
Ronald Inglehart et al.

ICPSR 2790
WORLD VALUES SURVEYS AND EUROPEAN VALUES SURVEYS, 

(ICPSR 2790) 

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DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

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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,

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 Haerpfer, Elemer Hankiss, Stephen Harding, Mari Harris, Gordon Heald, Felix Heunks, Simon Hug, Carlos Huneus, Ronald Inglehart, Kenji Iijima, Ljubov Ishinova, 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, Nicole 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 Pettersson, 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 Siemienksa, Kancho Stoichev, John Sudarsky, Farooq Tanwir, Kareem Tejumola, Noel Timms, Mikk Titma, Antony Todorov, Jose Ramon Torregrosa, 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, Brígida 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 Dobbelbaere, 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 Tecnologico Autonomo de Mexico, 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.


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


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.


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 Hartjiisky Institute for Social Values and Structures [BBSS Gallup International] (Sofia); December, 1997. N=1,072. Principal Investigators, Antony Todorov (Hartjiisky 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.


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.


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.


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.


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 Tecnologico Autonomo de Mexico.


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 TanwirThis 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.


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.

SLOVENIA--Survey Research Center, University of Ljubljana (Ljubljana); 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--Ewah 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.


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

SWITZERLAND--Geselleschaft 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.


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.


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.


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.


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


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 Huneues 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.


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


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


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


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


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


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


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


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.


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


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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>West Germany*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>N. Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>S. Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Tambov (Russia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>S.Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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           |

53   Venezuela
55   Netherlands
56   Ghana
58   Philippines
61   Moldova
62   Georgia
63   Armenia
64   Azerbaijan
68   Dominican Republic
69   Bangladesh
73   Colombia
75   Basque Country
78   Andalusia
79   Galicia
80   Valencia
81   Serbia
82   Montenegro
83   Macedonia
84   Croatia
85   Slovakia*
93   Bosnia

* For cross-time comparisons, we have separate samples from Eastern and Western Germany, and from the Chech 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.
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...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Very</th>
<th>Rather</th>
<th>Not Very</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V4 Family</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5 Friends</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V6 Leisure time</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V7 Politics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V8 Work</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V9 Religion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
**
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)

**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Important</th>
<th>Not Mentioned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V 14 Good manners</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 15 Independence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 16 Hard work</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 17 Feeling of responsibility</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 18 Imagination</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 19 Tolerance and respect for other people</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 20 Thrift, saving money and things</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 21 Determination, perseverance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most Important</th>
<th>Second Most</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thrift, saving money and things</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obedience</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determination, perseverance</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious faith</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active Member</th>
<th>Inactive Member</th>
<th>Don't belong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V28 Church or religious organization</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V29 Sport or recreation organization</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V30 Art, music or educational organization</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V31 Labor union</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V32 Political party</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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)

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

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

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

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 
"homosexuals."

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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 1 2 3 9
*[Substitute your own nationality]

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?

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

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.
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)

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

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?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8 or more children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>No answer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**V91.** What do you think is the ideal size of the family - how many children, if any?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8 or more children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>DK, no answer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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?

* |   |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tend to agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tend to disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**V93.** Do you think that a woman has to have children in order to be fulfilled or is this not necessary?

* |   |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Needs children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V98  A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V99  Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V100  Both the husband and wife should contribute to household income*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V101  On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V102. If a woman 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."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Choice</th>
<th>Second Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A high level of economic growth</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making sure this country has strong defence forces</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeing that people have more say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities</td>
<td>3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trying to make our cities and countryside more beautiful</td>
<td>4 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]</td>
<td>9 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Choice</th>
<th>Second Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining order in the nation</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giving people more say in important government decisions</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting rising prices</td>
<td>3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting freedom of speech</td>
<td>4 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]</td>
<td>9 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Choice</th>
<th>Second Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A stable economy</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?
*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Don't mind</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Bad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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?
*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Don't mind</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Bad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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?
*  

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1 | Very interested |
2 | Somewhat interested |
3 | Not very interested |
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have Done</th>
<th>Might Do</th>
<th>Would Never Do</th>
<th>DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V118</td>
<td>Signing a petition</td>
<td>1 2 3 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V119</td>
<td>Joining in boycotts</td>
<td>1 2 3 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V120</td>
<td>Attending lawful demonstrations</td>
<td>1 2 3 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V121</td>
<td>Joining unofficial strikes</td>
<td>1 2 3 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V122</td>
<td>Occupying buildings or factories</td>
<td>1 2 3 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Left
DK = 99
Right

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 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>DK=99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V126</td>
<td>Private ownership of business and industry should be increased</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Government ownership of business and industry should be increased</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V127</td>
<td>The government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V128</td>
<td>Competition is good. It stimulates people to work hard and develop new ideas</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Competition is harmful. It brings out the worst in people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V129</td>
<td>In the long run, hard work usually brings a better life --- it's more a matter of luck and connections.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hard work doesn't generally bring success -- it's more a matter of luck and connections.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V130</td>
<td>People can only get rich at the expense of others</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Wealth can grow so there's enough for everyone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V131</td>
<td>One should be cautious about making major changes</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>You will never achieve much in life unless you act boldly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V132</td>
<td>Ideas that have stood the test of time are generally best</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>New ideas are generally better than old ones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Great Deal Quite A Lot Not Very Much None At 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.
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Fairly Good</th>
<th>Fairly Bad</th>
<th>Very Bad</th>
<th>DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V160. In democracy, the economic system runs badly

V161. Democracies are indecisive and have too much squabbling

V162. Democracies aren't good at maintaining order

V163. Democracy may have problems but it's better than any other form of government

Here's one more statement. How strongly do you agree or disagree with it?
V164. "Using violence to pursue political goals is never justified."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V168. Hold public office?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V169. Teach in our schools?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V170. Hold public demonstrations?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
1. Once a month
2. Only on special holy days
3. Once a year
4. Less often
5. 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)

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

V193 Avoiding a fare on public transport
Never                    Always
Justifiable               Justifiable
1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10
DK = 99

V194 Cheating on taxes if you have a chance
Never                    Always
Justifiable               Justifiable
1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10
DK = 99

V195 Buying something you knew was stolen
Never                    Always
Justifiable               Justifiable
1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10
DK = 99

V196 Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties
Never                    Always
Justifiable               Justifiable
1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10
DK = 99

V197 Homosexuality
Never                    Always
Justifiable               Justifiable
1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10
DK = 99

V198 Prostitution
Never                    Always
Justifiable               Justifiable
1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10
DK=99
V199 Abortion

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

V200 Divorce

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

V201 Euthanasia-- ending the
life of the incurably sick

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

V202 Suicide

Never                      Always
Justifiable                             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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First</th>
<th>Next</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locality or town where you live</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State or region of country where you live</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[The U.S.] as a whole*</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[North America]*</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The world as a whole</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*[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  V236*2.9
natwave = 292 & v217=5  V236*0.39
natwave = 293 & v217=1 or v217=2  V236*3.5
natwave = 293 & v217=7 or v217=8 or v217=9  V236*0.36
natwave = 322 & v217=5  V236*2.5
natwave = 323 & v217=1  V236*1.7
natwave = 323 & v217=8 or v217=9  V236*0.44
natwave = 393 & v217=1  V236*2.5
natwave = 392 & v218=12 or v218=13  V236*2.5
natwave = 392 & v218=20 or v218=21  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 Ns 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Very important</th>
<th>Important</th>
<th>Not very important</th>
<th>Not at all important</th>
<th>DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining order in the nation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giving people more say in important government decisions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting rising prices</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting freedom of speech</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*****************************************************************************

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France 81</td>
<td>Norway 81</td>
<td>Norway 90</td>
<td>Norway 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France 90</td>
<td>Norway 81</td>
<td>Norway 90</td>
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<td>Norway 81</td>
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</tr>
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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:

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


15. South Africa: documentation not available

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
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 Reginalist party (PRC)
11 Aragon Regionalist party (PAR)
12 Navarrese People's Union (UPN)
13 Andalucian 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 Reconstuction 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
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<td></td>
<td>03 PZPR - Polish United Workers Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04 Peasants (ZSL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05 Democratic Party (SD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06 Citizens Committee of Solidarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>01 Alliance of Independents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02 Christian Democrats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03 Socialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04 Democratic Union of the Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05 Labor Party (communist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06 Radical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07 Liberal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>08 Ecologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>09 National Action/Vigilance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Evangelical Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 Republican Movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: The Swiss survey asked respondents to name a party for which they felt &quot;a certain sympathy,&quot; rather than asking their voting intention. Second choice (V352) was not asked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>01 PMDB-Party of Brazilian Democratic Movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02 PT-Workers' Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03 PSDB-Brazilian Social Democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04 PDT-Democratic Labor Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05 PDS-Social Democratic Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06 PRN-National Reconstruction Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07 PTB-Brazilian Labor Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>08 PFL-Liberal Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>01 Social Democratic Party SDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02 National Republican Convention NRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>01 Christian Democratic Party PDC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Czech, 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 FPO - 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>01 Illiterate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02 Elementary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03 Secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04 Intermediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05 Higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>09 Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>01 Illiterate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02 Primary or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03 Some secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04 Secondary completed or some university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05 University degree or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>01 Some primary school (Volks or Hauptschule)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02 Primary school degree (Volks- or Hauptschule)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03 Some Middle or Trade School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04 Middle or Trade School Degree/Diploma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05 Some High School (Gymnasium without Abitur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06 Abitur (High School Diploma) without College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07 Some College or Vocational/Technical College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>08 University Degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>01 None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02 Dropped out of primary school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03 Primary school (five years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04 Junior high school (three years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05 Ordinary high school (three years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06 Vocational (religious) high school (three years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07 Vocational (other than religious) high school (three years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>08 College/university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>09 High school student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 College/university student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99 N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia</td>
<td>01 Primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02 Incomplete secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03 General secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04 Completed secondary (with certificate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05 Specialized and technical training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06 Higher education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>09. 151-300 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>More than 300 million lire per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>05. Netherlands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>Less than 17,800 Guilders per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>17,801-24,900 Guilders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>24,901-31,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>31,401-37,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>37,901-43,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.</td>
<td>43,901-50,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.</td>
<td>50,401-58,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.</td>
<td>58,101-68,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.</td>
<td>68,401-86,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>More than 86,300 Guilders per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>06. Denmark: categories not available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>08. Spain (DATA survey)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>Under 40,000 Pesetas per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>40,000-49,999 Pesetas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>50,000-69,999 Pesetas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>70,000-89,999 Pesetas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>90,000-119,999 Pesetas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.</td>
<td>120,000-149,999 Pesetas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.</td>
<td>150,000-199,999 Pesetas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.</td>
<td>200,000-249,999 Pesetas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.</td>
<td>250,000-299,999 Pesetas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>300,000 Pesetas and over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>08. Spain (ASEP survey)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Below 45,000 Pesetas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>45,000 - 75,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Income Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>9.00-9.99 million yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>More than 10 million yen per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Esc</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>200,000-225,000 Esc</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>225,000 or more Escudo per month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. Austria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OS</th>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Less than 5,999 Schillings (OS) per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>6,000-9,999 OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>10,000-13,999 OS</td>
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<td>03</td>
<td>14,000-17,999 OS</td>
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<td>30,000-33,999 OS</td>
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<td>34,000-37,999 OS</td>
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<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>38,000 Schillings or more per month</td>
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</table>

44. Turkey (monthly)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Lira</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
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<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>101-200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>201-500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>501-1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>7,500,001-10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>10,000,001-15,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>More than 15,000,000 lira per month</td>
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45. Greater Moscow Region

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<td>51-75 rubles</td>
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<td>03</td>
<td>76-100 rubles</td>
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<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>101-125 rubles</td>
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<tr>
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<td>126-150 rubles</td>
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<td>201-300 rubles</td>
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<td>301-400 rubles</td>
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<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>401-500 rubles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>500 or more rubles per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>No answer</td>
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</table>

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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rubles</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Less than 50 Rubles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>51-70 Rubles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>71-100 Rubles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
   06. Other (Indian)

32. India
   Forward Caste
   Backward Caste
   Neither

35. Slovenia
   01. Slovenes
   02. Croats
   03. Serbs
   04. Muslims
   09. 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. Ukrainian
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 Wuerttenberg, 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 Zeeland
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 Baleares
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  Kyowygi Do
03  Kangwon Do
04  Chungchong Do
05 Chunra Do  
06 Kyowy Sang Do 

<table>
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</table>
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
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<td>07 Crisana-Maramures</td>
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<td>China</td>
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<td>01 North Littoral</td>
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<td>02 North Interior</td>
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<td>05 Tejo valley</td>
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<td>06 Greater Lisbon</td>
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<td>07 South Interior</td>
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<td>08 Algarve</td>
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<td>09 Madeira</td>
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<td>10 Azore Islands</td>
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<td>Austria</td>
<td>01 Vienna</td>
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<td>02 Lower Austria</td>
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<td>03 Burgenland</td>
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<td>04 Steiermark</td>
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<td>05 Carinthia and East Tirol</td>
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<td>06 Upper Austria</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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.
V56 Would not like to have as neighbors?


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:

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-govemment 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

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

   10 Gregorian

   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 Jehovah’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:

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 Türkiye
04 Avrupa
05 Dünya

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 país 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

08 Rest of Spain

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 Transcaucasus
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 Transcaucasus
12 Moldova
13 Ukraine, Belarus, Russia
09 Don’t know

61. Moldova
09 Don’t know

08 Russia
10 Baltic
11 Caucasus
12 Ukraine/Byeloruse
14 Middle Asia
15 Siberia/Far East
16 Middle Asia

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

63. Armenia
08 Russia
10 Georgia
11 Azerbaidsch
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:

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,ermeni
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 Azerbaijani
11 Abkhazian
12 Ossetian
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 Azerbaijani
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

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 Boholano
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

01 Georgian
02 Russian
03 Armenian
04 Azerbaijani
05 Greek
07 Osethian
08 Hebrew
11 Lazian
13 Abkhazian
14 Kurd
19 Undocumented code

01 Georgian
02 Russian
03 Armenian
04 Azerbaijani
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 Azerbaijani
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. Crotia (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
14 Communists
15 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 Cataluna (ERC)
08 Partido Nacionalista Vasco (PNV)
09 Eusko Alkartasuna (EA)
10 Herri Batasuna (HB)
11 Union Alavesa (UA)
12 Plazaandrea
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 Aragones 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 Vänsterpartiet
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 (Starovoityova)
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 (Zhirinovsky)
14 Our Home is Russia (Chernomyrdin)
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 Kirssillinen Litto (SKL)
08 Nuorsuomalainen Pudue (NUSU)
09 Perussuomalaiset (PS)
10 Jokin Muu Ryhmityma
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 Democrática
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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Party Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>PDC (Christian Democrats)</td>
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<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>PS (Socialist Party)</td>
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<td>08</td>
<td>UCCP (Center-Center Union)</td>
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<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>PC (Communist Party)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

31. Belarus
- Agrarian Party
- Popular Front
- Women Party
- People’s Gram.
- Liberal Democratic Party
- Christian Democratic Union
- Common Sense Party
- Unity/Consent Party
- Party of Labor
- Communist Party
- Beer Amateurs Party
- patriotic Union
- Republic Labor Party
- Slavonic Union
- United Civil Party
- Pres. Lucashenkn

32. India
- Congress - I
- BJP
- Janata Dal
- Samajbadi Party
- BSP
- Congress Tiwary
- Telgu Desham Party
- Shn Sena
- CPI
- CPI (M)
- Forward Block
- Karnataka Congress Party
- Left Front
- National Front
- Republican Party of India
- United Front
- Left Democratic Party
- Muslim League
- Local/regional parties
- Independent parties
- 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 Hicibiri
15 Asiri Sag
16 Asiri Sol
17 Sag
18 Sol
19 Asiri-Yon Yok
20 Benimki Haric Hicibiri

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
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<th>Reform Party</th>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Greens</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Royalist Party</td>
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<td>Blue Party</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Pro Patria</td>
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<td>Forest Party</td>
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<td>Farmers Assembly</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Estonian Future</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Conservative Republican Party</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>Estonian Development Party</td>
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49. Ukraine

<table>
<thead>
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<th>01</th>
<th>All Ukrainian Political Alliance “State Independence of Ukraine”</th>
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<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Civil Congress of Ukraine</td>
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<td>Democratic Party of Ukraine</td>
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<td>04</td>
<td>Communist Party of Ukraine</td>
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<td>05</td>
<td>Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists</td>
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<td>06</td>
<td>Constitutional Democratic Party of Ukraine</td>
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<td>07</td>
<td>Liberal Party of Ukraine</td>
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<td>09</td>
<td>Narodny Rukh (Popular Movement) of Ukraine</td>
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<td>Peoples’ Democratic Party of Ukraine</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Nova Ukraina Association</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Interregional Block for Reforms Party</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Revival Democratic Party</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Green Party of Ukraine</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Party of Labor</td>
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<td>Party of Slavic Unity of Ukraine</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Peasants Party of Ukraine</td>
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<td>Social Democratic Party of Ukraine</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Socialists Party of Ukraine</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Ukrainan Conservative Republican Party</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Ukrainan National Assembly</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Ukrainan National Conservative Party</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Ukrainan Party of Beer Lovers</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Ukrainan Republican Party</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Ukrainan Peasant’s Democratic Party</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Christian Democratic Party of Ukraine</td>
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50. Russia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01</th>
<th>Agrarian Party (Lapshin)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Power to the People (Ryzhkov)</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Forward, Russia! (B. Fedorov)</td>
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</table>
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)
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 Prisonners, Participants of the WWII, Victims of Communities 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 Gagauzes
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 (Khandrava)
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 Llia 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 Dashnaksutiun
03 Communist P.
04 Liberal Dem.P.
05 Nat.Dem.Union
06 Un.Nat.Selfdet.
07 Democratic P.
08 S.Dem. Gnochakian
09 Republican P.
10 Chr.Dem.Union
11 Un.Constit.Law
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 Jatiya 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

   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 Cataluna (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 Aragones Regionalista (PAR)
26 Extremadura Unida (EU)
27 Union 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 Voivodinina Hungarians
10 Party of Democratic Action for Sandzak
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 Sandzak
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 (HSLS)
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
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
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 forces
13. Never had a job
14. Vendedor publico

**V227 Income**

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  
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<td>5,001-10,000</td>
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<td>More than 50,000</td>
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26. Switzerland  
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<th>Category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>20,000-26,999</td>
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<td>45,000-51,999</td>
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<td>52,000-59,999</td>
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<td>70,000-89,999</td>
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<td>More than 90,000</td>
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36. Bulgaria  
Actual level of income

40. Taiwan  
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<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Category</th>
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<td>350-440</td>
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<td>440-510</td>
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<td>510-580</td>
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<td>580-670</td>
<td>07</td>
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<td>670-760</td>
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<td>1000 and above</td>
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44. Turkey  
<table>
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<tr>
<td>10 milyondan az</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19 milyon arasi</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29 milyon</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>50-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>60-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>75-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>150 milyondan fazla</td>
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</table>

47. Latvia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01</th>
<th>1-56 Ls</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>57-79</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>80-99</td>
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<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>100-122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>123-147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>148-174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>175-211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>212-258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>259-345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>346 Ls and more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48. Estonia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01</th>
<th>Less than 1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>1001-1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>1501-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>2001-2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>2501-3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>3001-3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>3501-4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>4001-4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>4501-5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>More than 5000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

49. Ukraine
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01</th>
<th>1-5</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>5-8,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>8,5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>10-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>14-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>17-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>20-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>25-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>30-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>More than 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50. Russia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01</th>
<th>Less than 150,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>150,001-250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>250,001-350,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Pangasinese
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 Azerbaijani
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

01 Andalucia
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 Mikkeli
06 Kuopion
07 Keski-Suomen
08 Vaasan
09 Pohjois-Karjalan
10 Oulun
11 Lapin

26. Switzerland
01 AG
02 AI
03 AR
04 BL
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 Ziemelu reg.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>City</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Daugavpils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Jelgava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Jurmala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Liepaja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rezekne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ventspils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Liepajas d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ventspils d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Saldus d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Talsu d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kuldigas d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jelgavas d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bauskas d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Jekabpils d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Aizkraukles d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Dobeles d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Tukuma d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Aluksnes d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Cesu d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Gulbenes d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Limbazu d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Madonas d.</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Ogres d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Valmieras d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Rigas d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Valkas d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Daugavpils d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Rezeknes d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Balvu d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Kraslavas d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Other</td>
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48. Estonia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Tallinn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Harjumaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Laane-Virumaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Raplamaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Parnumaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Polvamaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Vorumaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Tartumaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Hiiumaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Isa-Virumaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jogevamaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Valgamaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Saaremaa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Khmelnitsk
24 Cherkassy
25 Chernovitsy
26 Chernigov

50. Russia
01 North
02 Northwest
03 Central
04 Volga-Vyatkskii
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 Saliani
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 Rijecko-goranska (Rijeka, Kvarner, Gorski kotar)
03 Dalmacija
04 Zagrebacko-zagorska (Zagreb, Zagorje, Prigorje)
05 Medimursko-moslavacka (Medimurje, Moslavina, Podravina)
06 Slavonija
07 Sredinsija 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

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

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
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?  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First Choice</th>
<th>Second Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Making sure this country has strong defence forces</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Seeing that people have more to say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Trying to make our cities and countryside more beautiful</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First Choice</th>
<th>Second Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Maintaining order in the nation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Giving people more say in important government decisions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Fighting rising prices</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Protecting freedom of speech</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

And what would be the next most important?  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First Choice</th>
<th>Second Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. A stable economy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Progress toward a less impersonal and more humane society</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Progress toward a society in which ideas count more than money</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. The fight against crime</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:


PUBLICATIONS USING 1990-1993 WORLD VALUES SURVEY DATA
(reprinted from Inglehart, Basanez and Moreno, 1998).

Auh, Soo Young. 1991. The impact of value change on democratization in South Korea. *Korean Political Science Review* 25, 2. [In Korean]


Dogan, Mattei. 1994. *The decline of nationalism within Western Europe.* *Comparative Politics,* April: 281-305.


Inglehart, Ronald. 1995. Public support for environmental problems: Objective problems and subjective values. PS Political Science and Politics.


Siemienska, Renata. 1994. (ed.) Szkoły niepanstwowe w polskim systemie edukacyjnym (Nonpublic Schools in the Polish Educational System), Kwartalnik Pedagogiczny 1-2 (151-152) (special volume)


