

***EUROPEAN
VALUES
1999***

Methodological questionnaire

PLEASE WRITE IN THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTRY:

EVS Methodology

Representative national samples were interviewed in all countries. The quality of the samples varies from country to country. With the exception of Greece, in all countries surveys were carried out by experienced professional survey organizations. In all countries, the surveys were performed through face-to-face interviews among samples of all adult citizens aged 18 years and older. No upper age limit was imposed. Guidelines for the surveys were provided by the coordinating organisation at Tilburg University and in order to get standardized information on the surveys in the various countries, the national representatives had to complete a methodological questionnaire. This questionnaire, developed by the EVS methodology group, provides detailed information on the translation of the questionnaire, the sampling procedures, fieldwork, weighting, national codes, the inclusion of optional and country-specific questions, etc. This detailed information is summarized below. The countries are now in alphabetical order and we used the two letter country abbreviations that are commonly used in internet addresses. For Great Britain the two letter country abbreviation is UK.

Translation, pretests

1. Was the EVS questionnaire translated or adapted in any way from the English master questionnaire?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	lv	mt	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
no																x														x

2a. Who carried out the translation of the questionnaire?

1. A specialist translator
2. A member of the research team

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir
1			x			na						na				na
2	x	x		x	x	na		x	x	x	x	na	x	x*	x*	na
	x*						x*			x*	x*					

	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
1						na					x				x	na
2	x	x*	x	x	x	na	x	x	x			x	x	x		na
			x*							x*					x*	

- * At: German questionnaire was used.
- * Dk: The Danish research team + two graduate students.
- * Fi: Researchers who translate Eurobarometer-surveys.
- * Fr: Final translation has been checked by an American consultant in sociological research.
- * Hu: Formulations of the EVS1991 questionnaire were generally preserved.
- * Ic: Three members of the research team translated the new questions independently and after some debate decided on the final wording. Questions and items from the previous waves remained the same.
- * Lt: Back translation and checking - by the professional interpreter. The master questionnaire was compared with the questionnaire from 1990 and 1996.
- * Lu: Language specialist
- * Ro: Members of the research team translated parts of the questionnaire. The translations were discussed in the research team.
- * Ua: Use was made of the Russian version. A professional translator translated the questionnaire from English into Ukrainian and a member of the research team translated the questionnaire from Ukrainian into Russian. The two Russian versions were compared and after that the Ukrainian and Russian versions were checked with the English version.

	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes	x	x		x	x	na	x			x		x		x	x	na
no			x			na		x	x		x		x			na

IF 'YES': How was the questionnaire pre-tested? How many pre-tests were carried out?

By: 2 pre-tests: by a specialist translator and a member of the research team

Cz: Twice: during the preparation period and in a Standard Pilot study (the final version).

Ee: Two pre-tests, one in Estonian and one in Russian language.

Es: 30 interviews, in several locations in Spain.

Fi: Five pre-interviews done by researchers.

Fr: 20 interviews. Results were briefed and debriefed.

Gr: 50 pre-tests on a pilot sample. Problems with items were discussed in the research team and items were rephrased, etc.

Hr: 32 pre-tests were carried out.

Hu: 70 interviews in different social milieus.

Ic: Members of the research team tested the questionnaire on relatives and friends. About 18 pre-tests were done on people between the ages of 20 to 63.

It: 180 pre-tests.

Lt: 10 interviews.

Lv: 10 interviews.

Nl: 50 interviews conducted among students from Tilburg University. Interviewers were students experienced in interviewing.

Ro: 6 undergraduate students in sociology conducted 20 interviews in 6 localities, 3 in rural and 3 in urban area,

located in 6 Romanian counties. The localities differed also in terms of size and development (access to facilities, wealth, job opportunities etc) and the interviewed persons differed in terms of education, age, and income.

Se: Pretested by the interview organiser (mainly to check time and discover 'bad' questions).

Sk: Intelligibility of questions and length of the interview was pre-tested on 10 respondents of different age and education.

Ua: Both the Ukrainian and Russian versions of the questionnaire have been tested in 20 interviews among potential respondents in the city of Kyiv, small towns and villages in the Kyiv Oblast. The respondents differed in gender, age and educational level.

2e. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir
yes	na		x			na	x	x	x		x	x	x			na
no	na	x		x	x	na				x				x	x	na

	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes	x			x		na				x			x		x	na
no		x	x		x	na	x	x	x		x	x		x		na

IF 'YES': Which questions or concepts caused particular problems?

Bu: q22, q24a. The term 'denomination' - not applicable to Muslims
q58_a. 'The church' - not applicable to Muslims
q94. The wording of levels of education in Bulgarian

Dk: q42, q45_a, q60, q61, q66_a, q76_c, q94

Ee: q5_f. There are no problems with 'racial equality' in Estonia. 'Ethnicity' cannot be used in Estonia.
q94. Due to the different education system and other education levels in Estonia

Es: q82_b, q82_e, q83_b, q83_e were difficult to deal with.

Fr: q46_h

Gr: Questions 101 to 104 caused some confusion, since Greeks are, 'by law', adherents of the Christian Orthodox church.

Hr: q39c: because the Catholic church is dominant, the wording - "church/es" has a different meaning. Singular was used. The interviewers were instructed to specify Catholic Church when respondent asked "which one"?

It: q32 Personal God, v161 handle emotions

Lv: q39_a, q39_b, q39_c, 139_d, q52, q57, q71, q75, q91, q103, q109

Ro: Three concepts caused some problems: immigration (at very low level in Romania), the environment protection (not a current public discussion theme in Romania), and the item on 'avoiding taxes' q65_b (very common in Romania).

Sl: q46_h - 'handle emotions in relationships'
q65_o - 'paying cash for services to avoid taxes'

Ua: The English terms "sometimes" and "not very often" have very similar meanings.

3. Did you use other questionnaires to make the EVS questionnaire
 1. the German questionnaire

2. the French questionnaire
3. Other

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir
1	x					x								x		
2		x														
3			no	no	x	x	x	no	no	no	no	no	no		no	no

	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
1	x		x													
2			x													
3	x	x	x	no	no	no	x	x	no	x	no	x	no	x	x	no

In case of other, which one?

Cz: The Czech version of 1991.

De: English Master questionnaire, student questionnaire on solidarity developed by Prof. Bierhoff.

Dk: Norwegian and Swedish

It: Only for German speaking people of South Tirol.
 Lt: The Russian questionnaire.
 Lu: The Portuguese questionnaire.
 NI: 'New' questions and items were discussed with Belgian colleagues.
 Pl: The 1990 EVS Polish questionnaire.
 Ro: The 1993 and 1997 Romanian versions of World Value Survey.
 Se: The Danish questionnaire.
 Sk: The Czech questionnaire.
 Ua: The Russian questionnaire.

Compulsory, optional, country specific questions

4. Have any optional EVS questions and/or items been included?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	n i	n l	p l	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
no				x										x																		x

Which one:

At: q13_p, q13_q, q16a, q20a, q31a, q31b, q36a, q38b, q39_e, q39a, q39b, q39c, q51a, q54_e, q54_f, q54_g, q54_h, q54_i, 54a, 56a, 57a, 58_k, q58_o, q65_s, q65_t, q65_u, q65_v, q65_w, q65_x, q66_i, q66_j, q66_k, q66a, q71a,

q71b, q74a, q76_d, q110a, q114

Be: q31a, q36a, q51a, q58a, and some additional items in some questions

Bu: q13_p, q20_c, q20a, q38a, q39a, q40_p, q51a, q54_e, q51_h

Cz: q13_p, q16a, q38a, q38b, q39a, q39c, q40_p, q51a, q54_e, q54_f, q54_g, q54_h, q54_i, q54a, q58_k, q58_o, q64a, q64b, q65s, q65t, q65_u, q65_v, q65_w, q65_x, q66_i, q66_j, q66_k, q71b, q76_d, q110a

De: q20a, q31b, q38a, q38b, q39_e, q39b, q39c, q50a, q54_f, q56a, q57a, q58_k, q58_o, q65_s, q65_x, q66_i, q66_k, q66a, q71a, q74a

Dk: q16a, q20a, q40_p, q51a, q58_k, q58a, q65_s, q66_i, q66a, q71a

Ee: q20a, q36a, q38a, q38b, q40_p, q54_e, q54_f, q54_g, q54_h, q54_i, q58_k, q74a

Es: q13_p, q13_q, q20_c, q40_p, q51a, q58_k, q58_o, q64a, q64b, q65_u, q65_w, q65_x, q74a, q110a, q114

Fi: q20a, q31a, q31b, q38a, q38b, q39_e, q39c, q51a, q54_e, q54_f, q54_g, q54_h, q54_i, q56a, q65_s, q65_t, q65_u, q65_v, q65_w, q65_x, q66_i, q66_j, q66_k, q76_d

Fr: q31a, q31b, q38b, q51a, q54_e, q54_f, q56a, q58_o, q65_s, q110a, q114

Gr: q7_o: This question was the basis for 7 questions about 'culture specific' groups such as Albanians, Polish, Kurds, re-migrants, etc.. Although the target groups differ, the basic question remains the same. Other optional questions used: q38a, q38b, q40_p, q51a, q58_k, q58_o, q65_s, q65_t, q65_u, q65_v, q65_w, q65_x.

Hr: q13_p, q13_q, q38a, q38b, q39_e, q39c, q40_p, q54_e, q54_f, q54_g, q56a, q57a, q58_k, q58_o, q65_s, q65_t, q65_u, q65_v, q65_w, q65_x, q66_i, q66_j, q66_k, q76_d

Ic: q13_p, q13_q, q16a, q31b, q38a, q38b, q39c, q40_p, q51a, q54_e, q54_f, q54_g, q54_i, q57a, q58_k, q58_o, q64b, q65_w, q65_x, q66_j, q66_k, q71a, q76_d, q114

Ir: q16a, q39_e, q40_p, q51a, q54_e, q54_f, q57a, q64a, q65_t, q65_u, q65_w

It: q13_p, q13_q, q16a, q20_c, q20a, q31a, q31b, q38a, q38b, q39_e, q39a, q40_p, q51a, q54_e, q54_f, q54_i, q54a, q56a, q57a, q58_k, q58_o, q58a, q65_s, q65_u, q65_w, q66_k, q71a, q71b, q74a, q76_d, q110a, q114

Lt: All optional questions, except q7_o and q20_c. Instead of these, specific ones for Lithuania were included.

Lu: q13_p, q13_q, q20a, q31a, q39c, q51a, q54_e, q54_g, q56a, q58_k, q58_o, q65_s, q65_t, q65_u, q65_v, q65_w, q65_x, q66_i, q66_j, q66_k, q71a, q110a, q114

Lv: q40_p, q58_k,
Mt: q40_p, q58_kq110a, q114
Ni: q16a, q39_e, q40_p, q51a, q54_e, q54_f, q57a, q64a, q65_t, q65_u, q65_w, q65_x
Nl: q13_p, q36a, q40_p, q51a, q54_e, q54_f, q58_k, q58a, q65_s, q65_w, q65_x
Pl: q58a
Pt: q40_p, q51a, q54_f, q54_g, q58_k, q58_o
Ro: q39c, q40_p, q54_e, q54_f, q54_g, q56a, q58_k, q65_uq76_d, q114
Ru: q16a, q20_c, q20a, q36a, q38a, q38b, q39b, q39c, q40_p, q51a, q54_e, q54_f, q54_g, q54_h, q54_i, q54a, q56a, q58_k, q58_o, q58a, q64a, q64b, q65_s, q65_t, q65_u, q65_v, q66_i, q66_j, q66_k, q74a, q76_d
Se: q20a, q57a, q58_k, q58aq110a
Sl: q16a, q20_c, q40_p, q51a, q54_e, q54_g, q54a, q56a, q57a, q58_k, q64a, q65_t, q65_u, q65_w, q65_x, q66a, q76_d, q114
Sk: q39_e, q40_p, q58_k, q71b, q76_d, q110a
Ua: q16a, q20_c, q20a, q36a, q38a, q38b, q39b, q39c, q40_p, q51a, q54_e, q54_f, q54_g, q54_h, q54_i, q54a, q56a, q58_k, q58_o, q58a_a, q58a_b, q58a_c, q64a, q64b, q65_s, q65_t, q65_u, q65_v, q66_i, q66_j, q66_k, q74a, q76_d

5. Were country-specific questions, and/or items i. e. neither compulsory nor optional EVS questions, included in the survey?

1. No country-specific questions included
2. Country-specific questions were included

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	lv	mt	nl	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk	
1				x						x		na		x												x		x				
2	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	na	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x

5a. If country-specific questions were included, were they located at the end of the questionnaire, just before the demographics?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir
yes	x	x		na	x				x	na	x	na		na	x	x
no			x	na	x	x	x	x		na		na	x	na		x

	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes		x				x			x		na		na	x		
no	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	na	x	na		x	x

If not: where were the country specific questions located?

Bu: c1 - between q100 and q101

Cz: a) confidence in Senat was added to the list of q58

b) a question was added on voting in the last general election in 1998 - this question is a part of the voting preference battery.

c) In the demographic section a question on the average total income of the family was included.

d) At the very end of interview two questions were added: on the social class they feel they belong.

De: Some are placed in the middle of the questionnaire, but most at the end of the questionnaire.

Dk: Some are at various points in the questionnaire.

Ee: One item was added after item a of q7. 'Different nationality' (in the meaning of ethnicity). Also included after q83_e, just before the demographics and item on nationality (in the meaning of ethnicity). Value labels for this question are: 1 Estonian, 2 Other nationality (in the meaning of ethnicity).

Hr: Education of respondent's father and mother were recorded within the question of respondents education q94.

Ir: Some were added as items in composite questions at various points in the questionnaire, but most were added just before the demographics.

It: One question about political coalitions preference, between q73 and q74; the others are at the end before the demographics.

Lt: Instead of q7-o was used c1 and instead of q20_c was used c2.

- Lu: few items included before q71; others before demographics and some at the end of the questionnaire.
- Lv: The country -specific questions were included at the very end of questionnaire (after the demographics).
- Mt: Most questions related to an additional dimension to an already existing EVS question. Therefore they were placed near/after the EVS question/subject they pertained to.
- Ni: Some were added as items in composite questions at various points in the questionnaire, but most were added just before the demographics.
- Nl: Except for one item all nation specific questions were included at the end of the questionnaire. One item was added to question 57 at the end of the list.
- Pl: q51a, q72, q73, q94, q94a, q96, q96a, q96b, q110a
- Pt: c1 - after q2, c2&c3 - after q7, c4&c5 - after q13, c6 - after q40, c7 - after q50, c8 to v12 - after q51, c13 to v15 - after q77, c16 to c21 - end of questionnaire
- Ro: S1 - after q7, S2 - after q16, S3coal - after q73, S19, S20 - after q85, S21 - before q92, the rest of the specific questions were included at the end of the questionnaire.
- Se: The questionnaire included several items from the WVS-questionnaire. These were included at their location in the combined EVS-WVS-questionnaire.
- Ua: c1: "Visit parties, dancing, discos, café", c2: "Hobbies", c3: "Running own business". They are placed after q1_f. c4: "Cabinet of Ministers (Government)", c5: "President of Ukraine". They are placed after q58_g. Several items included in demographics..
- Uk: q6, q20, q51a, q54, q57a, q71a were included before the end of the questionnaire. q83a, q83b, q83c, q83d were included just before the demographics. q97, q98, q99, q100, q113 were included in the demographics.

7. Were all questions asked in the prescribed order?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	l u	lv	mt	n i	n l	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk	
yes	x	x	x	x	x	na		x	x	x	x	na	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
no						na	x					na																					

8. Were all **core** EVS questions included in your questionnaire (by core we mean all items except those that were optional)?

1. No - some question(s) from EVS questionnaire **not** included
2. No - some demographic question(s) **not** included
3. Yes - all questions included

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk	
1						na						na			x						x				x		x	x					
2						na	x					na		x		x						x					x				x		
3	x	x	x	x	x	na		x	x	x	x	na	x		x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x			x		x	

9. Which items were **not** included and why?

- Dk: q94: appears from three questions, included just before country specific questions.
q90: Instead of q90 it was asked: *How many times have you been married?* Response categories: 1 Once; 2 Twice; 3 Three times or more. Combining these responses with the response to the question on marital status (q89) the answer to the question: *Have you ever been divorced?* can be deduced. As a result the variable q90 was formulated from q89 and the country specific question: *How many times have you been married? (incl. at the very end of the data material)*. The answer possibility 'never married' is coded as 'not applicable' (-3).
- Hu: q97-q100: originally it was intended to carry out the study in December 1998 - January 1999. Pre-tests were made this time. Only financing problems delayed the survey. Pre-tests were made by a version of the questionnaire, which did not contain these questions. Unfortunately no corrections were made.
- Ir: q82 and q83 were dropped; also q88 - see re q86-q89 below).
q82-q83: Questionnaire had become too long because of addition of country-specific items. A number of demographic items were reformulated because the original items were unsuitable or unclear. Specifically:
q86-q89 (partnership status/history): the flow of questions as originally formulated was complex and, in Irish conditions, the interpretations of the term 'stable relationship' could be unclear (how long does a relationship have to persist in order for it to be called stable; if a 'stable relationship' has come to an end (q88), can it be called 'stable'?). These items were reformulated in order to give a primary focus to current status and to establish whether married couples had lived with their spouses prior to marriage (new q87 and Irl26).
q96: This item was broken into two separate items, Irl28 and Irl29, and subsequently derived as follows: if (Irl28=1 or Irl28=3) and Irl29=1 q96=1; if (Irl28=1 or Irl28=3) and Irl29=2 q96=2; if Irl28=2 q96=3; if Irl28=5 q96=4; if Irl28=6 q96=5; if Irl28=7 q96=6; if Irl28=4 q96=7.
q110 to q103, q107 to q109: these items were insufficiently detailed to allow for proper ISCO88 and NACE coding (and also seemed to regard ISCO88 as both an occupational and industrial coding). They were reformulated as v311 and v317 (nature of job, coded to ISCO88), Irl30 and Irl31 (for farmers, size of farm), v30x and v31x (NACE

classification).

q104 was shifted to follow Irl28 (the original q96).

q111 (name of town) and q113 (name of region) were dropped as unnecessary.

Ni: See Ir.

Ro: The question on citizenship (q70).

Se: q26, q36, q45_a, q69, q82, q83, q97, q98, q99, q100, q101, q104, q107, q111: economic reasons.

Sl: q57_d, q66 (q36 was put in old version): omission by mistake.

Ua: Town interview (q111).

Sampling

10. Was the sample designed to be representative of the entire adult population, i. e. 18 years and older, of your country?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	l u	lv	mt	n i	n l	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	na	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x
no												na			x											x		x	x			

13. Was there any upper age cut-off for your sample?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	l u	lv	mt	n i	n l	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes				x	x							na			x					x								x				
no	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	na	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x

If there was an upper age cut-off, specify:

By: 81
 Cz: 75
 Ic: 80
 Lv: 75
 Se: 75

14. What were the different stages in sampling procedure?

- At: multi-stage, stratified, clustered address random sample by Deming, Sudman, Cochran and Kish. Stratification by region, county, size of communities. Random selection of sample points. Random selection of addresses, within the sample points. Target person selection within the household using Kish method.
- Be: Two stage sampling procedure. Primary units: districts; secondary units: addresses. Proportional selection of primary units (dependent upon population size). Replacement of addresses which are not inhabited. Random selection of addresses within the primary units. Selection of respondent: persons 18 years or older who most

recently had his anniversary.

- Bu: Two stages. First step: A statistical region has been used as a cluster. After the Census in 1992 a mother-sample of 10000 statistical regions has been formed. From this mother-sample has been formed the sample of the first stage of the survey with a random selection with a probability proportional to the size of the primary units. Second stage - a street (block of flats) has been selected in the primary unit - in this street (block of flats) a definite number of addresses (flats) have been visited. From each address (flat) one respondent of 18 years or older has been selected for interview - using the method of the closest forthcoming date of birth.
- By: (1) Belarus, (2) Oblast, (3) Place of living (city, oblast centre, region centre, other town, village), (4) street, (5) House/building, (6) flat, (7) respondent.
- Cz: Three stage sampling within 29 strata: Census Units, household, person.
- De: (1) Gebiedsauswahl: selection of 400 sample points, (2) selection of households (Haushaltsauswahl): random route in sample point, (3) selection of respondent in households with more than one person older than 18 years old: Kish selection grid.
- Dk: The sampling procedure was based on simple extraction.
- Ee: Two stage sampling procedure: in the first stage - proportional probability sample, on the last stage - random-route method.
- Es: The sample has been drawn from the population aged 18 years or over resident in Spanish municipalities, considering a number of 1,200 interviews as the total sample size. Multi-stage, random (semi-probabilistic) sampling procedure, stratified by means of conglomerates (in terms of region - Comunidad Autónoma- and population size). The sampling points were randomly drawn with probability proportional to population. Then districts and census sections (the lowest administrative unit) were randomly drawn to get starting addresses. Addresses were then selected by standard random route procedures, from the initial address: a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 7 interviews are allowed by route.
Within each household, the respondent is selected at random, although quotas by gender and age have been settled in order to guarantee that the sample is representative of the population, in terms of these both variables. All interviews are conducted face-to-face in people's home and in any of the languages used in Spain: Castilian,

Catalan, Basque or Galician.

- Fi: Multi-stage stratified sample excluding Åland (Ahvenanmaa) covering all administrative districts in Finland. At the second stage the number of persons targeted in each administrative district is determined by type of commune or town; towns are classified small or big by their number of inhabitants and the rural communes in three classes by their economic structure. The towns and communes selected make a representative regional sample. At the third stage a certain number of starting addresses is drawn from each targeted town or commune depending on the number of inhabitants. The interviews are made by a random start method. Six subsequent interviews are made from each randomly sampled starting address. From every target household one person is selected who satisfied the criteria set for sex and age.
- Fr: A sample of 1615 people has been drawn from French population of 18 years and older on the basis of census from INSEE. Sample has been drawn by method of quota sampling after stratification according to region (ZEAT from INSEE) and size of town (<5.000 inhabitants, 5.000 to 19.999, 20.000 to 100.000, 100.000 and more, agglomeration of Paris).
- Gr: See 17.
- Hr: Two stage probability sampling: 1. From a list of all towns/villages in Croatia that was sorted by administrative districts and degree of urbanisation, 63 locations were selected. In each location 16 interviews (systematic selection) were conducted. Some minor corrections were made to adjust for urban representation of each county. More than one sampling points were made in larger cities (e.g., Zagreb had 10 sampling points)
2. From list of addresses in each location respondents were selected randomly within the household using the Throdal and Carter method (balancing gender and age).
- Hu: 1. Selection of sampling points: the city-districts of the capital, other cities and villages were separated. In the capital all districts were included. In villages under 10.000 inhabitants at least 10 persons (+addresses for replacements) had to be selected. In larger settlements, the number of the interviews was defined in relation with the size of the town of city.
2. Random selection of addresses. Addresses were not chosen by the interviewer, but fixed in preparatory procedure.

- Ic: A random sample from the National Register.
- Ir: Two-stage probability clustered sample, drawn from the Electoral Register. This source is the official listing of all those aged 18 and over in the population, though it is subject to some error as citizens are not legally obliged to register or to update their registration in the light of change of address or deaths in the household. In addition, as the address system in the country has not been modernised, it is sometimes difficult to match addresses in the register with dwellings on the ground. The register contains 2.7 million named individuals and their addresses. The ESRI's RANSAM programme was used to extract the sample. The sampling proceeded in the following steps.
Step 1: District Electoral Divisions (rural areas) and Wards (urban areas) were clustered into spatially contiguous geographical areas, with a minimum cluster size of 1,000 population per area (there are 3,243 District Electoral Divisions and Wards in the country). These clusters formed the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs).
Step 2: 105 PSUs were randomly selected (first sampling stage).
Step 3: A random sample of 18 named individuals was selected from each the 105 PSUs, by means of systematic selection from random start (thus yielding equal probability of selection of individuals). This yielded an initial listing of 1890 names and addresses.
- It: 1. Stratification by region (18) and in every region stratification by dimension of communes (6 classes), sex (2 classes) and age (3 classes).
2. In each region causal (taking into consideration the distribution of communes in the regions) selection of communes (total 141).
3. In each commune causal selection in electoral lists of individuals.
- Lt: Lithuania was divided into 10 administrative regions according to the official administrative structure of the country. In each region, the proportion of permanent residents, aged 18+ in the settlements of different size (up to 2.000 inhabitants; 2.000-10.000; 10.000-20.000; 20.000-50.000; 50.000-100.000; 100.000-500.000; main 5 cities) was established. In each region the number of the settlements was established and in each type of the settlements the number of interviews was proportional to the share of population aged 18+ in such type of the settlements. The settlements were selected in each region at random from the list of the settlements.
PSU were designed in such a way, that in rural area and small towns in one PSU 6 interviews were carried out, and

in cities - 12 interviews per PSU were carried out. Major cities were divided into administrative districts, which were described as PSU. The respondents were selected using Kish table for male and female sub-samples separately. Random route methodology was applied, in rural area interviewing in each 5th house, one respondent per house; in cities respondents were interviewed in each 10th house, one respondent per building.

The survey was carried out in Lithuanian and Russian languages. Respondent was asked to choose the language of the interview.

Lu: Information available in French from the EVS secretariat.

Lv: In the first stage, Latvia was divided in five regions (capital city and four regions), and nine units, where five units represent cities and towns, and four parishes. Within each unit the percentages of respondents is determined by the size of the unit. Using a random number, the sample points have been selected. In the second stage the route method has been used. Addresses for starting points has been selected from register of inhabitants. In the third stage, the respondent was selected using the principle of "youngest man". If no man in the house, then 'youngest woman'.

Mt: Random selection from a file containing all registered voters of the Maltese islands (18 years and over). The selected respondents were then allocated to interviewers.

Ni: The survey was implemented using a two-stage probability based sample utilising probability proportionate to size (PPS). This design was chosen to ensure coverage, on a probability proportionate to size (PPS) basis, across the 26 local government districts (LGD's) in Northern Ireland. Fifteen wards were selected to represent Belfast - Belfast is unique in that it has nearly three times the number of electors of the next largest district - and 4 wards to represent each of the other 25 districts. In stage one of the sample process, the required number of wards was selected from each LGD using a random number procedure. In stage two, a subfile of Postal Address Files (PAF) containing all the addresses for the 115 wards chosen was created. The PAF is produced by the Royal Mail and is acknowledged as a comprehensive listing of all addresses in Northern Ireland. Based on the PAF subfile, a number of addresses were randomly drawn from each ward, the number being determined according to the adult population of that ward as identified by the 1991 census. To ensure that all individuals within each selected household had an equal chance of being selected, interviewers used a Kish Grid.

- Nl: 1. selection of postal addresses in 12 regions.
2. a-select sample of postal addresses.
Selection of respondent: first person in the household of 18 years or older who had most recent birthday.
- Pl: 1. Degree random selection units - National Census districts from the Central Statistical Office (GUS).
2. Degree random selection units - households.
3. Degree random selection units - adults.
- Pt: 1 - stratification by region and habitat; 2 - the sample was defined in order to be proportional to the population.
- Ro: 1. Selection of the localities (stratified sampling procedure). The stratification criteria were: the socio-cultural area (18 areas identified starting from their degree of economic and human development and their administrative unit), and the size of the locality (for towns: less than 10.000; 10.000-50.000; 50.000-200.000: 200.000+ inhabitants; and for villages: under 3.865 and more than 3.865 inhabitants (3.865 is the median size of a village in Romania)). The number of interviews in each locality was determined proportional with the distribution of the population in the 18*6 strata obtained by combining the two criteria mentioned above; strata with less than 7 interviews were redistributed to the nearest stratum.
2. Selection of the election sections: in each locality people were interviewed from 1, 2 or 3 election section, randomly selected from the election lists- the lists of people of voting age from each locality are organized by sections. The selection of these sections was random.
3. Selection of the subjects was random from the election lists. Two different lists were extracted: one contained the exact number of names (and addresses) of the people that should be interviewed in the respective locality. The second one, 0.75 from the length of the first, was a list of 'reserves'. In case someone from the first list was temporarily out of the locality, had moved to an other address, died, not able to answer because of his illness, refuse to answer, the address is incorrect etc., this person was replaced with the first available reserve from the list. These lists (the only ones available in Romania at reasonable costs) are actualized every 4 year, in the electoral years. The list we used was 3 years old, so many addresses were not correct.
- Ru: 1st stage - administrative districts (rayons) and separate cities equivalent to administrative districts; 2nd stage - town and rural administrations; 3rd stage - voting districts in towns and settlements in rural administrations.

4th stage - households (apartments); 5th stage - a respondent.

Se: two-stage sample: 1. Municipalities/regions, 2. Respondents.

SI: Systematic multi-stage sample with random start of adults aged 18 years or older living at non-institutional address in Slovenia is based on Central Register of Population. 140 PSU (primary sampling units) and 420 SSU (secondary sampling units) are formed, with names and addresses of persons in final clusters. A replacement procedure is used for non-responses. Halves of sample with every second person selected were used for the EVS survey and another survey (not EVS).

Sk: 1. Selection of 8 regions and selection of settlements within the regions.

2. Defining the number of households in the settlements based on the size of population. Selection of households within the localities using the method of 'random walk'.

Ua: 100 voting stations were selected randomly (random figure method) from the national list of the voting stations. In the second stage, 20 named individuals have been selected by systematic selection.

Uk: CACI Information Solutions ranks 459 towns and cities by a 'Household Income Index.' 50 of these locations were identified (approximately every 9th) over England, Scotland and Wales and 20 interviews conducted at each location in order to represent a breadth of type of location. Quota controls were imposed regarding Gender of respondent (minimum 40 % and maximum 60% Males and Females) and interviewers were instructed to work between the hours of 2pm and 8 pm and at weekends. Otherwise interviews were obtained by means of a Random Walk method being adopted.

15. What was the final number of clusters or sampling points?

at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir
320	127	100	56	na	400	0	168	276	173	na	na	68	102	0	105

it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
141	105	253	102	1000	115	12	250	155	130	226	51	420	220	100	50

16. What was the sampled unit from office sampling?

1. Address
2. Household
3. Named individual
4. Other

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk	
1	x	x							x	x		na	x	x					x	x			x	x			x			x			
2						x						na	x									x				x							
3				x			x					na			x	x	x				x					x		x	x		x		
4			x		x			x			x	na						x															x

If named individual was not the sample unit, please specify method of selecting respondent:

Au: Kish grid.

Be: Last birthday rule.

Bu: The method of the closest forthcoming date of birth.

- Cz: The first part of the sample was directed to the previously interviewed persons address of the building and the number of apartments were available in the office. The number of apartment in row within the building (based on sampling from frame) Kish tables - on the part of the sample controlled by quota.
- De: Kish grid.
- Ee: In the towns - starting address, taking youngest person in the household, gender by quota.
In the country - gender, age and education by quota.
- Es: Random route procedures, with quotas on gender and age.
- Fi: From every target household such a person is selected as meets the requirements for sex and age criteria instructed.
- Fr: Quota selection.
- Gr: Begin at random corner, start at right side of street, choose 3rd residence, ground floor. Interview. Continue, choose 3rd residence, 2nd floor, choose apartment on right of lift (at same number of floors or less, choose ground floor). Interview. At end of block, turn left and choose left side of street, choose 3rd residence, etc.
- Hr: Trolldhal & Carter.
- Hu: Kish - method.
- Lt: Random route, Kish table.
- Lu: Random route + quota corrected.
- Lv: The respondent has been chosen using the principle 'youngest man', when interviewer first of all asks to participate in survey the youngest man at home, and if there are no man- then youngest woman.
- Ni: To ensure that all individuals within each selected household had an equal chance of being selected, interviewers used a Kish Grid. In other words, at each selected address those eligible to participate in the survey (aged 18+) were recorded on the interview schedule and, via a random number procedure, one individual from each household was selected for interview. Given that the methodology is household based and, therefore, individuals in smaller households will have a greater chance of being selected as compared to those in larger households, a weight variable (WT) which controls for household size, is also included in the data set.
- NI: Last birthday rule (same procedure as in 1981 and 1990).

- Pl: Kish Method.
 Pt: The last birthday rule.
 Ru: Kish's cards.
 Sk: Kish-gird method, selection of respondent within the household, based on the number of adults and number of adult men.
 Uk: Person aged 18+ at home at time of call; minimum Male/Female quotas were applied.

18. Were any quota controls on the type of individual selected to take part in the survey (e.g. age or sex controls)?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	l u	lv	mt	n i	n l	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk	
yes					x			x	x	x	x	na		x			x	x	x												x		x
no	x	x	x	x		x	x					na	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		

If quota controls: what controls?

- Cz: Sex and age and education and economic activity. The quota were used to balance the significant discrepancies that appeared in first wave of data collection.
 Ee: Age, sex and education of respondents.
 Es: Quotas on gender and age.
 Fi: Age and sex.
 Fr: Respondents were selected only if they matched the quotas given to interviewers.
 Hu: Interviewers looked for persons with prescribed sex and age-group at the given address. If such a persons did not

live at this address, the use of a reserve-address was prescribed. There the procedure had to be repeated. The interviewers were continually and in all cases controlled.

- It: Only for stratification of the sample; substitutions were selected respecting stratification (with some minor adaptation for organizational reasons).
- Lt: Kish table applied separately for male and female samples; respondents under 18 years of age not interviewed.
- Lu: Age, sex, profession, nationality.
- Sk: Gender and age.
- UK: male minimum: 40%; female maximum: 60%.

20. Was substitution permitted at any stage of your selection process or during fieldwork?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	na	x	x			x	x			x	x			x	x		x	x	x	na	
no	x			x		x		x				na			x	x			x	x				x	x			x			na	

21. If yes, in what way was substitution permitted?

- Be: Only if address was considered lost, it was replaced by the closest address. Lost means: nobody living at that address; refusal; nobody home after 2 attempts.
- Bu: By continuing the visits to the addresses in the street (flats in the block of flats) until the definite number of respondents in the sampling unit has been reached.
- Cz: In the second part of the sample, the random selection continued until the quota and number of respondents were

completed.

- Dk: The total number of interviews in the first random sampling was very low. Only 610 persons were interviewed based on drawing 1049 persons, generating a response rate of 58,2%. A second random sampling of 754 persons was drawn of which only 413 persons were interviewed, that is a response rate of 54,8%.
- Es: No substitutions stricto sensu. If at the fixed address no individual fitted the quota specifications, the interviewer went to the next address. If it was an apartment house, the instruction was to go downstairs from the upper floor. Outside in the street, the interviewer must always go to the right to the next address until the quota is accomplished in the cluster (usually 4 to 6 individuals per cluster).
- Fi: If refusal, some other person in the household who fits to the quotas substituted a person who refuses.
- Fr: Any respondent fitting an appropriate quota profile could be interviewed instead of somebody with same quotas who did not want to participate in the survey.
- Hr: Reserve addresses were drawn to substitute original addresses.
- Hu: Interviewer had to contact at least three times in different days and hours the original addresses. After the third failure, resp. if the interview was refused, a replacement-address had to be used. Interviewers started their work with 50% replacement-addresses, which they had to use in prescribed order.
- It: By causal selection from electoral lists, respecting age-sex characters of the lacking individual. Names of substitutes was available only to the organization responsible, who controls the motives for substitution.
- Lt: Up to 3 call-backs were applied in order to achieve the interview with selected respondent. If after 3rd call-back respondent was not reached, the interviewer was proceeding further using random route method.
- Mt: Outright refusal by respondent, change of address, never at home, sick, abroad, etc.
- Ni: Where the required number of interviews in a given ward were not achieved owing to refusals, incorrect addresses etc, interviewers were permitted to introduce an appropriate number of reserve addresses provided that the required number of call backs had been made.
- NI: Extra addresses were randomly selected in the 12 regions because the total number of interviews required (1000) could not be achieved on the basis of the first random selection of addresses.
- Ro: In case of death, refusal or in case that the sampled individual had moved.

- Ru: Additional addresses are selected at the forth stage from the data base.
 SI: Substitute units were selected by the same probability procedure as basic sample unit.
 Sk: If the selected respondent was not present, the interviewer had to make two other attempts to meet him/her. In case of failure, household was substituted by taking the next household living in the right neighbouring house-apartment.
 Ua: Substitution was allowed only when the voting station was an army base or hospital. This occurred 3 times. If the respondents died or had moved, he/she had to be substituted, which occurred 65 times.

22. Did you use any stratification factors when drawing the sample?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	l u	lv	mt	n i	n l	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk	
yes		na	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x					x	
no	x	na		x			x						x		x	x					x									x	x	x	x

23. If stratification factors were used, what were they and at what stage(s) of selection?

- Bu: Factor 'town - village' - in the first stage of selection.
 Cz: Region and size of the town (except for Prague) - 29 strata.
 De: I is proportional stratified sample, east Germany/West Germany: each 1000 interviews, proportional stratification on BIK - categories and state (Bundesland)
 Ee: Proportional probability sample and random-route method with quota by age, sex and education.
 Es: Region and population size.

- Fi: See question 14.
- Fr: Region and size of town were used to design the sample and select appropriate sampling points.
- Gr: Age, gender and occupational status (working vs non-working) were used at initial description of expected sample characteristics.
- Hu: Settlement + Sex + age-group.
- It: First stage: region and in each region demographic characteristics of commune, sex and age. Second stage: after selection of the communes, the individuals were selected taking into account the previous strata distributing as best as possible the age-sex strata in each commune.
- Lt: The administrative regions and size of the settlement.
- Lu: Communities.
- Lv: The density of population in different areas in Latvia.
- Ni: In the first stage the sample was stratified by Local Government District (Councils) of which there are 26 in Northern Ireland. In the second stage the sample was stratified by Local Government Ward.
- Nl: In the additional selection of addresses, only regions which were under represented in the realized sample, were selected to draw addresses from.
- Pl: Macro-region: category of place - 12 macro-regions x 4 categories (village, big city, medium town, small town).
- Pt: Two factors were used: - NUTES (North, Centre, Lisbon and Tagus Valley, Alentejo and Algarve); HABITAT (less than 2.000; 2.000-10.000; 10.000-30.000; 30.000-100.000; more than 100.000).
- Ro: The socio-cultural area (18 areas), the size of the locality (4 types of towns, 2 types of villages). See question 14.
- Ru: 1st stage - geographical placement and a size of central settlement in administrative district.
2nd stage- size of town.
- Uk: 50 sample points chosen to represent the broad band of 'household wealth' across UK (excluding N Ireland)

24. What are the known limitations of your realized sample?

- Bu: % of response according to addresses visited - 74%
% of response according to selected respondents - 88%
- Cz: Factors of non-response bias are unknown and unidentifiable.
- De: 1. Women slightly under-represented
2. Middle-aged respondents are slightly under-represented
- Ee: Non-response: $1893 : 2898 \times 100\% = 65\%$
- Gr: Differential coverage for educational level and age groups.
- Hr: Possible exclusion of lower educated and older respondents. Not measurable in percentages.
- Ir: Excluding from the initial list of 1890 selected names the 144 addresses which could not be located, the 51 deceased persons and 67 sick and incapacitated, the initial valid sample numbered 1628 persons. The 1012 full productive interviews from this sample represents a response rate of 62.2%. There is no evidence of significant systematic bias in the achieved sample, apart from a certain under-representation of young adults (see q. 41 below) (the under-representation is particularly concentrated among single males aged under 25).
- Lu: Lower social classes; very active individuals.
- Ni: There is no significant over or under-representation of key sub groups when compared with parallel sources of data.
- Nl: From the 2866 selected addresses, 37 appeared empty or otherwise wrong, 80 selected respondents too sick or incapacitated and 212 not available during survey, the valid sample size was: 2537. From these 2537, 1004 full productive interviews were realized which is a response rate of 39.6%.
- Pl: There were some difficulties conducting interviews in cities with a population over 5.000.000 - it mainly concerns young people up to 34 years age. However, this fact, as well as the unequal probability of selection of different household members, were taken into account in the weighting process.
- Pt: In order to get a representative sample, near 50% of the interviews were made in habitats with less than 2.000 hab. Some problems came up, such as a level of non-responses and refusals higher than expected.
- Ro: Older and lower educated people present a higher non-response rate at the opinion items, especially when the interview last more than 30 minutes (like in the present case).
- Se: There is a slight geographical bias in the sample.

Sl: Institutionalized population not included.

Sk: Lower coverage of Roma (Gypsy) population caused by lack of valid addresses.

Ua: Men appeared to be more difficult to approach than women, particularly men aged 30-40 in the big cities. High incomes groups are under-represented.

24a. Response rates

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir
1	77	na	see above	na	65	42	57	see above	13*	na	42	82	54	87.5	65.5	62

	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
1	68*	75*	73	x*	na	68.4	39.6	73	na	na	72.9	41	53	95	66	80

*Es: Response rate is 13.1 if calculated from all issued addresses (9,155). The response rate is 24.6 if categories c) empty, no private dwellings and l) nobody within the quota requirement are not counted.

*It: Raw non response rate: 32%. Non response rate with high probability to produce some distortion: 14.5%.

*Lt: This is common for this type of surveys in Lithuania in 1998-1999.

*Lv: Non-response in different age groups:

18-24	5%
25-34	20%
35-49	31%
50-64	25%

65-75 15%

Undefinable age 4%

Non-response in different gender groups: female 65%, male 35%

25. Details about sample and non-response

- 1 Total number of starting names/addresses
- 2 addresses which could not be traced at all
- 3 addresses established as empty, demolished or containing no private dwellings
- 4 selected respondent too sick/incapacitated to participate
- 5 selected respondent away during survey period
- 6 selected respondent had inadequate understanding of language of survey
- 7 no contact at selected address
- 8 no contact with selected person
- 9 refusal at selected address
- 10 proxy refusal (on behalf of selected respondent)
- 11 personal refusal by selected respondent
- 12 other type of unproductive (please write in full details in the box below)
- 13 full productive interview
- 14 partial productive interview

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir
1	1920		1346	1486	3590	3609	1803	2898	9115	2174	na	1400	1869	1467	1500	1890
2			80	486		7							13		26	144
3	29	881	29	78		21		24	887	480			11	21		
4	9		28	8		24	62	2	28	6				21	19	67
5			76	66		14	29	67	399					197	33	
6	2	264	3			22										
7	86	902	3	59	2920	290	24	256	195	194			212	1		
8	27	111	3	17	1012	71	98						50			266
9	181		13	73		529		545	1976	211		258	292	125		
10			1	2		149			6				175			
11	74		109	65		407	527		479	245			108		429	328
12	27	443		105		29	40	999	3985					102	25	63*
13	1485	1912	1000	1000	1908	2036	1017	1005	1200	1038	1615	1142	1008	1000	967	1012
14			1	13		10	6		5				9		1	10

26. If other reasons, what reasons?

At: Interview not finished; household without person with necessary characteristics.

Be: Appointments not resulting in interviews, sampling point complete, timing elapsed etc.

By: 1. not in the mood (15), 2. no time/busy (68), 3. not interested (10), 4. the topic is unattractive (12)

Cz: The difference of 3620 and 2920 is in out-of-scopes (empty apartments and buildings, long-term absence etc.).

De: Not completely answered questionnaires or contact reports.

Dk: Unsuccessful interviews, imprisonment, psychiatric care.

Ee: Nationality (ethnicity) doesn't suite (749); Sex doesn't suite (250);

Es: Nobody in the household within the quota requirement.

Hu: The three attempts for a contact (in all cases with previous written message) were unsuccessful. Nobody could have been met at the given address.

Ic: Deceased=4, interviewer error=3, reason not recorded by interviewer=18.

Ir: Of the 63 'other unproductive', 51 were deceased.

	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
1	2640	1279	2028	2175	1376	1463	2866	1500	2551	1200	3431	2500	1890	1400	1800	
2					58					1146					6	
3			63	626	32		37	74	50	27	63	625				
4	70	50		177	10	5	80	20	22	32	31	275			43	
5	160	87		37	16		212		14	134	17				50	
6				1	nil				4	7	5					
7	120	68	576	66	60	259		72	214	2	297				20	
8					nil			33	485	104	8	585		7	91	
9		27			178			98		95	446					
10	10				nil			6	16					39	150	
11	280	29	313	127	nil	192	1179	74	720	95	61			20	238	
12			59	128	22	7	354	28		181			323	3	7	
13	2000	1018	1017	1012	1000	1000	1004	1095	1000	1138	2500	1015	1006	1331	1195	1000
14				1	nil				26	8	3					

26. If other reasons, what reasons?

Lu: Interrupted, stopped interviews.

Lv: Refused (48), in 80 cases the potential respondent did not belong to the age group as prescribed.

Mt: Moved/ in a home/ left home (14); Passed away (6); Not eligible (MISCO interviewer) (1); 'no go' area (1).

Nl: Too many interviews; too old; person hospitalized; no reason.

Ro: 114: moved to another address than the knew one, 64: dead, 2: in prison, 1: is satisfying the military service.

Ua: The respondent's death or service in the Armed Forces.

Fieldwork

27. If interviews were **not** face-to-face, please specify the way of interviewing:

lc: face to face 74%; by phone 26%

Phone interviews were used if respondents lived in remote parts of Iceland and with respondents who refused to be interviewed by any other method. Few weeks after the survey started a newspaper article appeared about the dangers of admitting strangers into your home. They might be potential burglars. Several categories of people were mentioned and amongst them young people posing as interviewers for a value survey. After there was a huge increase in refusals and in respondents insisting on the interview being conducted by phone rather than face to face. The same procedure was used in all phone interviews. The cards were sent by post so the respondents had them in front of them during the interview.

*Uk: Not applicable since not pre-selected. However, interviewers were instructed to work 2pm - 8pm and at week ends.

28c. Were interviewers required to make a certain number of re-calls before they stopped approaching an individual, address or household?

1 Minimum number of re-calls

2. No minimum re-call

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	l u	lv	mt	n i	n l	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk	
1	5	1	3	3		5	3	3	3			na	1	3*		3*		3	3	1	3	4		3	3	3	3	3	6	5	3	2	na
2					x					x	x	na			x		x						x										na

*Hu: Interviewers were obliged to visit, if necessary, three times the given address. Before each visit at least one message - a successful call, or a written message - was required.

*Ir: Max. 4 calls in total.

1	30	16	5			20	5	10	5	5	na	na	6*	10		5
2				x	x							na			x	

	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
1	20	10	10	15	15	10		na	24	10	15	20	65*	15	10	5
2							x	na								

*Hr: At least one control on 16 interviewers made on one location.

*Sl: Follow-up short control questionnaires were sent to all respondents. Estimated proportion of returned control questionnaires.

29. Name of institute which did the fieldwork

At: Fessel - GIK Austria

Be: Nationaal instituut voor dataverzameling

Bu: Institute of Sociology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

By: The Centre of Political and Sociological Researches of Belarussian State University

Cz: SC&C, Ltd, Statistical Consultations and Computing.

De: INFAS

Dk: SFI - The Danish national institute of social research

Ee: Saar Poll Ltd.

Es: Data, S.A.
Fi: SUOMEN GALLUP OY (Gallup Finland)
Fr: Research International
Gr: Department of Psychology, School of Philosophy, The University of Athens.
Hr: Market Research Agency "Target".
Hu: Szonda-Ipsos Média-, Vélemény - és Piackutató Intézet Attila u. 93., H - 1012 Budapest
Ic: The Institute of Social Research at the University of Iceland.
Ir: The Survey Unit, The Economic and Social Research Institute, 4 Burlington Road, Dublin 4.
It: Centro Ricerche Sociali di Moncini G. e C. SaS, Milano
Lt: Baltic Surveys Ltd.
Lu: ILRES Market Research
Lv: Latvia Social Research Centre
Mt: MISCO International Ltd.
Ni: Research and Evaluation Services, 637 Lisburn Road, Belfast BT9 7GT, Northern Ireland.
Nl: Survey data, Tilburg
Pl: CBOS - Public Opinion Research Centre
Pt: Euroteste - Marketing E Opinião, S.A.
Ro: The research institute for the quality of life
Ru: ROMIR, Moscow, Russia
Se: ARS - research AB
Sl: Public Opinion and Mass Communications Research Center, faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana.
Sk: Agentúra MVK, s.r.o., Groesslingova 6-8, 814 07 Bratislava
Ua: Social Monitoring Centre (NGO) and Ukrainian Institute for Social Research. There is a common National Interviewer's Network and Field Work Department.
Uk: Quality Fieldwork & Research Services

Data

30. Were any measures of coding reliability employed?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	lv	mt	n	n	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes	x		x		na	x			x	x	x	na		x	x	x	x			x*				x	x	x			x	x	x
no		x		x	na		x	x				na	x					x	x	x*	x	x	x				x	x			

*Mt: Nearly all questions were pre-coded.

30a. If yes, which one?

At: 15% back-check.

Bu: The coding already done has been checked by a different member of the coding team. Some back-check has also been done by the research team.

Es: Editing 100% questionnaires, keying verification, hole count checking.

Fi: Re-coding.

Hu: After coding and production of a first file logical control of the allowed and the factual values.

- Ic: All coding was double coded by two members of the research team.
- Ir: Cross-coder checking at point of data entry. All data were entered using BLAISE system, which allowed checks for cross-variable consistency and range values, etc.
- It: A program with admissible codes.
- Lt: Coding was done by the supervisors responsible for the regions and then checked by the fieldwork manager as well as data department.
- Mt: The only questions requiring coding were based on established code frames (Eg. ISCO88, size of locality).
- Pt: Data's logic consistency was checked both using a computer program and individual verification.
- Sk: Double coding of ISCO88 codes.
- Uk: A 10% manual re-check of coded data was employed.

31. Were the data from the questionnaire keyed to the interview (that is, non-CAPI surveys)?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir
yes	x	x			na	x*	x		x			na		x		x
no			x	x	na			x		x	x	na	x		x	

	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes	x*	x		x	x	x	na	x	x	na	x	x	x	x		x
no			x				na			na					x	

*De: Computer program with definition of valid values.

*It: Only for codes not yet printed in questionnaire.

32. If data keyed, was keying verified?

1. Yes, + approximate proportion
2. No

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir
1	100	10							50			na		10	100	
2			na	na	na	na	x	na		na	na	na	x			x

	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	ni	nl	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
1	x*	100		10	x*		na	100	100	na				100		100
2			na			x	na			na	x	x	x		na	

*It: Verification only for education and profession.

*Mt: Yes through data input programme in-built checks.

33. Were any reliability checks made on derived interviews?

	at	be	bu	b y	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	lu	lv	mt	n i	n l	p l	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes	x	na			na	x		na		x		na	x	x	x		x	x			n/a		x		x	x	x			x	x	
no			x	x	na		x	na	x		x	na				x			x	x	n/a	x		x				x	x			x

34. Were data checked/edited to ensure that filter instructions were followed correctly?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	l u	lv	mt	n i	n l	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		na	x	x	x	x*		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
no											x	na					x*											x	x			

*Ir: Manual editing and checking of all questionnaires plus BLAISE data entry checks.

*It: Yes, only for profession.

35. Were data checked/edited for logic or consistency?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	l u	lv	mt	n i	n l	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		na	x	x	x	na		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x
no											x	na				na	x							x			x	x				

36. Were data checked/edited to ensure they fell within permitted coding ranges?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	l u	lv	mt	n i	n l	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		na	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
no											x	na																				

37. Were errors corrected individually or automatically (through, for example, a 'forced' edit)?

1. Yes - individual correction
2. Yes - automatic correction
3. No - not corrected

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	lv	mt	n	n	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk	
1	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	na	na	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2		x	x	x			x		x	x	na	na								x		x		x	x							
3											na	na																				

38. Did you add a weight variable?

	at	be	bu	by	cz	de	dk	ee	es	fi	fr	gr	hr	hu	ic	ir	it	lt	lv	mt	n	n	pl	pt	ro	ru	se	sl	sk	ua	uk
yes	x		x		x	x		x		x	x	x		x		x	x				x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x
no		x		x			x		x				x		x		x		x	x					x			x			

39. Description of weighting or post-stratification strategy used.

At: Correcting for combination of Bundesland, size of town, sex, age, occupation.

Bu: The data were weighted for gender, age, and education.

Cz: Age, marital status, education, economic activity, and region were used in post stratification weighting.

- De: Design weighting: weight to correct the disproportional sample size of East and West Germany. Weight to correct the different probabilities of getting one and more person households.
Optional: weight to correct the under-representation of men.
- Ee: Data file was weighted by sex, age and education.
- Fi: Sex, age, region.
- Fr: Sex and marital status.
- Gr: Three (alternative) weighting variables were added to the data file. A weighting factor for each of the three stratification variables (age, gender and educational level) was computed on the basis of sampling deviations from Greek population distributions (1991 census).
- Hr: Based on census 1991. More recent data are not available. During 1992 - 1998 (war period) some areas were devastated and depopulated. Some refugees stayed within Croatia, some fled to Yugoslavia, EU etc. Refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina became citizens of Croatia on the principle of nationality. Their number is unknown, but can be estimated at 5 -10% of the total population of Croatia (225.000-450.000 on 4.500.000 total). We relied on the strictness of the sampling procedure and comparisons with other surveys. The obtained social structure is congruent with post stratification usual in social sciences. Those surveys were within margins of sampling error in comparison within election results.
- Hu: The distribution of population according to age-group, gender, type of settlement and education-group - as based on the census 1990 and corrected by 01.01.1999 micro census - was re-established with the help of an iterative mathematical procedure.
- Ir: The sample was weighted by sex, age and education based on population totals from the 1997 Labour Force Survey. The weighting categories used were as follows: Sex: male/female; Age: 18-19 years*; 20-29 years; 30-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years or over; Education: Lower secondary or below; higher secondary; third level.
* the 18-19 year-old category was derived from Labour Force Survey data by taking two-fifths of the 15-19 category.
- Lt: Weight-factor to correct for gender, age, size of settlement, and education, based on data from the statistics office data for January, 1999.
- Lu: Weight factor to correct for age, sex, nationality, occupation, and region.

- Ni: The data were weighted for household size using control totals derived from the 1991 census.
- Nl: Sample is weighted by the combination of sex, age and region. The categories of the combination sex/age were dependent upon the region.
- Pl: Weight factor takes into account: - unequal probability of selection; - different degrees of realisation in different place categories; - GUS (the Central Statistical Office) statistical data for ex-post stratification in the town/city - village and sex distinction in five age categories.
- Pt: A cross-table of the following variables was made: age group, sex, education degree, region x habitat.
- Ru: For weighting the statistic matrix - urban/rural residence by gender by age group - for the population of 18+ on January 1, 1998 was used. The weight variable was calculated for each cell as % of the population divide by the % of the sample. The weighted distributions of urban/rural residence, gender and age group fully correspond to the statistics of 1998. Unfortunately, there are no relevant statistics about education level and marital status in Russia, so those characteristics were not included into weighting.
- Se: See answer to question 24.
- Sk: Weight variable we computed taking into account gender, age and educational level. The weight of each case was computed as $WEIGHT = (F/f) * (n/N)$, where $N=4023200$ (respondents above the age of 18 in December 1998 taken from the Statistical Office), $n=1331$, F =frequency of the population category in the Statistical Office Yearbook the case belongs to, f =the parallel frequency in the EVS-Slovakia sample.
- Ua: Weight procedure by age and sex in according to statistical data.

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY

1999

QUESTIONNAIRE

February 1999 version

FINAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Variable names:

v = master

o = optional

c = country-specific - to be included before demographics -

Dk = don't know = code -1

Na = no answer = code -2

Not applicable = code -3

caseno respondent number
country country code
intno interviewer number

SHOW CARD 1

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

		Very important	Quite important	Not important	Not at all important	Dk	Na
v1	A Work	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v2	B Family	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v3	C Friends and ac- quaintances	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v4	D Leisure time	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v5	E Politics	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v6	F Religion	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

2 When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?

v7	A Frequently	1
	B Occasionally	2
	C Never	3
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

SHOW CARD 3

3 I am now going to read out some statements about the environment. For each one read out, can you tell me whether you agree strongly, agree, disagree or strongly disagree? (Read out each statement and code an answer for each)

		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Dk	Na
v8	A I would give part of my income if I were certain that the money would be used to prevent environmental pollution	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v9	B I would agree to an increase in taxes if the extra money is used to prevent environmental pollution	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v10	C The Government has to reduce environmental pollution but it should not cost me any money	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

SHOW CARD 4

4 Taking all things together, would you say you are:

v11	A Very happy	1
	B Quite happy	2
	C Not very happy	3
	D Not at all happy	4
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

SHOW CARD 5

5 Please look carefully at the following list of voluntary organisations and activities and say ...

- a) which, if any, do you belong to? (Code all mentioned under (a))
 b) which, if any, are you currently doing unpaid voluntary work for? (Code all mentioned under (b))

		a		b			
		mentioned	not mentioned	mentioned	not mentioned		
v12	v30	A	Social welfare services for elderly, handicapped or deprived people	1	0	1	0
v13	v31	B	Religious or church organisations	1	0	1	0
v14	v32	C	Education, arts, music or cultural activities	1	0	1	0
v15	v33	D	Trade unions	1	0	1	0
v16	v34	E	Political parties or groups	1	0	1	0
v17	v35	F	Local community action on issues like poverty, employment, housing, racial equality	1	0	1	0
v18	v36	G	Third world development or human rights	1	0		
v19	v37	H	Conservation, the environment, ecology, animal rights	1	0	1	0
v20	v38	I	Professional associations				
v21	v39	J	Youth work (e.g. scouts, guides, youth clubs etc.)	1	0	1	0
v22	v40	K	Sports or recreation	1	0	1	0
v23	v41	L	Women's groups	1	0	1	0
v24	v42	M	Peace movement	1	0	1	0
v25	v43	N	Voluntary organisations concerned with health	1	0	1	0
v26	v44	O	Other groups	1	0	1	0
v27	v45		None	1	0	1	0
v28	v46		Don't know	-1	0	-1	0
v29	v47		No answer	-2	0	-2	0

SHOW CARD 6

- 6 I'm going to ask how often you do certain things. For each activity, would you say you do them every week or nearly every week; once or twice a month; only a few times a year; or not at all? (*Interviewer: Code 'Not applicable' when respondent is not involved in work, church or club*)

		Every Week	Once or twice a month	A few times a year	Not at all	Dk	Na	Nap
v48	A	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	
v49	B	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	-3
v50	C	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	-3
v51	D	1	2	3	4	-1	-2	-3

SHOW CARD 7

- 7 On this list are various groups of people. Could you please sort out any that you would not like to have as neighbours? (Code an answer for each)

		mentioned	not mentioned
v52	A	1	0
v53	B	1	0
v54	C	1	0

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v55	D	Heavy drinkers	1	0
v56	E	Right wing extremists	1	0
v57	F	People with large families	1	0
v58	G	Emotionally unstable people	1	0
v59	H	Muslims	1	0
v60	I	Immigrants/foreign workers	1	0
v61	J	People who have AIDS	1	0
v62	K	Drug addicts	1	0
v63	L	Homosexuals	1	0
v64	M	Jews	1	0
v65	N	Gypsies	1	0
o1	O	Hindus	1	0

v66	8	Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?		
	A	Most people can be trusted	1	
	B	Can't be too careful	2	
		Don't know	-1	
		No answer	-2	

SHOW CARD 9

v67 9 Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, and other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. Please use the scale 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	-1	-2
None at all									A great deal	Dk	Na

SHOW CARD 10

v68 10 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	-1	-2
Dissatisfied									Satisfied	Dk	Na

SHOW CARD 11

v69 11 Why are there people in this country who live in need? Here are four possible reasons. Which one reason do you consider to be most important? (Code one under (a) below)

v70 12 And which reason do you consider to be the second most important? (Code one under (b) below)

		Most important	Second most important
A	Because they are unlucky	1	1
B	Because of laziness and lack of willpower	2	2
C	Because of injustice in our society	3	3
D	It's an inevitable part of modern progress	4	4
	None of these	5	5
	Don't know	-1	-1
	No answer	-2	-2

SHOW CARD 13

13 Here are some 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)

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		mentioned	not mentioned
v71	A Good pay	1	0
v72	B Pleasant people to work with	1	0
v73	C Not too much pressure	1	0
v74	D Good job security	1	0
v75	E Good chances for promotion	1	0
v76	F A job respected by people in general	1	0
v77	G Good hours	1	0
v78	H An opportunity to use initiative	1	0
v79	I A useful job for society	1	0
v80	J Generous holidays	1	0
v81	K Meeting people	1	0
v82	L A job in which you feel you can achieve something	1	0
v83	M A responsible job	1	0
v84	N A job that is interesting	1	0
v85	O A job that meets one's abilities	1	0
o2	P <i>Good physical working conditions</i>	1	0
o3	Q <i>To have time off at the weekends</i>	1	0
v86	None of these	1	0

v87 14 Are you yourself employed or not?

- A Yes 1 -----> go to 15
- B No 2 -----> go to 17

SHOW CARD 15

v88 15 Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your job?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -1 -2 -3
Dissatisfied Satisfied Dk Na Nap

SHOW CARD 16

v89 16 How free are you to make decisions in your job? Please use this card to indicate how much decision-making freedom you feel you have.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -1 -2 -3
None at all A great deal Dk Na Nap

SHOW CARD 16a

o4 16a And how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your job security? Please use this card to indicate how satisfied or dissatisfied you are.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -1 -2 -3
Dissatisfied Satisfied Dk Na Nap

ASK ALL

SHOW CARD 17

17 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Dk	Na
v90	A To fully develop your talents, you need to have a job	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v91	B It is humiliating to receive money							

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		without having to work for it	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v92	C	People who don't work turn lazy	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v93	D	Work is a duty towards society	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v94	E	People should not have to work if they don't want to	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v95	F	Work should always come first, even if it means less spare time	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

v96 18 Imagine two secretaries, of the same age, doing practically the same job. One finds out that the other earns £ 30 (**Countries other than UK: Please use own currency**) a week more than she does. The better paid secretary, however, is quicker, more efficient and more reliable at her job.

In your opinion is it fair or not fair that one secretary is paid more than the other?

A	Fair	1
B	Unfair	2
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

SHOW CARD 19

v97 19 People have different ideas about following instruction at work. Some say that one should follow instructions of one's superiors 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. Which of these two opinions do you agree with?

A	Should follow instructions	1
B	Must be convinced first	2
C	Depends	3
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

20 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

		Agree	Disagree	Neither	Dk	Na
v98	A	When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to <u>British</u> (Countries other than UK: please substitute your nationality!) people over immigrants				
		1	2	3	-1	-2
v99	B	When jobs are scarce, men have more right to a job than women				
		1	2	3	-1	-2
o5	C	<i>When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to local people over people from other parts of the country</i>				
		1	2	3	-1	-2

SHOW CARD 20a

o6 20a How often, if at all, do you think about the meaning and purpose of life? (Read out in reverse order for alternate contacts)

A	Often	1
B	Sometimes	2
C	Rarely	3
D	Never	4
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

v100 **SHOW CARD 21**

21 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.

A Agree with statement A	1
B Agree with statement B	2
C Disagree with both	3
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2

v101 22 Do you belong to a religious denomination?

- A Yes 1
B No 2 -----> go to q. 24a

v102 **SHOW CARD 23**

23 Which one?

NB: PRESENT COUNTRY SPECIFIC LIST! RECODE INTO:

Roman Catholic	1
Church of England (Protestant)	2
Free Church/Non-Conformist/ Evangelical	3
Jew	4
Muslim	5
Hindu	6
Buddhist	7
Orthodox	8
Other (Write in)	9
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2
Not applicable	-3

v103 24a Were you ever a member of a religious denomination?

Interviewer instruction: if respondent is currently a member, please ask: Where you ever a member of another religious denomination?

- A Yes 1
B No 2 -----> go to q. 25

v104 **SHOW CARD 24**

24b Which one?

Which one?

NB: PRESENT COUNTRY SPECIFIC LIST! RECODE INTO:

	b
Roman Catholic	1
Church of England (Protestant)	2
Free Church/Non-Conformist/	

Evangelical	3
Jew	4
Muslim	5
Hindu	6
Buddhist	7
Orthodox	8
Other (Write in)	9
Don't know	-1
No answer	-2
Not applicable	-3

SHOW CARD 25

v105 25 Apart from weddings, funerals and christenings, about how often do you attend religious services these days?

A	More than once a week	1
B	Once a week	2
C	Once a month	3
D	Christmas/Easter day	4
E	Other specific holy days	5
F	Once a year	6
G	Less often	7
H	Never, practically never	8
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

SHOW CARD 26

v106 26 Apart from weddings, funerals and christenings, about how often did you attend religious services when you were 12 years old?

A	More than once a week	1
B	Once a week	2
C	Once a month	3
D	Christmas/Easter day	4
E	Other specific holy days	5
F	Once a year	6
G	Less often	7
H	Never, practically never	8
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

27 Do you personally think it is important to hold a religious service for any of the following events?

		Yes	No	Dk	Na
v107	A Birth	1	2	-1	-2
v108	B Marriage	1	2	-1	-2
v109	C Death	1	2	-1	-2

V110 28 Independently of whether you go to church or not, would you say you are ... (Read out reversing order)

A	A religious person	1
B	Not a religious person	2
C	A convinced atheist	3
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

29 Generally speaking, do you think that your church is/the churches are giving, in your country, adequate answers to ...(Read out and code one answer for each)

NB:For those belonging to a church or a religious community; ask YOUR church/religious community

For those not belonging to a church or religious community ask: THE churches

			Yes	No	Dk	Na
V111	A	The moral problems and needs of the individual	1	2	-1	-2
V112	B	The problems of family life	1	2	-1	-2
V113	C	People's spiritual needs	1	2	-1	-2
V114	D	The social problems facing our country today	1	2	-1	-2

30 Which, if any, of the following do you believe in? (Read out and code one answer for each)

			Yes	No	Dk	Na
V115	A	God	1	2	-1	-2
V116	B	Life after death	1	2	-1	-2
V117	C	Hell	1	2	-1	-2
V118	D	Heaven	1	2	-1	-2
V119	E	Sin	1	2	-1	-2
V120	F	Telepathy	1	2	-1	-2

V121 31 Do you believe in re-incarnation, that is, that we are born into this world again?

A	Yes	1
B	No	2
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

o7 31a Which is the most important for you?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
<i>to stick to a particular faith</i>						<i>to explore teachings of different religious traditions</i>				DK	NA

o8 31b Do you believe in angels?

A	Yes	1
B	No	2
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

SHOW CARD 32

V122 32 Which of these statements comes closest to your beliefs? (Code one answer only)

A	There is a personal God	1
B	There is some sort of spirit or life force	2
C	I don't really know what to think	3
D	I don't really think there is any sort of spirit, God or life force	4
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

SHOW CARD 33

V123 33 And how important is God in your life? Please use this card to indicate - 10 means very important and 1 means not at all important.

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

Not at all

V124 34 Do you find that you get comfort and strength from religion or not?

A Yes 1
 B No 2
 Don't know -1
 No answer -2

V125 35 Do you take some moments of prayer, meditation or contemplation or something like that?

A Yes 1
 B No 2
 Don't know -1
 No answer -2

SHOW CARD 36

V126 36 How often do you pray to God outside of religious services? Would you say

A every day 1
 B more than once a week 2
 C once a week 3
 D at least once a month 4
 E several times a year 5
 F less often 6
 G never 7
 Don't know -1
 No answer -2

o9 36a *Do you believe in supernatural forces, which may be expressed in terms like a Life Force, a Mighty Power, God, a Spirit, a Universal Law, a Cosmic Conscience or a Source of all creation?*

A *Yes, absolutely* 1
 B *Yes, somewhat* 2
 C *No, not so much* 3
 D *No, not at all* 4
 Don't know -1
 No answer -2

V127 37 Do you have a lucky charm such as a mascot or a talisman?

A Yes 1
 B No 2
 Don't know -1
 No answer -2

SHOW CARD 38

V128 38 Do you believe that a lucky charm such as a mascot or a talisman can protect or help you?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -1 -2
 Definitely not Definitely yes Dk Na

o10 38a *How often do you consult your horoscope to know about your future?*

A *every day* 1
 B *at least once a week* 2
 C *at least once a month* 3

<i>D</i>	<i>less often</i>	4
<i>E</i>	<i>never</i>	5
	<i>Don't know</i>	-1
	<i>No answer</i>	-2

o11 38b How often do you take this into account in your daily life?

<i>A</i>	<i>always</i>	1
<i>B</i>	<i>most of the time</i>	2
<i>C</i>	<i>sometimes</i>	3
<i>D</i>	<i>not very often</i>	4
<i>E</i>	<i>never</i>	5
	<i>Don't know</i>	-1
	<i>No answer</i>	-2

SHOW CARD 39

39 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following:

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Dk	Na
v129	A Politicians who do not believe in God are unfit for public office	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v130	B Religious leaders should not influence how people vote in elections	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v131	C It would be better for [Britain] if more people with strong religious beliefs held public office	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v132	D Religious leaders should not influence government decisions	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
o12	E If a nurse were asked to help perform a legal abortion, she should be allowed to refuse on religious grounds	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

SHOW CARD 39a

o13 39a In my opinion, some time should be set aside for prayer, meditation or contemplation in all schools.

<i>A</i>	<i>I strongly agree</i>	1
<i>B</i>	<i>I agree</i>	2
<i>C</i>	<i>I don't agree nor disagree</i>	3
<i>D</i>	<i>I disagree</i>	4
<i>E</i>	<i>I strongly disagree</i>	5
	<i>Don't know</i>	-1
	<i>No answer</i>	-2

SHOW CARD 39b

o14 39B Should books and films that attack religions be prohibited by law or should they be allowed?

<i>A</i>	<i>Definitely should be banned</i>	1
<i>B</i>	<i>Probably should be banned</i>	2
<i>C</i>	<i>Probably should be allowed</i>	3
<i>D</i>	<i>Definitely should be allowed</i>	4
<i>E</i>	<i>Can't choose</i>	5

Don't know -1
No answer -2

SHOW CARD 39c

o15 39c Do you think that the church(es) have an influence on national politics or not?

A *yes, absolutely* 1
 B *yes, I think so* 2
 C *no, I don't think they have* 3
 D *no, absolutely not* 4
Don't know -1
No answer -2

SHOW CARD 40

40 Here is a list of things which some people think make for a successful marriage. Please tell me, for each one, whether you think it is very important, rather important or not very important for a successful marriage? (Read out each item)

		Very	Rather	Not	Dk	Na
v133	A Faithfulness	1	2	3	-1	-2
v134	B An adequate income	1	2	3	-1	-2
v135	C Being of the same social background	1	2	3	-1	-2
v136	D Mutual respect and appreciation	1	2	3	-1	-2
v137	E Shared religious beliefs	1	2	3	-1	-2
v138	F Good housing	1	2	3	-1	-2
v139	G Agreement on politics	1	2	3	-1	-2
v140	H Understanding and tolerance	1	2	3	-1	-2
v141	I Living apart from your in-laws	1	2	3	-1	-2
v142	J Happy sexual relationship	1	2	3	-1	-2
v143	K Sharing household chores	1	2	3	-1	-2
v144	L Children	1	2	3	-1	-2
v145	M Being willing to discuss the problems that come up between husband and wife	1	2	3	-1	-2
v146	N Spending as much time together as possible	1	2	3	-1	-2
v147	O Talking a lot about mutual interests	1	2	3	-1	-2
o16	P <i>Same ethnic background</i>	1	2	3	-1	-2
v148	41 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?					
	A Tend to agree	1				
	B Tend to disagree	2				
	Don't know	-1				
	No answer	-2				
v149	42 Do you think that a woman has to have children in order to be fulfilled or is this not necessary?					
	A Needs children	1				
	B Not necessary	2				
	Don't know	-1				
	No answer	-2				
v150	43 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? (Read out)					
	Marriage is an outdated institution	Agree 1	Disagree 2	Dk -1	Na -2	

Don't know -1
No answer -2

SHOW CARD 48

V163 48 Which of the following statements best describes your views about parents, responsibilities to their children? (Code one only)

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| A | Parents' duty is to do their best for their children even at the expense of their own well-being | 1 |
| B | Parents have a life of their own and should not be asked to sacrifice their own well-being for the sake of their children | 2 |
| C | Neither | 3 |
| | Don't know | -1 |
| | No answer | -2 |

SHOW CARD 49

49 Here is a list of qualities which 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
v164	A Good manners	1	0
v165	B Independence	1	0
v166	C Hard work	1	0
v167	D Feeling of responsibility	1	0
v168	E Imagination	1	0
v169	F Tolerance and respect for other people	1	0
v170	G Thrift, saving money and things	1	0
v171	H Determination, perseverance	1	0
v172	I Religious faith	1	0
v173	J Unselfishness	1	0
v174	K Obedience	1	0
v175	Don't know	-1	0
v176	No answer	-2	0

SHOW CARD 50

50 Do you approve or disapprove of abortion under the following circumstances?

		Approve	Dis-approve	Dk	Na
v177	A Where the woman is not married	1	2	-1	-2
v178	B Where a married couple does not want to have any more children	1	2	-1	-2

o17 51a How interested would you say you are in politics?

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----|
| A | Very interested | 1 |
| B | Somewhat interested | 2 |
| C | Not very interested | 3 |
| D | Not at all interested | 4 |
| | Don't know | -1 |
| | No answer | -2 |

SHOW CARD 51

51 Now I'd like you to look at this card. I'm going to read out some different forms of political action that people can take, and I'd like you to tell me, for each one, whether you have actually done any of these things, whether you might do it or would never, under any circumstances, do it.

Have Done	Might Do	Would Never do	Dk	Na
-----------	----------	----------------	----	----

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v179	A	Signing a petition	1	2	3	-1	-2
v180	B	Joining in boycotts	1	2	3	-1	-2
v181	C	Attending lawful demonstrations	1	2	3	-1	-2
v182	D	Joining unofficial strikes	1	2	3	-1	-2
v183	E	Occupying buildings or factories	1	2	3	-1	-2

SHOW CARD 52

v184	52	Which of these two statements comes closest to your own opinion?					
	A	I find that both freedom and equality are important. But if I were to choose one or the other, I would consider personal freedom more important, that is, everyone can live in freedom and develop without hinderance					
	B	Certainly both freedom and equality are important. But if I were to choose one or the other, I would consider equality more important, that is, that nobody is underprivileged and that social class differences are not so strong					
	A	Agree with statement A	1				
	B	Agree with statement B	2				
	C	Neither	3				
		Don't know	-1				
		No answer	-2				

SHOW CARD 53

v185	53	In political matters, people talk of 'the left' and the 'the right'. How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking?											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
		Left								Right		Dk	Na

SHOW CARD 54

	54	Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale?											
v186	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
		Individuals should take more responsibility for providing for themselves					The state should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for					Dk	Na
v187	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
		People who are unemployed should have to take any job available or lose their unemployment benefits					People who are unemployed should have the right to refuse a job they do not want					Dk	Na
v188	C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
		Competition is good. It stimulates people to work hard and develop new ideas					Competition is harmful, it brings out the worst in people					Dk	Na
v189	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
		The state should give more freedom to firms					The state should control firms more effectively					Dk	Na
o18	E	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
		<i>Incomes should be made more equal</i>					<i>There should be greater incentives for individual effort</i>					Dk	Na

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
o19	F	<i>Private ownership of business and industry should be increased</i>					<i>Government ownership of business and industry should be increased</i>					Dk	Na
o20	G	<i>Each individual should be responsible for arranging his or her own pension</i>					<i>The state should be responsible for everyone's pension</i>					Dk	Na
o21	H	<i>Each individual should be responsible for arranging his or her own housing</i>					<i>The state should be responsible for everyone's housing</i>					Dk	Na
o22	I	<i>One should be cautious about making major changes in life</i>					<i>You will never achieve much unless you act boldly</i>					Dk	Na

SHOW CARD 54a

o23 54a *On this card are three basic kinds of attitudes vis-à-vis the society we live in. Please choose the one which best describes your own opinion. (Code one only)*

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|----|
| A | <i>The entire way our society is organised must be radically changed by revolutionary action</i> | | 1 |
| B | <i>Our society must be gradually improved by reforms</i> | 2 | |
| C | <i>Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces</i> | | 3 |
| | <i>Don't know</i> | | -1 |
| | <i>No answer</i> | | -2 |

SHOW CARD 55

- v190 55 *There is a lot of talk these days about what the aims of this country should be for the next ten years. On this card are listed some of the goals which different people would give top priority. If you had to choose, which of the things on this card would you say is most important? (Code one answer only)*
- v191 56 *And which would be the next most important? (Code one answer only)*

		First Choice	Second Choice
A	Maintaining order in the nation	1	1
B	Giving people more say in important government decisions	2	2
C	Fighting rising prices	3	3
D	Protecting freedom of speech	4	4
	Don't know	-1	-1
	No answer	-2	-2

SHOW CARD 56a

o24 56a *Of course we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country?*

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|----|
| A | <i>Yes</i> | 1 |
| B | <i>No</i> | 2 |
| | <i>Don't know</i> | -1 |
| | <i>No answer</i> | -2 |

SHOW CARD 57

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- 57 Here is 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?

		Good	Bad	Don't mind	Dk	Na
v192	A Less emphasis on money and material possessions	1	2	3	-1	-2
v193	B Decrease in the importance of work in our lives	1	2	3	-1	-2
v194	C More emphasis on the development of technology	1	2	3	-1	-2
v195	D Greater emphasis on the development of the individual	1	2	3	-1	-2
v196	E Greater respect for authority	1	2	3	-1	-2
v197	F More emphasis on family life	1	2	3	-1	-2
v198	G A simple and more natural lifestyle	1	2	3	-1	-2
v199	H More power to local authorities	1	2	3	-1	-2

- o25 57a *In the long run, do you think the scientific advances we are making will help or harm mankind?*

A	<i>Will help</i>	1
B	<i>Will harm</i>	2
C	<i>Some of each</i>	3
	<i>Don't know</i>	-1
	<i>No answer</i>	-2

SHOW CARD 58

- 58 Please look at this card and tell me, for each item listed, how much confidence you have in them, is it a great deal, quite a lot, not very much or none at all?
(Code one answer for each item)

		A great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	None at all	Dk	Na
v200	A The church	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v201	B The armed forces	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v202	C The education system	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v203	D The press	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v204	E Trade unions	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v205	F The police	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v206	G Parliament	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v207	H Civil service	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v208	I The social security system	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v209	J The European Union	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
o26	K <i>NATO</i>	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v210	L United Nations Organization	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v211	M Health care system	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v212	N The justice system	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
o27	O <i>Major companies</i>	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

- 58a *Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on international cooperation?*

		<i>agree strongly</i>	<i>agree</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>strongly disagree</i>	Dk	Na
o28	A <i>[Belgium] cannot solve its environmental problems by itself, but needs to collaborate with international organisations on environment protection</i>	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
o29	B <i>[Belgium] cannot solve its problem of criminality by itself, but needs to collaborate with international police organisations</i>	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

o30 C *[Belgium] cannot solve its problems of unemployment by itself, but needs to collaborate with international organisations on economic development*

		1	2	3	4	-1	-2
--	--	---	---	---	---	----	----

v213 59 On the whole are you very satisfied, rather satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy is developing in our country?

A	Very satisfied	1
B	Rather satisfied	2
C	Not very satisfied	3
D	Not at all satisfied	4
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

SHOW CARD 60

v214 60 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; 10 means very good

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
Bad								Very good		Dk	Na

SHOW CARD 61

v215 61 Where on this scale would you put the political system as it was
 [*in former communist countries: under communist regime*]
 [*in countries where recently a change of regime xx has taken place: under xx regime;*]
 [*in countries where no regime change has taken place: ten years ago*]?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
Bad								Very good		Dk	Na

SHOW CARD 62

62 I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country. For each one, would you say it is a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad way of governing this country?

		Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	Dk	Na
v216	A Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v217	B Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v218	C Having the army rule the country	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v219	D Having a democratic political system	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

SHOW CARD 63

63 I'm going to read off some things that people sometimes say about a democratic political system. Could you please tell me if you agree strongly, agree, disagree or disagree strongly, after I read each of them?

		Agree Strongly	agree	disagree	disagree strongly	Dk	Na
v220	A Democracy may have problems but it's better than any other form of government	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

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v221	B	In democracy, the economic system runs badly	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v222	C	Democracies are indecisive and have too much squabbling	1	2	3	4	-1	-2
v223	D	Democracies aren't good at maintaining order	1	2	3	4	-1	-2

v224	64	How much respect is there for individual human rights nowadays (in our country)? Do you feel there is (read out):						
	A	A lot of respect for individual human rights	1					
	B	Some respect	2					
	C	Not much respect	3					
	D	No respect at all	4					
		Don't know	-1					
		No answer	-2					

o31	64a	<i>In politics, different parties often hold different views. Which do you think is better?</i>						
	A	<i>A party leader should stand firm for what he or she believes, even if others disagree or</i>						
	B	<i>A party leader should be prepared to cooperate with other groups, even if it means compromising some important beliefs</i>						
	A	Agree most with statement A	1					
	B	Agree most with statement B	2					
		Don't know	-1					
		No answer	-2					

o32	64b	<i>If you had to choose, which would you say is the most important responsibility of government?</i>						
	A	<i>To maintain order in society or</i>						
	B	<i>to respect freedom of the individual</i>						
	A	Agree most with statement A	1					
	B	Agree most with statement B	2					
		Don't know	-1					
		No answer	-2					

SHOW CARD 65

65 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 reversing order for alternate contacts. Code one answer for each statement)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-1	-2
Never								Always		Dk	Na

v225	A	Claiming state benefits which you are not entitled to
v226	B	Cheating on tax if you have the chance
v227	C	Taking and driving away a car belonging to someone else (joyriding)
v228	D	Taking the drug marijuana or hashish
v229	E	Lying in your own interest
v230	F	Married men/women having an affair
v231	G	Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties
v232	H	Homosexuality
v233	I	Abortion
v234	J	Divorce
v235	K	Euthanasia (terminating the life of the incurably sick)

v236	L	Suicide
v237	M	Throwing away litter in a public place
v238	N	Driving under the influence of alcohol
v239	O	Paying cash for services to avoid taxes
v240	P	Having casual sex
v241	Q	Smoking in public buildings
v242	R	Speeding over the limit in built-up areas
o33	S	Avoiding a fare on public transport
o34	T	Sex under the legal age of consent
o35	U	Prostitution
o36	V	Political assassinations
o37	W	Scientific experiments on human embryos
o38	X	Genetic manipulation of food stuffs

SHOW CARD 66

66 According to you, how many of your compatriots do the following?

		almost all	many	some	almost none	Dk	Na
v243	A	Claiming state benefits to which they are not entitled	1	2	3	4	-1 -2
v244	B	Cheating on tax if they have the chance	1	2	3	4	-1 -2
v245	C	Paying cash for services to avoid taxes	1	2	3	4	-1 -2
v246	D	Taking the drug marijuana or hash	1	2	3	4	-1 -2
v247	E	Throwing away litter in a public place	1	2	3	4	-1 -2
v248	F	Speeding over the limit in built-up areas	1	2	3	4	-1 -2
v249	G	Driving under the influence of alcohol	1	2	3	4	-1 -2
v250	H	Having casual sex	1	2	3	4	-1 -2
o39	I	Avoiding a fare on public transport	1	2	3	4	-1 -2
o40	J	Lying in their own interest	1	2	3	4	-1 -2
o41	K	Accepting a bribe in the course of their duties	1	2	3	4	-1 -2

SHOW CARD 66a66a Do you fully agree, agree, disagree, fully disagree with the following statements:
Stealing food in a shop should be punished less severely if:

		Agree strongly	agree	Agree nor disagree	disagree	disagree strongly	DK	NA
o42	A	the thief is young	1	2	3	4	5	-1 -2
o43	B	the thief is poor	1	2	3	4	5	-1 -2
o44	C	the shop is part of a supermarket chain	1	2	3	4	5	-1 -2

SHOW CARD 67

v251 67 Which of these geographical groups would you say you belong to first of all?

v252 68 And the next?

v253 69 And which do you belong to least of all?

		First	Next	The least
A	Locality or town where you live	1	1	1
B	Region of country where you live	2	2	2
C	Your country as a whole	3	3	3
D	Europe	4	4	4
E	The world as a whole	5	5	5
	Don't know	-1	-1	-1
	No answer	-2	-2	-2

Countries other than UK: Please put in corresponding explanations if necessary)v254 70 Are you a citizen of Britain? (**Countries other than UK: Please substitute**

your nation for 'Britain!')

- A Yes 1 ----->go to 71
 B No 2 ----->go to 72

v255 71 How proud are you to be a British citizen? (**Countries other than UK: Please substitute your nationality for 'British'!**)

- A Very proud 1
 B Quite proud 2
 C Not very proud 3
 D Not at all proud 4
 Don't know -1
 No answer -2
 Not applicable -3

SHOW CARD 71a

o45 71a Using the responses on this card, could you tell me how much you trust [**British**] people in general? (Countries other than UK: Please substitute your nationality for 'British')

- A Trust them completely 1
 B Trust them a little 2
 C Neither trust nor distrust them 3
 D Do not trust them very much 4
 E Do not trust them at all 5
 Don't know -1
 No answer -2

SHOW CARD 71b

o46 71b There is much talk about what the individual member states of the European Community Union have in common and what makes each one distinct. (Interviewer presents illustration with responses and scale from 1 to 7)

- A Some people say: If the European member states were truly to be united, this would mean the end of their national, historical and cultural identities. Their national economic interests would also be sacrificed.
 B Others say: Only a truly united Europe can protect its states' national, historical and cultural identities and their national economic interests from the challenges of the super-powers.

Which opinion is closest to your own opinion, the first one or the second one? Please use the scale listed. 1 would mean that you agree completely with A and 7 would mean that you agree completely with B. The numbers in between allow you to show which of the opinions you tend to agree with, whether you tend to agree more with the one or with the other.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 -1 -2
 A B Dk NA

SHOW CARD 72

v256 72 If there was a general election tomorrow, which party would you vote for? (Code one answer under (a) below)

v257 73 If don't know in (a): And which party appeals to you most?(Code one answer under (b) below)

COUNTRY SPECIFIC LIST OF POLITICAL PARTIES!

a b

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I would not vote	96	96
I would cast a blank ballot	97	97
Response refused	-2	-2
Don't know	-1	-1

SHOW CARD 74

v258 74 How about people from less developed countries coming here to work. Which one of the following do you think the government should do?

A	Let anyone come who wants to	1
B	Let people come as long as there are jobs available	2
C	Put strict limits on the number of foreigners who can come here	3
D	Prohibit people coming here from other countries	4
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

o47 74a Do you tend to agree or disagree with the following statement:
The future is so uncertain that it is best to live from day to day

A	Tend to agree	1
B	Tend to disagree	2
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

SHOW CARD 75

v259 75 Which of these statements is the nearest to your opinion?

A	For the greater good of society it is better if immigrants maintain their distinct customs and traditions	1
B	For the greater good of society it is better if immigrants do not maintain their distinct customs and traditions but take over the customs of the country	2
	Don't know	-1
	No answer	-2

SHOW CARD 76

76 In order to be considered "just", what should a society provide? Please tell me for each statement if it is important or unimportant to you. 1 means very important; 5 means not important at all.

		Very important	2	3	4	Not at all important	5	Dk	Na
v260	A	Eliminating big inequalities in income between citizens	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v261	B	Guaranteeing that basic needs are met for all, in terms of food, housing, cloths, education, health	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v262	C	Recognizing people on their merits	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
o48	D	Giving young people equal opportunity to pursue their education irrespective of family income	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

SHOW CARD 77

v263 77 How often do you follow politics in the news on television or on the radio or in the daily papers?

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v277	B	people in your neighbourhood/ community	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v278	C	elderly people in your country	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v279	D	immigrants in your country	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2
v280	E	sick and disabled people in your country	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

INTERVIEWER: ONLY those who have absolutely yes or yes on 81c!

SHOW CARD 82

82 There can be several reasons to do something to help the elderly people your country. Please tell me for each of the reasons I am going to read out, if they apply to you or not. (Code an answer for each reason).

			very much	much	to a certain extent	not so much	not at all	Dk	Na	Nap
v281	A	Because you feel you have a moral duty to help	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v282	B	Because you sympathize with them	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v283	C	Because it is in the interest of society	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v284	D	Because it is in your own interest	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v285	E	To do something in return	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3

INTERVIEWER: ONLY those who have absolutely yes or yes on 81d!

SHOW CARD 83

83 There can be several reasons to do something to help immigrants in your country. Please tell me for each of the reasons I am going to read out, if they apply to you or not? (Code an answer for each reason)

			very much	much	to a certain extent	not so much	not at all	Dk	Na	Nap
v286	A	Because you feel you have a moral duty to help	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v287	B	Because you sympathize with them	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v288	C	Because it is in the interest of society	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v289	D	Because it is in your own interest	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3
v290	E	To do something in return	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2	-3

INCLUDE COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS HERE

**ASK ALL
DEMOGRAPHICS**

v291	84	Sex of respondent								
		A male					1			
		B female					2			
v292	85	Can you tell me your year of birth, please 19..								
v293	86	Whether you are married or not: Do you live in a stable relationship with a partner?								

	A	Yes	1	
	B	No	2	-----> go to 88
v294	87	Are you legally married to this partner?		
	A	Yes	1	
	B	No	2	
		Not applicable	-3	
v295	88	Did you ever live in a stable relationship before, i.e. without being married?		
	A	Yes	1	
	B	No	2	
		Not applicable	-3	
v296	89	What is your current legal marital status?		
	A	Married	1	
	B	Widowed	2	
	C	Divorced	3	-----> go to 91
	D	Separated	4	
	E	Never married	5	-----> go to 91
		Don't know	-1	
		No answer	-2	
		Not applicable	-3	
v297	90	Have you ever been divorced?		
	A	Yes	1	
	B	No	2	
		Don't know	-1	
		No answer	-2	
		Not applicable	-3	
v298	91	How many children, including deceased children, have you yourself ever had? (write in)		
	92	How many people, including yourself, are currently living in your household?		
v299	A	Aged 18 and over	
v300	B	Aged between 13 and 17	
v301	C	Aged between 5 and 12	
v302	D	Under 5	
v303	93	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. (<i>Interviewer instruction: If respondent is still at school, ask: at what age do you expect you will have completed your education?</i>) (Write in age)		
v304	94	What is the highest level you have reached in your education? To be measured as detailed as possible on national level and to be transformed into this variable:		
	A	Inadequately completed elementary education	1	
	B	Completed (compulsory) elementary education	2	
	C	(Compulsory) elementary education and basic vocational qualification	3	
	D	Secondary, intermediate vocational qualification	4	
	E	Secondary, intermediate general qualification	5	
	F	Full secondary, maturity level certificate	6	
	G	Higher education – lower-level tertiary certificate	7	
	H	Higher education – upper-level tertiary certificate	8	

v305	95	Do you live with your parents?	
	A	Yes	1
	B	No	2
v306	96	Are you yourself employed now or not? If yes: About how many hours a week? (If more than one job: only for the main job)	
		<u>Has paid employment</u>	
		30 hours a week or more	1
		Less than 30 hours a week	2
		Self employed	3 -----> go to 100
		<u>If no paid employment</u>	
		Retired/pensioned	4 -----> go to 101
		Housewife not otherwise employed	5 -----> go to 105
		Student	6 -----> go to 105
		Unemployed	7 -----> go to 104
		Other (Please specify)	8 -----> go to 105
v307	97	In your present job, do you supervise anyone who is directly responsible to you?	
	A	Yes	1
	B	No	2 ----->go to 101
		Don't know	-1
		No answer	-2
v308	98	How many people do you supervise? (write in number)	
v309	99	How many other people usually work for the organization? (write in number)	----->go to 101
v310	100	How many employees do you have? (write in number)	
	101	In which profession/industry do you or did you work? (If more than one job: the main job) (Write in)	
v311		Code according to ISCO88	
	102	What is/was your job there? (Write in and code below).....	
v312	103	a Employer/manager of establishment with 10 or more employees	1
		b Employer/manager of establishment with less than 10 employees	2
		c professional worker (lawyer, accountant, teacher etc.)	3
		d Middle level non-manual - office worker etc.	4
		e Junior level non-manual - office worker etc.	5
		f Foreman and supervisor	6
		g Skilled manual worker	7
		h Semi-skilled manual worker	8
		i Unskilled manual worker	9
		j Farmer: employer, manager on own account	10
		k Agricultural worker	11
		l Member of armed forces	12
		m Never had a job	13
		Don't know	-1
		No answer	-2
v313		Code according to ISCO88	
v314	104	And for how long are you unemployed?	

D DE (manual workers -unskilled, unemployed) 4

v321 111 Town where the interview was conducted. (Please write in)

NB: ZIP code and/or official statistical code for place of living

v322 112 Size of town

Under 2.000	1	2 - 5.000	2
5 - 10.000	3	10 - 20.000	4
20 - 50.000	5	50 - 100.000	6
100 - 500.000	7	500.000 and more	8

v332 113 Region: (Please write in) **(code + label)**

o50 *Date of the interview:.....(day , month)*

Total length of interview

o51*Hours*

o52*Minutes*

o53 114 *During the interview the respondent was ...*

<i>A</i>	<i>Very interested</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>Somewhat interested</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>Not very interested</i>	<i>3</i>

CARD 1

- 1- Very important
- 2- Quite important
- 3- Not important
- 4- Not at all important

CARD 3

- 1- Strongly agree
- 2- Agree
- 3- Disagree
- 4- Strongly disagree

CARD 4

- A- Very happy
- B- Quite happy
- C- Not very happy
- D- Not at all happy

CARD 5

- A- Social welfare services for elderly, handicapped or deprived people
- B- Religious or church organisations
- C- Education, arts, music or cultural activities
- D- Trade unions
- E- Political parties or groups
- F- Local community action on issues like poverty, employment, housing, racial equality
- G- Third world development or human rights
- H- Conservation, the environment, ecology, animal rights
- I- Professional associations
- J- Youth work (e.g. scouts, guides, youth clubs etc.)
- K- Sports or recreation
- L- Women's groups
- M- Peace movement
- N- Voluntary organisations concerned with health
- O- Other groups

CARD 6

- 1- every week or nearly every week
- 2- once or twice a month
- 3- only a few times a year
- 4- not at all

CARD 7

- A- People with a criminal record
- B- People of a different race
- C- Left wing extremists
- D- Heavy drinkers
- E- Right wing extremists
- F- People with large families
- G- Emotionally unstable people
- H- Muslims
- I- Immigrant/ foreign workers
- J- People who have AIDS
- K- Drug addicts
- L- Homosexuals
- M- Jews
- N- Gypsies

CARD 11

- A- Because they are unlucky
- B- Because of laziness and lack of willpower
- C- Because of injustice in our society
- D- It's an inevitable part of modern progress

CARD 13

- A- Good pay
- B- Pleasant people to work with
- C- Not too much pressure
- D- Good job security
- E- Good chances for promotion
- F- A job respected by people in general
- G- Good hours
- H- An opportunity to use initiative
- I- A useful job for society
- J- Generous holidays
- K- Meeting people
- L- A job in which you feel you can achieve something
- M- A responsible job
- N- A job that is interesting
- O- A job that meets one's abilities

CARD 15

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

CARD 16

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
None at all A great deal

CARD 17

- 1- Agree strongly
- 2- Agree
- 3- Neither agree nor disagree
- 4- Disagree
- 5- Disagree strongly

CARD 19

- A- Should follow instructions
- B- Must be convinced first
- C- Depends

CARD 21

- 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.

CARD 23

Denominations

COUNTRY

SPECIFIC

LIST

CARD 25

- A- More than once a week
- B- Once a week
- C- Once a month
- D- Christmas/Easter day
- E- Other specific holy days
- F- Once a year
- G- Less often
- H- Never, practically never

CARD 26

- A- More than once a week
- B- Once a week
- C- Once a month
- D- Christmas/Easter day
- E- Other specific holy days
- F- Once a year
- G- Less often
- H- Never, practically never

CARD 32

- A- There is a personal God
- B- There is some sort of spirit or life force
- C- I don't really know what to think
- D- I don't really think there is any sort of spirit, God or life force

CARD 33

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Not at all Very

CARD 36

- A- Every day
- B- More than once a week
- C- Once a week
- D- At least once a month
- E- Several times a year
- F- Less often
- G- Never

CARD 39

- 1- Agree strongly
- 2- Agree
- 3- Neither agree nor disagree
- 4- Disagree
- 5- Disagree strongly

CARD 40

- A- Faithfulness
- B- An adequate income
- C- Being of the same social background
- D- Mutual respect and appreciation
- E- Shared religious beliefs
- F- Good housing
- G- Agreement on politics
- H- Understanding and tolerance
- I- Living apart from your in-laws
- J- Happy sexual relationship
- K- Sharing household chores
- L- Children
- M- Being willing to discuss the problems that come up between husband and wife
- N- Spending as much time together as possible
- O- Talking a lot about mutual interests

CARD 45

- 1- Strongly agree
- 2- Agree
- 3- Neither agree nor disagree
- 4- Disagree
- 5- Strongly disagree

CARD 46

- 1- Strongly agree
- 2- Agree
- 3- Disagree
- 4- Strongly disagree

CARD 47

- A- Regardless of what the qualities and faults of ones 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 behaviour and attitudes

CARD 48

- A- Parents' duty is to do their best for their children even at the expense of their own well-being
- B- Parents have a life of their own and should not be asked to sacrifice their own well-being for the sake of their children

CARD 49

- A- Good manners
- B- Independence
- C- Hard work
- D- Feeling of responsibility
- E- Imagination
- F- Tolerance and respect for other people
- G- Thrift, saving money and things
- H- Determination, perseverance
- I- Religious faith
- J- Unselfishness
- K- Obedience

CARD 50

A- Where the woman is not married

B- Where a married couple does not want to have any more children

CARD 51

- A- Signing a petition
- B- Joining in boycotts
- C- Attending lawful demonstrations
- D- Joining unofficial strikes
- E- Occupying buildings or factories

- 1- Have done
- 2- Might do
- 3- Would never do

CARD 52

- A- I find that both freedom and equality are important. But if I were to choose one or the other, I would consider personal freedom more important, that is, everyone can live in freedom and develop without hindrance

- B- Certainly both freedom and equality are important. But if I were to choose one or the other, I would consider equality more important, that is, that nobody is underprivileged and that social class differences are not so strong

CARD 53

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Left Right

CARD 54

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| A | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | Individuals should take more responsibility for providing for themselves | | | | | The state should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for | | | | |
| B | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | People who are unemployed should have to take any job available or lose their unemployment benefits | | | | | People who are unemployed should have the right to refuse a job they do not want | | | | |
| C | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | Competition is good. It stimulates people to work hard and develop new ideas | | | | | Competition is harmful. It brings out the worst in people | | | | |
| D | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | The state should give more freedom to firms | | | | | The state should control firms more effectively | | | | |

CARD 55

- 1- Maintaining order in the nation
- 2- Giving people more say in important government decisions
- 3- Fighting rising prices
- 4- Protecting freedom of speech

CARD 57

- A- Less emphasis on money and material possessions
- B- Decrease in the importance of work in our lives
- C- More emphasis on the development of technology
- D- Greater emphasis on the development of the individual
- E- Greater respect for authority
- F- More emphasis on family life
- G- A simple and more natural lifestyle
- H- More power to local authorities

CARD 58

- A- The church
- B- The armed forces
- C- The education system
- D- The press
- E- Trade unions
- F- The police
- G- Parliament
- H- Civil service
- I- The social security system
- J- The European Union
- K- United nations organization
- L- Health care system
- M- The justice system

- 1- A great deal
- 2- Quite a lot
- 3- Not very much
- 4- None at all

CARD 60

1
Bad

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Very good

CARD 62

- 1- Very good
- 2- Fairly good
- 3- Fairly bad
- 4- Very bad

CARD 63

- 1- Agree strongly
- 2- Agree
- 3- Disagree
- 4- Disagree strongly

CARD 66

- 1- Almost all
- 2- Many
- 3- Some
- 4- Almost none

CARD 67

- 1- Locality or town where you live
- 2- Region of country where you live
- 3- Your country as a whole
- 4- Europe
- 5- The world as a whole

CARD 72

POLITICAL

PARTIES

NATION

SPECIFIC

LIST

CARD 74

- A- Let anyone come who wants to
- B- Let people come as long as there are jobs available
- C- Put strict limits on the number of foreigners who can come here
- D- Prohibit people coming here from other countries

CARD 75

- A- For the greater good of society it is better if immigrants maintain their distinct customs and traditions
- B- For the greater good of society it is better if immigrants do not maintain their distinct customs and traditions but take over the customs of the country

CARD 76

1 2 3 4 5
Very important Not at all important

CARD 77

- A- Every day
- B- Several times a week
- C- Once or twice a week
- D- Less often
- E- Never

CARD 78

- 1- Agree strongly
- 2- Agree
- 3- Neither agree nor disagree
- 4- Disagree
- 5- Disagree strongly

CARD 79

- 1- Very much
- 2- Much
- 3- To a certain extent
- 4- Not so much
- 5- Not at all

CARD 80

- 1- Very much
- 2- Much
- 3- To a certain extent
- 4- Not so much
- 5- Not at all

CARD 81

- 1- Absolutely yes
- 2- Yes
- 3- Yes/no
- 4- No
- 5- Absolutely no

SHOW CARD 82

- 1- Very much
- 2- Much
- 3- To a certain extent
- 4- Not so much
- 5- Not at all

SHOW CARD 83

- 1- Very much
- 2- Much
- 3- To a certain extent
- 4- Not so much
- 5- Not at all

CARD 107

Incomes in ten categories from 10% lowest to 10% highest income category