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 jointly 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, Patricia Craig, Jose Miguel Cruz, Russell Dalton, Juan Diez Nicolas, Karel Dobbelaeere, Mattei Dogan, Javier Elzo,USTUN ERGUDER, Yilmaz Esmer, MANUEL GARCIA FERRANDO, Irene Flores, Blanka Filipcova, Michael Fogarty, Luis de Franca, Christian Friesl, Yuji Fukuda, Ivan Gabal, Alec Gallup, George Gallup, Vladimir Goati, Anneke Greyling, Renzo Guibert, 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 Huneeus, Ronald Inglehart, Kenji Iijima, Ljubov Ishimova, J.C. Jesumo, Fridrik Jonsson, Ersin Kalaycioglu, Jan Kerkhofs, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Renate Koecher, Ilze Koroleva, Marta Lagos, Max Larsen, Carlos Lemoine, Juan Linz, Jin-yun Liu, Ola Listhauge, NICOLAE LOTREANU, Leila Lotti, V.P. Madhok, Robert Manchin, Mahar Mangahas, Carlos Eduardo Meirelles Matheus, Jovanka Matic, Robert Mattes, Anna Melich, Gustavo Mendez, Rafael Mendizabal, Subhasa Misra, Jose Molina, Ruud de Moor, Alejandro Moreno, Johann Mouton, Neil Nevitte, Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, Stefan Olafsson, Francisco Andres Orizo, Merab Pachulia, R. C. Pandit, Dragomir Pantic, Juhani Pehkonen, Thorleif Petterson, Gevorik Pogosian, Bi Puranen, Vesna Pusic, Jacques-Rene Rabier, Andrei Raichev, Vladimir Rak, Helene Riffault, Ole Riis, Angel Rivera-Ortiz, Catalina Romero, Andrus Saar, Pascal Sciarini, Renata Siemienska, Kancho Stoichev, John Sudarsky, Farooq Tanwir, KAREEM TEJUMOLA, NOEL TIMMS,
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 Dobbeleraere, 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
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 United States or Japan. In many developing countries, a significant part of the population is illiterate and/or lives in inaccessible areas. The cost of carrying out random probability samples in such cases may be prohibitive. Although illiterate rural respondents have been interviewed, they tend to be undersampled and weighting the sample accordingly is compensates imperfectly. 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
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.

Sub-national samples

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
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
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%.
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.
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.


EL SALVADOR—Instituto Universitario de Opinion Publica, Universidad Centro Americana; September 17-28, 1999. N=xxxx. Principal investigators, Patricia Craig, Jose Miguel Cruz and Irene Flores.


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.
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.


NEW ZEALAND—Massey University Department of Marketing (Palmerston North); September, 1998. N=1201. A mail questionnaire sent to a random sample from the electoral rolls, with a return rate of 65.3%. Paul Perry and Alan Webster, Massey University.

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

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

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

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=1,961. Principal investigators, Elena Bashkirova (ROMIR) and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.


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

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

SOUTH KOREA--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.


BASQUE COUNTRY— Facultad de Ciencias Politicas y Sociologia, Universidad de Deusto
SWEDEN--TEMO (Solna); Spring, 1996.  N=1,009.  Principal investigators, Thorleif Petterson, Uppsala University, and Bi Puranen, Swedish Institute for Future Studies, Stockholm.

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

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


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—FORS9A (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=1001; 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 Dobbelaeere, 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 Huneeus and Marta Lagos, Academia de Humanismo Cristiano.

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- Association for Independent Social Analysis (Prague) N=1396;
ESTONIA--Mass Communication Research and Information Center (Tallinn) N=1008; June-August, 1990. Principal investigators, Mikk Titma, Andrus Saar; and Hans-Dieter Klingemann.

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


(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.


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.
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>
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<td>Gallup-Argentina</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<td>Roy Morgan (Gallup)</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Observa SA</td>
<td>1,182</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Nippon Research Center</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Suomen Gallup (Gallup-Finland)</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>321</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1982</td>
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<td>1,246</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>Gallup</td>
<td>970</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>DATA SA</td>
<td>2,303</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Gallup-Sweden</td>
<td>954</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tambov oblast</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>USSR Academy of Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>The Gallup Organization</td>
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</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></th>
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<td>02</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<td>Canary Islands</td>
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<td>43</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Galicia</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Tambov (Russia)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Moscow (1990)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Valencia</td>
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<td>Montenegro</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>Macedonia</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
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<td>87</td>
<td>Greece</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Israel</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Bosnia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION BY INTERVIEWER:

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

SHOW CARD A

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

* Very Rather Not Very Not at all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Leisure</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Politics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></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
2 Good
3 Fair
4 Poor
5 Very poor
9 Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

* Indicates item asked in 1990
** Indicates item asked in 1981 and 1990

SHOW CARD B
V12. With which of these two statements do you tend to agree? (CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY)

**
A. Regardless of what the qualities and faults of one's parents are, one must always love and respect them
B. One does not have the duty to respect and love parents who have not earned it by their behavior and attitudes
1 Tend to agree with statement A
2 Tend to agree with statement B
9 Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

SHOW CARD C
V13. Which of the following statements best describes your views about parents' responsibilities to their children? (CODE ONE ONLY) *
1 Parents' duty is to do their best for their children even at the expense of their own well-being
2 Parents have a life of their own and should not be asked to sacrifice their own well-being for the sake of their children
3 Neither [IF VOLUNTEERED]
9 Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

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

** IMPORTANT NOT MENTIONED
V 14 Good manners 1 2
V 15 Independence 1 2
V 24 Obedience

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?

Active Inactive Don't
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>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
V38 I would agree to an increase in taxes if the extra money were used to prevent environmental damage 1 2 3 4 9  
V39 I would buy things at 20% higher than usual prices if it would help protect the environment 1 2 3 4 9  
V40 [AUSTRALIA'S] environmental problems can be solved without any international agreements to handle them 1 2 3 4 9

V41 Here are two statements people sometimes make when discussing the environment and economic growth. Which of them comes closer to your own point of view?
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
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)

**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mentioned</th>
<th>Not Mentioned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V51</td>
<td>People with a criminal record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V52</td>
<td>People of a different race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V53</td>
<td>Political extremists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V54</td>
<td>Heavy drinkers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V55</td>
<td>Emotionally unstable people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V56</td>
<td>Muslims*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V57</td>
<td>Immigrants/foreign workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V58</td>
<td>People who have AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V59</td>
<td>Drug addicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V60</td>
<td>Homosexuals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In Western Europe; in other countries, you may substitute "Jews," "Christians" "Gypsies" or some other small but salient minority group.

This battery was asked in the 1981 survey, but the following alternatives were added in the 1990 survey (and retained in 1995): "people with AIDS," "Drug addicts," "homosexuals."

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V61 When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neither</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V62 When jobs are scarce, older people should be forced to retire from work early</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V63 When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to [BRITISH]* people over immigrants</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*[Substitute your own nationality]*
Dissatisfied                                                   Satisfied          DK = 99

SHOW CARD H AGAIN
V65. All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? Please use this card to help with your answer.
* 
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10
Dissatisfied                                                   Satisfied        DK = 99

V66. Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, while other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. Please use this scale where 1 means "none at all" and 10 means "a great deal" to indicate how much freedom of choice and control you feel you have over the way your life turns out.
* 
1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10
None at all         A great deal       DK = 99

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

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?
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
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?
V91. What do you think is the ideal size of the family - how many children, if any?
*  0 None
  1  1 child
  2  2 children
  3  3 children
  4  4 children
  5  5 children
  6  6 children
  7  7 children
  8  8 or more children
  9  DK, no answer

V92. If someone says a child needs a home with both a father and a mother to grow up happily, would you tend to agree or disagree?
*  1  Tend to agree
  2  Tend to disagree
  9  Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V93. Do you think that a woman has to have children in order to be fulfilled or is this not necessary?
*  1  Needs children
  2  Not necessary
  9  Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V94. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? (READ OUT): "Marriage is an out-dated institution"
  1  Agree
  2  Disagree
  9  Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

V95. If someone said that individuals should have the chance to enjoy complete sexual freedom without being restricted, would you tend to agree or disagree?
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>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</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  2  3  4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V99  Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay*</td>
<td>1  2  3  4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V100 Both the husband and wife should contribute to household income*</td>
<td>1  2  3  4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V101 On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do</td>
<td>1  2  3  4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V102 If a women earns more money than her husband, it's almost certain to cause problems</td>
<td>2  3  4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making sure this country has strong defence forces</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trying to make our cities and countryside more beautiful</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giving people more say in important government decisions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting rising prices</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting freedom of speech</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress toward a less impersonal and more humane society</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress toward a society in which</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>V111</th>
<th>Less emphasis on money and material possessions</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V112</td>
<td>Less importance placed on work in our lives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V113</td>
<td>More emphasis on the development of technology</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V114</td>
<td>Greater respect for authority</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V115</td>
<td>More emphasis on family life</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

V117. How interested would you say you are in politics?

* 1 Very interested
2 Somewhat interested
3 Not very interested
4 Not at all interested
9 Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]
V119 Joining in boycotts 1 2 3 9
V120 Attending lawful demonstrations 1 2 3 9
V121 Joining unofficial strikes 1 2 3 9
V122 Occupying buildings or factories 1 2 3 9

SHOW CARD P
V123. In political matters, people talk of "the left" and "the right." How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking?
* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Left  Right
DK = 99

SHOW CARD Q
V124. On this card are three basic kinds of attitudes concerning the society we live in. Please choose the one which best describes your own opinion. CODE ONE ONLY
* 1 The entire way our society is organized must be radically changed by revolutionary action
2 Our society must be gradually improved by reforms
3 Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces
9 Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 DK=99
V125 Incomes should be made more equal
V126 We need larger income differences as incentives for individual effort

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 DK=99
V126 Private ownership of Government ownership of
that everyone is provided for   provide for themselves

<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>V128</td>
<td>Competition is good. It stimulates people to work hard and develop new ideas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V133</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>DK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. DK

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

* A Not None Great Quite Very At Deal A Lot Much All DK

V135 The churches
V136 The armed forces
V137 The legal system
V138 The press
V139 Television
V140 Labor unions
V141 The police
V142 The government in [WASHINGTON/ YOUR CAPITAL]
V143 Political parties
V144 Parliament
V145 The Civil service
V146 Major companies
V147 The Green/Ecology movement
V148 The Women's movement
V149 The European Union*
V150 The United Nations

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

SHOW CARD S

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
VERY
BAD

V151. Where on this scale would you put the political system as it was
A. in communist times.
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>V154. Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Fairly Good</th>
<th>Fairly Bad</th>
<th>Very Bad</th>
<th>DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V155. Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V156. Having the army rule</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V157. Having a democratic political system</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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>V160. In democracy, the economic system runs badly</th>
<th>Agree Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Disagree Strongly DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>3 4 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V161. Democracies are indecisive and have too much squabbling</th>
<th>Agree Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Disagree Strongly DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>3 4 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V162. Democracies aren't good at maintaining order</th>
<th>Agree Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Disagree Strongly DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>3 4 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V163. Democracy may have problems but it's better than any other form of government</th>
<th>Agree Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Disagree Strongly DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>3 4 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here's one more statement. How strongly do you agree or disagree with it? V164. "Using violence to pursue political goals is never justified." | Agree Strongly Agree | Disagree Strongly DK |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 9</td>
<td></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. Capitalists
3. Stalinists/hard-line Communists*
4. Immigrants
5. Homosexuals
6. Criminals
7. Neo-Nazis/Right extremists*
*[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
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.
Orthodox (Russian/Greek/etc.) 3
Muslim 5
Hindu 6
Buddhist 7
Other (WRITE IN)................. 8
No answer 9

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

ASK ALL
V180. Were you brought up religiously at home?
1. Yes
2. No

SHOW CARD U
V181. Apart from weddings, funerals and christenings, about how often do you attend religious services these days?
1. More than once a week
2. Once a week
3. Once a month
4. Only on special holy days
5. Once a year
6. Less often
7. Never, practically never

V182. Independently of whether you go to church or not, would you say you are...(READ OUT)
* 1 A religious person
2 Not a religious person
3 A convinced atheist
9 Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

Which, if any, of the following do you believe in? (READ OUT AND CODE ONE ANSWER FOR EACH)
* 
V183 Do you believe in God? YES NO DK
V184 Do you believe in life after death? 1 2 9
important and 1 means not at all important.

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

V191. Do you find that you get comfort and strength from religion?
*   
1 Yes
2 No
9 Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

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

V192 Claiming government benefits to which you are not entitled
Never         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
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
The world as a whole

Don't know [DO NOT READ OUT]

*[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]?
No IF NO: Where were you born?
  2 Latin America
  3 Canada
  5 Europe
  6 Africa
  7 Other

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

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 list of languages to fit your own society]

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
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

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
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.
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)?
V230. Total length of interview | Hours | Minute

V231. During the interview the respondent was ....

1  Very interested
2  Somewhat interested
3  Not very interested

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
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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>natwave</th>
<th>V236*2.9</th>
<th>V236*0.39</th>
<th>V236*3.5</th>
<th>V236*0.36</th>
<th>V236*2.5</th>
<th>V236*1.7</th>
<th>V236*0.44</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>natwave = 292 &amp; v217=1 or v217=2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natwave = 292 &amp; v217=5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natwave = 293 &amp; v217=1 or v217=2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natwave = 293 &amp; v217=7 or v217=8 or v217=9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natwave = 322 &amp; v217=5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natwave = 323 &amp; v217=1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natwave = 323 &amp; v217=8 or v217=9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>not important</th>
<th>not very important</th>
<th>very at all</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</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>government decisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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
Materialist/Postmaterialist values index, respectively. They are created as follows:

**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
C. Seeing that people have more to say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities 3 3
D. Trying to make our cities and countryside more beautiful 4 4

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

And which would be the next most important?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Choice</th>
<th>Second Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Maintaining order in the nation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Giving people more say in important government decisions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Fighting rising prices</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Protecting freedom of speech</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>First Choice</th>
<th>Second Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. A stable economy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Progress toward a less impersonal and more humane society</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Progress toward a society in which ideas count more than money</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. The fight against crime</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age 6 categories For convenience, this variable groups age into six categories, consisting of ages 18-24, 25-34, 35-44,45-54,55-64 and 65+

Cohort1 (birth cohort)

The following two variables tap two major dimensions of cross-cultural variation. They are the factor scores generated by a factor analysis with varimax rotation based on the items in the table below (for a discussion of these dimensions, see Inglehart, 1997 Modernization and Postmodernization, chapter 3):
Factor loadings

(44%)

God is very important in respondent’s life .91
It is more important for a child to learn obedience and religious faith than independence and determination [Autonomy index] .89
Abortion is never justifiable .78
Respondent has strong sense of national pride .78
Respondent favors more respect for authority .72

SECULAR-RATIONAL VALUES take opposite position on all of above

Second factor-- SURVIVAL VALUES emphasize the following:

(26%)
R. gives priority to economic and physical security over self expression and quality of life [4-item Materialist/Postmaterialist Values Index] .86
Respondent describes self as not very happy .81
Homosexuality is never justifiable .78
R. has not and would not sign a petition .77
You have to be very careful about trusting people .56

SELF-EXPRESSION VALUES take opposite position on all of above

The original polarities vary; the above statements show how each item relates to the given factor.

Source: World Values Survey data from 125 surveys carried out in three waves in 65 societies.
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
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
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.
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
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
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
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
1990 WORLD VALUES SURVEY
NATION SPECIFIC CODES & VALUE LABELS

V179 Religious denomination

Unless otherwise indicated, all countries use the following codes:

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

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

04.  Italy
02  Jehova's Witnesses

09.  Ireland and 10.  Northern Ireland

06  Presbyterian
07  Methodist

15.  South Africa

00  None
01  Catholic
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
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:
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:
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
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
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
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
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
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
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)
(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
06 Women's Alliance
07 Flokk Mannsins
09 Citizen's Party

22. Argentina: Voting intention not asked

23. Finland

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

24. S. Korea: Voting intention not asked

25. Poland

01 Christian Dems (didn't exist)
02 Social Dems (didn't exist)
03 PZPR - Polish United Workers Party
04 Peasants (ZSL)
05 Democratic Party (SD)
06 Citizens Committee of Solidarity
06. Radical
07. Liberal
08. Ecologist
09. National Action/Vigilance
10. Evangelical Protestant
11. Republican Movement

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

28. Brazil

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

29. Nigeria

01 Social Democratic Party SDP
02 National Republican Convention NRC

30. Chile

01 Christian Democratic Party PDC
02 National Renovation RN
03 Socialists
04 Union of Independent Democrats UDI
05 Communists
06 Radicals

31. Belarus

01 Communist Party
02 Belorussian People's Front
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
30 Independent

33. Czech, 85. Slovakia

01 Civic Forum
02 Public Against Violence
03 Christian Democratic Party (Czech. Republ.)
04 Christian Democratic Movement (Slov. Rep.)
05 Czechoslovak People's Party
06 Communist Party
07 Association for Moravia and Silesia
08 Democratic Party (Slovak Republic)
01 PDS (communist)
02 Social Democrats
03 Christian Democrats
04 DSU (linked with CSU)
05 Democratic Breakthrough
06 Liberal-Democratic Party
07 Free Democratic Party
08 New Forum
09 Democracy Now
10 Greens

35. Slovenia

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

36. Bulgaria

01 BSP - Bulgarian Socialist Party
02 UDF - Union of Democratic Forces
03 MSRF - Turkish Movement for Rights and Freedom
04 BAP - Bulgarian Agrarian Party
NOTE: Second choice (V211) was not asked in the Bulgarian survey.

37. Romania

01 National Liberal party (PNL)
02 National Salvation Front (FSN)
Democratic Convention (CD)
Hungarian Party from Romania (UDMR)
Movement for Romania
Free Exchange Party
Green Party
Green Movement
Social Democrat Party
German Forum
Republican party

China: voting intention not asked

Portugal

Democratic Renewal party PRD
Socialist Party PS
Social Democratic Party PPD/PSD
Communist CDU/PCP
Social Democratic Center party CDS
Portuguese Democratic party MDP/CDE
Communist Party Reconstituted PC(R)
Communist Party of Portuguese Workers PCTP/MRPP
Christian Democratic party PDC
Workers' Party of Socialist Unity POUS
People's Monarchist Party PPM
Revolutionary Socialist Party PSR
Popular Democratic Union UDP
NENHUM

Austria

SPO - Socialists
OVP - People's Party
FPO - Freedom Party
KPO - Communists
Greens
Undecided/dk
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
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)
01 No formal education
02 Primary school
03 Middle school (Junior high school)
04 High school
05 Some university level education without degree
06 University level education, with degree

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
00 University or Federal Polytechnical with degree

28. Brazil

01 Illiterate/never went to school
02 Primary school
03 Secondary school
04 Higher education

29. Nigeria
32. India

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

42. Austria

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

44. Turkey

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

46. Lithuania, 47. Latvia and 48. Estonia

01 Primary
02 Incomplete secondary
03 General secondary
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
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
05  Junior level non-manual
06  Foreman
07  Skilled manual worker
08  Semi-skilled worker
09  Unskilled worker
12  Military

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

03. West Germany

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

04. Italy (annual)

01. Less than 6 million lire per year
02. 6-12 million lire
03. 13-24 million
04. 25-36 million
05. 37-50 million
06. 51-75 million
07. 76-100 million
08. 101-150 million
09. 151-300 million
10. More than 300 million lire per year
98. N.A.

05. Netherlands
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>

06. Denmark: categories not available

07. Belgium

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></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>

08. Spain (DATA survey)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></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>

08. Spain (ASEP survey)

1. Below 45,000 Pesetas
2. 45,000 - 75,000
3. 75,000 - 100,000
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Less than 150,000 pesos per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>150,000-300,000 pesos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>300,000-600,000 pesos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>600,000-1,250,000 pesos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>1,250,000-2,500,000 pesos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>2,500,000-5,000,000 pesos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>5,000,000-7,500,000 pesos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>7,500,000-10,000,000 pesos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>10,000,000-12,500,000 pesos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>over 12,500,000 pesos per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Refused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. South Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>6,000 Rand or more per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>4,000-5,999 Rand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>2,500-3,999 Rand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>2,000-2,999 Rand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>1,200-1,999 Rand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>700-1,199 Rand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>400-699 Rand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>399 Rand or less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Hungary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Under 6,800 Forints per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>6,801-8,500 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>8,501-10,000 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>10,001-15,000 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>15,001-20,000 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>20,001-30,000 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>30,001-40,000 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>40,001-50,000 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>50,001-70,000 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>70,001 and over per month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. Norway: [1=low, 10=high income].
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
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
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.
04  75,000-100,000 Esc
05  100,000-125,000 Esc
06  125,000-150,000 Esc
07  150,000-175,000 Esc
08  175,000-200,000 Esc
09  200,000-225,000 Esc
10  225,000 or more Escudo per month

42. Austria

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

44. Turkey (monthly)

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

45. Greater Moscow Region

01  Less than 50 rubles per month
02   51-75 rubles
98  No answer

46. Lithuania, 47. Latvia and 48. Estonia

All three of the Baltic States used the following income categories in 1990 (they were still part of the Soviet Union):
01  Less than 50 Rubles
02  51-70 Rubles
03  71-100 Rubles
04  101-150 Rubles
05  151-200 Rubles
06  201-300 Rubles
07  301-500 Rubles
08  501-800 Rubles
09  801-1000 Rubles
10  More than 1000 Rubles per month

50. Russian Republic

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

**V226 Socioeconomic Status**

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

01  AB Upper, upper-middle class
02  C1 Middle, non-manual workers
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).

**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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Rural areas and villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>200-2,000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>2,000-5,000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>5,000-10,000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>10,000-20,000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>20,000-50,000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>50,000-100,000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>100,000 and above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. South Korea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>under 20,000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>20,000 - 199,999 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>200,000 - 1,999,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>2,000,000 - 4,999,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Over 5,000,000 inhabitants (Seoul)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Under 5,000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>5,000- 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>10,000- 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>20,000- 50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>50,000-100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>100,000-500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>500,000 and over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33. Czechoslovakia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Under 5,000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>5-20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
16. South Africa

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

29. Nigeria

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

30. Chile

6. Other (Indian)

32. India
Forward Caste
Backward Caste
Neither

35. Slovenia

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

36. Bulgaria

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

39. China
46. Lithuania, 47. Latvia and 48. Estonia

01. Estonian
02. Latvian
03. Lithuanian
04. Russian
05. Ukranian
06. Belarussian
07. Polish
08. Jewish

V234 Region Codes

01. France

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

02. Britain

01  North
02  North East
03  North West
04  East Midlands
05  West Midlands
06  East Anglia
07  Home Counties/Kent/Sussex
08  South
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
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
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
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 Reaf/Vaal
03 Pretoria
04 Rest of Transvaal
05 Durban
06 Rest of Natal
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
25. Poland
   01 Warsaw
   02 Bialskopodlaskie
   03 Bialostockie
   04 Bielskie
   05 Bydgoskie
   06 Chelmskie
   07 Ciechanowskie
   08 Czestochowskie
   09 Elblaskie
   10 Gdanskie
   11 Gorzowskie
   12 Jeleniogorskie
   13 Kaliskie
   14 Katowickie
   15 Kieleckie
   16 Koninskie
   17 Koszalinskie
   18 Krakowskie
27 Opolskie
28 Ostroleckie
29 Pilskie
30 Piotrkowskie
31 Plockie
32 Poznanskie
33 Przemyskie
34 Radomskie
35 Rzeszowskie
36 Ciedlockie
37 Sieradzkie
38 Skierniewickie
39 Slupske
40 Suwalskie
41 Szczecinskie
42 Tambrzeskie
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: 21-25,31-33,44-45,52-55,62-65,92-94.

29. Nigeria
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
14 Tamil Nadu

33. Czech, 85. Slovakia

01 Prague
02 Middle-Czech region
03 South-Czech
04 West-Czech
05 North-Czech
06 East-Czech
07 South-Moravia
08 North-Moravia
09 Bratislava
10 West-Slovakia
11 Middle-Slovakia
12 East-Slovakia

34. East Germany: not ascertained.

35. Slovenia: not ascertained

36. Bulgaria: documentation not available

37. Romania

01 Bucharest
02 Mutenia
03 Moldova
04 Transylvania
05 Oltenia
06 Banat
07 Crisana-Maramures
08 Dobrogia

39. China

01 Beijing
10 Shanxi
11 Xinjiang

41. Portugal

01 North Littoral
02 North Interior
03 Greater Porto
04 Central Littoral
05 Tejo valley
06 Greater Lisbon
07 South Interior
08 Algarve
09 Madeira
10 Azore Islands

42. Austria

01 Vienna
02 Lower Austria
03 Burgenland
04 Steiermark
05 Carinthia and East Tirol
06 Upper Austria
07 Salzburg
08 Tirol
09 Vorarlberg

44. Turkey: categories not available.

45. Greater Moscow Region: not ascertained

46. Lithuania: not ascertained

47. Latvia: not ascertained

48. Estonia: not ascertained
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

46. Lithuania
10. Lithuanian
11. Russian

47. Latvia
14. Latvian
15. Russian
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

56a: Blacks
56b: Whites
56c: Coloureds
56d: Indians

17. Australia

Members of new religious movements

22. Argentina

Jews

29. Nigeria

56a: Muslims
56b: Christians

50. Russia
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
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
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
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-govern ment 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

69. Bangladesh
1 Paramilitares
2 Guerrilla
3 Narcotraficantes
4 Homosexuales

84. Croatia

07 Neofascists/right extremists
08 Serbs
09 Muslims

V179 Religious Denomination

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

00 None
01 Catholic
02 Protestant
03 Orthodox
04 Jew
05 Muslim
06 Hindu
07 Buddhist
08 Other
09 NA

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

14. Mexico

03 Evangelical

19. Sweden
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 Protestant
03 Rum ortodoks
04 Musevi
05 Musluman
06 Gregoryen
08 Diger

58. Philippines

02 Iglesia ni Cristo

63. Armenia

16 Armenian Apostolic Church

69. Bangladesh

01 Muslim
02 Hinduism
03 Buddhism
04 Christianity
4 Jew
5 Rosacruz
6 Testigo de Jehova
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:

69. Bangladesh

- 01 Always
- 02 More than once a day
- 03 More than once a week
- 04 Once a week
- 05 Once a month
Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:

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

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

27. Puerto Rico

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

44. Turkey

01 Sehir
02 Bolge
03 Turkiye
04 Avrupa
05 Dunya

68. Dominican Republic

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

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
24 Hungary
77 Other
98 No answer
99 Don’t know


08 Rest of Spain

27. Puerto Rico

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

31. Belarus

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

32. India

08 Pakistan
10 Bangladesh
11 Nepal
12 Sri Lanka
46. Lithuania, 47. Latvia, 48. Estonia, 49. Ukraine, 50. Russia

08 Baltic Resp.
10 Middle Asia
11 Transcaucasia
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


13 Germany

64. Azerbaijan

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

63. Armenia
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
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

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
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
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
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
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
09 NA
10 Azerbaijanian
11 Abkhazian
12 Osethian
13 Greek
14 Jewish
15 Kurd
16 Armenian

62 Georgia (1997)

01 First resident of Georgia, than minority
02 Above all I am Georgian
03 Above all I am Russian
04 Above all - national minority
09 D/K

63. Armenia

01 Arm. City Nat.
02 Armenian
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 Negro
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
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
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
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
44. Turkey
01 Turkce
02 Arapca
03 Kurtce
04 Zaza
05 Kirmanci
06 Lazca
07 Bosnakca
08 Diger

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
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
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 Ossetian
08 Hebrew
13 Abkhazian
14 Kurd
07 Osetian
08 Jewish
09 D/A
10 Iezid
11 Lazian
12 Turkish

63. Armenia

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

64. Azerbaijan

01 Azerbaijanian
02 Russian
03 Talish
04 Lezgin
05 Avarian
06 Iranian
07 Tatarian
99 DK/NA

81. Serbia, 82. Montenegro

01 Serbian
02 Serbo-Croatian, Croato-Serbian
03 Croatian
04 Bosnian
05 Montenegrin
06 Hungarian
07 Albanian
77 Other
09 More than one equally
77 other
80 noneone
88 would not vote
98 not applicable/not asked
99 don’t know (dk)/no answer (na)

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

08. Spain

01 Partido Popular (PP)
02 Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol (PSOE)
03 Centro Democratico y Social (CDS)
12 Plazandrea
13 Union del Pueblo Navarro (UPN)
14 Coalicion Gallega (CG)
15 Bloque Nacionalista Gallego (BNG)
16 Partido Andalucista (PA)
17 Partido Andaluz Progresista (PAP); Pachecho
18 Coalicion Canaria (CC)
19 Centro Canarias Independent (CCI)
20 Asociacion Independiente Canaria (AIC)
21 Asamblea Majorera
22 Partido Nacionalista Canario (PNC)
23 Izquierda Canaria (ICAN)
24 Partido Regionalista Cantaabro (PRC)
25 Partido 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)
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 (N=204)
13 Refused
14 UNDOCUMENTED (9)
15 UNDOCUMENTED (189)
16 UNDOCUMENTED (32)

17. Australia

01 Australian Labor Party
02 Liberal Party
03 National Party
04 Green Party
05 Australian Democrats
06 Country Liberal Party
07 Independent

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
20. Tambov

01 Agrarian Party (Lapshin)
02 Power to the People (Ryzhkov)
03 Forward, Russia! (B. Fedorov)
04 Democratic Russia (Starovoytova)
05 Democratic Choice of Russia—United Democrats (Gaidar)
06 Power (Rutskoi)
07 Women of Russia (Lahova)
08 For the Motherland (Polevanov)
09 Communist Party of the Russian Federation (Zyuganov)
10 Communists/Working Russia—for the Soviet Union (Anpylov)
11 Congress of Russian Communities (Skokov)
12 Left-Centrist Bloc (Ribkin)
13 Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia (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
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

27. Puerto Rico

01 Partido Nuevo Progresista
02 Partido Popular Democratica
05 Brazilian Progressist Party (PPB)
06 Liberal Front Party (PFL)
07 Brazilian Workers Party (PTB)
09 Liberal Party (PL)
10 Communist Party (PcdoB)
11 Green Party (PV)
12 National Renovation Party (PRN)
13 Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB)
15 Christian Democrats (PDC)
16 PPS
17 PSC
18 PST
19 PMN
20 PRONA
22 PC
23 PPR

29. Nigeria

98 Not asked

30. Chile

01 UDI (Independent Democratic Union)
02 PPD (Party for Democracy)
03 RN (National Renovation)
04 PHV (Greens – Humanists)
05 PRSD (Radicals)
06 PDC (Christian Democrats)
07 PS (Socialist Party)
08 UCCP (Center-Center Union)
09 None
10 PC (Communist Party)

31. Belarus

01 Agrarian Party
02 Popular Front
11 Beer Amateurs Party
12 patriotic Union
13 Republic Labor Party
14 Slavonic Union
15 United Civil Party
16 Pres. Lucashenkn

32. India

01 Congress - I
02 BJP
03 Janata Dal
04 Samajbadi Party
05 BSP
06 Congress Tiwary
07 Telgu Desham Party
08 Shn Sena
09 CPI
10 CPI (M)
11 Forward Block
12 Karnataka Congress Party
13 Left Front
14 National Front
15 Republican Party of India
16 United Front
17 Left Democratic Party
18 Muslim League
19 Local/regional parties
20 Independent parties
21 MIM
22 Communal parties
23 RSP
24 SULI
25 TMC
26 DMK
27 AIDMK
28 Samatha Party
29 Akali Dal
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

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

44. Turkey

01 Motherland Party – Center right (ANAP)
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

47. Latvia

01 Liberal Party
02 Farmers -- Christian Democrats
03 Association Unprivil.
04 Unity Party
05 Coalition Democratic Labor Party
14 Fatherland and Freedom
15 Popular Front
16 Tautsaimnieks
17 Latvias Way
18 LNNK -- Green Party
19 Democratic Party

48. Estonia

01 Democratic Union
02 Democratic Labor Party
03 Center Party
04 Estonian Home
05 Coalition Party
06 Rural Party
07 Country People
08 Family League
09 National Rangers Party
10 National League
11 Reform Party
12 Greens
13 Royalist Party
14 Blue Party
15 Farmers Party
16 Pro Patria
17 Forest Party
18 Party Moodukad
19 Farmers Assembly
20 Estonian Future
21 Conservative Republican Party
22 Russian Party
23 Estonian Development Party

49. Ukraine

01 All Ukrainian Political Alliance “State Independence of Ukraine”
02 Civil Congress of Ukraine
03 Democratic Party of Ukraine
12 Interregional Block for Reforms Party
13 Revival Democratic Party
14 Green Party of Ukraine
15 Party of Labor
16 Party of Slavic Unity of Ukraine
17 Peasants Party of Ukraine
18 Social Democratic Party of Ukraine
19 Socialist Party of Ukraine
20 Ukranian Conservative Republican Party
21 Ukranian National Assembly
22 Ukranian National Conservative Party
23 Ukranian Party of Beer Lovers
24 Ukranian Republican Party
25 Ukranian Peasant’s Democratic Party
26 Christian Democratic Party of Ukraine

50. Russia

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

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)
13 People’s Reform Party (PRP)
14 Philippine Democratic Party - Lakas Ng Bayan (PDP-Laban)
15 Hindi Bumoboto NG Partido

61. Moldova

01 National Youth League of Moldova
02 Agrar-Democratic Party of Moldova
03 Union of Youth of Moldova
04 Association of Political Prisoners, Participants of the WWII, Victims of Comunits Repression
05 Women's 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 Rights 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
01 Agrarian Party
02 Block Agordzineba
03 United Communist Party
04 Republican Party (Khaiindrava)
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 Reformers’ 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)

63. Armenia

01 National Movem.
02 Dashnaktsutiun
03 Communist P.
04 Liberal Dem.P.
05 Nat.Dem.Union
06 Un.Nat.Selfdet.
07 Democratic P.
08 S.Dem. Gnchakian
09 Republican P.
10 Chr.Dem.Union
11 Un.Constit.Law
14 Artsakh-Aiastan Shamiram
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.

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 Jatya 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
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
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

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 SBVSH
14 Dalmatian Action
15 “Neku Drugu”

V216 Age

73. Colombia (1998)
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 Primaria terminada
4 Secundaria no terminada
5 Secundaria si terminada
6 Universidad sin terminar
7 Universidad terminada
8 na

V221 Occupational Codes

73. Colombia (1998)
9 Jornalero agricola
10 Maestro
11 Juez
12 Miembro de las fuerzas armadas
13 Nunca ha tenido un trabajo
14 Vendedor publico

**V226 Socioeconomic status**

73. Colombia (1998)

1 Alta
2Media – alta
3 Media - media
4 Media – baja
5 Obrera
6 Popular
9 dk

**V227 Income**


01 45.000 or less ptas
02 45-75.000 ptas
03 75-100.000 ptas
02 100-150.000 ptas
03 150-200.000
04 200-275.000
05 275-350.000
06 350-450.000
07 450-1.000.000
08 More than 1.000.000
98 dk

11. USA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09 50,000-74,999</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 75,000 and over</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>99 no answer</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>13 Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>01 Less than 300</td>
<td></td>
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<td>02 300-400</td>
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<td>03 400-500</td>
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</tr>
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<td>05 600-700</td>
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<td>07 800-900</td>
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<td>08 900-1000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 1000-1200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 1200 or more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 S. Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 R14000 and more</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 R12000 – R13999</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 R10000 – R11999</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 R9000 – R9999</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 R7000 – R8999</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 R2000 – R2999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Less than R1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Sweden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Under 5,000 kr/manad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 5,001-10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 10,001-15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 15,001-20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 20,001-25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 25,001-30,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
01 Less than 20,000 Frs
02 20,000-26,999
03 27,000-31,999
04 32,000-37,999
05 38,000-44,999
06 45,000-51,999
07 52,000-59,999
08 60,000-69,999
09 70,000-89,999
10 More than 90,000

36. Bulgaria
Actual level of income

40. Taiwan

01 130 and under (in thousand Taiwan yuan)
02 130-260
03 260-350
04 350-440
05 440-510
06 510-580
07 580-670
08 670-760
09 760-1000
10 1000 and above

44. Turkey

01 10 milyondan az
02 10-19 milyon arasi
03 20-29 milyon
04 30-39
05 40-49
06 50-59
07 60-74
08 75-99
09 100-150
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<td>212-258</td>
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<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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>1001-1500</td>
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<td>03</td>
<td>1501-2000</td>
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<td>4501-5000</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>More than 5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

49. Ukraine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1-5</th>
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<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>5-8,5</td>
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<td>8,5-10</td>
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<td>04</td>
<td>10-14</td>
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<td>14-17</td>
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<td>06</td>
<td>17-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>30-40</td>
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<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>
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</tbody>
</table>
53. Venezuela

01 Less than 15,000 Bs mensuales
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

01 Low
10 High

58. Philippines

01 Poorest
10 Richest

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 (1998)
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

V232 Size of Community

73. Colombia (1998)

1 Less than 2,000
2 2,000 – 5,000
3 5 – 10,000
4 10 – 20,000
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
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 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
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. Azerbyaijan  
01 Azerbaijaniian  
02 Russian  
03 Talish  
04 Lezgin  
05 Tatarian  
06 Moldovian  
07 Spanish  
08 Avarian  
09 Chekh  
10 Jew  
11 Turkmenian  
12 Iranian

69. Bangladesh
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

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

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
03 Victoria
04 Queensland
05 South Australia
06 Western Australia
07 Tasmania

20. Tambov
05 Tambov

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

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

26. Switzerland
01 AG
02 AI
03 AR
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

Brazil

01 South
02 Southeast
03 Northeast
04 Northwest

Nigeria
31. Belarus

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

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

48. Estonia

01 Tallinn
02 Harjumaa
03 Laane-Virumaa
04 Raplamaa
13 Saaremaa
14 Vijandimaa
15 Jravamaa
16 Laanemaa

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

50. Russia
01 North
02 Northwest
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, Portugesa, Cojedes, Guarico, Yaracuy

58. Philippines

01 NCR
02 Balance Luzon
03 Visayas
04 Mindanao

62. Georgia

01 Tbilisi
02 Kartli
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 Sali ani
08 Cuba

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

69. Bangladesh
01 Dhaka

73. Colombia (1998)
1 Atlantica
02 Rijecko-goranska (Rijeka, Kvarner, Gorski kotar)
03 Dalmacija
04 Zagrebacko-zagorska (Zagreb, Zagorje, Prigorje)
05 Medimursko-moslavacka (Medimurje, Moslavina, Podravina)
06 Slavonija
07 Sredisnja Hrvatska (Lika, Kordun, Banija, Zumberak)

**V235 Language of Interview**

Unless otherwise indicated, the following codes were used:
- 01 English
- 02 French
- 77 other
- 98 not applicable/not asked

The countries listed below differ from these codes as follows:

03. West Germany

98 Not asked


03 Spanish

04 Language of community of residence (Catalan, Valenciano, etc.)

11. United States

03 Spanish

98 DK

14. Mexico

03 Spanish
07 North Sotho
08 Venda
09 Tsonga/Shangaan
10 Xhosa
11 Other African
12 Other European

18. Norway

01 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
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
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

62. Georgia
  01 Georgian
  02 Russian

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

68. Dominican Republic
  98 Not asked

81. Serbia, 82. Montenegro
  03 Serbian
  04 Serbo-Croatian
03 Croatian
77 Other
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).*

Akker, Piet van den, and Sheena Ashford. 1995. Individualism in contemporary Europe. The case of Eastern Europe. In Ruud de Moor (ed.), *Values in Western Society*. Tilburg:


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


Franca, Luis de. 1993. Portugal, valores Europeus, identidade cultural. Lisbon: Instituto de


Listhaug, Ola. 1995. The impact of modernization and value change on confidence in institutions. in Ruud de Moor (ed.) *Values in Western Societies*. Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.


Orizo, Francisco Andres. 1994. Los valores de libertad en Espana. In Juan Diez-Nicolas and


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


