East Anglia
 - 07 Home Counties/Kent/Sussex
 - 08 South
 - 09 South West
 - 10 Wales
 - 11 London
 - 12 Scotland

- 03. West Germany
 - 01 Schleswig-Holstein
 - 02 Hamburg
 - 03 Bremen
 - 04 Lower Saxony
 - 05 North Rhine-Westphalia
 - 06 Hesse
 - 07 Rhineland-Pfalz
 - 08 Bavaria
 - 09 North Wuerttemberg, North Baden

- 10 South Wuerttemberg, South Baden
- 11 Saarland
- 12 West Berlin

- 04. Italy
 - 01 Piedmont
 - 02 Valle d'Aosta
 - 03 Lombardy
 - 04 Trentino-Alto Adige
 - 05 Veneto
 - 06 Friuli-Venezia Giulia
 - 07 Liguria
 - 08 Emilia-Romagna
 - 09 Toscana
 - 10 Umbria
 - 11 Marche
 - 12 Lazio
 - 13 Abruzzo
 - 14 Molise
 - 15 Campania
 - 16 Puglia
 - 17 Basilicata
 - 18 Calabria
 - 19 Sicily
 - 20 Sardinia

- 05. Netherlands
 - 01 North Holland
 - 02 South Holland
 - 03 Utrecht
 - 04 Zealand
 - 05 North Brabant
 - 06 Limburg
 - 07 Gelderland
 - 08 Overijssel
 - 09 Flevoland
 - 10 Friesland
 - 11 Drente
 - 12 Groningen
 - 98 Missing

06. Denmark: not ascertained

- 07. Belgium
 - 01 Antwerp

- 02 Dutch-speaking Brabant
- 03 Brussels
- 04 West Flanders
- 05 East Flanders
- 06 Limburg
- 07 French-speaking Brabant
- 08 Hainaut
- 09 Namur
- 10 Luxembourg
- 11 Liege
- 12 German-speaking

08. Spain (DATA)

- 01 Andalucia
- 02 Aragon
- 03 Asturias
- 04 Balears
- 05 Canary Islands
- 06 Cantabria
- 07 Castille-La Mancha
- 08 Castille-Leon
- 09 Catalonia
- 10 Comunidad Valenciana
- 11 Extremadura
- 12 Galicia
- 13 Madrid region
- 14 Murcia
- 15 Navarre
- 16 Basque country
- 17 Rioja
- 18-21 Undocumented codes
- 24-33 Undocumented codes
- 35-41 Undocumented codes
- 43-50 Undocumented codes
- 77 Other

09. Ireland

- 01 Dublin City
- 02 Dublin Co.
- 03 Kildare
- 04 Meath
- 05 Wicklow
- 06 Cavan
- 07 Louth
- 08 Monaghan
- 09 Donegal

- 10 Leitrim
- 11 Sligo
- 12 Laois
- 13 Longford
- 14 Offaly
- 15 Roscommon
- 16 Westmeath
- 17 Galway
- 19 Mayo
- 20 Clare
- 21 Limerick City
- 22 Limerick Co.
- 23 Tipperary North
- 24 Cork City
- 25 Cork County
- 26 Kerry
- 27 Carlow
- 28 Kilkenny
- 29 Tipperary South
- 30 Waterford City
- 31 Waterford County
- 32 Wexford

10. Northern Ireland: N.A. (all interviews coded "40")

11. U.S.A.

- 01 New England
- 02 Middle Atlantic states
- 03 South Atlantic
- 04 East South Central
- 05 West South Central
- 06 East North Central
- 07 West North Central
- 08 Rocky Mountain states
- 09 Northwest
- 10 California

12. Canada

- 01 Prince Edward Island
- 02 Nova Scotia
- 03 New Brunswick
- 04 Quebec
- 05 Ontario
- 06 Manitoba
- 07 Saskatchewan
- 08 Alberta

09 British Columbia
10 Newfoundland

13. Japan
01 Hokkaido/Tohoku
02 Kanto
03 Chubu/Hokuriku
04 Kinki
05 Chugoku/Shikoku/Kyushu

14. Mexico
01 North
02 Center
03 South
04 Metropolitan Mexico City

15. South Africa
00 Vaal
01 Johannesburg
02 Reef/Vaal
03 Pretoria
04 Rest of Transvaal
05 Durban
06 Rest of Natal
07 East London
09 Cape Town
10 Kimberly
11 Rest of Cape Providence
12 Bloemfontein
13 Rest of Orange Free State

16. Hungary: not ascertained

18. Norway: not ascertained

19. Sweden: not ascertained

22. Argentina: categories not available; data run from code 1 to code 6.

23. Finland: not ascertained

24. South Korea
01 Seoul
02 Kyowgyi Do
03 Kangwon Do
04 Chungchong Do

- 05 Chunra Do
- 06 Kyowy Sang Do

25. Poland

- 01 Warsaw
- 02 Bialskopodlaskie
- 03 Bialostockie
- 04 Bielskie
- 05 Bydgoskie
- 06 Chelmskie
- 07 Ciechanowskie
- 08 Czestochowskie
- 09 Elblaskie
- 10 Gdanskie
- 11 Gorzowskie
- 12 Jeleniogorskie
- 13 Kaliskie
- 14 Katowickie
- 15 Kieleckie
- 16 Koninskie
- 17 Koszalinskie
- 18 Krakowskie
- 19 Krosnienskie
- 20 Legnickie
- 21 Leszczynskie
- 22 Lubelskie
- 23 Lomzynskie
- 24 Lodzkie
- 25 Nowosadeckie
- 26 Olsztynskie
- 27 Opolskie
- 28 Ostroleckie
- 29 Pilskie
- 30 Piotrkowskie
- 31 Plockie
- 32 Poznanskie
- 33 Przemyskie
- 34 Radomskie
- 35 Rzeszowskie
- 36 Ciedlockie
- 37 Sieradzkie
- 38 Skierniewickie
- 39 Slupskie
- 40 Suwalskie
- 41 Szczecinskie
- 42 Tamobrzeskie

- 43 Tamowskie
- 44 Torunskie
- 45 Walbrzyskie
- 46 Wioclawskie
- 47 Wroclawskie
- 48 Zamojskie
- 49 Zielenogorskie

26. Switzerland: not ascertained

- 28. Brazil
 - 1. North
 - 2. Northwest
 - 3. Center-West
 - 4. Southeast
 - 5. South

The Brazilian data also have the following undocumented codes: 21-25,31-33,41-45,52-55,62-65,92-94.

- 29. Nigeria
 - 01 Lagos
 - 02 Jos
 - 03 Kano
 - 04 Zaria
 - 05 Owerri
 - 06 Ilorin
 - 07 Minna
 - 08 Maduguri
 - 09 Ibadan
 - 10 Benin
 - 11 Enuou
 - 12 Makurdi
 - 13 Kaduna
 - 14 Abeo Kute
 - 15 Akure
 - 16 Port Harcourt
 - 17 Uyo

- 30. Chile
 - 01 First Region
 - 02 Second Region
 - 03 Third Region
 - 04 Fourth Region
 - 05 Fifth Region
 - 06 Sixth Region
 - 07 Seventh Region

- 08 Eighth Region
- 09 Ninth Region
- 10 Tenth Region
- 13 Santiago Metropolitan Region

31. Belarus: not ascertained

32. India

Eastern Region

01 Bihar

02 Orissa

03 West Bengal

Western Region

04 Gujarat

05 Maharashtra

Northern Region

06 Rajasthan

07 Uttar Pradesh

08 Chandigarh

09 Delhi

Central Region

10 Madhya Pradesh

Southern Region

11 Andhra Pradesh

12 Karnataka

13 Kerala

14 Tamil Nadu

33. Czech, 85. Slovakia

01 Prague

02 Middle-Czech region

03 South-Czech

04 West-Czech

05 North-Czech

06 East-Czech

07 South-Moravia

08 North-Moravia

09 Bratislava

10 West-Slovakia

11 Middle-Slovakia

12 East-Slovakia

34. East Germany: not ascertained.

35. Slovenia: not ascertained

36. Bulgaria: documentation not available

37. Romania

01 Bucharest

02 Mutenia

03 Moldova

04 Transylvania

05 Oltenia

06 Banat

07 Crisana-Maramures

08 Dobrovia

39. China

01 Beijing

02 Liaoning

03 Jilin

04 Shanghai

05 Jiangsu

06 Fujian

07 Jiangxi

08 Hubei

09 Guizhou

10 Shanxi

11 Xinjiang

23 Undocumented code

41. Portugal

01 North Littoral

02 North Interior

03 Greater Porto

04 Central Littoral

05 Tejo valley

06 Greater Lisbon

07 South Interior

08 Algarve

09 Madeira

10 Azore Islands

42. Austria

01 Vienna

02 Lower Austria

03 Burgenland

04 Steiermark

05 Carinthia and East Tirol

06 Upper Austria

- 07 Salzburg
- 08 Tirol
- 09 Vorarlberg

44. Turkey: categories not available.

45. Greater Moscow Region: not ascertained

46. Lithuania: not ascertained

47. Latvia: not ascertained

48. Estonia: not ascertained

50. Russia: not ascertained

V235 Language of Interview

The language spoken by the respondent is coded for Canada, India, Switzerland and the Baltic countries only, using the following codes:

- 12. Canada
 - 01 English
 - 02 French

- 26. Switzerland
 - 01 French
 - 02 German
 - 03 Italian
 - 04 Romansch
 - 05 Other

- 32. India
 - 01 Bengali
 - 02 English
 - 03 Gujarati
 - 04 Hindi
 - 05 Kannada
 - 06 Malyalam
 - 07 Marathi
 - 08 Oriya
 - 09 Tamil
 - 10 Telugu

34. East Germany
05 Undocumented code

46. Lithuania
10. Lithuanian
11. Russian

47. Latvia
14. Latvian
15. Russian

48. Estonia
12. Estonian
13. Russian

NOTE: In a number of cases, a given question was asked in only some of the countries included in these surveys. In these cases, the data are assigned Missing Data codes-- usually "0" or "9" for one-digit variables; or 98 or 99 for two-digit variables. In a number of instances, some countries used "0" while others used "9" as the missing data code. If all data for a given country fall into the missing data code, it indicates that the given item was not asked in that country.

**1995 WORLD VALUES SURVEY
NATION SPECIFIC CODES & VALUE LABELS**

V56 Would not like to have as neighbors?

13. Japan, 18. Norway, 19. Sweden, 23. Finland, 03. West Germany, 26. Switzerland, 08. Spain, 78. Andalusia, 79. Galicia, 80. Valencia, 58. Philippines, 35. Slovenia, 11. United States, 39. China, 84. Croatia, 56. Ghana
Muslims

14. Mexico
Jews

15. South Africa
v56a: Blacks
v56b: Whites
v56c: Coloureds
v56d: Indians

17. Australia
Members of new religious movements

22. Argentina
Jews

29. Nigeria
v56a: Muslims
v56b: Christians

50. Russia
Jews

53. Venezuela
Jews

69. Bangladesh
People with different religion

V149 Confidence in Organizations

Unless otherwise indicated, the following values were used:

North America: NAFTA

All European Countries: The European Union

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

14. Mexico

El Tratado de Libre Comercio (TLC)

15. South Africa

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

27. Puerto Rico, organizations listed for V135-V150: church, armed forces, education system, legal system, press, labor unions, police, legislature, civil service, major companies, social security system, United Nations, municipal government, Puerto Rican government, United States federal government

29. Nigeria

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

22. Argentina, 28. Brazil, 54. Uruguay
MERCOSUR

32. India

SAARC

50. Russia

European Union

53. Venezuela

Andean Pact

58. Philippines

ASEAN

68. Dominican Republic

Organizacion de Estados Americanos (OEA)

69. Bangladesh

South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)

V167 Most Disliked Groups

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

- 01 Jews
- 02 Capitalists
- 03 Stalinists/hard-line Communists
- 04 Immigrants
- 05 Homosexuals
- 06 Criminals
- 07 Neo-Nazis/Right extremists

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

08. Spain, 75. Basque, 78. Andalusia, 79. Galicia, 80. Valencia

01 Hard-line Communists/Left extremists

03 Members of ETA

11. United States

01 Immigrants without visas

02 Right-wing extremists

03 Islamic fundamentalists

04 Welfare recipients

07 Left-wing extremists

09 DK

15. South Africa

01 Left-wing extremists

08 None

17. Australia

01 Members of new religious movements

19. Sweden

1 Christian fundamentalists

2 non-Christian fundamentalists

3 left extremists

7 racists

8 people of other race

9 DK

- 27. Puerto Rico
 - 04 Dominican immigrants
 - 06 Drug godfathers or thugs
 - 08 Extreme nationalists
 - 09 Cubans
 - 10 Spiritualists
 - 11 Religious fanatics
 - 12 Los estadistas (advocates of statehood)
 - 13 Los independentistas (advocates of independence)
 - 14 Los autonomistas (advocates of autonomy)

- 29. Nigeria
 - 01 Christian Organization/Council
 - 03 Socialists
 - 07 Human rights activists
 - 08 Muslim Organization/Council

- 32. India
 - 01 Muslims
 - 04 Immigrants/people from other countries
 - 08 Shiv Sena/VHP/Bajrang Dal
 - 09 People from other states

- 40. Taiwan
 - 00 Refuse to answer
 - 01 Capitalists
 - 02 Communists
 - 03 Immigrants workers
 - 04 Homosexuals
 - 05 Gangsters
 - 06 Right extremists / Extreme nationalists
 - 07 Nationalist Party (KMT)
 - 08 People Progress Party
 - 09 New Party
 - 10 Independent Taiwan Organization
 - 11 Legislative Yuan
 - 12 Peoples' Congress
 - 13 Parliament
 - 14 Any political party
 - 15 Any political organization
 - 16 Politicians
 - 17 Privileged class
 - 18 Police
 - 19 Drug users
 - 20 Violence organization
 - 21 Anti-government organization / Demonstration organization

22 Strike and labor movement organization
23 Extremists
24 Donation-soliciting organization
90 Other
99 Don't know

58. Philippines
01 Muslims
08 None

62. Georgia (1996)
08 undocumented code

69. Bangladesh
01 Capitalists
02 Hardcore Socialists
03 Hardcore Rightists
04 Anarchists/Terrorists
05 Influential people occupying positions in nepotism-ridden areas

73. Colombia (1998)
1 Paramilitares
2 Guerrilla
3 Narcotraficantes
4 Homosexuals

84. Croatia
07 Neofascists/right extremists
08 Serbs
09 Muslims

V179 Religious Denomination

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

00 No not a member
01 Catholic
02 Protestant
03 Orthodox
04 Jew
05 Muslim
06 Hindu
07 Buddhist

08 Other
09 NA
10 No Religious Domination

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

14. Mexico
03 Evangelical

19. Sweden
02 the Church of Sweden
05 a free church denomination
06 Other Christian movement
07 Islam

29. Nigeria
03 Pentecostal/Gospel Churches
05 Cherubim and Seraphim (C & S), Celestial

32. India
08 Jain

40. Taiwan
02 Mainstream Christian
03 Fundamentalist Christian

44. Turkey
00 Hic
01 Katolik
02 Protestan
03 Rum ortodoks
04 Musevi
05 Musluman
06 Gregoryen
08 Diger

58. Philippines
02 Iglesia ni Cristo

62. Georgia (1996)
10 Gregorian

62. Georgia (1997)
10 Gregorian

11 Lesid
12 Witness of Jehova

63. Armenia
16 Armenian Apostolic Church

69. Bangladesh
01 Muslim
02 Hinduism
03 Buddhism
04 Christianity
05 Any other
06 Atheist

73. Colombia (1997)
10-12 Undocumented codes

73. Colombia (1998)
1 Roman Catholic
2 Protestant
3 Evangelic
4 Jew
5 Rosacruz
6 Jehova's Witnesses
7 Other
8 None
9 dk/na

81. Serbia, 82. Montenegro
05 Islamic

84. Croatia
08 "Grkokatolik"

V181 Attendance at Religious Services

Unless otherwise specified, the following codes were used:

01 More than once a week
02 Once a week
03 Once a month
04 Only on special holy days
05 Once a year

- 06 Less often
- 07 Never, practically never

The countries listed below differ from the codes above as follows:

- 62. Georgia (1996)
- 08 Undocumented code

- 69. Bangladesh
- 01 Always
- 02 More than once a day
- 03 More than once a week
- 04 Once a week
- 05 Once a month
- 06 Only on special occasions
- 07 Not many times
- 08 Never

V203/V204 Geographical Group to which respondent belongs above all

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

- 01 Town
- 02 Region
- 03 Nation
- 04 Continent
- 05 World
- 09 DK

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

- 27. Puerto Rico
- 03 Puerto Rico
- 04 Estados Unidos
- 05 Caribe
- 06 America latina
- 07 Toda America
- 08 Mundo
- 99 No answer

- 44. Turkey
- 01 Sehir
- 02 Bolge

- 03 Turkiye
- 04 Avrupa
- 05 Dunya

68. Dominican Republic

- 01 Localidad, ciudad o pueblo en que vive
- 02 Provincia
- 03 Región
- 04 El Caribe
- 05 El mundo entero
- 09 dk/no answer

73. Colombia (1998)

- 1 Barrio/Vereda
- 2 Conjunto Residencial
- 3 Pueblo / ciudad donde vive
- 4 Region del pais donde vive
- 5 Colombia como un todo
- 6 Latin America
- 7 El mundo como un todo
- 9 dk

V206 Place of Birth

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

- 01 Yes
- 02 Latin America
- 03 Canada
- 04 Asia
- 05 Europe
- 06 Africa
- 07 Other
- 09 Don't Know

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

- 03. West Germany, 34. East Germany
- 0 not applicable
- 02 Argentina
- 03 Belgium
- 04 CSSR
- 05 Denmark

06 Yugoslavia
07 France
08 Indonesia
09 Ireland
10 Italy
11 Croatia
12 Latvia
13 Netherlands
14 Norway
15 Austria
16 Iran
17 Poland
18 Romania
19 Russia, USSR
20 Silesia
21 Switzerland
22 Turkey
23 Ukraine
24 Hungary
77 Other
98 No answer
99 Don't know

8. Spain, 75. Basque, 78. Andalusia, 79. Galicia, 80. Valencia
08 Rest of Spain

14. Mexico(1996)
08 Undocumented code

18. Norway
08 Undocumented code

19. Sweden
08 North America

27. Puerto Rico
01 Puerto Rico
02 USA
03 Cuba
04 Dominican Republic
05 Latin America
06 Spain
07 Europe
08 Other
99 Don't know

31. Belarus
08 Russia
10 Ukraine
11 Baltic resp.
12 Trancaucasus
13 Middle Asia
14 Moldova
09 Don't know

32. India
08 Pakistan
10 Bangladesh
11 Nepal
12 Sri Lanka

44. Turkey
01 Evet
02 Balkanlar
07 Diger
08 B Avrupa
10 Turki
11 Iran
12 Cin

46. Lithuania, 47. Latvia, 48. Estonia, 49. Ukraine, 50. Russia
08 Baltic Resp.
10 Middle Asia
11 Trancaucasus
12 Moldova
13 Ukraine, Belarus, Russia
09 Don't know

61. Moldova
09 Don't know

62. Georgia (1996)
08 Russia
10 Baltic
11 Caucasus
12 Ukraine/Byelorusse
14 Middle Asia
15 Siberia/Far East
16 Middle Asia

62. Georgian (1997)
13 Germany

64. Azerbaijan
08 Russia
10 Armenia
11 Georgia
12 Middle Asia
13 Other CIS

63. Armenia
08 Russia
10 Georgia
11 Azerbaidisch
12 Middle Asia
13 Other CIS
14 Baltic resp.

68. Dominic Republic
08 El Caribe

81. Serbia, 82. Montenegro
08 outside Europe

V208 Ethnic Self-description

Unless otherwise indicated, the following code were used:

01 Above all I'm an XXX [first ETHNIC MINORITY]
02 Above all I'm an YYY [second ETHNIC MINORITY]
03 Above all I'm an ZZZ [third ETHNIC MINORITY]
04 Above all I'm an AAA [fourth ETHNIC MINORITY]
05 "I am an American [MAJORITY NATIONALITY]) first and a member of some ethnic group second"

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

08. Spain, 75. Basque, 78. Andalusia, 79. Galicia, 80. Valencia
01 Only feel Basque, Galician, etc.
02 More Basque, Galician, etc. than Spanish
03 As much Basque, Galician, etc. as Spanish
04 More Spanish than Basque, Galician, etc.
05 Only feel Spanish
09 DK

11. United States
01 Hispanic American
02 Black American
03 White American
04 Asian American
05 American First and some Ethnic Group Second
09 DK

14. Mexico
01 Latino
02 Mestizo
03 Spanish
04 Indigenous
05 Mexican first

15. South Africa
04 Indian
05 Zulu
06 Xhosa
07 South Sotho
08 Tswana
09 Sepedi
10 Venda
11 English-speaking South African
12 Afrikaans-speaking South African
13 Afrikaner
14 South African first
15 Muslim
16 Swazi
17 African
18 Other
19 None

19. Sweden
01 Swedish
02 other language
03 other culture
04 other religion
05 other language, culture, and religion

20. Tambov
01 Russian
02 Ukrainian
03 Tatar
04 Komi

- 05 Mordovian
- 06 Kabardinets
- 07 Balkarets
- 08 Other
- 09 No answer

25. Poland

- 01 Niemcem
- 02 Ukraincem
- 03 Polakiem
- 04 Bialorusinem
- 05 Litwinem
- 06 I'm first polish and a member of some ethnic group second

27. Puerto Rico

- 01 Hispanic-north american
- 02 African-Puerto Rican
- 03 White Puerto Rican
- 04 Cuban-Puerto Rican
- 05 Dominican-Puerto Rican
- 06 Puerto Rican-American
- 07 Puerto Rican first
- 08 North-american first

28. Brazil

- 01 Black-Brazilian
- 02 Indio
- 03 White-Brazilian
- 04 Asian-Brazilian

29. Nigeria

- 01 Hausa
- 02 Yoruba
- 03 Igbo
- 04 Minority ethnic group
- 05 Nigerian first

30. Chile

- 01 Latino
- 02 Indio
- 03 blanco
- 04 Mestizo

31. Belarus

- 01 Belar.cit.+ nat.
- 02 Belarussian

03 Russian
04 Nat. minority
09 DK

32. India
01 Hindu
02 Muslim
03 OBC
04 Indian above all
05 Dalit
06 Indian first, member of ethnic group second

35. Slovenia
01 Slovene
02 Montenegrin
03 Croat
04 Italian
05 Hungarian
06 Macedonian
07 Muslim
08 Albanian
09 Serb
10 Yugoslav
11 Other

40. Taiwan
01 Taiwanese first
02 Chinese first
03 Taiwanese first, Chinese second
04 Chinese first, Taiwanese second

44. Turkey
01 Turk
02 Sunni Turk
03 Alevi Turk
04 Kurt
05 Laz
06 Gocmen
07 Rum,ermen
08 Diger

46. Lithuania
01 Lithuanian
02 Russian
03 other Nat. minority
09 DK

47. Latvia
01 Latvian
02 Russian
03 Nat. minority
04 Lat. City Nat
09 DK

.
48. Estonia
01 Estonian
02 Russian
03 Nat. minority
04 Lat. City Nat.
09 DK

49. Ukraine
01 Ukrainian
02 Russian
03 Nat. minority
04 Lat. City Nat
09 DK

50. Russia
01 Russian
02 Ukrainian
03 Tatar
04 Komi
05 Mordovian
06 Kabardinets
07 Balkarets
08 Other
09 No answer

51. Peru
01 Provinciano
02 Provinciano/Limeno
03 Tan provinciano limeno como peruano
04 Mas peruano que provinciano/limeno
09 Don't know

53. Venezuela
01 Creole
02 European
03 Latin American
04 Indigenous
05 Venezuelan first

58. Philippines
01 Hispanic Filipino
02 American Filipino
03 Chinese Filipino
04 Japanese Filipino
05 Filipino first
06 Member of an ethnic group first

61. Moldova
01 Moldavian
02 Russian
03 Nat. minority
04 Mold. City Nat.
09 DK

62 Georgia (1996)
01 belong ethnic group second place
02 Georgian
03 Russian
05 First resident of Georgia, and to an ethnic group in the second place
06 Georgian
07 Russian
08 National Minority
09 NA
10 Azerbaijanian
11 Abkhazian
12 Osethian
13 Greek
14 Jewish
15 Kurd
16 Armenian

62 Georgia (1997)
01 First resident of Georgia, than minority
02 Above all I am Georgian
03 Above all I am Russian
07 Above all I am Russian
04 Above all - national minority
05 First, resident of Georgia, and to an ethnic group in the second place
06 Georgian
07 Russian
08 National Minority
09 D/K

63. Armenia
01 Arm. City Nat.
02 Armenian
03 Russian
04 Nat. minority
09 DK\NA

64. Azerbaijan
01 Azb. City Nat.
02 Azerbaijanian
03 Russian
04 Nat. minority
09 DK/NA

69. Bangladesh
01 Bangladeshi

73. Colombia (1997)
01 Latino
02 Mestizo
03 Black
04 Indigena
05 Blanco
06 Mulato
07 I'm first Colombian and a member of some ethnic group second

73. Colombia (1998)
1 Black
2 Mestizo
3 Indigena
4 Blanco

81. Serbia, 82. Montenegro
01 Yugoslav first
02 Serb
03 Montenegrin
04 Muslim
05 Albanian
06 Hingarian
07 Croat
08 Other

84. Croatia
01 Above all, Croat
02 Above all, Serb

- 03 Above all, some other ethnic group
- 05 Croatian citizen first and a member of some ethnic group second

V209 Language Spoken at Home

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

- 01 English
- 02 Spanish
- 03 French
- 04 Chinese
- 05 Japanese
- 77 other
- 98 not applicable/not asked
- 99 don't know (dk)/no answer (na)

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

03. West Germany, 34. East Germany

- 01 German
- 03 Dutch
- 04 Polish
- 05 Russian
- 06 Turkish
- 77 Other
- 99 DK/NA

08. Spain, 75. Basque, 78. Andalusia, 79. Galicia, 80. Valencia

- 01 Spanish
- 02 Catalan
- 03 Vasco
- 04 Gallego
- 05 Valenciano
- 77 Other
- 99 No answer

15. South Africa

- 02 Afrikaans
- 03 Zulu
- 04 Xhosa
- 05 Tswana
- 06 South Sotho/Sesotho
- 07 North Sotho/Sepedi

08 Venda
09 Tsonga/Shangaan
10 Ndebele
11 Swazi
12 Indian language
13 Other African
14 Other European
77 Other

19. Sweden
01 Swedish
02 Finnish
03 Nordic
04 Spanish
05 Serbian
06 European
07 Turkish
08 Persian
77 Other

22. Argentina
98 Not asked

23. Finland
01 Finnish

26. Switzerland
03 French
06 German
07 Italian

27. Puerto Rico
03 Both, but more English than Spanish
04 Both, but more Spanish than English
05 Both equally, English and Spanish
06 Spanish and another that is not English

28. Brazil
01 Portuguese
02 Italian

29. Nigeria
04 Hausa
05 Yoruba
06 Igbo

07 Pidgin
77 Other

31. Belarus
01 Belarussian
02 Russian
03 Polish
04 Ukrainian
77 Other
99 DK

32. India
02 Hindi
03 Malayalam
04 Tamil
05 Gujarati
06 Telegu
07 Orija
08 Urdu
09 Bengali
10 Punjabi
11 Marethi
12 Kanneda

35. Slovenia
01 Slovene
02 Other language of former Yugoslavia
77 Other foreign language

40. Taiwan
01 Mandarin
02 Taiwanese
03 Aboriginal language
04 Hakka
77 Other

44. Turkey
01 Turkce
02 Arapca
03 Kurtce
04 Zaza
05 Kirmanci
06 Lazca
07 Bosnakca
08 Diger
09 Don't know

46. Lithuania
01 Lithuanian
02 Russian
77 Other
09 DK

47. Latvia
01 Latvian
02 Russian
77 Other
99 DK

48. Estonia
01 Estonian
02 Russian
03 Bilingual
77 Other
99 DK

49. Ukraine
01 Ukrainian
02 Russian
77 Other
99 DK

50. Russia
01 Russian
02 Ukrainian
03 Tatar
04 Komi
05 Mordovian
06 Kabardinskii
07 Balkarskii
77 Other
99 No answer

51. Peru
01 Spanish
02 Quechua
03 Aymara

56. Ghana
01 English
02 Akan
03 Ewe

04 Galadahngbe
05 Ranjaga
06 Hausa

58. Philippines

01 Tagalog
02 Other Philippine languages
03 Cebuano
04 Ilonggo
05 Ilokano
06 Bicolano
07 Chavacano
08 Waray
13 Kapampangan
14 Pangasinense
15 Bisaya (unspecified)
16 Aklanon
17 Haoist
18 Ibatan
19 Ibanag
20 Zambal
21 Antiqueno
22 Masbateno
23 Kankara-Uy
24 Ibaloy
25 Boholanon
26 Maranao
27 No code available
28 Karay-A
29 Surigaonon
30 Kinamiguin
31 Davaoe
32 Bagubu
33 Maguindanao
34 Kaulo
35 Subanon
36 Iranon
37 Kalayan
38 Bilaan
39 Tausog
40 Muslim
41 Binukid
42 Suluanon
43 Manobo
99 No answer

(Note: many of these codes contain five or fewer cases.)

61. Moldova
01 Moldavian
02 Russian
77 Other
09 DK

62. Georgia (1996)
01 Georgian
02 Russian
03 Armenian
04 Azerbaijan
05 Greek
07 Osethian
08 Hebrew
11 Lazian
13 Abkhazian
14 Kurd
19 Undocumented code

62. Georgia (1997)
01 Georgian
02 Russian
03 Armenian
04 Azerbaijanian
05 Greek
06 Mengrelian
07 Osetian
08 Jewish
09 D/A
10 Iezid
11 Lazian
12 Turkish

63. Armenia
01 Armenian
02 Russian
03 Jewish
04 Iezid
05 Greek
09 DK/NA

64. Azerbaijan
01 Azerbaijanian
02 Russian
03 Talish

04 Lezgin
05 Avarian
06 Iranian
07 Tatarian
99 DK/NA

81. Serbia, 82. Montenegro
01 Serbian
02 Serbo-Croatian, Croato-Serbian
03 Croatian
04 Bosnian
05 Montenegrin
06 Hungarian
07 Albanian
77 Other
09 More than one equally

83. Macedonia (1997)
07 Undocumented code

84. Croatia (1995)
06 Undocumented code

V210,V211,V212 Political Party Codes
(V212 was asked only in the 1995-1996 WVS)

The following general codes were used:

77 other
80 noneone
88 would not vote
98 not applicable/not asked
99 don't know (dk)/no answer (na)

Documentation not available for 83 Macedonia or 93 Bosnia Herceg 93 (1997).

The following specific codes were used:

02. Britain
01 Conservative
02 Labour
03 Liberal Democrats (Lib Dem)

- 04 Scottish/Welsh Nationalist
- 05 Undecided

03. West Germany

- 01 CDU/CSU
- 02 SPD
- 03 FDP
- 04 All.90/Greens
- 05 PDS
- 06 Republicans
- 07 Drivers Party
- 08 Woman's Party
- 09 Free voters
- 10 Gray Panthers
- 11 OEDP
- 12 PBS
- 13 Pink List
- 17 Communists
- 18 NDP

08. Spain

- 01 Partido Popular (PP)
- 02 Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol (PSOE)
- 03 Centro Democratico y Social (CDS)
- 04 Izquierda Unida (IU)
- 05 Ecologistas (Verdes)
- 06 Convergencia y Union (CIU)
- 07 Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (ERC)
- 08 Partido Nacionalista Vasco (PNV)
- 09 Eusko Alkartasuna (EA)
- 10 Herri Batasuna (HB)
- 11 Union Alavesa (UA)
- 12 Plazandrea
- 13 Union del Pueblo Navarro (UPN)
- 14 Coalicion Gallega (CG)
- 15 Bloque Nacionalista Gallego (BNG)
- 16 Partido Andalucista (PA)
- 17 Partido Andaluz Progresista (PAP); Pachecho
- 18 Coalicion Canaria (CC)
- 19 Centro Canarias Independent (CCI)
- 20 Asociacion Independiente Canaria (AIC)
- 21 Asamblea Majorera
- 22 Partido Nacionalista Canario (PNC)
- 23 Izquierda Canaria (ICAN)
- 24 Partido Regionalista Cantaabro (PRC)
- 25 Partido Aragonés Regionalista (PAR)

26 Extremadura Unida (EU)
27 Union Valenciana (UV)
80 Blank

11. United States
01 Republicans
02 Democrats
04 NO—no such party (used with V212 only)
99 Don't know
77 A third party (NOTE: This includes "Independent")

13. Japan
01 Liberal Democratic Party
02 New Frontier Party
03 Socialist Party
04 Smeigaki
05 Communist Party

14. Mexico
01 Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)
02 National Action Party (PAN)
03 Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD)
04 Labor Party (PT)

15. South Africa
01 African National Congress (ANC)
02 Azanian People (AZAPO)
03 Conservative Party (CP)
04 Democratic Party (DP)
05 Freedom Front (FF)
06 Inkatha Freedom (IFP)
07 National Party (NP)
08 Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)
09 South African Congress (SACP)
10 Coloured Resistance
11 African Christ Democratic Party (ACDP)
12 UNDOCUMENTED
13 Refused
14 UNDOCUMENTED
15 UNDOCUMENTED
16 UNDOCUMENTED

17. Australia
01 Australian Labor Party
02 Liberal Party
03 National Party

- 04 Green Party
- 05 Australian Democrats
- 06 Country Liberal Party
- 07 Independent
- 08 Undocumented code
- 09 Undocumented code

18. Norway

- 01 Labour Party
- 02 Progressive Party
- 03 Conservatives
- 04 Christian People's party
- 05 Red Alliance
- 06 Center party
- 07 Socialist Left Party
- 08 Liberal party
- 10 Too young to vote

19. Sweden

- 01 Centerpartiet
- 02 Folkpartiet
- 03 KDS
- 04 Miljöpartiet
- 05 Moderaterna
- 06 Socialdemokraterna
- 07 Vansterpartiet
- 09 Not allowed to vote

20. Tambov

- 01 Agrarian Party (Lapshin)
- 02 Power to the People (Ryzhkov)
- 03 Forward, Russia! (B. Fedorov)
- 04 Democratic Russia (Starovoytova)
- 05 Democratic Choice of Russia—United Democrats (Gaidar)
- 06 Power (Rutskoi)
- 07 Women of Russia (Lahova)
- 08 For the Motherland (Polevanov)
- 09 Communist Party of the Russian Federation (Zyuganov)
- 10 Communists/Working Russia—for the Soviet Union (Anpylov)
- 11 Congress of Russian Communities (Skokov)
- 12 Left-Centrist Bloc (Ribkin)
- 13 Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia (Zhirinovskiy)
- 14 Our Home is Russia (Chernomyrdin)
- 15 Republican Party of the Russian Federation (“Pamfilova-Gurov-Lysenko”)
- 16 Party of Self-Government (Sv. Fedorov)
- 17 Trade Unions and Manufacturers—Union of Labor (Shmakov)

18 Yabloko [Apple] (Yavlinski)
80 No such party
99 Hard to say

22. Argentina
01 Partido Justicialista
02 Union Civica Radical
03 Frepaso
04 Modin
07 Blank ballot

23. Finland
01 Suomen Sosia Lidemokrattinen (SDP)
02 Suomen Keskusta (KESK)
03 Kansallien Kokoomus (KOK)
04 Vasemmistolitto
05 Ruotsalainen Kansan Pudue (RKP)
06 Vihrea Liitto
07 Suomen Kirsstillinen Litto (SKL)
08 Nuorsuomalainen Pudue (NUSU)
09 Perussuomalaiset (PS)
10 Jokin Muu Ryhmittyma
97 En Aanestaisi

24. South Korea
98 Not asked

25. Poland
01 Solidarnose
02 PSL
03 ROP
04 SLD
05 UPR
06 UP
07 UW
08 KPEIR
09 Narodowo
10 Inna partia lub organizacja
11 Nie zamierzam brac udzialu wyborach
97 trudno powiedziec

26. Switzerland
01 Parti Radical -Démocratique
02 Parti Socialiste Suisse
03 Parti Démocrate Chrétien
04 Union Démocratique du Centre

- 05 Parti Ecologiste Suisse
- 06 Parti des Automobilistes
- 07 Démocrates Suisses
- 08 Parti Libéral Suisse
- 09 Alliance des Indépendants
- 10 Parti Evangélique et Populaire
- 11 Parti Suisse du Travail/Parti Ouvrier Populaire
- 12 Parti Chrétien-Social Suisse
- 13 Frap

27. Puerto Rico

- 01 Partido Nuevo Progresista
- 02 Partido Popular Democratica
- 03 Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno

28. Brazil

- 01 Party of Brazilian Democratic Movement (PMDB)
- 02 Workers' Party (PT)
- 03 Brazilian Social Democracy (PSDB)
- 04 Democratic Labor Party (PDT)
- 05 Brazilian Progresist Party (PPB)
- 06 Liberal Front Party (PFL)
- 07 Brazilian Workers Party (PTB)
- 09 Liberal Party (PL)
- 10 Communist Party (PcdoB)
- 11 Green Party (PV)
- 12 National Renovation Party (PRN)
- 13 Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB)
- 15 Christian Democrats (PDC)
- 16 PPS
- 17 PSC
- 18 PST
- 19 PMN
- 20 PRONA
- 22 PC
- 23 PPR

29. Nigeria

- 98 Not asked

30. Chile

- 01 UDI (Independent Democratic Union)
- 02 PPD (Party for Democracy)
- 03 RN (National Renovation)
- 04 PHV (Greens – Humanists)
- 05 PRSD (Radicals)

06 PDC (Christian Democrats)
07 PS (Socialist Party)
08 UCCP (Center-Center Union)
09 None
10 PC (Communist Party)

31. Belarus

01 Agrarian Party
02 Popular Front
03 Women Party
04 People's Gram.
05 Liberal Democratic Party
06 Christian Democratic Union
07 Common Sense Party
08 Unity/Consent Party
09 Party of Labor
10 Communist Party
11 Beer Amateurs Party
12 patriotic Union
13 Republic Labor Party
14 Slavonic Union
15 United Civil Party
16 Pres. Lucashenkn

32. India

01 Congress - I
02 BJP
03 Janata Dal
04 Samajbadi Party
05 BSP
06 Congress Tiwary
07 Telgu Desham Party
08 Shn Sena
09 CPI
10 CPI (M)
11 Forward Block
12 Karnataka Congress Party
13 Left Front
14 National Front
15 Republican Party of India
16 United Front
17 Left Democratic Party
18 Muslim League
19 Local/regional parties
20 Independent parties
21 MIM

22 Communal parties
23 RSP
24 SULI
25 TMC
26 DMK
27 AIDMK
28 Samatha Party
29 Akali Dal
30 Uttra Khand
31 Undocumented code

34. East Germany

01 CDU/CSU
02 SPD
03 FDP
04 All.90/Greens
05 PDS
06 Republicans
07 Drivers Party
08 Woman's Party
09 Free voters
10 Gray Panthers
11 OEDP
12 PBS

35. Slovenia

01 Liberal Democracy of Slovenia
02 Slovene People's Party
03 Slovene National Party
04 Social Democratic Party of Slovenia
05 Slovene Christian Democrats
06 Associated List of Social Democrats
07 Greens of Slovenia
08 Democratic Party of Slovenia
09 Slovene National Right
10 Democratic Party of Pensioners

36. Bulgaria

Documentation not available

39. China

98 Not asked

40. Taiwan
01 Nationalist Party
02 Democratic Progressive Party
03 New Party
05 Other party
77 Other response
99 Don't know, no response

43. Turkey (1996)
12 Diger
13 Kararsiz
14 Hicbiri
15 Asiri Sag
16 Asiri Sol
17 Sag
18 Sol
19 Asiri-Yon Yok
20 Benimki Haric Hicbiri

44. Turkey
01 Motherland Party – Center right (ANAP)
02 CHP
03 DSP
04 True Path Party -- Center right (DYP)
05 HADEP
06 Prosperity Party – Religious Fundamentalist (RP)
07 MHP
08 BBP
09 Diger
10 Kararsiz
11 Hicibiri
12 Asiri Sag

46. Lithuania
01 Republican Party
02 Liberal Union
03 Center Union
04 Union of Russians
05 Christian Democratic Union
06 Socialist Party
07 Freedom Union
08 Peasants Party
09 Electoral Act.Poles
10 Social Democratic Party
11 Union of Political Prisoners
12 National Party “Young Lithuania”

- 13 Freedom League
- 14 Gyvenimo Logikos
- 15 Democratic Labor Party
- 16 Tautininku and Democratic Party Alliance
- 17 All Ethnic Minorities
- 18 Women's Party
- 19 Homeland Union
- 20 Social Justice Party
- 21 Christian Democratic Party
- 22 People's Party
- 23 Economy Party
- 24 Progress Party
- 70 Undocumented code

47. Latvia

- 01 Liberal Party
- 02 Farmers -- Christian Democrats
- 03 Association Unprivil.
- 04 Unity Party
- 05 Coalition Democratic Labor Party
- 06 National Harmony
- 07 United Farmers
- 08 Party of Russian Citizens
- 09 Saimnieks
- 10 Socialist Party
- 11 National Democratic Party
- 12 Our Land -- Antcom.
- 13 Siegerist Party
- 14 Fatherland and Freedom
- 15 Popular Front
- 16 Tautsaimnieks
- 17 Latvias Way
- 18 LNNK -- Green Party
- 19 Democratic Party

48. Estonia

- 01 Democratic Union
- 02 Democratic Labor Party
- 03 Center Party
- 04 Estonian Home
- 05 Coalition Party
- 06 Rural Party
- 07 Country People
- 08 Family League
- 09 National Rangers Party
- 10 National League

- 11 Reform Party
- 12 Greens
- 13 Royalist Party
- 14 Blue Party
- 15 Farmers Party
- 16 Pro Patria
- 17 Forest Party
- 18 Party Moodukad
- 19 Farmers Assembly
- 20 Estonian Future
- 21 Conservative Republican Party
- 22 Russian Party
- 23 Estonian Development Party

49. Ukraine

- 01 All Ukrainian Political Alliance “State Independence of Ukraine”
- 02 Civil Congress of Ukraine
- 03 Democratic Party of Ukraine
- 04 Communist Party of Ukraine
- 05 Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists
- 06 Constitutional Democratic Party of Ukraine
- 07 Liberal Party of Ukraine
- 08 Liberal Democratic Party of Ukraine
- 09 Narodny Rukh (Popular Movement) of Ukraine
- 10 Peoples’ Democratic Party of Ukraine
- 11 Nova Ukraina Association
- 12 Interregional Block for Reforms Party
- 13 Revival Democratic Party
- 14 Green Party of Ukraine
- 15 Party of Labor
- 16 Party of Slavic Unity of Ukraine
- 17 Peasants Party of Ukraine
- 18 Social Democratic Party of Ukraine
- 19 Socialist Party of Ukraine
- 20 Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party
- 21 Ukrainian National Assembly
- 22 Ukrainian National Conservative Party
- 23 Ukrainian Party of Beer Lovers
- 24 Ukrainian Republican Party
- 25 Ukrainian Peasant’s Democratic Party
- 26 Christian Democratic Party of Ukraine

50. Russia

- 01 Agrarian Party (Lapshin)
- 02 Power to the People (Ryzhkov)
- 03 Forward, Russia! (B. Fedorov)

- 04 Democratic Russia (Starovoytova)
- 05 Democratic Choice of Russia—United Democrats (Gaidar)
- 06 Dershava
- 07 Women of Russia (Lahova)
- 08 For the Motherland (Polevanov)
- 09 Communist Party of the Russian Federation (Zyuganov)
- 10 Communists/Working Russia—for the Soviet Union (Anpylov)
- 11 Congress of Russian Communities (Skokov)
- 12 Left-Centrist Bloc (Ribkin)
- 13 Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia (Zhirinovsky)
- 14 Our Home is Russia (Chernomyrdin)
- 15 Republican Party of the Russian Federation (“Pamfilova-Gurov-Lysenko”)
- 16 Party of Self-Government (Sv. Fedorov)
- 17 Trade Unions and Manufacturers—Union of Labor (Shmakov)
- 18 Yabloko [Apple] (Yavlinski)

51. Peru

- 01 Cambio 90-Nueva Mayoria
- 02 UPP
- 03 AP
- 04 MDI
- 05 IU
- 06 PPC
- 07 APRA
- 08 FREPAP
- 09 FRENATRACA
- 10 Obras
- 11 CODE Pais Posible

53. Venezuela

- 01 Accion Democratica (AD)
- 02 Social Christian Party (COPEI)
- 03 Movimiento al Socialismo (MAS)
- 04 Convergencia Nacional (CN)
- 05 La Causa Radical

54. Uruguay

- 01 Partido Colorado
- 02 Partido Nacional
- 03 Nuevo Espacio
- 04 Frente Amplio
- 05 Undocumented code
- 07 Undocumented code

56. Ghana

- 01 NDC
- 02 NPP
- 03 NIP
- 04 NCP
- 05 PNC
- 06 PHP
- 07 Eagle
- 08 GDRP

58. Philippines

- 01 Bicol Saro
- 02 Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL)
- 03 Laban Ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP)
- 04 Lakas Ng Tao-National Union of Christian Democrats - United Moro Democratic Party (Lakas-NUCD-UMDP)
- 05 Lapiang Manggagawa
- 06 Liberal Party (LP)
- 07 Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC)
- 08 Nacionalista Party (NP)
- 09 Natural Law Party
- 10 Partido Ng Demokratiko Sosyalista Ng Pilipinas (PDSP)
- 11 Partido Ng Masang Pilipino (PMP)
- 12 Partido Panaghiussa (PP)
- 13 People's Reform Party (PRP)
- 14 Philippine Democratic Party - Lakas Ng Bayan (PDP-Laban)
- 15 Hindi Bumoboto NG Partido

61. Moldova

- 01 National Youth League of Moldova
- 02 Agrar-Democratic Party of Moldova
- 03 Union of Youth of Moldova
- 04 Association of Political Prisoners, Participants of the WWII, Victims of Communists Repression
- 05 Womans Association of Moldova
- 06 National-Christian Party
- 07 Democratic Movement Demnitatea
- 08 Christian-Democratic Popular Front
- 09 Democratic Christian League of Women
- 10 Ecological Party Aliante Verde
- 11 Equal Rigths Movement Unitate-Edinstvo
- 12 Social-Democratic Party
- 13 Socialist Party
- 14 Organization of Christian-Democratic Youth
- 15 Republican Party
- 16 Radical-Democratic Organization of Youth

- 17 Liberal Party of Moldova
- 18 Party of Democratic Forces of the Moldovan Republic
- 19 National Party of the Gagauses
- 20 National Farmers Party
- 21 National Liberal Party
- 22 Party of Reforms
- 23 League of Pedagogues of Moldova
- 24 Party of Economic Rebirth of Moldova
- 25 Pacifistic Movement of Moldova
- 26 Party of the Communists of the Moldovan Republic
- 27 Christian-democratic Farmers Party
- 28 Centrist Democratic Party of Rebirth
- 29 Peoples Party Vatan
- 30 Alliance of Democratic Youth
- 31 Party of the Progressive Forces of Moldova
- 32 Party of Social Progress
- 33 Party of Rebirth and Agreement
- 34 Political Movement Femeia Moldovei
- 35 Party of Socialist Action

62. Georgia

- 01 Agrarian Party
- 02 Block Agordzineba
- 03 United Communist Party
- 04 Republican Party (Khaindrava)
- 05 National-Democratic Party
- 06 Fraction National-Democrat
- 07 Block XXI Century
- 08 Socialist Party
- 09 Social-Democratic Party
- 10 Society "Lemi"
- 11 United Republican Party (Natadze)
- 12 Round Table
- 13 Georgian Citizens Union
- 14 Refomers' Union
- 15 Georgian Traditionalists Union
- 16 National Independence Party
- 17 Merab Kostava Society
- 18 Liberal-Democratic National Party
- 19 Lia Chavchavadze Society
- 20 Union of the God's Children
- 21 Christian Democratic Union
- 22 Conservative Party (Monarchists)
- 23 Union of Revival of the Whole Georgia

63. Armenia
01 National Movem.
02 Dashnaktsutiun
03 Communist P.
04 Liberal Dem.P.
05 Nat.Dem.Union
06 Un.Nat.Selfdet.
07 Democratic P.
08 S.Dem. Gnchakian
09 Republican P.
10 Chr.Dem.Union
11 Un.Constit.Law
12 Royal Party Scient.Prod.Un.
13 Undocumented code
14 Artsakh-Aiastan Shamiram
15 Shamiran

64. Azerbaijan
01 Ieni Azerbaijan
02 Nat.Independ.P.
03 Peoples Front
04 Nat.Statehood P.
05 Ana Veten
06 Owners Dem. P.
07 Liberal Party
08 Musavat
09 United Azerb.
10 P.Revival/Devel.
11 Social Solidar.
12 Dorgu Iol
13 Iurddash
14 P. Dem. Independ.
15 All for Azerb.
17 Undocumented code

68. Dominican Republic
01 PLD
02 PRD
03 PRSC
04 PQD
05 UD
06 PRI
07 Nueva Izquierda
08 PTD

69. Bangladesh
01 Awami League
02 Bangladesh Nationalist Party
03 Jatyia Party
04 Jamait Islami Party (Bangladesh Islamic Assembly)
05 Any other party

73. Colombia (1997)
01 Union Patriotica
02 Conservador
03 Liberal
04 Cristiano
05 Independent candidates
06 M-19

73. Colombia (1998)
1 Liberal
2 Conservador
3 Independiente /civico
4 M-19
5 Union Patriotica
6 Other
7 None
9 dk/na

75. Basque, 78. Andalusia, 79. Galicia, 80. Valencia
01 Partido Popular (PP)
02 Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol (PSOE)
03 Centro Democratico y Social (CDS)
04 Izquierda Unida (IU)
05 Ecologistas (Verdes)
06 Convergencia y Union (CIU)
07 Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (ERC)
08 Partido Nacionalista Vasco (PNV)
09 Eusko Alkartasuna (EA)
10 Herri Batasuna (HB)
11 Union Alavesa (UA)
12 Plazandrea
13 Union del Pueblo Navarro (UPN)
14 Coalicion Gallega (CG)
15 Bloque Nacionalista Gallega (BNG)
16 Partido Andalucista (PA)
17 Partido Andaluz Progresista (PAP) (Pacheco)
18 Coalicion Canarias (CC)
19 Centro Canarias Independiente (CCI)
20 Asociacion Independiente Canaria (AIC)

- 21 Asamblea Majorera (AM)
- 22 Partido Nacionalista Canario (PNC)
- 23 Izquierda Canaria (ICAN)
- 24 Partido Regionalista Cantabro (PRC)
- 25 Partido Aragonés Regionalista (PAR)
- 26 Extremadura Unida (EU)
- 27 Unión Valenciana (UV)

81. Serbia, 82. Montenegro

- 01 Socialist Party of Serbia
- 02 Serbian Renewal Movement
- 03 Democratic Party
- 04 Serbian Radical Party
- 05 Democratic Party of Serbia
- 06 Civil Alliance of Serbia
- 07 New Democracy
- 08 Yugoslav Left
- 09 Democratic Alliance of Voivodina Hungarians
- 10 Party of Democratic Action for Sandžak
- 11 Party of Democratic Action for Yugoslavia
- 12 Democratic Alliance of Kosovo
- 13 Democratic Party of Socialists
- 14 Peoples' Party
- 15 Liberal Alliance
- 16 Serbian Radical Party for Montenegro
- 17 Other Party
- 18 Coalition Socialist Party of Serbia, Yugoslav Left, New Democracy
- 19 Coalition Zajedno
- 20 Coalition For Voivodina
- 21 List for Sandžak
- 22 Coalition Peoples' Accord
- 23 Serbian Alliance
- 24 Communist of Montenegro

83. Macedonia

Documentation not available

84. Croatia

- 01 Democratic Union (HDZ)* [Tudjman]
- 02 Social-Liberal (HSL)
- 03 Social Democratic (SDP)
- 04 Peasant Party (HSS)*
- 05 Istrian Democrats (IDS)
- 06 People's Party (HNS)
- 07 Party of the Right (HSP)
- 08 Independent Democrats (HND)

- 09 Christian Democrats (HKDU)
- 10 Action of Social Democrats (ASH)
- 11 SDU
- 12 HSP 1861.
- 13 SBSH
- 14 Dalmatian Action
- 15 “Neku Drugu”

93. Bosnia Herceg (1997)
documentation not available

V217 Educational Level

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

- 01 No formal education
- 02 Incomplete primary education
- 03 Complete primary education
- 04 Incomplete secondary education
- 05 Complete secondary school: technical/vocational type
- 06 Incomplete secondary: university-preparatory type
- 07 Complete secondary: university-preparatory type
- 08 Some university-level education, without degree
- 09 University-level education, with degree
- 00 dk/na (don't know/not answered)

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

- 19. Sweden
- 03 Folkhog
- 04 Secondary practical
- 05 Secondary theoretical
- 06 University, without degree
- 07 University, with degree

- 73. Colombia (1998)
- 1 None
- 2 Some primary
- 3 Complete primary
- 4 Incomplete secondary
- 5 Complete secondary
- 6 Some university-level education, without degree
- 7 University-level education, with degree
- 8 na

V221 Occupational Codes

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

- 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

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

73. Colombia (1998)

- 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 Foreman and supervisor
- 6 Skilled manual worker
- 7 Unskilled manual worker
- 8 Farmer: has own farm
- 9 Agricultural worker
- 10 Teacher
- 11 Judge
- 12 Member of armed forced
- 13 Never had a job
- 14 Vendedor publico

V227 Income

08. Spain, 75. Basque, 78. Andalusia, 79. Galicia, 80. Valencia

- 01 45.000 or less ptas
- 02 45-75.000 ptas
- 03 75-100.000 ptas
- 04 100-150.000 ptas
- 05 150-200.000

06 200-275.000
07 275-350.000
08 350-450.000
09 450-1.000.000
10 More than 1.000.000
98 dk

11. USA

01 None or less than \$4,999
02 \$5,000-9,999
03 10,000-14,999
04 15,000-19,999
05 20,000-24,999
06 25,000-29,999
07 30,000-39,999
08 40,000-49,999
09 50,000-74,999
10 75,000 and over
99 no answer

13. Japan

01 Less than 300
02 300-400
03 400-500
04 500-600
05 600-700
06 700-800
07 800-900
08 900-1000
09 1000-1200
10 1200 or more

15. S. Africa

01 R14000 and more
02 R12000 – R13999
03 R10000 – R11999
04 R9000 – R9999
05 R7000 – R8999
06 R5000 – R6999
07 R4000 – R4999
08 R3000 – R3999
09 R2000 – R2999
10 Less than R1999

19. Sweden

01 Under 5,000 kr/manad

02 5,001-10,000

03 10,001-15,000

04 15,001-20,000

05 20,001-25,000

06 25,001-30,000

07 30,001-35,000

08 35,001-40,000

09 40,001-45,000

10 45,001-50,000

11 More than 50,000

26. Switzerland

01 Less than 20,000 Frs

02 20,000-26,999

03 27,000-31,999

04 32,000-37,999

05 38,000-44,999

06 45,000-51,999

07 52,000-59,999

08 60,000-69,999

09 70,000-89,999

10 More than 90,000

36. Bulgaria

Actual level of income

40. Taiwan

01 130 and under (in thousand Taiwan yuan)

02 130-260

03 260-350

04 350-440

05 440-510

06 510-580

07 580-670

08 670-760

09 760-1000

10 1000 and above

44. Turkey

01 10 milyondan az

02 10-19 milyon arasi

03 20-29 milyon

04 30-39

05 40-49

06 50-59
07 60-74
08 75-99
09 100-150
10 150 milyondan fazla

47. Latvia

01 1-56 Ls
02 57-79
03 80-99
04 100-122
05 123-147
06 148-174
07 175-211
08 212-258
09 259-345
10 346 Ls and more

48. Estonia

01 Less than 1000
02 1001-1500
03 1501-2000
04 2001-2500
05 2501-3000
06 3001-3500
07 3501-4000
08 4001-4500
09 4501-5000
10 More than 5000

49. Ukraine

01 1-5
02 5-8,5
03 8,5-10
04 10-14
05 14-17
06 17-20
07 20-25
08 25-30
09 30-40
10 More than 40

50. Russia

01 Less than 150,000
02 150,001-250,000
03 250,001-350,000

- 04 350,001-450,000
- 05 450,001-600,000
- 06 600,001-750,000
- 07 750,001-900,000
- 08 900,001-1,500,000
- 09 1,500,001-3,000,000
- 10 More than 3,000,000

53. Venezuela

- 01 Less than 15,000 Bs per month
- 02 15,001-40,000 Bs
- 03 40,001-70,000
- 04 70,001-100,000
- 05 100,001-150,000
- 06 150,001-200,000
- 07 200,001-300,000
- 08 300,001-400,000
- 09 400,001-500,000
- 10 More than 500,000

56. Ghana

Subjective scale from 01 Low level of income to 10 High level of income

62. Georgia

- 01 5 Lari and less
- 02 2-15
- 03 15-30
- 04 30-40
- 05 40-50
- 06 50-70
- 07 70-100
- 08 100-150
- 09 150-200
- 10 200 Lari and more

73. Colombia (1997)

Documentation not available

73. Colombia (1998)

- 1 Less than 174,000
- 2 De 1 a 3 salarios minimos
- 3 De 4 a 6 salarios minimos
- 4 De 7 a 10 salarios minimos
- 5 More than 10 salarios minimos

81. Serbia, 82. Montenegro

01 20- 330 dinars

02 331-500

03 501-700

04 701-850

05 851-1000

06 1001-1300

07 1301-1500

08 1501-2000

09 2001-2500

10 2501-9999 dinars

98 else

83. Macedonia

Actual level of income

84. Croatia

01 Less than 800 Kn

02 801-1,400

03 1,401-2,000

04 2,001-2,600

05 2,601-3,200

06 3,201-3,800

07 3,801-4,400

08 4,401-5,000

09 5,001-6,000

10 More than 6,000 Kn

V233 Ethnic Groups

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

01 Caucasian /White

02 Negro Black

03 South Asian Indian, Pakistani, etc.

04 East Asian Chinese, Japanese, etc.

05 Arabic, Central Asian

06 Other

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

02. Britain

01 White

02 Black-Caribbean

03 Black-African
04 Black-Other
05 Indian
06 Pakistani
07 Bangladeshi
08 Chinese
10 Other ethnic group
99 Refused

03. West Germany, 34. East Germany

01 German
02 Turkish
03 Yugoslavian
04 Southern Europe
99 no answer

15. South Africa

04 Coloured

17. Australia

01 Australian/English speaking
02 European
06 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander
07 Other

26. Switzerland

01 Swiss German
02 Swiss french
03 Swiss Italian

27. Puerto Rico

07 Indigena
08 other
99 dk

28. Brazil

07 Half breed of black and white
08 Half breed of white and Indian
10 Mestizo

30. Chile

08 Indigena

31. Belarus

01 Belarusian

02 Russian
03 Polish
04 Ukrainian
99 DK

32. India
01 SC
02 ST
03 Muslim
04 Christian

40. Taiwan
01 Mainlander
02 Taiwanese
03 Hakka
04 Aboriginal

47. Latvia
01 Latvian
02 Russian
03 Ukrainian
04 Belorussian
05 Estonian
06 Lithuanian
07 Pole
08 Jew
09 Azerbaijan
10 Armenian
11 Georgian
12 Moldavian
13 Gipsy
77 Other

51. Peru
06 Mestizo
07 Other

58. Philippines
01 Tagalog
02 Bisaya
03 Ilonggo
04 Bicolano
05 Ilocano
06 Waray
07 Chabacano
08 Kapampangan

- 09 DK
- 10 Aklahon
- 11 Zambal
- 12 Antiqueno
- 13 Masbateno
- 14 Pangasinense
- 15 Kankara-Uy
- 16 Ibaloy
- 17 Tausug
- 18 Surigaonon
- 19 Muslim
- 20 Bagobo
- 21 Chinese
- 22 Litinya
- 23 Davaveno
- 24 Maranao
- 25 Maguindanao
- 26 Bungolanon
- 27 Kanglo
- 28 Manobo
- 29 Boholano
- 30 Kulanan
- 31 Bilaan
- 32 Kalagan
- 33 Cebuano
- 34 Minority
- 35 Lubano

(Note: many of these codes include five or fewer cases.)

- 63. Armenia
- 01 Armenian
- 02 Russian
- 03 Kurd/Esid
- 04 Jew
- 05 Greek

- 64. Azerbaijan
- 01 Azerbaijanian
- 02 Russian
- 03 Talish
- 04 Lezgin
- 05 Tatarian
- 06 Moldovian
- 07 Spanish
- 08 Avarian
- 09 Chekh

- 10 Jew
- 11 Turkmenian
- 12 Iranian

- 69. Bangladesh
- 01 Muslim
- 02 Hindu
- 03 Christian
- 04 Buddhist

83. Macedonia
Documentation not available

V234 Region

- 02. Britain
- 01 Scotland
- 02 North
- 03 North West
- 04 Yorks & Humberside
- 05 East Midlands
- 06 West Midlands
- 07 Wales
- 08 South West
- 09 East Anglia
- 10 Greater London
- 11 South East excluding London

- 03. West Germany, 34. East Germany
- 01 Schleswig-Holst.
- 02 Hamburg
- 03 Niedersachsen
- 04 Bremen
- 05 Nordrh.-Westf.
- 06 Hessen
- 07 Rheinl.-Pf.
- 08 Baden-Wuert.
- 09 Bayern
- 10 Saarland
- 11 Berlin (West)
- 12 Berlin(Ost)
- 13 Brandenburg
- 14 Mecklenb.-Vorp.
- 15 Sachsen

16 Sachsen-Anhalt

17 Thüringen

08. Spain, 75. Basque, 78. Andalusia, 79. Galicia, 80. Valencia

01 Andalusia

02 Aragon

03 Asturias

04 Baleares

05 Cataluna

06 Canarias

07 Cantabria

08 Castilla-Leon

09 Castilla-La Mancha

10 Extremadura

11 Galicia

12 Rioja

13 Madrid

14 Murcia

15 Navarra

16 Pais Vasco

17 Pais Valenciano

11. USA

01 New England

02 Middle Atlantic States

03 South Atlantic

04 East South Central

05 West South Central

06 East North Central

07 West North Central

08 Rocky Mountain States

09 Northwest

10 California

13. Japan

Documentation not available

14. Mexico

01 North

02 Central

03 South

04 Metropolitan Zone

15. South Africa

01 Gautang

02 Northern Province

03 Mpumalanga
04 North West
05 KwaZulu/Natal
06 Free State
07 Eastern Cape
08 Western Cape
09 Northern Cape

17. Australia
01 Northern Territory
02 NSW and ACT
03 Victoria
04 Queensland
05 South Australia
06 Western Australia
07 Tasmania

20. Tambov
05 Tambov

22. Argentina
01 Federal capital
02 Gran Buenos Aires
03 Cordoba
04 Rosario
05 Mendoza
06 Tucuman

23. Finland
01 Uudenmaan
02 Turun ja Porin
03 Hämeen
04 Kymen
05 Mikkelin
06 Kuopion
07 Keski-Suomen
08 Vaasan
09 Pohjois-Karjalan
10 Oulun
11 Lapin

26. Switzerland
01 AG
02 AI
03 AR
04 BL

05 BS
06 BE
07 FR
08 GE
09 GL
10 GR
11 JU
12 LU
13 NE
14 NW
15 OW
16 SH
17 SZ
18 SG
19 TI
20 TG
21 SO
22 UR
23 VD
24 VS
25 ZG
26 ZH

27. Puerto Rico

01 Metropolitan area (SJ, Guay, Bay, Carol, Truj. Alto, Levittown, Loiza, Canovanas)
02 North (Catano to Arecibo)
03 Northwest (Barceloneta, Florida, to Aguadilla)
04 West (Aguada, Anasco to Sabana Grande)
05 South (Penuelas to Maunabo)
06 East (Yabucoa to Rio Grande)
07 East Islands (Vieques, Culebra)
08 Central de Caguas
09 Central de Lares-Utuado-San Sebastian, Las Marias, Maricao

28. Brazil

01 South
02 Southeast
03 Northeast
04 Northwest

29. Nigeria

01 North
02 West
03 East
04 Middle belt
05 Lagos

30. Chile
01 North
02 Center
03 South
04 Metropolitan Area

31. Belarus
01 Minsk city
02 Minsk region
03 Vitebsk region
04 Mogilev region
05 Gomel region
06 Brest region
07 Grodno region

35. Slovenia
11 Undocumented code
12 Undocumented code

39. China
01 North
02 Center
03 South
04 East

40. Taiwan
01 North
02 Center
03 South
04 East

46. Lithuania
01 Jumaitija
02 Aukptaitija
03 Suvalkija
04 Dzuikija
05 Pietruisch Lietuva

47. Latvia
01 Centra reg.
02 Kurzemes reg.
03 Latgales reg.
04 Vidzemes reg.
05 Zemgales reg.
06 Ziemeļu reg.

07 Daugavpils
08 Jelgava
09 Jurmala
10 Liepaja
11 Rezekne
12 Ventspils
13 Liepajas d.
14 Ventspils d.
15 Saldus d.
16 Talsu d.
17 Kuldigas d.
18 Jelgavas d.
19 Bauskas d.
20 Jekabpils d.
21 Aizkraukles d.
22 Dobeles d.
23 Tukuma d.
24 Aluksnes d.
25 Cesu d.
26 Gulbenes d.
27 Limbazu d.
28 Madonas d.
29 Ogres d.
30 Valmieras d.
31 Rigas d.
32 Valkas d.
33 Daugavpils d.
34 Rezeknes d.
35 Balvu d.
36 Kraslavas d.
77 Other

48. Estonia
01 Tallinn
02 Harjumaa
03 Laane-Virumaa
04 Raplamaa
05 Parnumaa
06 Polvamaa
07 Vorumaa
08 Tartumaa
09 Hiiumaa
10 Isa-Virumaa
11 Joge vamaa
12 Valgamaa
13 Saaremaa

- 14 Vijandimaa
- 15 Jravamaa
- 16 Laanemaa

49. Ukraine

- 01 Crimea
- 02 Vinnitsa
- 03 Volyn
- 04 Dnepropetrovsk
- 05 Donetsk
- 06 Zhitomir
- 07 Zakarpatie
- 08 Zaporozhie
- 09 Ivano-Frankovsk
- 10 Kiev
- 11 Kiev city
- 12 Kirovgrad
- 13 Lugansk
- 14 Lvov
- 15 Nikolaev
- 16 Odessa
- 17 Poltava
- 18 Rovno
- 19 Sumy
- 20 Ternopol
- 21 Kharkov
- 22 Kherson
- 23 Khmel'nitsk
- 24 Cherkassy
- 25 Chernovitsy
- 26 Chernigov

50. Russia

- 01 North
- 02 Northwest
- 03 Central
- 04 Volga-Vyatskii
- 05 Central-Black Earth
- 06 Povolzhskii
- 07 North Caucasus
- 08 Urals
- 09 West-Siberian
- 10 East-Siberian
- 11 Far East

- 51. Peru
- 01 Lima
- 02 Arequipa
- 03 Trujillo
- 04 Chiclayo
- 05 Iquitos
- 06 Ituancayo
- 07 Piura
- 08 Chimbote
- 09 Cusco
- 10 Pucallpa
- 11 Juliaca

- 53. Venezuela
- 01 Capital: D.F., Mirnada
- 02 West: Zulia, Falcon
- 03 Central: Aragua, Carabobo, Lara
- 04 East: Anzoategui, Bolivar, Sucre Monagas, Nva. Esparta, Delta Amacuro, Amazonas
- 05 Andes: Merida, Tachira, Trujillo
- 06 Llanos: Apure, Barinas, Portuguesa, Cojedes, Guarico, Yaracuy

- 54. Uruguay
- Documentation not available

- 58. Philippines
- 01 NCR
- 02 Balance Luzon
- 03 Visayas
- 04 Mindanao

- 61. Moldova
- Documentation not available

- 62. Georgia
- 01 Tbilisi
- 02 Kartli
- 03 Kakheti
- 05 Imereti
- 06 Adjara
- 07 Samegrelo
- 08 Mountainous region
- 09 Tskhinvali region
- 11 Undocumented code

63. Armenia
01 Erevan
02 Shirak
03 Lori
04 Tavush
05 Aragatsotn
06 Kotaik
07 Ghekgarkunic
08 Armavir
09 Ararat
10 Vaiots Dzor
11 Siunik

64. Azerbaijan
01 Baku
02 Giandja
03 Kozakh
04 Sheki
05 Shemakha
06 Lenkoran
07 Saliyani
08 Cuba

68. Dominican Republic
01 Santo Domingo
02 Santiago
03 Barahona
04 San Pedro de Macorís

69. Bangladesh
01 Dhaka
07 – 18 Undocumented codes

73. Colombia (1998)
1 Atlantica
2 Centro Oriental
3 Central
4 Pacifica
5 Bogota

82. Montenegro
Documentation not available

84. Croatia
01 Istra
02 Rijeko-goranska (Rijeka, Kvarner, Gorski kotar)

- 03 Dalmacija
- 04 Zagrebacko-zagorska (Zagreb, Zagorje, Prigorje)
- 05 Medimursko-moslavacka (Medimurje, Moslavina, Podravina)
- 06 Slavonija
- 07 Sredisnja Hrvatska (Lika, Kordun, Banija, Zumberak)

V235 Language of Interview

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

- 01 English
- 02 French
- 77 other
- 98 not applicable/not asked

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

- 03. West Germany
- 98 Not asked

- 08. Spain, 75. Basque, 78. Andalusia, 79. Galicia, 80. Valencia
- 03 Spanish
- 04 Language of community of residence (Catalan, Valenciano, etc.)

- 11. United States
- 03 Spanish
- 98 DK

- 13. Japan
- 03 Undocumented code

- 14. Mexico
- 03 Spanish
- 77 Other

- 15. South Africa
- 03 Afrikaans
- 04 Zulu
- 05 Tswana
- 06 South Sotho
- 07 North Sotho
- 08 Venda
- 09 Tsonga/Shangaan

10 Xhosa
11 Other African
12 Other European

18. Norway
03 National language

20. Tambov
03 Russian

22. Argentina
98 Not asked

26. Switzerland
02 German
03 French
04 Italian

27. Puerto Rico
03 Spanish

28. Brazil
03 Portuguese

29. Nigeria
03 Hausa
04 Yoruba
05 Igbo
06 Pidgin

30. Chile
03 Spanish
04 Other

31. Belarus
03 Belarusian
04 Russian
05 Polish
06 Ukrainian
77 Other
99 DK

34. East Germany
98 Not asked

35. Slovenia
03 Slovenian

36. Bulgarian
01 Bulgarian

39. China
03 Chinese
06 Other

40. Taiwan
01 Mandarin
02 Taiwanese
03 Hakka
04 Other

46. Lithuania, 47. Latvia, 48. Estonia, 49. Ukraine, 61. Moldova
03 National Language
04 Russian

50. Russia
04 Russian
77 Other

51. Peru
03 Spanish
77 other

53. Venezuela
03 Spanish

54. Uruguay
03 Spanish

58. Philippines
01 English
03 Tagalog
04 Other Philippine language
05 Ilocano
06 Bicolano
07 Cebuano
08 Ilonggo

61. Moldova (1996)
03 Undocumented code
04 Undocumented code

62. Georgia
01 Georgian
02 Russian
06 Georgian
07 Russian

63. Armenia, 64. Azerbaijan
03 Nat. language
04 Russian

68. Dominican Republic
98 Not asked

69. Bangladesh
documentation not available

81. Serbia, 82. Montenegro
03 Serbian
04 Serbo-Croatian
05 Croatian
06 Montenegrin
07 Bosnian
08 Hungarian
09 Albanian
77 Other

84. Croatia
03 Croatian
77 Other

93. Bosnia Herceg (1997)
documentation not available

SPSS CODING INSTRUCTIONS FOR Materialist/Postmaterialist Values INDICES

The following SPSS instructions show how these indices were created.

1. Materialist/Postmaterialist values (4-item index): [V1000]

```
COMPUTE V1000=2  
IF ((V106=1 AND V107=3) OR (V106=3 AND V107=1)) V1000=1  
IF ((V106=2) AND (V107=4)) OR ((V106=4) AND (V107=2)) V1000=3
```

(range = 1 - 3; missing data=9)

This index is based on the respondent's first and second choices in the original four-item Materialist/Postmaterialist values battery. 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.

2. Materialist/Postmaterialist values (12-item index): [V1010]

```
IF (V104=3 OR V105=3) V1001=1  
IF (V106=2 OR V106=4) V1002=1  
IF (V107=2 OR V107=4) V1003=1  
IF (V108=2 OR V108=3) V1004=1  
IF (V109=2 OR V109=3) V1005=1  
COMPUTE V1010=V1001+V1002+V1003+V1004+V1005
```

This index is based on all 12 items in the Materialist/Postmaterialist values battery; it simply sums up the total number of Postmaterialist items that were given high priority (i.e., ranked as either first or second most important in its group of four items). Accordingly, scores range from zero (none of the five Postmaterialist items was given high priority) to five (all five of the Postmaterialist items were given high priority).
(range = 0 - 5; missing data=9)

TEXT of the items on which V104 – V109 are based:

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. Would you please say which one of these you, yourself, consider the most important?

And which would be the next most important?

	First Choice	Second Choice
A. Maintaining a high level of economic growth	1	1
B. Making sure this country has strong defence forces	2	2
C. Seeing that people have more to say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities	3	3
D. Trying to make our cities and countryside more beautiful	4	4

If you had to choose, which one of the things on this card would you say is most important?

And which would be the next most important?

	First Choice	Second Choice
E. Maintaining order in the nation	1	1
F. Giving people more say in important government decisions	2	2
G. Fighting rising prices	3	3
H. Protecting freedom of speech	4	4

Here is another list. In your opinion, which one of these is most important?

And what would be the next most important?

	First Choice	Second Choice
I. A stable economy	1	1
J. Progress toward a less impersonal and more humane society	2	2
K. Progress toward a society in which ideas count more than money	3	3
L. The fight against crime	4	4

Selected Publications based on the World Values Surveys.

Hundreds of publications in dozens of languages have utilized the data from the World Values Surveys; an extensive but incomplete list of almost 300 publications in a number of languages, based on the 1990-1993 surveys alone, appears below. The most extensive recent book-length works in English (published since 1995) are:

Paul Abramson and Ronald Inglehart, *Value Change in Global Perspective*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1995.

Jan Van Deth and Elinor Scarbrough (eds.) *The Impact of Values*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995.

Hans-Dieter Klingemann and Dieter Fuchs (eds.) *Citizens and the State*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995.

Ole Borre and Elinor Scarbrough (eds.) *The Scope of Government*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995.

Max Kaase and Kenneth Newton, *Beliefs in Government*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995.

Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press, 1995.

Loek Halman and Neil Nevitte (eds.) *Political Value Change in Western Democracies: Integration, Values, Identification and Participation*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press, 1996.

Ronald Inglehart, Neil Nevitte and Miguel Basanez. *Cultural Change in North America? Closer Economic, Political and Cultural Ties between the United States, Canada and Mexico*. Hawthorne, N.Y: Aldine de Gruyter, 1996.

Neil Nevitte, *The Decline of Deference: Canadian Value Change in Cross-National Perspective*. Petersborough, Ontario: Broadview Press, 1996.

Ronald Inglehart, *Modernization and Postmodernization: Cultural, Economic and Political Change in 43 Societies*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997.

Joseph S. Nye, Philip D. Zelikow and David C. King (eds.) *Why People Don't Trust Government*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1997.

Ronald Inglehart, Miguel Basanez and Alejandro Moreno, *Human Values and Beliefs: A Cross-Cultural Sourcebook*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1998.

Pippa Norris, (ed.) *Critical Citizens: Support for Democratic Government*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Mark Warren (ed.), *Democracy and Trust*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.

Ed Diener and Mark Suh (eds.) *Subjective Well-Being in Global Perspective*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1999.

PUBLICATIONS USING 1990-1993 WORLD VALUES SURVEY DATA

(reprinted from Inglehart, Basanez and Moreno, 1998).

- Abbruzzese, S. 1992. L'Italia dei valori. *Micromega* 4: 123-32.
- Abela, Anthony M. 1992. *Transmitting Values in European Malta. A Study in the Contemporary Values of Modern Society*. Valletta and Rome: Jesuit Publications/Editrice Pontificia Universita Gregoriana.
- Abela, Anthony M. 1992. European values study in Malta. *Melita Theologica*, University of Malta, XLIII: 33-38.
- Abela, Anthony M. 1993. Post-secularisation: The social significance of religious values in four Catholic European countries. *Melita Theologica* XLIV: 39-58.
- Abela, Anthony M. 1993. Valori per il futuro di Malta. *La Civiltà Cattolica Quaderno* 3429, Roma: 260-69.
- Abela, Anthony M. 1994. Values for Malta's future. Social change, values and social policy. In R.G. Sultana and G. Baldacchino (eds.), *Maltese Society. A Sociological Inquiry*. Malta: Mireva Publications.
- Abela, Anthony M. 1995. Youth and Religion in Malta. *Social Compass* 42: 59-67.
- Abramson, Paul R., and Ronald Inglehart. 1994. Education, security, and postmaterialism. *American Journal of Political Science* 38, 3.
- Abramson, Paul R., and Ronald Inglehart. 1994. Generational change: Cohort effects and period effects. In Henk Becker and Piet Hermkens (eds.) *Solidarity of Generations: Demographics, Economic and Social Change and its Consequences*. Amsterdam: Thesis, 1994, pp. 71-109.
- Abramson, Paul R., and Ronald Inglehart. 1995. *Value Change in Global Perspective*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Aish-Van Vaerenbergh, Ann-Marie, and Jacques-Rene Rabier. 1994. Algunas reflexiones metodológicas sobre la investigación estadística intercultural sobre los valores. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y políticos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Akker, Piet van den, and Sheena Ashford. 1995. Individualism in contemporary Europe. The case of Eastern Europe. in Ruud de Moor (ed.), *Values in Western Society*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Akker, Piet van den, Loek Halman, and Ruud de Moor. 1993. Primary relations in Western societies. In Peter Ester, Loek Halman, and Ruud de Moor (eds.), *The Individualizing Society: Value Change in Europe and North America*. Tilburg, The Netherlands: Tilburg University Press.
- Alishauskene, Rasa. 1994. El humor política en la población lituana. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y políticos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Ashford, A., and Loek Halman. 1994. Changing attitudes in the European community. In C. Rootes and H. Davies (eds.), *Social Change and Political Transformation*, pp. 72-85. London: UCL Press.
- Ashford, Sheena, and Noel Timms. 1992. *What Europe Thinks: A Study of Western European Values*. Aldershot: Dartmouth Publishing Co.
- Auh, Soo Young. 1991. The impact of value change on democratization in South Korea. *Korean Political Science Review* 25, 2. [In Korean]

- Auh, Soo Young. 1994. Cambio de valores y democratizacion en Corea del Sur. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Barker, David. 1992. Changing social values in Europe. *Business Ethics. A European Review* 1: 91-103.
- Barker, David. 1993. Values and volunteering. In Justin Davis-Smith, *Volunteering in Europe*. Berkhamsted: The Volunteer Centre.
- Barker, D., L. Halman, and A. Vloet. 1992. *The European Values Study 1981-1990*. Summary Report. London: The Gordon Cook Foundation.
- Basanez, Miguel. 1993. Is Mexico Headed Toward its Fifth Crisis? in Riordan Roett (ed.) *Political and Economic Liberalization in Mexico*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner.
- Basanez, Miguel. 1993. "Protestant and Catholic Ethics: An Empirical Comparison," paper presented at conference on *Changing Social and Political Values: A Global Perspective*, Complutense University, Madrid, September 27-October 1.
- Basanez, Miguel. 1994. Winners and Losers of NAFTA in Mexico. in Brenda M. McPhail (ed.) *NAFTA Now! The Changing Political Economy of North America*. Latham, MD: University Press of America.
- Basanez, Miguel, and Alejandro Moreno. 1994. Mexico en la Encuesta Mundial de Valores 1981-1990. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Bashkirova, Elena. 1994. Cambio de actitudes politicas y los valores en la URSS y Russia. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Becker, Henk. 1995. Generations and Value Change. in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Brechon, Pierre. 1995. Les Europeens et la politique. *Futuribles*, 200 (July-August): 63-84.
- Brechon, Pierre. (1997). Religions et politique en Europe. Paris.
- Breen, G., and C.T. Whelan. 1993. Social class, class origins and political partisanship in the Republic of Ireland. *European Journal of Political Research* 25.
- Broek, Andries van den, and Ruud de Moor. 1993. Eastern Europe after 1989. In Peter Ester, Loek Halman, and Ruud de Moor (eds.), *The Individualizing Society: Value Change in Europe and North America*. Tilburg, The Netherlands: Tilburg University Press.
- Broek, Andries van den, and Felix Heunks. 1993. Political culture. Patterns of political orientations and behavior. In Peter Ester, Loek Halman, and Ruud de Moor (eds.), *The Individualizing Society: Value Change in Europe and North America*. Tilburg, The Netherlands: Tilburg University Press.
- Broek, Andries van den. 1997. "Cohort Replacement and Generation Formation in Western Polities." in Loek Halman and Neil Nevitte (eds.) *Political Value Change in Western Democracies: Integration, Values, Identification and Participation*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Capraro, G. 1992. I valori degli Italiani nel contesto Europeo. *Presbyteri* XXVI 9: 679-702.

- Capraro, G. 1992. I valori degli Italiani negli anni Ottanta secondo un'indagine Europea. Pp. 197-207 in CET, *Le regioni del Nord-Est, Societa, economia e ambiente*. Padova: Messaggero.
- Capraro, G. 1993. Valori Europei e loro trasmissione in un-Europa aperta. In AA.VV. *Anziani e Cultura Europea. Atti del Convegno Nazionale della Federuni Trento*. Vicenza: Rezzara.
- Capraro, G. 1993. *Sociologia e religione: teoria e ricerca empirica*. Brescia: Morcelliana.
- Capraro, G., and R. Gubert. 1993. *I valori degli Europei*. Trento: Regione Autonoma Trentino-Alta Adige.
- Carballo de Cilley, Marita, and Carlos Matheus. 1994. Actitudes y valores politicos y laborales: comparacion entre Brasil y Argentina. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Chauvel, Louis. 1993. Les valeurs dans la Communaute Europeenne: l'erosion des extremismes. *Observations et Diagnostics Economiques, Revue de l'OPCE*.
- Chauvel, Louis. 1995. Valeurs regionales et nationales en Europe. *Futuribles*, 200 (July-August): 167-200.
- Chiu, Hei Yuan. 1994. Valores de la educacion en la sociedad Taiwanesa. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Clarke, Harold D., Allan Kornberg, Chris McIntyre, Petra Bauer, and Max Kaase. 1999. "The Impact of Economic Priorities on the Measurement of Value Change: New Experimental Evidence." *American Political Science Review* 93 (September).
- Conci, A. 1993. I valori degli Europei fra evoluzione e nostalgia. *Rivista di Teologia Morale* XXV 1: 55-72.
- Dalton, Russell J. 1993. *Politics in Germany*, 2nd edition. New York: Harper Collins.
- Dalton, Russell J. 1994. *The Green Rainbow: Environmental Groups in Western Europe*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Dalton, Russell J. . A Crisis of Confidence in Advanced Industrial Societies? in Pippa Norris (ed.) *Critical Citizens: Global Support for Democratic Government* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Davie, G. 1992. God and Caesar: Religion in a Rapidly Changing Europe. in J. Bailey (ed.) *Social Europe*. London and New York: Longman.
- Davis, Darren W., and Christian Davenport. 1999. "Assessing the Validity of Postmaterialism." *American Political Science Review* 93 (September).
- Dentsu Institute for Human Studies. Human Studies No. 7 "Fairness," semi-annual report by Dentsu Institute for Human Studies (in Japanese and English).
- Dentsu Institute for Human Studies. Human Studies No. 9 "Sense of Values," semi-annual report by Dentsu Institute for Human Studies (in Japanese and English).
- Dentsu Institute for Human Studies. Human Studies No. 11 "A New Course for the U.S.; A New Direction for Japan," semi-annual report by Dentsu Institute for Human Studies (in Japanese and English).
- Dentsu Institute for Human Studies. *Nihon No Chouryuu (Japanese Trends) -- Quality of Society* (in Japanese). PHP-Kennkyuusho Publishing Company.
- Dentsu Institute for Human Studies. 1997. *Ibunnka Tositeno Nihon to Amerika*. Tokyo: Nannundou Publishing Company.

- Dentsu Institute for Human Studies. 1998. *Ibunnka Likai to Ibunnka Masatsu*. Tokyo: Nihon Keizai Shinnbunsha.
- Dentsu Institute for Human Studies and The Leisure Development Center of Japan. 1994. Japon en una perspectiva comparativa. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Dekker, Paul and Andries van den Broek. 1997. "Volunteering and Politics: Involvement in Voluntary Associations from a 'Civic Culture' Perspective." in Loek Halman and Neil Nevitte (eds.) *Political Value Change in Western Democracies: Integration, Values, Identification and Participation*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Diez Medrano, Juan . 1994. El significado de los concepos de izquierda y de derecha: una perspectiva comparada. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Diez Medrano, Juan. 1997. "Does Western Europe Stop at the Pyrenees?" in Loek Halman and Neil Nevitte (eds.) *Political Value Change in Western Democracies: Integration, Values, Identification and Participation*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Diez Nicolas, Juan. 1994. Postmaterialismo y desarrollo economico. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Dobbelaere, Karel. 1993. Church involvement and secularization: Making sense of the European case. In E. Barker, J.A. Beckford, and K Dobbelaere (eds.), *Secularization, Rationalism and Sectarism*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Dobbelaere, Karel, and Wolfgang Jagodzinski. 1995. Religious cognitions and beliefs. In Jan W. van Deth and Elinor Scarbrough (eds.), *The Impact of Values*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- Dobbelaere, Karel. 1995. Religion in Europe and North America. in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tiburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Dogan, Mattei. 1994. The decline of nationalism within Western Europe. *Comparative Politics*, April: 281-305.
- Dogan, Mattei. 1994. The erosion of Nationalism in the European Community. in M. Haller and R. Richter (eds.) *Towards a European Nation?* New York: Sharpe: 31-54.
- Dogan, Mattei. 1995. The decline of Class Voting and of Religious Vote in Western Europe. *International Social Science Journal*, 146: 525-538.
- Dogan, Mattei. 1995. Le Declin des Croyances Religieuses en Europe Occidentale. *Revue Internationale des Sciences Sociales*, 3. 461-476.
- Dogan, Mattei. 1995. Testing the Concepts of Legitimacy and Trust. in H.E. Chehabi and Alfred Stepan (eds.) *Politics, Society and Democracy: Essays in Honor of Juan Linz*. Boulder: Westview Press.
- Doring, H. 1992. Higher education and confidence in institutions: A secondary analysis of the 'European Values Survey', 1981-83. *West European Politics* 15: 126-46.
- Duch, Raymond M., and Michael A. Taylor. 1994. A reply to 'Education, security, and postmaterialism.' *American Journal of Political Science* 38:xxx-xxx.

- Elzo, Javier. 1994. Nacionalismo, nacionalidad y religion en Euskalerrria. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Elzo, Javier, F.A. Orizo, M.A. Barreda, F. Garmendia, P.G. Blasco, and J.F. Santacoloma. 1992. *Euskalerrria ante la Encuesta Europea de Valores. Son Los Vascos Diferentas?* Bilbao: Universidad De Deusto Deiker.
- Elzo, Javier, et al. 1991. *Construir Europa: Euskadi*. Editorial Areces.
- Elzo, Javier, et al. 1992. *Drogas y Escuela IV*. Escuela Universitaria de Trabajo Social. San Sebastian.
- Elzo, Javier, et al. 1992. *Euskadi ante las Drogas 92*. Informe sobre la evolucion del consumo de tabaco, alcohol y demas drogas en los ultimos diez anos. Servicio Central de Publicaciones del Gobierno Vasco.
- Elzo, Javier, et al. 1993. Giovani e religione in Spagna. In Luigi Tomasi (ed.), *Persistenze Valiorioli e Nuovi Orientananti*. Trento: Reverdito Edizioni.
- Elzo, Javier, et al. 1994. *Jovenes espanoles*. Editorial S.M. Madrid.
- Ester, Peter, and Loek Halman. Forthcoming. Empirical trends in religious and moral beliefs in Western Europe. A cross-sectional longitudinal analysis: 1981-1990. In M. Haller and R. Richter (eds.), *Towards a European Nation? Political Trends in Europe*. New York: Sharpe.
- Ester, Peter, Loek Halman, and Ruud de Moor. 1993. Value shift in western societies. In Peter Ester, Loek Halman, and Ruud de Moor (eds.), *The Individualizing Society: Value Change in Europe and North America*. Tilburg, The Netherlands: Tilburg University Press.
- Ester, Peter, Loek Halman, and Brigitte Seuren. 1993. Environmental concern in Europe and North America. In Peter Ester, Loek Halman, and Ruud de Moor (eds.), *The Individualizing Society: Value Change in Europe and North America*. Tilburg, The Netherlands: Tilburg University Press.
- Ester, Peter, Loek Halman, and H. Vinken. 1992. Zur diffusion und kristallisation von wertorientierungen in der Niederlandischen Bevolkerung. *H.H. Medien, Medienwissenschaftliche Beitrage der Heinrich-Heine-Universitat Dusseldorf*, Heft 2/3 December: 36-59.
- Franca, Luis de. 1993. Portugal, valores Europeus, identidade cultural. Lisbon: Instituto de Estudos para o Desenvolvimento.
- Fuchs, Dieter. Germany: East and West. in Pippa Norris (ed.) *Critical Citizens: Global Support for Democratic Government* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Fuchs, Dieter, and Hans-Dieter Klingemann. 1995. Citizens and the state: A changing relationship? In Hans-Dieter Klingemann and Dieter Fuchs (eds.), *Citizens and the State*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- Gabriel, Oscar W. 1995. "Political Efficacy and Trust," in Jan Van Deth and Elinor Scarbrough (eds.) *The Impact of Values*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Gabriel, Oscar W. "Distrust, Involvement and Political Protest in Western Democracies." in Loek Halman and Neil Nevitte (eds.) *Political Value Change in Western Democracies: Integration, Values, Identification and Participation*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.

- Galland, Olivier and Yannick Lemel. 1995. "La Permanence des differences: une comparaison des systemes de valeurs entre pays europeens." *Futuribles*, 200 (July-August): 113-130/
- Gibbins, John and Bo Reimer. 1995. "Postmodernism," in Jan Van Deth and Elinor Scarborough (eds.) *The Impact of Values*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Gold, H., and A. Webster. 1990. *New Zealand Values Today*. Palmerston North: Alpha.
- Granato, Jim, Ronald Inglehart and David Leblang. 1996a. "The Effect of Culture on Economic Development: Theory, Hypotheses and Some Empirical Tests." *American Journal of Political Science* 40,3: 607-31.
- Granato, Jim, Ronald Inglehart and David Leblang. 1996b. "Cultural Values, Stable Democracy and Economic Development: A Reply." *American Journal of Political Science* 40,3: 680-96.
- Gubert, Renzo (ed.). 1992. *Persitente e mutamenti dei Valori degli Italiani nel Contesto Europea*. Trento: Reverdito Edizioni.
- Gubert, Renzo. 1995. Analysis of Regional Differences in the Values of European. in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tiburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Gundelach, Peter, and Ole Riis. 1993. *Danskernes Voerdier*. Kobenhavn K.: Forlaget Sociologi.
- Gundelach, Peter, and Ole Riis. 1994. El retorno al familismo? In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Gundelach, Peter. 1994. National Value Differences" Modernization or Institutionalization? *International Journal of Comparative Studies*. 35: 37-58.
- Gundelach, Peter and Svend Kreiner. 1997. "Individualization or Neo-Conservatism?" in Loek Halman and Neil Nevitte (eds.) *Political Value Change in Western Democracies: Integration, Values, Identification and Participation*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Halman, Loek. 1992. Culturele identiteit: Waardevol of waardeloos? *Rawoo Lunchlezing* 28, April.
- Halman, Loek. 1994. Westerse waarden. Wat weten wij van onze cultuur? In M. Veldhuis, *Cultuur en Ontwikkeling. Rawoo Lezingenserie 1992*. Den Haag: Rawoo.
- Halman, Loek. 1995. La comparazione dei valori nell'European Value Study. La misurazione dei valori e il problema della comparabilita. In R. Gubert and G. Capraro (eds.), *I Valori degli Eurpei negli anni Novanta*. Trento: University of Trento.
- Halman, Loek. 1994. Scandinavian values. How special are they? In Thorleif Pettersson and Ole Riis (eds.), *Religious and Moral Values in Scandinavian Countries*. Stockholm: Almqvist Wiksell International.
- Halman, Loek. Variatoins in Tolerance levels in Europe. *European Journal of Criminal Policy and Research*. 2: 15-38.
- Halman, Loek, K. Dobbelaere, R. de Moor, and L. Voyer. 1992. Godsdienst en kerk in Belgie en Nederland. *Sociologische Gids* 92/5-6: 285-99.

- Halman, Loek, and Ruud de Moor. 1993. Comparative research on values. In Peter Ester, Loek Halman, and Ruud de Moor (eds.), *The Individualizing Society: Value Change in Europe and North America*. Tilburg, The Netherlands: Tilburg University Press.
- Halman, Loek, and Ruud de Moor. 1993. Religion, churches and moral values. In Peter Ester, Loek Halman, and Ruud de Moor (eds.), *The Individualizing Society: Value Change in Europe and North America*. Tilburg, The Netherlands: Tilburg University Press.
- Halman, Loek, and Ruud de Moor. 1993. Value patterns and modernity. In Peter Ester, Loek Halman, and Ruud de Moor (eds.), *The Individualizing Society: Value Change in Europe and North America*. Tilburg, The Netherlands: Tilburg University Press.
- Halman, Loek, and Ruud de Moor. 1994. Individualizacion y cambio de valores en Europa y Norteamerica. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Halman, Loek. 1995. Is there a Moral Decline? A cross-national Inquiry into Morality in Contemporary Society. *International Social Science Journal* 145:419-440.
- Halman, Loek and Neil Nevitte. 1997. "Political Values, Identification, Participation and Value Change" in Loek Halman and Neil Nevitte (eds.) *Political Value Change in Western Democracies: Integration, Values, Identification and Participation*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Halman, Loek and Thorleif Petterson. 1995. Individualization and Value Fragmentation. in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tiburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Halman, Loek and Thorleif Pettersson. "The Shifting Sources of Morality: From Religion to Post-materialist?" in Loek Halman and Neil Nevitte (eds.) *Political Value Change in Western Democracies: Integration, Values, Identification and Participation*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Halman, Loek and Ton Heinen. "Left and Right in Modern Society." in Loek Halman and Neil Nevitte (eds.) *Political Value Change in Western Democracies: Integration, Values, Identification and Participation*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Harding, Stephen D. and Frans J. Hiksloops. 1995. New Work Values: in Theory and in Practice. *International Social Science Journal* 145: 441-456.
- Hardiman, N., and C.T. Whelan. 1994. "Politics and Democratic Values in the Republic of Ireland." in Christopher T. Whelan (ed.) *Values and Social Change in Ireland*. Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Hardiman, N., and C.T. Whelan. 1994. "Values in Political Partisanship." in Christopher T. Whelan (ed.) *Values and Social Change in Ireland*. Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Huenks, Felix and Frans Hiksloops. 1995. Political Culture, 1960-1990. in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tiburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Huenks, Felix. 1997. "Patterns of Social and Political Integration" in Loek Halman and Neil Nevitte (eds.) *Political Value Change in Western Democracies: Integration, Values, Identification and Participation*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.

- Honne, Sissel. 1994. Rekkefølgeeffekt -- et seigt og magert tema? Om formefferter i den norske verdiundersøkelsen [On Form Effects in the Norwegian Values Survey]. Thesis, Department of Sociology and Political Science, University of Trondheim, 1994
- Hornsby-Smith, M.P., and C.T. Whelan. 1994. "Religious and Moral Values in Ireland" in Christopher T. Whelan (ed.) *Values and Social Change in Ireland*. Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Hornsby-Smith, M.P. and M. Procter. 1995. Catholic Identity, Religious Context and Environmental Values in Western Europe. *Social Compass* 42: 27-34.
- Huseby, Beate and Ola Listhaug. 1995. Identifications of Norwegians with Europe: The Impact of Values and Center-Periphery Factors. in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Inglehart, Ronald. 1992. Changing values in industrial societies: The case of North America, 1981-1990. *Politics and the Individual* 2, 2:1-31.
- Inglehart, Ronald. 1992. Vergleichende wertewandelforschung (revised 2nd edition). In Ferdinand Müeller-Rommel and Dirk Berg-Schlosser (eds.), *Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft* (Leverkusen: Leske Verlag) 125-44.
- Inglehart, Ronald. 1993. Democratizacão em perspectiva global. *Opinio Publica* (July-August):9-42.
- Inglehart, Ronald. 1993. Modernización y post-modernización: la cambiante relación entre el desarrollo económico, cambio cultural y político. In Juan Diez Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.) *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y políticos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Inglehart, Ronald. 1994. Les valeurs des européens: Existe-il un système des valeurs européennes? *Futuribles*, November.
- Inglehart, Ronald. 1995. Public support for environmental problems: Objective problems and subjective values. *PS Political Science and Politics*.
- Inglehart, Ronald. 1995. Changing Values, Economic Development and Political Change. *International Social Science Journal* 145: 379-404.
- Inglehart, Ronald. 1997. *Modernization and Postmodernization: Cultural, Economic and Political Change in 43 Societies*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Inglehart, Ronald. 1999. "Modernization Erodes Respect for Authority but Enhances Support for Democracy." in Pippa Norris (ed.) *Critical Citizens: Global Support for Democratic Government* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Inglehart, Ronald. 1999. "Trust, Well-Being and Democracy," in Mark Warren (ed.), *Democracy and Trust*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Inglehart, Ronald. 1999. "Equivalence in Comparative Research: Comparing Values across Cultures." In Jan Van Deth (ed.) *Different but Similar: Establishing Equivalence in International Comparative Research*. Oxford, Oxford University.
- Inglehart, Ronald, Miguel Basanez and Alejandro Moreno. 1998. *Human Values and Beliefs: A Cross-Cultural Sourcebook*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Inglehart, Ronald, Neil Nevitte and Miguel Basanez. 1996. *The North American Trajectory: Cultural, Economic and Political Ties among the U.S., Canada and Mexico*. Hawthorne, N.Y.: Aldine.

- Inglehart, Ronald, and Paul R. Abramson. 1994. Economic security and value change, 1970-1993. *American Political Science Review*, June:336-54.
- Inglehart, Ronald and Paul R. Abramson. 1999. Measuring Postmaterialism. *American Political Science Review*, September.
- Inglehart, Ronald, and Rudy Andeweg. 1993. Change in Dutch political culture: A silent or a silenced revolution? *West European Politics*, July:345-61.
- Inglehart, Ronald and Marita Carballo. 1997. "Does Latin America Exist? (And is there a Confucian Culture?): A Global Analysis of Cross-Cultural Differences. *PS: Political Science and Politics*. 30, 1: 34-46.
- Inglehart, Ronald, and Terry N. Clark. 1991. *Nowa Kultura Polityczna (The New Political Culture)* (Warsaw). Reprinted in Hungarian as "Az uj politikai kultura," in Gabor Peteri (ed.), *Helyi Demokracia es Ujitasok (Reforming Local Democracy)* (Budapest: Alapitvany kiadvanya, 1992) 22-96.
- Inglehart, Ronald, Miguel Basanez, and Neil Nevitte. 1994. *Convergencia en Norteamerica: Comercio, Politica y Cultura*. Mexico: Siglo Veintiuno Editores.
- Jagodzinski, Wolfgang, and Karel Dobbelaere. 1993. Die amtskirchen im prozess der modernisierung. *Kolner Zeitschrift fur Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie* 33: 68-91.
- Jagodzinski, Wolfgang, and Karel Dobbelaere. 1995. Religious and ethical pluralism. In Jan W. van Deth and Elinor Scarbrough (eds.), *The Impact of Values*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- Jagodzinski, Wolfgang, and Karel Dobbelaere. 1995. Secularization and church religiosity. In Jan W. van Deth and Elinor Scarbrough (eds.), *The Impact of Values*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- Kaase, Max and Kenneth Newton. 1995. *Beliefs in Government*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kalaycioglu, Ersin. 1994. Elections and Party Preferences in Turkey. *Comparative Political Studies* 27,3: 402-424.
- Kerkhofs, Jan 1990. Europa. Waardenontwikkeling of -ontworteling? *Ondernemen VKW Brussel*, 46: 525-31.
- Kerkhofs, Jan. 1992. L'Europe a une nouvelle croisee des chemins; vers une autre echelle de valeurs. *Lumen Vitae* 47: 15-24.
- Kerkhofs, Jan. 1992. Europa heute -aus der sicht der kirchen. *Communio* 21: 295-304.
- Kerkhofs, Jan. 1992. A quel point l'Europe est-elle religieuse? *Concilium* 1992, nr. 240: 97-107.
- Kerkhofs, Jan. 1992. Waarden-evolutie van jongeren in een postmoderne cultuur. *Ethische Perspectieven* 2: 3-7.
- Kerkhofs, Jan. 1992. Mutations des valeurs en Europe. *L'Entreprise et l'homme* 64: 215-20.
- Kerkhofs, Jan. 1992. Waardenverschuivingen in Europa en Belgie. *Cultuur in Beweging* 19, 4: 21-24.
- Kerkhofs, Jan. 1992. La problematique familiale selon des recentes etudes sur les valeurs. *Cahiers Ceppes*, nr. 3: 137-42.
- Kerkhofs, Jan. 1992. L'Europe: Une autre echelle de valeurs. *Christus*, nr. 156, okt.: 499-508.

- Kerkhofs, J. 1992. Jongeren en waarden in een postmoderne cultuur. *Korrel Cahier*, Altiora, Averbode: 5-11.
- Kerkhofs, Jan., Karel Dobbelaere, Lilianne Voye, and Bernadette Bawin-Legros (eds.). 1992. *De Versnelde Ommekomst*. Tiel: Lannoo.
- Klingemann, Hans-Dieter. 1995. The Convergence of Party Positions and Voter Orientations. In Hans-Dieter Klingemann and Dieter Fuchs (eds.), *Citizens and the State*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- Klingemann, Hans-Dieter and Dieter Fuchs (eds.) 1995. *Citizens and the State*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Klingemann, Hans-Dieter. . Mapping Political Support in the 1990s: Global Trends, in Pippa Norris (ed.) *Critical Citizens: Global Support for Democratic Government* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Klingemann, Hans-Dieter, Gurgling Lass, and Katrin Mattusch. 1994. Nationalitätenkonflikt und mechanismen politischer integration im Baltikum. In Dieter Segert (Hrsg.), *Konfliktregulierung durch Parteien und Politische Stabilität in Ostmitteleuropa*. Frankfurt/M.: Peter Lang.
- Klingemann, Hans-Dieter, Gurgling Lass, and Katrin Mattusch. 1994. La orientación de valores y la participación política en los Estados Bálticos. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y políticos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Knutsen, Oddbjorn. 1995. "Left-Right Materialist Orientations," in Jan Van Deth and Elinor Scarbrough (eds.) *The Impact of Values*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Knutsen, Oddbjorn and Elinor Scarbrough. 1995. "Cleavage Politics," in Jan Van Deth and Elinor Scarbrough (eds.) *The Impact of Values*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Knutsen, Oddbjorn. 1997. "The Impact of Old Politics and New Politics Value Orientations on Party Choice." in Loek Halman and Neil Nevitte (eds.) *Political Value Change in Western Democracies: Integration, Values, Identification and Participation*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Lagos, Marta. . Developments in Transitional Democracies in Latin America, in Pippa Norris (ed.) *Critical Citizens: Global Support for Democratic Government* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Lambert, Yves. 1993. Effet d'age, de generation et de periode dans l'evolution religieuse. *Revue Francaise de Sociologie*.
- Lambert, Yves. 1993. Les jeunes et le christianisme: Le grand defi. In Gallimard (ed.), *Le Debat*.
- Lambert, Yves. 1993. Ages, generations et christianisme en France et en Europe. *Revue Francaise de Sociologie*, XXXIV.
- Lambert, Yves. 1994. Les regimes confessionnels et l'etat du sentiment religieux. In Jean Bauberot, *Religion et Laicite dans l'Europe des Douze*. Paris: Syros.
- Lambert, Yves, and Guy Michelat. 1992. *Crepuscule des religions chez les jeunes?* Paris: L'Harmattan.
- Lambert, Yves. 1995. Vers une ere post-chretienne? *Futuribles*, 200 (July-August): 85-112.

- Larsen, Max D. 1994. Satisfaccion del consumidor con los servicios gubernamentales. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Laumenskaite, E. 1991. Does Lithuania return to Christian faith. *Kataliku Pasaulis* 1 [in Lithuanian].
- Laumenskaite, E. 1992. The face of religion and its role in the reconstruction of the society in Lithuania. *Religion Today*, Summer 1992, Vol. 7, No. 3.
- Laumenskaite, E. 1993. Religion and the church in Lithuania: The present and the perspectives. *Naujasis Zidinys*, No. 7-8.
- Laumenskaite, E. Forthcoming. Attitudes to family and religion in Lithuania. In *Religion, Family and Social Changes*. Los Angeles.
- Lee, Aie-Rie. 1993. Culture shift and popular protest in South Korea. *Comparative Political Studies* 26, 1:63-80.
- Leschinsky, Achim. 1996. *Vorleben oder Nachdenken? Bericht der wissenschaftlichen Begleitung ueber den Modellversuch zum Lernbereich 'Lebensgestaltung-Ethik-Religion'* Frankfurt: Verlag Moritz Diesterweg.
- Lesthaeghe, Ron, Guy Moors, and Loek Halman. 1992. Living arrangements and values among young adults in the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Germany, 1990. *IPD-Working Paper* 1992-3, Brussel: Centrum Sociologie, Vrije Universiteit.
- Lesthaeghe, Ron and Guy Moore. 1995. Living Arrangements and Parenthood: Do Values Matter? in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Lindseth, Odd Helge. 1993. Samme himmel, samme samfunn? Religion som normregulator blant protestanter og katolikker i Nord-Amerika og Vest-Europa [One Heaven, One Society? Religion as a Regulator of Norms among Protestants and Catholics in North America and Western Europe]. Thesis, Department of Sociology and Political Science, University of Trondheim.
- Lindseth, Odd Helge, and Ola Listhaug. 1994. Religion y valores del trabajo en los noventa: un estudio comparativo de Europa Occidental y Estados Unidos. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Lindseth, Odd Helge, and Ola Listhaug. 1994. Religion and work values in the 1990s: A comparative study of Western Europe and North America. In Thorleif Pettersson and Ole Riis (eds.), *Religious and Moral Values in the Scandinavian Countries*. Stockholm: Almquist and Wiksell.
- Listhaug, Ola. 1991. Norske verdier 1982-1990: Stabilitet og endring [Norwegian Values 1982-1990: Stability and Change]. *ISS -rapport nr. 30*: University of Trondheim.
- Listhaug, Ola. 1995. The impact of modernization and value change on confidence in institutions. in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Listhaug, Ola, and Beate Huseby. 1990. Values in Norway 1990: Study description and codebook. *ISS -rapport nr. 29*: University of Trondheim.

- Listhaug, Ola, and Matti Wiberg. 1995. Confidence in political and private institutions. In Hans-Dieter Klingemann and Dieter Fuchs (eds.), *Citizens and the State: Changing Public Attitudes toward Government in Western Europe*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- Liubsiene, E. 1993. Lithuanian survey of the families raising disabled children. Report for a Regional Seminar for the Baltic States: "The Future of Children with Disabilities in the Baltic States." Vilnius.
- Lu, Hai-Qi. 1994. Aproximacion a la posicion de la mujer china en actividades economicas, sociales y politicas. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Magun, Vladimir S. 1997. The Job Values from the Comparative Point of View. (Rossiiskie trudovye cennosti v sravnitel'noi perspective) In: Sociological Readings. Vol.2. Moscow. Open Society Institute; Institute of Sociology RAS. (In Russian)
- Magun, Vladimir S. 1996. Job Values of the Russian Society. (Trudovye cennosti rossiiskogo obcshestva) In: Social Sciences and Modernity, #6.(In Russian)
- Magun, Vladimir S. 1996. Labor Culture. In: D.Shalin (ed.) Russian Culture at the Crossroads. Paradoxes of Postcommunist Consciousness. Westview Press. (In English)
- Magun, Vladimir S. 1996. Job Values of the Russian Population. (Trudovye cennosti rossiiskogo naselenia) In: Problems of Economics, #1. (In Russian)
- Magun, Vladimir S. 1996. Activity and Achievement Orientations in the Job Values of Russian People. (Aktivnost' i dostizhitel'nost' v structure trudovyh cennostei rossiiskogo naselenia) In: The Labor-market Development and Social Mobility in Russia. Social-Labor Studies. Vol.4 (In collaboration with Ju.Arzhakova and A.Kryshtanovsky, in Russian)
- Magun, Vladimir S. 1995. Job Values of the Russian People: Socialist Model and Postsocialist Reality. (Trudovye cennosti rossiiskogo naselenia: socialisticheskaya model' i postsocialisticheskaya real'nost') In: T.Zaslavskaya (ed). Where is Russia coming?...The Alternatives of Social Development. Vol. II. Moscow (in Russian).
- Marques, Guilhermina. 1991. Les valeurs des jeunes Suisses entre 15 et 19 ans. Geneva: Johann Jacobs Foundation.
- Mattusch, Katrin. 1994. Demokratisierung und politische kultur im Baltikum. Dissertation: Freie Universitaet Berlin.
- Mebs, Kanji and Neil Nevitte. 1997. "Unpacking Environmental Orientations: Deep or Superficial?" in Loek Halman and Neil Nevitte (eds.) *Political Value Change in Western Democracies: Integration, Values, Identification and Participation*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Melich, Anna (ed.). 1991. *Les Valeurs des Suisses*. Berne: Lange Verlag. [German version: *Die Werte der Schweizer*. Berne: Lang.]
- Melich, Anna. 1994. Insatisfacion nacional y desconfianza europea: el caso de Suiza. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.

- Melich, Anna. 1995. National Dissatisfaction and Distrust in Europe: the case of Switzerland. in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Montero, Jose Ramon, and Mariano Torcal. 1994. Cambio cultural, reemplazo generacional y politica en Espana. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- de Moor, Ruud. 1995. Religion and Moral Values: The Case of Euthanasia. in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tiburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Myers, D.G. 1992. *The Pursuit of Happiness*. New York: William Morrow and Company.
- Nas, Masja. 1995. "Green, Greener, Greenest". In Jan W. van Deth and Elinor Scarbrough (eds.), *The Impact of Values*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- Nevitte, Neil. 1991. New politics, the charter and political participation. In Herman Bakvis (ed.), *Representation, Integration and Political Parties in Canada*. Toronto: Dundurn Press. Vol. 14. Report of the Royal Commission on Electoral Change and Party Financing, 1991: 355-417.
- Nevitte, Neil. 1994. Se ha vuelto la gente mas tolerante? Evidencias de la Encuesta Mundial de Valores 1981-1990. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Nevitte, Neil. 1996. *The Decline of Deference*. Toronto: Broadview Press.
- Nevitte, Neil. Forthcoming. Bringing values "back in": Value change and North American integration. In D. Barry (ed.), *Toward a North American Community? Canada, United States and Mexico*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
- Nevitte, Neil. Forthcoming. NAFTA: Why not before now? In B. McPhail (ed.), *NAFTA Now! The Changing Political Economy of North America*. University Press of America.
- Nevitte, Neil. 1997. "Tolerance and Intolerance in Advanced Industrial Societies: The Cross-Time Evidence. in Loek Halman and Neil Nevitte (eds.) *Political Value Change in Western Democracies: Integration, Values, Identification and Participation*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Nevitte, Neil and Herman Bakvis. 1992. The greening of the Canadian electorate: Environmentalism, ideology and partisanship. In Robert Boardman (ed.), *Canadian Environmental Policy: Ecosystems, Politics and Process*. Don Mills, Ontario: Oxford University Press.
- Nevitte, Neil, W. Brandon, and L. Davis. 1993. The American abortion controversy: Lessons from cross-national evidence. *Politics and the Life Sciences* 12 (1), February: 19-30.
- Nevitte, Neil, and Ian Brodie. 1993. Evaluating the citizen's constitution theory. *Canadian Journal of Political Science* XXVI, June 2: 235-59.
- Nevitte, Neil, and Ian Brodie. 1993. Clarifying differences: A rejoinder to Alan Cairn's defence of the citizen's constitution theory. *Canadian Journal of Political Science* XXVI, June 2: 269-72.

- Nevitte, Neil, and Ronald Inglehart. 1992. Directions of value change in North America. In Steven Randall (ed.), *North America Without Borders* (Calgary: University of Calgary Press) 245-259.
- Nevitte, Neil and Ronald Inglehart. 1995. North American Value Change and Integration: Lessons from Western Europe? in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Nevitte, Neil and Mebs Kanji. 1995. "Explaining Environmental Concern and Action in Canada." *Applied Behavioral Science Review*, 3:1: 85-102.
- Nevitte, Neil, and M. Wohlfeld. 1990. Postindustrial value change and support for native issues. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 22, 3: 56-88.
- Newton, Kenneth. . The Impact of Social Trust on Political Support, in Pippa Norris (ed.) *Critical Citizens: Global Support for Democratic Government* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Norris, Pippa . The Growth of Critical Citizens? in Pippa Norris (ed.) *Critical Citizens: Global Support for Democratic Government* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Nye, Joseph and Pippa Norris . Conclusions: Strengthening Democratic Government, in Pippa Norris (ed.) *Critical Citizens: Global Support for Democratic Government* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Orizo, Francisco Andres. 1991. *El Sistema de Valores dels Catalans*. Barcelona: Institut Catala d'Etudes Mediterranis.
- Orizo, Francisco Andres. 1991. *Los Nuevos Valores de los Espanoles*. Madrid: Fundacion Santa Maria.
- Orizo, Francisco Andres. 1994. Los valores de libertad en Espana. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Orizo, Francisco Andres, and Alejandro Sanchez Fernandez. 1993. *El Sistema de Valores dels Catalans*. Barcelona: Institut Catala d'Estudis Mediterranis.
- Ortiz, Angel I. Rivera, and Jorge Beritez Nazario. 1994. Cambio en valores e identidad nacional: el caso de Puerto Rico desde una perspectiva comparada. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Osti, G. 1993. Dimensioni dell 'insediamento e associazionismo. *Annali di Sociologia-Sociologisches Jahrbuch* 9: 18.
- Pettersson, Thorleif. 1994. Individualizacion, secularizacion y cambio de valor moral en la Escandinavia contemporanea. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Purvaneckiene, G. 1993. Individuo psichologine busena ir seima. *Acta Paedagogica Vilnensia* 2: 128.
- Purvaneckiene, G. 1993. Lietuvos motery vertybines orientacijos keiciantis politinei bei ekonominei padeciai. *Visuomene: Politikos, Visuomenes ir Kulturos Zurnalas* 1 (22).
- Purvaneckiene, G. 1993. Women in changing Lithuania. In Marina Thoberg (ed.), *Women Around the Baltic Sea. Part I: Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania*. Sweden: Lund University.

- Rehak, J. 1992. Are the Czechs and the Slovaks different? *Czechoslovak Sociological Review* 28: 129-32.
- Riffault, Helene. 1993. L'evolution des valeurs en Europe. *Futuribles*, December.
- Riffault, Helene. 1994. Resultados de la Encuesta de Valores en Francia. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Riffault, Helene. 1994. Le systeme de valeurs des Francais: ce qui a bouge depuis 10 ans. *Les Techniques Psychologiques d'Evaluation des Personnes*. Paris: Actes du Congres International Inetop.
- Riffault, Helene (ed.). 1994. *Les Valeurs des Francais*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.
- Riffault, Helene. Les Europeens et la valeur travail. *Futuribles*, 200 (July-August): 25-46.
- Romero, Catalina. 1994. Valores y cambio social en el Peru: algunas diferencias para comparar. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Rosa, G. de. 1993. I valori degli italiani nel contesto Europeo. *La Civiltà Cattolica* 144, 1.
- Roussel, Louis. 1995. Vers une Europe des familles? *Futuribles*, 200 (July-August): 47-62.
- Scarborough, Elinor. 1995. "Materialist-Postmaterialist Value Orientations," in Jan Van Deth and Elinor Scarborough (eds.) *The Impact of Values*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Schuur, Wijbrandt H. van (in cooperation with M. Kruijtbosch). 1992. De affectbalans van vijftigplussers in Europa. In D. Hak and R. Wielers, *Lang Zal Hij Leven! Opstellen van Frans Wasseur ter Gelegenheid van Zijn Vijftigste Verjaardag*. Groningen: Vakgroep Sociologie.
- Schuur, Wijbrandt H. van, and Martine Kruijtbosch. 1994. El bienestar subjetivo: despliegue de la Escala de Equilibrio Emotivo de Bradburn. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Schwqeisguth, Etienne. 1995. La Montee des valeurs individualistes. *Futuribles*, 200 (July-August): 131-166.
- Scida, G. 1993. Associazionismo e attivita non-profit in Italia e in Europa. *Aggiornamenti Sociali* XLIV 2: 153-68.
- Siemienska, Renata. 1994. (ed.) *Szkoly niepanstwowe w polskim systemie edukacyjnym* (Nonpublic Schools in the Polish Educational System), *Kwartalnik Pedagogiczny* 1-2 (151-152) (special volume)
- Siemienska, Renata. 1996. *Kobiety: nowe wyzwania. Starcie przeszlosci z terazniejszoscia* (Women and New Challenges. The Clash of the Past and the Present). Warsaw University Press.
- Siemienska, Renata. 1990. (with Ronald Inglehart) O procesach demokratyzacyjnych. Globalna i zachodnio-europejska perspektywa. (Democratization in Poland and West Europe) *Panstwo i Kultura Polityczna*, 1990.

- Siemienska, Renata. 1992. Zaufanie Polakow do roznych narodow w okresie przemian politycznych i ekonomicznych (Poles' Trust toward Other Nations in the Period of Political and Economic Changes) in: Aleksandra Jasinska-Kania (ed.) *Bliscy i dalecy*. Warsaw: Warsaw University Press: 201-207.
- Siemienska, Renata. 1993. Gender as a Factor Differentiating Social Positions in Transition to a Market Economy, in: Mary Nash (ed.) *From Dictatorship to Democracy: Women in Mediterranean, Central and Eastern Europe*. Barcelona: University of Barcelona Press: 120-168.
- Siemienska, Renata. 1994. Polish Women as the Object and Subject of Political Activity in the Communist and Postcommunist Periods, in: B. Nelson and N. Chowdhury (eds.) *Women and Politics Worldwide*, New Haven: Yale University Press. 608-624.
- Siemienska, Renata. 1994. Women in the Period of Systemic Changes in Poland, *Journal of Women's History*, vol.5, no.3. 70-90.
- Siemienska, Renata. 1994. Some Determinants of Polish Attitudes Toward Other Nations During a Period of Transition, in Russell F. Farnen (ed) *Nationalism, Ethnicity and Identity. Cross-National and Comparative Perspectives*. New Brunswick (U.S.A.) - London (U.K.), Transaction Publishers. 327-344.
- Siemienska, Renata. 1994. Viejos y nuevos elementos de los valores democraticos en Polonia, desde una perspectiva internacional, in Juan Diez Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.) *Tendencias mundiales de cambio en los valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid, Fundesco. 375-404.
- Siemienska, Renata. 1994. "Szkoła państwowa i niepaństwowa a wartości demokratyczne" (Public and Non-public Schools and Democratic Values). In R. Siemienska (ed.), *Szkoły niepaństwowe w systemie edukacji w Polsce (Nonpublic Schools in the Polish Educational System)*. *Kwartalnik Pedagogiczny* 1-2 (151-152): 55-78.
- Siemienska, Renata. 1995. "Tradycja i rzeczywistość: miejsce kobiet w społeczeństwie" (Tradition and Reality - Women's Status in Society). *Kobieta i Biznes* (Akademicko-gospodarcze Forum). 2-3. 2-6. (published in Polish and English)
- Siemienska, Renata. 1995. "Dylematy transformacji w Europie Środkowej i Wschodniej: Analiza systemu w perspektywie porównawczej" (Dilemmas of Transformation in Central and Eastern Europe. Analysis of the System in Comparative Perspective), in: E. Tarkowska (ed.), *Powroty i kontynuacje*. Wyd. IFiS PAN. 117-135.
- Siemienska, Renata. Does Gender Make a Difference in Elites' Value Orientation? In Mino Vianello (ed.) *The Sound of Breaking Glass: A Cross-National Study of Gender and Elites in 27 Countries*. New York: Mac Millan.
- Simons, John. 1995. Fertility and Values in 15 Western Countries during the 1980s. in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Stoychev, Kancho. 1994. El espacio político y las estructuras de valores. In Juan Diez Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Sun, Jia-ming. 1997. *Generation Gap: The Background of Social Transition, 1991-1994*. (in Chinese). Shanghai: Social Science Institute of Shanghai Press.

- Tejumola, Kareem A., Alabas Simpson, and H.O. Akimmagtoe. 1994. Cambio de valores en el ambito del matrimonio y de la familia. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Timms, Noel. 1992. *Family and Citizenship. Values in Contemporary Britain*. Aldershot: Dartmouth.
- Tomasi, L. 1994. *La Religione dei Giovani Europei*. Milano: Angeli.
- Torregrosa Peris, Jose R. 1994. Orientaciones internacionales de los espanoles: entre Europa e Iberoamerica. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Tos, Niko. 1994. La (no) religiosidad en Eslovenia. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Turner, Frederick C. and Carlos A. Elordi. 1995. Economic Values and the Role of Government in Latin America. *International Social Science Journal* 145:473-488.
- Vala, Jorge. 1994. La emergencia de los valores post-materialistas en Portugal. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Van Deth, Jan and Elinor Scarbrough (eds.) *The Impact of Values*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Van Deth, Jan and Elinor Scarbrough. 1995. "Perspectives on Value Change," in Jan Van Deth and Elinor Scarbrough (eds.) *The Impact of Values*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Veenhoven, R. 1993. *Happiness in Nations*. Rotterdam: Risbo.
- Villalain, J.L., A. Basterra, and J.M. del Valle. 1992. *La Sociedad Espanola de los 90*. Madrid: Fundacion Santa Maria, Ediciones SM.
- Vinken, Henk, Peter Ester, and Henk-Jan Dirven. 1993. Individualization of the life course and cultural divergence between age groups. In Peter Ester, Loek Halman, and Ruud de Moor (eds.), *The Individualizing Society. Value Change in Europe and North America*. Tilburg, The Netherlands: Tilburg University Press.
- Voye, Liliane, Bernadette Bawin-Legros, Jan Kerkhofs and Karel Dobbelaere. 1992. *Belges, Hereux et Satisfaits. Les Valeurs des Belges dans les Annees 90*. Brussels: De Boeck-Wesmael.
- Webster, Alan C., Edward E. Drawmeek, and Paul E. Perry. 1994. Multiples culturas de valores en una sociedad pequena: sistemas de valores en la Encuesta de Valores de Nueva Zelanda. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Webster, Alan C., and Paul E. Perry. 199X. *The Religious Factor in New Zealand Society*. Palmerston North: Alpha.
- Webster, Alan C., and Paul E. Perry. 1992. *What Difference Does It Make? Values and Faith in a Shifting Culture*. Palmerston North: Alpha.

- Whelan, C.T. 1992. *Stability and Change in Values and Attitudes Relevant to Women's Participation in the Labour Force and Wider Role in Society: An Analysis of the European Values Survey*.
- Whelan, C.T. (ed.) 1994. *Values and Social Change in Ireland*. Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Wilson, B., and K. Dobbelaere. 1994. *A Time to Chant*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Woessner, Christine. 1994. Sudafrica en la encrucijada. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- Worcester, Robert M. 1994. Valores y actitudes sociales ante las dimensiones humanas del cambio medioambiental global. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Tendencias mundiales de Cambio en los Valores sociales y politicos*. Madrid: Libros de Fundesco.
- World Commission on Culture and Development. 1995. *Our Creative Diversity*. Paris: UNESCO.
- Xingrong, Jiang. 1992. An international comparison of morality (in Chinese). State Statistical Bureau, Beijing, China.
- Xingrong, Jiang. 1991. More and more people pay attention to the environment (in Chinese). State Statistical Bureau, Beijing, China.
- Xingrong, Jiang. 1992. The political, economical, educational and social status of Chinese ladies (in Chinese). State Statistical Bureau, Beijing, China.
- Xingrong, Jiang. 1992. Public viewpoint of market economy (in Chinese). State Statistical Bureau, Beijing, China.
- Zulehner, Paul. 1991. *Vom Untertan zum Freiheitskünstler. Eine Kulturdiagnose anhand der Untersuchungen "Religion im Leben der Oesterreicher 1970-1990"*. Wien: Herder.
- Zulehner, Paul and Herman Denz. 1993. *Wie Europa Lebt und Glaubte*. Duesseldorf: Patmos.
- Zanders, Harry and Stephen Harding. Changing World Values in Europe and North America. in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.
- Zanders, Harry. 1993. Changing work values. In Peter Ester, Loek Halman, and Ruud de Moor (eds.), *The Individualizing Society: Value Change in Europe and North America*. Tilburg, The Netherlands: Tilburg University Press.