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### Technical note

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## Technical Note

Jaime Díez-Medrano and Ruud Luijkx

### Questionnaire Development

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

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

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

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

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

### **Sampling Procedures**

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

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

### **Fieldwork**

Representative national samples of each country's public were interviewed using uniformly structured questionnaires. Fieldwork for most of the European countries was carried out in 1999; in most of the non-European countries, fieldwork took in 2001, but a few surveys carried over into 2002.

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

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

In Spain, Morocco and Turkey, two surveys were carried out for the fourth wave of the Values Surveys: in Spain, the first was carried out in March-April, 1999 and the second in November, 2000; in Morocco, the first survey was carried out in August, 2001 and the second in February-March, 2002; in Turkey, the first survey was carried out in December 2000 to January 2001 and the second in September-October, 2001.

The tables in this sourcebook show the combined results from the two surveys, since our main interest is in comparing basic values that are relatively stable. But any reader who wishes to compare the results from these two surveys can do so by using the



data on the accompanying CD-ROM, using variable S001 to distinguish between the two surveys.

### Principal Investigators

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

- ALBANIA — INDEX Albania; February 17 to March 5, 2002. N = 1000. Principal investigator: Kosta Barjaba. A nationally representative multistage random probability sample of the population aged 18 and over.
- ALGERIA — University of Algiers; March 1 to May 31, 2002. N = 1282. Principal investigators: Abdallah Bedaida, Mark Tessler. Respondents were selected by quota in each district based on sex and age.
- ARGENTINA — Instituto Gallup de Argentina; January 22 to February 9, 1999. N = 1280. Principal investigator: Marita Carballo. A nationally representative sample of the population aged 18 and over. The sample was stratified according to two criteria, using multistage random selection of the sampling units.
- ARMENIA — Sociological Research Center, Armenian Academy of Sciences (Yerevan). February, 1997. N = 2000. Principal Investigators, Gevork Pogosian and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.
- AUSTRALIA — Roy Morgan Research Center (Melbourne); Fall, 1995. N = 2048. Principal investigator, Alan Black, Edith Cowan University.
- AUSTRIA — Fessel GfK Austria N = 1522; August-October 1999. Principal investigator, Paul M. Zulehner, Universität Wien, Vienna.
- AZERBAIJAN — SIAR (Baku); Nov, 1996. N = 2002. Principal Investigators, Dr. Ali Aliev and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad; August 20 to September 15, 2002. N = 1499. Principal investigators: Q. K. Ahmad, Nilufar Banu. Population 18 years old and over, representative of Bangladesh. Stratified random sampling used.
- BELARUS — The Centre of Political and Sociological Researches of Belarus State University N = 1000; March-April 2000. Principal investigators, David Rotman and Larissa Titarenko, Belarus State University, Minsk.
- BELGIUM — Nationaal Instituut voor Dataverzameling/Dimarso; N = 1912; March-June 1999. Principal investigators, Karel Dobbelaere and Jaak Billiet, Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven, and Bernadette Bawin, Université de Liège.
- BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA — Mareco INDEX Bosnia; December 3 to 10, 2001. N = 1200. Principal investigator: Hans-Dieter Klingemann. The survey interviewed in 16 cantons/regions, ensuring the required ethnic and demographic structure of the sample.
- BRAZIL — Instituto Gallup de Opiniao Publico (Sao Paulo); Fall, 1997. N = 1149. Principal investigator, Carlos Matheus.
- BULGARIA — Institute of Sociology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences N = 1000; June-July 1999. Principal investigators, Georgy Fotev and Mario Marinov, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia.

- CANADA — Dept. of Political Science, University of Toronto; August 3 to September 24, 2000. N = 1931. Principal investigator: Neil Nevitte. National probability sample of Canadians aged 18 and over.
- CHILE — Latinobarómetro / MORI Chile; November 9 to 19, 2000. N = 1791. Principal investigator: Marta Lagos. Modified probabilistic sample, random in the first and second stage, by age and sex quota on the last stage.
- CHINA — Research Center for Contemporary China, Peking University. N = 1000. Principal investigator: Shen Mingming. Population 18 years old and over, representative of China.
- COLOMBIA — Centro Nacional de Consultoria (Bogota), 1997 and April 1998. n = 6025. Principal Investigators, Dr. Carlos Lemoine, John Sudarsky.
- CROATIA — Market Research Agency "Target" N = 1003; March-April 1999. Principal investigator, Josip Baloban, Universitatis Zagrabienis, Zagreb
- CZECH REPUBLIC — SC&C Ltd., Statistical Computations and Computing N = 1908; March-May 1999. Principal investigator, Ladislav Rabušic, Masaryk University, Brno.
- DENMARK — SFI, the Danish national institute of social research N = 1023; April-November 1999. Principal investigator, Peter Gundelach, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Centro POVEDA (Santo Domingo); April, 1996. N = 417. Principal Investigators, Josefina Zaiter, Marcos Villaman and Julio Valleiron.
- EL SALVADOR Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas y FEPADE; September 1999. N = 417. .
- ESTONIA — Saar Poll, Ltd. N = 1005; October 1999. Principal investigator, Andrus Saar, Saar Poll, Tallinn.
- EGYPT — Emac Research and Training Center in collaboration with Women's College, Ain Shams University; July 1, 2000 to January 1, 2001. N = 3000. Principal investigators: Abdel-Hamid Abdel-Latif, Mansoor Moaddel. A random sample of households in each PSU's was first selected. Eligible individuals who were 16 years old and over with certain educational level were then selected.
- FINLAND — Suomen Gallup Oy N = 1038; September-October 2000. Principal investigator, Juhani Pehkonen, Suomen Gallup Oy, Helsinki.
- FRANCE — Research International N = 1615; March-April 1999. Principal investigator, Jean-François Tchernia, Tchernia Etudes Conseil, Paris.
- GEORGIA — Georgian Institute of Public Opinion, (Tbilisi); December, 1996. N = 2593. Principal Investigator, Merab Pachulia (GIPO) and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin Science Center for Social Research.
- GERMANY — INFASS (Bonn) N = 2036; October-December 1999. Principal investigator, Wolfgang Jagodzinski, Universität zu Köln, Cologne.
- GREAT BRITAIN — Quality Fieldwork & Research Services N = 1000; October-November 1999. Principal investigator, Helmut Anheier, London School of Economics and Political Science, London.
- GREECE — Department of Psychology, School of Philosophy, the University of Athens N = 1142; March-June 1999. Principal investigators, James Georgas, Kostas Mylonas and Aikaterini Gari, the University of Athens, Athens.



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

- MOLDOVA — Institute of Sociology, Moldovan Academy of Sciences (Chisinau), N = 1008. Principal investigators: Ljubov Ishimova, Hans-Dieter Klingemann.
- MONTENEGRO — Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade; November 1 to 17, 2001. N = 1060. Principal investigators: Dragomir Pantic, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Ronald Inglehart. Three-stage stratified probability sample, 18 years old and over.
- MOROCCO 1 — SEREC, Bureau d'études; August 2 to 28, 2001. N = 1247. Principal investigator: Juan Diez-Nicolas (ASEP, Spain). The sampling method is based on sex, age, education level, socio-economic and professional level and place of residence.
- MOROCCO 2 — SEREC, Bureau d'études; February 8 to March 7, 2002. N = 1013. Principal investigator: Mansoor Moaddel. The sampling method is based on sex, age, education level, socio-economic and professional level and place of residence.
- NETHERLANDS — Survey data (Tilburg) N = 1003; March-August 1999. Principal investigators, Wil Arts, Jacques Hagenaars, Loek Halman, and Ruud Luijkx, Tilburg University, Tilburg.
- NEW ZEALAND — The New Zealand Study of Values Trust in association with The School of Sociology and Women's Studies- Massey University; September, 1998. N = 1201. Principal investigator, Dr. Paul Perry (Massey University), Dr. Alan Webster.
- NIGERIA — Research and Marketing Services; October 13 to November 22, 2000. N = 2022. Principal investigators: Bukola Bandele, Kareem Tejumola. Population 18 years old and over, representative of Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling method was observed until the final respondent selection. The final respondent was selected by quota by age and sex in all locations
- NORTHERN IRELAND — Research and Evaluation Services (Belfast) N = 1000; July-November 1999. Principal investigators, Bernadette C. Hayes, the Queen's University, Belfast, Tony Fahey, ESRI, Dublin, and Richard Sinnott, Trinity College, Dublin.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics; Fall, 1996. N = 1,127. Principal investigator, Ola Listhaug, University of Trondheim.
- PAKISTAN — Faculty of Agricultural, Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture; August 15, 2001 to February 28, 2002. N = 2000. Principal investigator: Farooq Tanwir. Combination of purposive, random and quota sampling.
- PERU — Instituto Bartolomé de las Casas / Datum International; July 19 to 25, 2001. N = 1501. Principal investigator: Catalina Romero. Combination of random and probability sampling method. Kish method used to select final respondent.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine Social Science Center; July 9 to 27, 2001. N = 1200. Principal investigators: Linda Luz Guerrero, Felipe Miranda. Voting age adults (18 years old and over), representative of Philippines. Multistage probability sampling was used in the selection of sample spots.
- POLAND — CBOS- Public Opinion Research Centre N = 1095; February-March 1999. Principal investigators, Aleksandra Jasinska-Kania, Mira Marody and Joanna Konieczna, University of Warsaw, Warsaw.
- PORTUGAL — Euroteste-Marketing E Opinião N = 1000; October-December 1999. Principal investigators, Jorge Vala, Alice Ramos and Manuel Villaverde Cabral, Instituto de Ciéncias Sociais, Lisbon.



- PUERTO RICO — Dept. of Political Science, University of Puerto Rico; April 15 to May 15, 2001. N = 720. Principal investigators: Jorge Benítez-Nazario, Ángel Rivera-Ortiz. National population representative of Puerto Rico, without age cut-offs. Structured random sample.
- ROMANIA — The Research Institute for the Quality of Life N = 1146; July 1999. Principal investigators, Malina Voicu, C t lin Zamfir and Lucien Pop, Romanian Academy, Bucharest.
- RUSSIA — ROMIR (Moscow) N = 2500; April-June 1999. Principal investigator, Elena Bashkirova, ROMIR Research Group, Moscow.
- SERBIA — Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade; October 29 to November 8, 2001. N = 1200. Principal investigators: Dragomir Pantic, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Ronald Inglehart. Three-stage stratified probability sample, 18 years old and over.
- SINGAPORE — Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore with the assistance of Joshua Research Consultants; March 14 to August 7, 2002. N = 1512. Principal investigator: Tan Ern Ser. Stratified, random sample of Singapore citizens.
- SLOVAKIA — Agentúra MVK (Bratislava) N = 1331; June-July 1999. Principal investigator, Zuzana Kusá, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.
- SLOVENIA — Public Opinion and Mass Communications Research Center, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana N = 1006; October 1999. Principal investigators, Niko Tos and Brina Malnar, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana.
- SOUTH AFRICA — Markinor (Stellenbosch); March 1 to May 22, 2001. N = 3000. Principal investigator: Mari Harris, Hennie Kotzé (University of Stellenbosch). National representative sample of South Africa's population aged 16 and over. Random sample according to a selection grid used by Markinor.
- SOUTH KOREA — Dpt. of Political Science and Diplomacy, Ewha Women's University; November 10 to 21, 2001. N = 1200. Principal investigator: Soo Young Auh. Population 20 years old and over, representative of the Republic of Korea. Selection of 120 clusters with a sample of 10 chosen from the household of each of the selected clusters.
- SPAIN (WVS) — Análisis Sociológicos, Económicos y Políticos, S.A. (ASEP); November 6 to 13, 2000. N = 1209. Principal investigators: Juan Díez-Nicolás, Jose R. Torregrosa, Juan Díez-Medrano. National representative multistage random sample of the Spanish population aged 18 and over. Kish-grid method used.
- SPAIN (EVS) — Data SA (Madrid) N = 1200; March-April 1999. Principal investigators, Javier Elzo, Universidad de Deusto, Bilbao, and Francisco Andrés Orizo, DATA, Madrid.
- SWEDEN — ARS Research AB, Stockholm; November 15, 1999 to February 13, 2000. N = 1015. Principal investigators: Bi Puranen, Theseus Institute, Sophia Antipolis (France) and Thorleif Pettersson, Uppsala University. A two-stage representative sample of Swedish population aged 18-75 years old.
- SWITZERLAND — Geselleschaft fuer Socialforschung; Fall, 1996. N = 1212. Principal investigators, Simon Hug and Pascal Sciarini, University of Geneva.
- TAIWAN — Survey Research Center, Academia Sinica (Taipei); summer, 1994 and summer 1995. N = 1452. Principal Investigators, Hei-yuan Chiu, Pi-chao Chen, Jin-yun Liu, Ronald Inglehart.



- TANZANIA — University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania; May 30 to November 6, 2001. N = 1171. Principal investigator: Prof. G. K. Munishi. Multistage representative sample of Tanzania's population aged 18 and over.
- TURKEY (WVS) — Bogazici University (Istanbul) and Birim Arastirma; December 2000 to January 2001. N = 3401. Principal investigator: Yilmaz Esmer. Multistage representative sample of Turkey's population aged 18 and over.
- TURKEY (EVS) — Bogazici University (Istanbul) and Birim Arastirma N = 1206; September-October 2001. Principal investigator, Yilmaz Esmer, Multistage representative sample of Turkey's population aged 18 and over.
- UKRAINE — Social Monitoring Centre (NGO) and Ukrainian Institute for Social Research N = 1195; December 1999. Principal investigator, Olga N. Balakireva, Ukrainian Institute for Social Research, Kiev.
- UGANDA — Markinor (Stellenbosch, South Africa); March 3 to 18, 2001. N = 1002. Principal investigator: Mari Harris (Stellenbosch). National representative sample of Uganda's population aged 18 and over. Random sample according to a selection grid used by Markinor.
- URUGUAY — Equipos Consultores Asociados (Montevideo). October, 1996. N = 1000. Principal Investigators, Cesar Aguiar, Jose Arocena, Augustin Canzani, Rafael Mendizabal.
- USA — Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan; first phase: November 19 to December 23, 1999; second phase: August 4 to September 25, 2000. N = 1200. Principal investigators: Virginia Hodgkinson, Ronald Inglehart and Miguel Basáñez. A nationally representative multistage random probability sample of the population aged 18 and over.
- VENEZUELA — Red Interuniversitaria de Cultura Política, Universidad del Zulia; November 30 to December 20, 2000. N = 1200. Principal investigator: Jose Molina. Random sample stratified by States and Municipalities within locations of 5000 inhabitants and over.
- VIETNAM — Institute of Human Studies; August 28 to September 30, 2001. N = 995. Principal investigators: Pham Minh Hac, Pham Thanh Nghi, Russell Dalton and Nhu-Ngoc Ong. . Multistage probability sample.
- ZIMBABWE — Markinor (Stellenbosch, South Africa); February 2 to March 28, 2001. N = 1002. Principal investigator: Mari Harris (Stellenbosch). National representative sample of Zimbabwe's population aged 18 and over. Random sample according to the traditional Kish-grid method.

### **Data cleaning and weighting**

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

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

- Comparing the country questionnaire and the official questionnaire.
- Matching identical questions.

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

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

### **Creating the Integrated dataset**

To combine the various national datasets into one integrated dataset, a master codebook was created, based on the national data sets, the national questionnaires, and the master questionnaire. For the European datasets, this was done at the Zentralarchiv in Cologne, and Tilburg University (in collaboration with the Netherlands Institute for Scientific Information Services); the country data files were then integrated at Tilburg University. In September 2003, Zentralarchiv, in collaboration with Tilburg University, released the CD-ROM "EVS 1999/2000" containing 33 national data sets, the integrated data set and the relevant documentation required for secondary analyses. (see Luijkx, Brislinger, and Zenk-Moeltgen 2003).

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

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

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

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

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



### Construction of the independent variables

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

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

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

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

Lower	38%
Medium	42%
Upper	20%

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

	Lower	Middle	Upper
Albania	1-4	5,6	7-10
Algeria	1,2	3	4-10
Argentina	1-3	4-7	8-10
Armenia	1,2	3,4	5-10
Australia	1-3	4-7	8-10
Austria	1-3	4-6	7-10
Azerbaijan	1,2	3,4	5-7
Bangladesh	1-3	4,5	6-10
Belarus	1-3	4,5	6-9
Belgium	1-3	4-6	7-10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1-3	4,5	6-10
Brazil	1	2	3-10
Bulgaria	1,2	3-6	7-10
Canada	1-3	4-6	7-10

	<b>Lower</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>Upper</b>
Chile	1,2	3-6	7-10
China	1-5	6,7	8-10
Colombia	1-3	4,5	6-10
Croatia	1,2	3,4	5-10
Czech Republic	1,2	3-5	6-10
Denmark	1-3	4-7	8-10
Dominican Republic	1-3	4-6	7-10
Egypt	1-4	5,6	7-10
El Salvador	1-4	5,6	7-10
Estonia	1,2	3,4	5-10
Finland	1-3	4,5	6-10
France	1,2	3-5	6-10
Georgia	1,2	3	4-10
Germany	1-3	4,5	6-10
Great Britain	1-4	5,6	7-10
Greece	1-4	5,6	7-10
Hungary	1,2	3,4	5-10
Iceland	1-3	4-6	7-10
India	1,2	3	4-10
Indonesia	1-5	6,7	8-10
Iran	1-4	5	6-10
Ireland	1-4	5,6	7-10
Israel	1,2	3,4	5-9
Italy	1-3	4-6	7-10
Japan	1-3	4-6	7-10
Jordan	1,2	3,4	5-10
Korea, South	1-4	5	6-10
Latvia	1,2	3	4-10
Lithuania	1,2	3,4	5-10
Luxembourg	1-3	4-7	8-10
Macedonia	1-3	4,5	6-10
Malta	1-3	4,5	6-10
Mexico	1-3	4-6	7-10
Moldavia	1,2	3,4	5-10
Montenegro	1-4	5-7	8-10
Morocco	1-3	4,5	6-10
Netherlands	1-5	6,7	8-10
New Zealand	1-4	5-7	8-10
Nigeria	1-4	5,6	7-10
Northern Ireland	1-4	5,6	7-10
Pakistan	1-3	4,5	6-10
Peru	1,2	3,4	5-9
Philippines	1-3	4,5	6-10
Poland	1-3	4,5	6-10
Portugal	1,2	3,4	5,6
Puerto Rico	1	2,3	4-10



	<b>Lower</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>Upper</b>
Romania	1-3	4-6	7-10
Russian Federation	1-4	5-7	8-10
Serbia	1-3	4-6	7-10
Singapore	1,2	3,4	5-10
Slovakia	1-3	4-6	7-10
Slovenia	1-4	5-7	8-10
South Africa	1-3	4,5	6-10
Spain	1-3	4,5	6-10
Sweden	1-4	5-7	8-10
Switzerland	1-3	4-7	8-10
Taiwan	1-3	4-7	8-10
Tanzania	1,2	3,4	5-10
Turkey	1,2	3,4	5-10
Uganda	1,2	3	4-7
Ukraine	1,2	3,4	5-10
United States	1-4	5-7	8-10
Uruguay	1-3	4,5	6-10
Venezuela	1-3	4-6	7-10
Viet Nam	1-4	5	6-10
Zimbabwe	1,2	3,4	5-9

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

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

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

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

The first and third options tap Materialist priorities, while the second and fourth options tap Postmaterialist priorities. If both Materialist items are given high priority, the score is "1"; if both Postmaterialist items are given high priority, the score is "3" if

one Materialist item and one Postmaterialist item are given high priority, the score is "2." If the respondent makes only one or no choices, the result is missing data.

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

#### REFERENCES

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