# WZB Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung Academic Aspirations and the Constraints of Funding

The World Values Survey

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50 Years of Survey Research at the Faculty of Social Sciences and Niko Tos' 80<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

University of Ljubljana
Public Opinion and Mass Communications Research Center
4 December 2014

## The World Values Survey

- 1. Aspirations, organization, and self-declared strategic goals
- 2. The conflict with the European Values Study and financial constraints
- 3. Some potential futures of the World Values Survey

# **Comparative Surveys in Europe**

**European Social Survey (ESS)** 

**European Values Study (EVS)** 

**Eurobarometer (EB)** 

# Regional Surveys coordinated by the Global Barometer Survey Group (GBS)

Latinobarometer
Afrobarometer
Arab Barometer
Asia Barometer
Eurasia Barometer

# Worldwide Surveys Organized by the Social Science Community

**World Values Survey (WVS)** 

**International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)** 

**Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)** 

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# Aspirations, organization and self-declared strategic goals

## **World Values Survey**

The oldest, the most encompassing and arguably the most ambitious project to monitor attitudes on a global scale.

Organized by Ronald Inglehart and deeply affected by and linked to Inglehart's theory of value change.

Niko Tos and the Public Opinion and Mass Communications Research Center, University of Ljubljana, have added Slovenia to the WVS in 1992, 1995, 1999, and 2005.

#### General theoretical focus

Monitoring and explaining the development of basic human values and beliefs in all important spheres of life:

- family, voluntary organizations, religion, economy and politics

in the world.

# The WVS provides standardized measures that are comparable over time for such concepts as:

- Subjective well-being
- Tolerance
- Gender equality
- Role of religion
- Support for democracy
- National identity
- Impact of globalization

#### New measures in Wave 6 for:

- Human security
- Aging
- Electoral integrity

# The Six Waves of Data Generation WVS surveys 1981-2014

Wave	Years	Countries	Respondents
1	1981-1984	10	13586
2	1990-1994	18	22265
3	1995-1998	<b>52</b>	74148
4	1999-2004	41	61128
5	2005-2009	54	77101
6	2010-2014	59	86156
	1981-2014	98	334384

A total of 235 representative nation-wide surveys have been fielded and shared with the academic community .

A new constitution was drafted in 2012/13 after Ronald Inglehart stepped down as the leader of the World Values Survey in March 2013.

It was discussed and adopted by the General Assembly in Doha 2013.

**Organization** 

**World Values Survey Association (WVSA)** 

**General Assembly (Principal Investigators)** 

**Executive Committee** 

Scientific Advisory Committee External Relations Office Data Archive

#### **Executive Committee (7 members)**

President: Christian Haerpfer (University of Aberdeen)

ex officio: Ronald Inglehart

Jaime Diez-Medrano

Secretary: Kseniya Kizilova

Scientific Advisory Committee (10 members)

Chair: Darwish Al-Emadi (Qatar University)

#### **External Relations Office**

Secretary: Bi Puranen
Institute of Future Studies, Stockholm

**Data Archive** 

**Director: Jaime Diez-Medrano** 

**ASEP/JDS Systems, Madrid** 

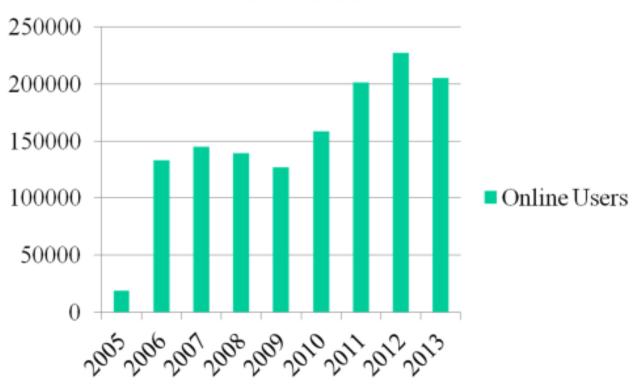
#### **Publications:**

The WVS Network has produced over 1000 publications in 20 languages and secondary users have added several thousands more publications.

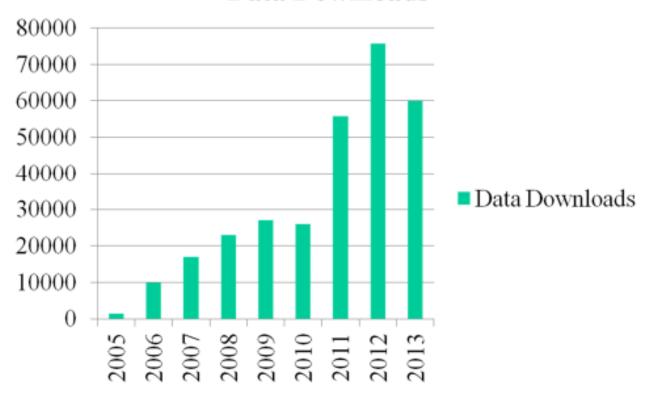
# Major book publications

1990	Inglehart, Culture Shift in Advanced Industrial
	Society. Princeton: Princeton University Press
1997	Inglehart, Modernization and Postmodernization.
	Princeton: Princeton University Press
2003	Inglehart & Norris, Rising Tide: Gender Equality
	and Cultural Change Around the World.
	Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2004	Norris & Inglehart, Sacred and Secular: Religion
	and Politics Worldwide. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2005	Inglehart & Welzel, Modernization, Cultural Change and
	Democracy. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2006	Klingemann, Fuchs & Zielonka (eds.), Democracy
	and Political Culture in Eastern Europe. New York:
	Routledge
2009	Norris and Inglehart, Cosmopolitan Communications:
	Cultural Diversity in a Globalized World. Cambridge:
	Cambridge University Press
2013	Welzel, Freedom Rising. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.





#### **Data Downloads**



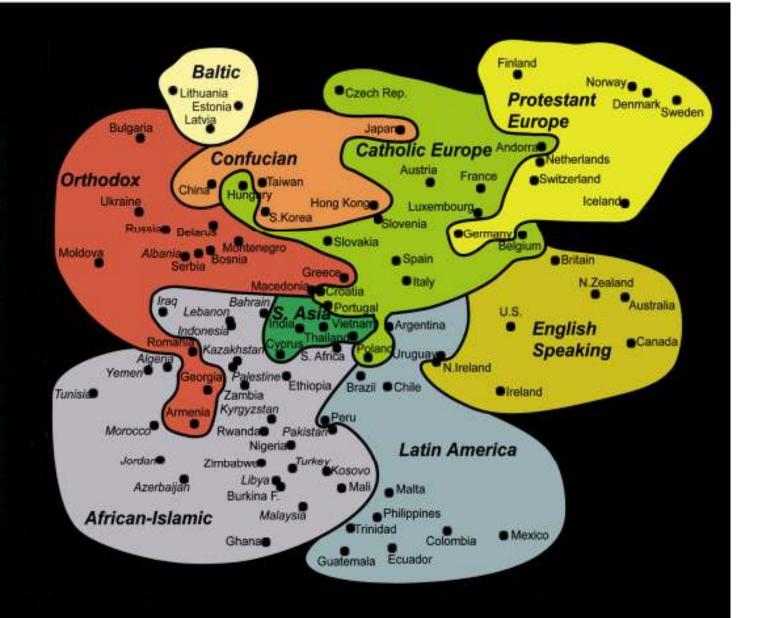
## Most cited empirical finding:

Two major value dimensions including all spheres of life that seem to apply globally:

First dimension: Traditional vs. secular rational values

Second dimension: Survival vs. self-expression values

Visualized as the cultural map of the world



### Strategic goals

- 1 Strengthening of the Scientific Advisory Committee
- 2 Expansion of territorial coverage from 59 countries in WVS6 to 80 in WVS7
- 3 Solution for Europe: Negotiations with EVS about forms of cooperation
- 4 Strategic long-term partnerships with Regional Foundations and Sponsors: Silatech, ERF, IDEA
- 5 Strategic long-term partnerships with Regional Centers: University of Michigan, Qatar University

Cited from: Haerpfer 2014. The History and Future of WVS.

The WVS: A success story?

# The Conflict with the European Values Study and Financial Constraints

A problematic historical legacy

The WVS grew out of the earlier European Values Survey (EVS) initiated in 1981 by:

Ruud de Moor, Jan Kerkhofs and colleagues at Tilburg University

"... to study moral and social values underlying European social and political institutions and government conduct."

## **Steering Committee:**

Heinz Maier-Leibnitz Karl Foster Jacques R. Rabier Pierre Delooz Mark Abrams

### **Technical Group**

Gordon Heald
Meryl James
Juan Linz
Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann
Renate Koecher
Jean Stoetzel
Jacques Rene Rabier
Helene Riffault
Stephen Harding

Ronald Inglehart tried to make the European EVS a part of his global WVS to test his theory of value change world-wide.

After a short while it turned out that this would not work. The EVS wanted to stick to its original research agenda and the WVS had developed a research agenda of its own. Tensions between the two groups were growing and the agreement over a common questionnaire was diminishing.

Wave 1	100%
Wave 2	100%
Wave 3	80%
Wave 4	80%
Wave 5	40%
Wave 6	30%

**Equally important and reinforcing the conflict:** 

The EVS was and is well organized and its resources match or exceed those of the WVS.

### The organizational structure of the EVS:

The EVS Foundation as the highest legal authority.

Chair: Paul de Graaf

Secretary: Loek Halman

The Council of Program Directors represents the members of EVS (44 members; Slovenia is represented by Brina Malnar)

Chair: Michael Breen, University of Limerick

Secretary: Malina Voicu

**Executive Committee (7 members)** 

Chair: Loek Halman

Secretary: Malina Voicu

### At the working-level the EVS knows two working groups:

The Theory Group (7 members)
Chair: Ruud Luijks, University of Mannheim

The Methods Group (6 members)
Chair: David Voas, Essex University

Most cited publication:

Loek Halman, Inge Sieben, and Marga van Zundest (2011)

Atlas of European Values: Trends and Traditions at the Turn of the Century. Leiden: Brill.

# In 2008 the EVS Data collections include almost all European countries

### Year European countries covered

W1: 1981 14 (+USA, Canada)

W2: 1990 27 (+USA, Canada)

W3: 1999 33

W4: 2008 47

# The WVS on the other hand has problems to cover European countries. This is the situation in its last Wave 6:

World Region	N WVS	Total N
Africa	10	54 (18%)
West Europe	6	25 (24%)
East Europe	9	24 (37%)
Asia	22	45 (49%)
South America	8	12 (67%)

#### Plus:

Australia	1
New Zealand	1
USA	1
Trinidad & Tobago	1

# Some potential futures of the WVS

The scenario above leads to a competition for resources to conduct value surveys in Europe.

Today the two groups are designing their questionnaires anew for the next waves: EVS Wave 5, WVS Wave 7.

Agreement on a common enterprise, the return to the 1990s, will very much decide on whether or not the academic community can count on another global survey that includes Western Europe in the years to come.

There are no institutionalized funding sources for the WVS. All funding is ecclectical.

For the President: The TRANS-ARAB Project

For the External Relations Office: The Institute for Future Studies, Stockholm

For the Scientific Advisory Committee SESRI Social and Economic Research Institute, Qatar University

For the Data Archive
The ASEP Foundation.
LCSR Laboratory for Comparative Social
Research

The Meetings of the Executive Committee are linked to professional conventions such as:

APSA IPSA WAPOR What about funding WVS activities?

There are three funding models:

- 1. National Pis are expected to provide funding for national surveys
- 2. Direct funding by regional sponsors
- 3. Central funding by WVSA

#### Whom to turn to?

Projects funded in the areas of economics, sociology, and political science (2004-2008) by European Science Foundations.

# National science foundations covered in Western Europe:

		N projects
FWF	Austrian Science Fund	262
<b>FWO</b>	Research Foundation Flanders, Belgium	163
<b>AF</b>	Academy of Finland	252
<b>DFG</b>	German Research Foundation	767
FCT	Foundation for Science and Technology, Portugal	133
<b>ESRC</b>	Economic and Social Research Council, UK	808
Total		2385

# National science foundations covered in Central and Eastern Europe:

-		N projects
ASCR	Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic	38
GACR	Czech Science Foundation	252
ETF	<b>Estonian Science Foundation</b>	35
OTKA	Hungarian Scientific Research Fund	284
LZA	Latvian Academy of Sciences	60
LMT	Research Council of Lithuania	43
MNSW	Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education	n 648
UEFISCSU	Executive Agency for Higher Education and Research, Romania	447
SAV	Slovak Academy of Sciences	80
ARRS	Slovenian Research Agency	41
Total		1928

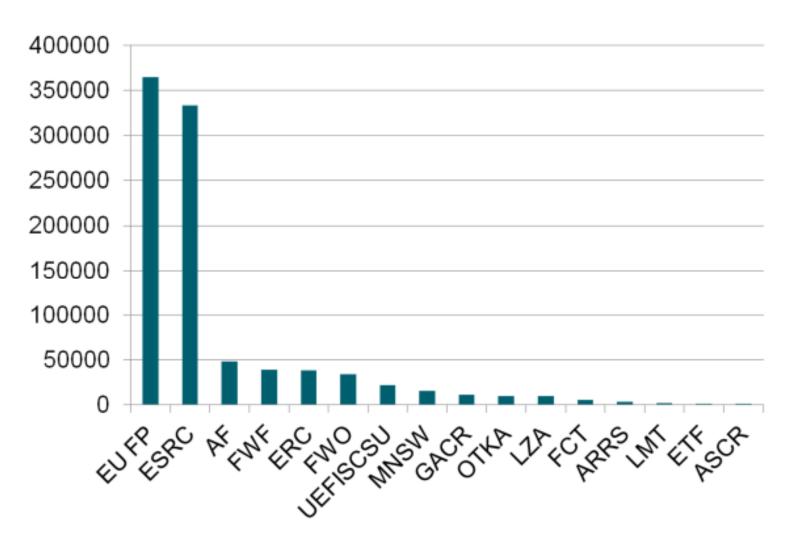
# **European science foundations:**

1		N projects
EUFP	EU Framework Programmes 6&7	245
<b>ERC</b>	European Research Council	85
ESF	<b>European Science Foundation</b>	51
Total		381

# Regional distribution of research projects

regional distribution of research projects	N projects
West European national science foundations	2385
Central and East European national science foundations	1928
European science foundations	381
Total	4694

## A view on funding capacities (Mio EUROS)



### Distribution of financial contributions by region

