Measuring and Comparing Values in 16 Countries of the Western World

Measuring and Comparing Values in 16 Countries of the Western World

Documentation of the European Values Study 1981-1990 in Europe and North America

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November 1994

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SECTION 1

THE EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY

Introduction

This document is meant to provide information on the European Values Study (EVS), a survey research project conducted in 1990 in France, Great Britain, West Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Ireland, Northern Ireland, United States, Canada, and Iceland. This survey was a replication of a survey carried out in 1981 in the EC countries, including Spain (in 1981 not yet a member), and in the subsequent years fielded also in many countries outside Europe (for more information see: Halman, Heunks, de Moor and Zanders, 1987; Halman, 1991; Ester, Halman and de Moor, 1993).

This document has four sections. In Section 1, the European Values Study (EVS) is briefly introduced and a few methodological problems are discussed. For a more extensive discussion we refer to Halman (1991) and Halman and de Moor (1993a).
In Section 2, we focus on the 1990 data. All the constructs we developed and which are described in more details in Ester, Halman and de Moor (1993) are documented here. In this section, the question of comparability is addressed in particular.
In Section 3, the results of the comparisons over time are presented. The analyses were based on the data of the 16 countries mentioned above. They do not necessarily cover the same indicators as used in the analyses of the 1990 data because the 1990 study contained a few indicators which were not available in the questionnaire of 1981. In the analyses in which the data of 1981 and those of 1990 was compared, Portugal was not included, because this country was not involved in the 1981 survey.

In Section 4, the items in the questionnaire are presented (see also Ester, Halman and de Moor, 1993: 274-299). It was impossible to present the frequency distributions of each country here. Those who want to analyze the data should know that the data from the 1990 surveys will be deposited with the Steinmetz Archive in Amsterdam (address: Herengracht 410-412, 1017 BX AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, tel. +31 (0)20 6225061, fax. +31 (0)20 6238374, e-mail. steinm@swidoc.nl). The data are also available from the ICPSR survey data archive at the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, MICHIGAN 4810-1248 USA). The 1981 data can be obtained from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) in Essex (Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, ESSEX CO4 35Q, United Kingdom).

1 The project

In 1981, the European Value Systems Study Group launched a study on cross-national differences and similarities in basic social values in Europe. Under the leadership of Jan Kerkhofs and Ruud de Moor surveys were carried out in the member-states of the European Community and in Spain, at that time not yet a member. The project evoked great interest in other countries, where colleagues joined the study. A large number of books on the findings were published: comparative studies as well as publications on individual countries.

In order to investigate the dynamics of value change, it was necessary to replicate the study. Therefore, a new wave of surveys was developed and carried out in 1990. The project was now widened to countries in Eastern Europe, Ron Inglehart of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor organized surveys in countries other than those participating in the European Values Study; the project expanded into a World Values Study.

The questionnaire was designed by a Steering Committee, in consultation with national research teams and representatives of fieldwork agencies. The EVS Steering Committee consists of Ruud de Moor (Tilburg University, chair), Karel Dobbelaere (University of Louvain), Loek Halman (Tilburg University), Stephan Harding (ISR, International Survey Research, London), Felix Heunks (Tilburg University), Ron Inglehart (University of Michigan), Jan Kerkhofs (University of Louvain), Renate Köcher (Institut für Demoskopie, Allensbach, Germany), Jacques-René Rabier (European Commission, Brussels) and Noel Timms (Leicester University).

The Institut für Demoskopie in Allensbach am Bodensee, Germany, coordinated the fieldwork in 1990; surveys were conducted by national field work institutes.

Overview of research institutes and principal researchers in the various countries

Country	Research Institute	Principal researchers
France	Faits et Opinion, Paris	Hélène Riffault
Great Britain	Gallup, London	David Barker, Stephan Harding, Gordon Heald, Noel Timms
West Germany	Institute für Demoskopie, Allensbach am Bodensee	Renate Köcher
Italy	University of Trento	Guiseppe Capraro, Renzo Gubert
Spain	DATA SA, Madrid	Francesco Orizo, Juan Elzo
Portugal	Euro Exansao SA Lisbon	Luis de França
The Netherlands	IVA, Institute for Social Research, Tilburg	Loek Halman, Felix Heunks, Ruud de Moor

Belgium	Dimarso, Brussels	Karel Dobbelaere, Jan Kerkhofs
Denmark	Danish National Institute of Social Research, Copenhagen	Peter Gundelach, Ole Riis
Norway	Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, Olso	Ola Listhaug
Sweden	SIFO, Stockholm	Thorleif Pettersson
Ireland	Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin	Kenneth Kennedy, Chris Whelan
Northern Ireland	Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin	Kenneth Kennedy, Chris Whelan
United States	Gallup Organization	Ron Inglehart
Canada	Gallup Canada	Neil Nevitte, Ron Inglehart
Iceland	University of Iceland	Fridrik Jonsson

Data of these 16 countries was included in the analyses presented in this document. The results were presented in a comparative study by the Tilburg EVS participants: *The Individualizing Society*, edited by Peter Ester, Loek Halman and Ruud de Moor (Tilburg University Press, Tilburg, 1993).

Table 1. Technical Information

	Sampling method	Weighted	Fieldwork period
France	quota	no	June-July 1990
Great Britain	random	yes	June-September 1990
West Germany	quota	yes	April-May 1990
Italy	random	yes	October-November 1990
Spain	quota	yes	April-May 1990
Portugal	quota	yes	May-July 1990
Netherlands	random	yes	June-September 1990
Belgium	quota	yes	May 1990
Denmark	random	no	April-May 1990
Norway	random	no	March-June 1990
Sweden	random	no	April-May 1990
Northern Ireland	random	no	July-September 1990
Ireland	random	no	July-October 1990
United States	random	yes	May-June 1990
Canada	random	yes	May-June 1990
Iceland	random	no	April 1990

Source: Institut für Demoskopie, and national teams

In all countries the same questionnaire was administered to respondents in personal interviews. National samples were drawn from the population of adult citizens over 18 years of age. In some countries, random sampling was applied, in others quota sampling. The samples were weighted to correct for gender and age. The US 1990 sample was additionally weighted for race, and the Italian 1990 sample was weighted additionally to correct for education.

In the analyses, the number of cases was 23,127 in 1990 and 18,911 in 1981. Because Portugal was not included in comparisons over time, the analyses of the data of both years were based on 40,853 cases. Table 2 gives an overview of the countries and the number of respondents interviewed in each country in 1981 and 1990 respectively.

Table 2. Overview of countries and number of cases

	N	
	1981	*1990*
France	1200	1002
Great Britain	1167	1484
West Germany	1305	2101
Italy	1348	2018
Spain	2303	2637
Portugal	*	1185
Netherlands	1221	1017
Belgium	1145	2792
Denmark	1182	1030
Norway	1051	1239
Sweden	954	1047
Northern Ireland	312	304
Ireland	1217	1000
United States	2325	1839
Canada	1254	1730
Iceland	927	702

[*] Portugal was not participating in the 1981 study

2 Values and comparative research

Values are conceived of as deeply rooted motivations or orientations guiding human action. Following Ajzen and Fishbein, one can argue that the number of children in

a completed family, use of birth control pills, visits to a family planning clinic, signing a petition for (or against) legalized abortion, etc., can be explained by a positive or a negative attitude towards family planning (Ajzen and Fishbein, 1980: 88). In turn, these attitudes may be explained by a more basic value, i.e. a modern or traditional orientation in the domain of family, marriage and sexuality. So, two different steps can be distinguished in explaining behavior. First, we may find different attitudes explaining several behavioral acts. For instance, one attitude may explain behavior concerning euthanasia, another attitude pre-marital or extra-marital behavior, again another behavior concerning homosexuality and so on. Then, we can take the argument one step further arguing that all these different attitudes may be explained by a more general underlying guiding principle with a much wider scope. In this paper, we shall call these more general guiding principles *values*, while admitting that the dividing line between attitudes and values in our project cannot always be clearly drawn.

In line with this approach, values may be detected through exploring underlying basic principles guiding a wide variety of behavioral and attitudinal items. This strategy implies of course that the content of the theoretical construct *value* is sufficiently determined by the behavioral and attitudinal items included in the EVSSG-questionnaire.

This means that we should attempt to trace what responses have in common, and that we call this common dimension a value. In terms of analysis, this approach demands a search for latent variables or factors.

Numerous statistical techniques are available and widely used to trace underlying factors or orientations, well known under the name of latent structure models. All these techniques have in common the detection of a latent variable explaining the correlations between different behavioral acts, attitudes, opinions and so on. Put simply: these techniques can be used to detect the underlying orientations in the answers people gave to the questions asked. One of the most commonly used techniques in the EVSSG-studies was factor analysis. We used, however, factor analysis mainly to explore the data, rather than to confirm certain a priori ideas.

By subjecting the European data to various factor analyses (principal components analysis) value patterns were found in the religious-moral domain, the social-political domain, the domain of primary relations (marriage, family, sexuality) and the domain of work. However, in case of dichotomous data and non-interval data, factor analysis is not to be preferred (McDonald, 1985; Lucke and Schuessler, 1987). In such cases latent class analysis or latent trait analysis are more suitable techniques. Therefore, we have analyzed the data again subjecting the indicators of a certain value, as they appeared in the explorative factor analyses, to a technique which suits the data better. That is when a factor in the explorative factor analysis consisted of dichotomous data we have subjected these items to, for instance, a latent class or latent trait analysis. If the indicators of a certain value or factor were measured at interval level, we have applied a confirmatory factor analysis to these items.

In order to be able to compare the scores on the latent variables or values we have to be sure that what is compared is really comparable. In other words, we have to be sure that the same orientation has been measured in all countries. In case of latent variables this means that the relations between manifest and latent variables should be the same in all countries. Only if that is the case the scores on the latent variables may be compared.

The same problem appears when comparisons over time have to be made. The question to be answered then is whether the latent variable measured in 1990 is the same as in 1981.

There were two kinds of analyses to be carried out:
1. Comparisons between 1981 and 1990
2. Comparisons between the countries in 1990

Of course comparisons over time can only be carried out when items and countries were in both waves of the investigation. For the new items and constructs the countries could only be compared on one point in time.

In analyzing the data we had to be sure that the constructs, the values, factors or typologies, are comparable across nations. We have to be aware that in using single questionnaire items there is always the risk that they have a meaning which is different from what we assume and that they can only be compared across countries when they have been found to be comparable (strictly speaking this is also true for comparing religious groups, social classes etc.).

Comparability requires, as we have said, the latent variables to be the same in the various countries. Only then we are allowed to compare the scores on these latent concepts between countries.

To reach the conclusion that the latent concepts are really comparable is not as simple as the model illustrating this principle suggests. In Figure 1 it is illustrated that ideally a latent variable X explains the scores on the manifest variables A through D.

It is not enough to have the same items referring to the latent variable. In addition, the relations between the manifest and the latent variables have to be identical in all countries. Only then we can conclude, strictly speaking, that the latent variables and the scores on these latent variables are comparable. If we want to compare, for instance, the degree of religiosity in country A with the degree of religiosity in country B, we have to be sure that religiosity is indicated by the same items in both countries and that these items are indicating religiosity to the same extent. Of course, this will rarely be the case; differences are to be expected. Countries have their own histories, have different political systems, different governments, and so on, causing differences in answers as well as in values. In practice, therefore, we have to apply these criteria with some latitude.

Figure 1. Latent Variable Model
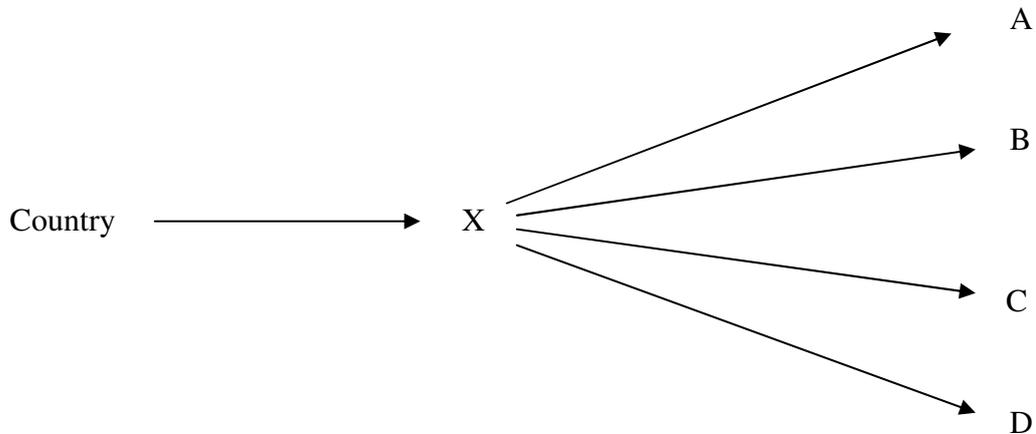
How can we empirically test whether or not values are identical or at least sufficiently comparable in all countries? According to our definition of values, the relations between several manifest variables are fully determined by a latent variable: a value. A minimum condition for comparability of latent variables in the different countries is that the same and only the same manifest variables are related to a latent variable. That is, the structure of the latent model needs to be similar across countries.

If this minimal condition is not met the values are too different to compare. In other words, the values have different meanings and interpretations in the countries. The values are nation-specific.

If the same manifest variables refer to one and the same latent variable, a second requirement is that all correlations between latent and manifest variables are exactly the same in all countries. If this is the case we can speak of fully identical values and therefore conclude that the scores on the latent variable are really comparable. The same statistical techniques as we have used to find and examine the values can be used to test several hypotheses about comparability.

LISREL analyses as well as Latent Trait and Latent Class analyses provide the possibility to investigate the comparability of the latent variables. The various models to test the hypotheses of resembling structures and patterns can be evaluated by a measure called BIC (Raftery, 1986: 146; Heinen, 1993). The model with the lowest BIC value is to be preferred.

The analyses often lead to the conclusion that in each country the same (factor) structure is found, but that models with more restrictions, assuming equal structures (identical loadings or conditional probabilities) in all countries have to be rejected. This means that the relations between the manifest and the latent variables are not the same and that we may not interpret the underlying variables in the same way.

Hence, we have to conclude that the values need a `country-specific' interpretation.

In order to be able to compare the countries on these values we have to make the scores on the latent variables (the values) comparable by calculating them on the basis of models where the loadings or conditional probabilities are equal in all countries. The countries mean scores presented in this document were calculated in this way. All scores were standardized (the mean = 0, the standard deviation = 1), which means that all scores can be compared, between variables and countries.

Prior to the comparative analyses various explorative analyses were performed in order to discover the structure in the data. These explorative analyses, which were mainly factor analyses, were based on a combined data set of all 16 countries and each country was weighted by its number of cases in the sample. Once dimensions were discovered, confirmatory analyses were performed for each dimension separately using a technique which suits the data best.

In the explorative (factor) analyses as well as in the Latent Trait Analyses we did not use weight factors apart from these nation-specific weights. In the LISREL analyses we have weighted all countries equally: the number of cases was fixed at 1000 in each country.

SECTION 2

CROSS NATIONAL COMPARISONS 1990

1 Introduction

As in 1981, the questionnaire covers various important topics in life, such as religion and morality, society and politics, family, marriage, sexuality and education, work and leisure time and happiness and satisfaction. Earlier analyses revealed no associations between values in the various domains of life and both happiness and satisfaction. Therefore, apart from the Bradburn scale, no attention is paid to the domain of satisfaction and happiness. Successively, attention will be paid to the domains of religion, morality, politics, primary relations (family, marriage, sexuality and education), and work.

For each construct, we first present the items, followed by the results of the (exploratory) factor analyses, based on the combined data of all countries. Next, the reliabilities (Cronbach's alpha) and/or the (mean) correlations (Pearson) are presented. Dependent on the nature of the available data LISREL multi group comparisons or simultaneous latent trait analyses were applied (see Halman, 1991; Halman and de Moor, 1993a). Next, the results of these analyses are presented, followed by the mean scores for each country on the construct based on LISREL or Latent Trait Analyses. In case a construct consisted of two items only, no factor-, LISREL- or Latent Trait Analyses were carried out to calculate a score on the latent variable, but, instead, the answers to both questions were summed. Symbols in parentheses indicate the techniques applied for calculating scores on the latent variable:

(ls) indicates LISREL analyses (Jöriskog and Sörbom, 1981)

(lt) indicates Latent Trait Analysis (Heinen, 1993)

(ss) indicates sum of scores

(tp) indicates typology

The scores presented here are standardized scores and they were calculated in such a way that they are comparable. The item numbers refer to the number of the question in the questionnaire, which is presented in Section 4 of this document.

2 Religious values

No less than eight dimensions were distinguished in 1990 in this domain. They include general religiosity, religious orthodoxy, confidence in the church and a typology of churched and unchurched people. This typology of church involvement was measured more extensively in 1990 than in 1981 (see Halman and de Moor, 1993b).

2.1 Religiosity (ls)

variables: q340 q364 q365 q367 q368

Items and factor loadings	*F1*
- are you a religious person	.80
- what comes closest to your belief	.80
- how important is god in your life	.90
- comfort and strength from religion	.85
- take some moment of prayer etc.	.74
% of variance explained	67.3

Reliabilities and correlations	*α*	*r*
France	.75	.56
Great Britain	.75	.59
West Germany	.73	.58
Italy	.73	.58
Spain	.75	.58
Portugal	.74	.61
Netherlands	.74	.58
Belgium	.77	.62
Denmark	.74	.52
Norway	.68	.49
Sweden	.74	.57
Northern Ireland	.68	.44
Ireland	.68	.45
United States	.69	.53
Canada	.70	.51
Iceland	.71	.52

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	80	140
chi-square	675.94	1204.80
BIC	-98.49	-150.45

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.782	.961
Great Britain	-.226	.962
West Germany	-.018	.936
Italy	.654	.800
Spain	.074	.888
Portugal	.349	.945
Netherlands	-.326	1.011
Belgium	-.298	1.009
Denmark	-.895	.843
Norway	-.409	.889
Sweden	-.874	.907
Northern Ireland	.280	.665
Ireland	.339	.614
United States	.759	.683
Canada	.247	.810
Iceland	.240	.806

2.2 Religious orthodoxy (lt)

variables: q355a q356b q357c q358d q359e q360f q361g q362h

Items and factor loadings	*F1*
- do you believe in God	.65
- do you believe in life after death	.75
- do you believe in a soul	.71
- do you believe in the devil	.75
- do you believe in hell	.77
- do you believe in heaven	.81
- do you believe in sin	.71
- do you believe in resurrection	.78
- do you believe in reincarnation	.35
% variance explained	50.4

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Reliabilities and correlations	α	r
France	.87	.47
Great Britain	.85	.41
West Germany	.85	.41
Italy	.90	.53
Spain	.88	.48
Portugal	.84	.40
Netherlands	.86	.44
Belgium	.87	.47
Denmark	.83	.41
Norway	.90	.53
Sweden	.84	.41
Northern Ireland	.86	.44
Ireland	.83	.38
United States	.87	.45
Canada	.84	.40
Iceland	.76	.29

Results simultaneous latent trait analysis (N = 23127)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	3760	4000
chi-square	7527.03	11109.59
BIC	-30256.29	-29085.43

Scores	mean	stdev
France	-.344	.906
Great Britain	.029	.930
West Germany	-.284	.842
Italy	.192	1.051
Spain	.005	.982
Portugal	-.068	.889
Netherlands	-.296	.881
Belgium	-.333	.898
Denmark	-.594	.731
Norway	-.298	.975
Sweden	-.577	.753
Northern Ireland	.987	.831
Ireland	.769	.834
United States	.886	.893
Canada	.393	.936
Iceland	.023	.725

2.3 *Confidence in the church (ls)*

variables: q341a q342b q343c q344d

Items and factor loadings	F1
- moral problems	.86
- family problems	.86
- spiritual needs	.73
- social problems	.78
% variance explained	65.5

Reliabilities and correlations	α	r
France	.78	.47
Great Britain	.80	.50
West Germany	.78	.47
Italy	.83	.54
Spain	.87	.62
Portugal	.83	.55
Netherlands	.80	.51
Belgium	.80	.51
Denmark	.72	.42
Norway	.80	.51
Sweden	.74	.43
Northern Ireland	.84	.56
Ireland	.81	.51
United States	.84	.57
Canada	.82	.53
Iceland	.73	.40

LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	32	77
chi-square	216.26	429.35
BIC	-93.51	-316.04

Scores	mean	stdev
France	-.329	.897
Great Britain	-.161	.944
West Germany	-.127	.907
Italy	.236	1.017
Spain	.194	1.070
Portugal	.301	1.001
Netherlands	-.133	.851
Belgium	-.102	.869
Denmark	-.749	.683
Norway	-.244	.915
Sweden	-.618	.699
Northern Ireland	.460	1.051
Ireland	-.056	1.044
United States	.680	.976
Canada	.311	.993
Iceland	-.340	.790

2.4 *Reflective man (ss)*

variables: q322 q323

Items
- I think about meaning and purpose of life, - I think about death

Correlations	r
France	.35
Great Britain	.42
West Germany	.49
Italy	.36
Spain	.47
Portugal	.12
Netherlands	.49
Belgium	.47
Denmark	.52
Norway	.52
Sweden	.48
Northern Ireland	.36
Ireland	.47
United States	.34
Canada	.40
Iceland	.43

Scores	mean	stdev
France	.047	.980
Great Britain	-.066	1.064
West Germany	-.034	.975
Italy	.309	.970
Spain	-.135	1.075
Portugal	.025	.883
Netherlands	.009	.929
Belgium	-.182	1.043
Denmark	-.103	1.033
Norway	-.031	.929
Sweden	-.192	.935
Northern Ireland	-.106	1.033
Ireland	-.041	1.038
United States	.251	.897
Canada	.164	.928
Iceland	-.008	.983

2.5 *Church involvement (tp)*

variables: q150 q132 q332 q334 q336

Items
- belong to a religious denomination, - religious participation, - membership religious organization, - voluntary work religious organization, - were you ever a member

Distribution of churched and unchurched people (in %)

	Core member	Modal member	Marginal member	Unchurched first generation	Unchurched second generation
France	5	12	45	25	13
Great Britain	13	9	35	21	21
West Germany	12	22	56	9	2
Italy	8	44	33	8	7
Spain	5	38	44	8	5
Portugal	9	32	32	7	21
Netherlands	23	6	21	28	22
Belgium	9	21	38	18	14
Denmark	3	7	81	7	2
Norway	8	4	78	6	4
Sweden	4	6	71	8	11
Northern Ireland	23	44	23	7	3
Ireland	14	73	9	4	-
United States	41	13	23	13	10
Canada	21	18	35	16	11
Iceland	7	2	89	1	1

2.6 *Meaning of life and death*

variables: q324a to q330g

Items and factor loadings (varimax rotation, loadings < -.30 or > .30)

	F1	F2
- life has meaning because God exists	.82	
- the meaning of life is that you try to get the best out of it		.63
- death is inevitable, pointless to worry about it		.70
- death has meaning if you believe in God	.86	
- death is a natural resting point		.66
- sorrow and suffering have meaning because God exists	.85	
- life is meaningless		

correlation factors (after oblimin rotation) = .03

2.6.1 *Factor 1: Christian world view about meaning of life, death and suffering (ls)*

variables: q324a q327d q329f

Items
- life has meaning because God exists, - death has meaning if you believe in God, - sorrow and suffering have meaning because God exists

Reliabilities and correlations	α	r
France	.81	.59
Great Britain	.75	.50
West Germany	.85	.66
Italy	.84	.64
Spain	.84	.64
Portugal	.86	.67
Netherlands	.79	.56
Belgium	.82	.60
Denmark	.86	.67
Norway	.79	.57
Sweden	.73	.48
Northern Ireland	.67	.41
Ireland	.73	.47
United States	.72	.46
Canada	.67	.41
Iceland	.74	.49

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	0	30
chi-square	0.00	240.04
BIC	-	-50.37

Scores	mean	stdev
France	-.112	.964
Great Britain	-.204	.887
West Germany	.023	1.055
Italy	.511	1.074
Spain	.368	1.069
Portugal	.449	1.098
Netherlands	-.431	.819
Belgium	-.058	.951
Denmark	-.285	.908
Norway	-.358	.867
Sweden	-.736	.585
Northern Ireland	.096	.778
Ireland	.339	.867
United States	.119	.878
Canada	-.252	.828
Iceland	-.389	.834

2.6.2 *Factor 2: World oriented view about meaning of life and death (ls)*

variables: q325b q326c q328e

Items
- try to get the best out of it, - death is inevitable, - death is natural resting point

Reliabilities and correlations	α	r
France	.21	.08
Great Britain	.34	.15
West Germany	.35	.15
Italy	.33	.14
Spain	.37	.16
Portugal	.32	.14
Netherlands	.38	.17
Belgium	.40	.18
Denmark	.49	.25
Norway	.22	.40
Sweden	.21	.09
Northern Ireland	.25	.10
Ireland	.23	.09
United States	.36	.16
Canada	.28	.12
Iceland	.30	.13

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	0	30
chi-square	0.0	138.16
BIC	-	-152.25

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-1.266	.280
Great Britain	.028	.470
West Germany	-.193	.653
Italy	-.032	.685
Spain	.081	.732
Portugal	-.569	.597
Netherlands	.441	.553
Belgium	.730	.602
Denmark	1.740	.677
Norway	1.784	.712
Sweden	-1.218	.318
Northern Ireland	-1.099	.319
Ireland	-.930	.359
United States	.012	.635
Canada	-.828	.417
Iceland	-.456	.395

2.7 *Proper for churches to speak out on ...*

variables: q345a to q354j

Items and factor loadings (oblimin rotation, loadings < -.30 or >.30)

	F1	*F2*
- disarmament	.80	
- abortion		-.82
- third world problems	.75	
- extramarital affairs		-.89
- unemployment	.69	
- racial discrimination	.66	
- euthanasia		-.66
- homosexuality		-.78
- ecology	.84	
- government policy	.44	
% variance explained	48.4	10.6

correlation between factors = -.59

2.7.1 *Factor 1: Churches should speak out on social issues (ls)*

variables: q345a q347c q349e q350f q353i

Items
- third world problems, - disarmament, - ecology and environmental issues, - racial discrimination, - unemployment

Reliabilities and correlations	*α*	*r*
France	.82	.47
Great Britain	.81	.46
West Germany	.79	.42
Italy	.78	.42
Spain	.85	.54
Portugal	.74	.37
Netherlands	.83	.49
Belgium	.82	.48
Denmark	.85	.54
Norway	.84	.51
Sweden	.85	.53
Northern Ireland	.77	.40
Ireland	.67	.30
United States	.85	.52
Canada	.83	.49
Iceland	.72	.34

Results simultaneous latent trait analysis (N = 23127)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	272	422
chi-square	676.54	3362.26
BIC	-2056.72	-878.32

Scores	mean	stdev
France	-.208	1.000
Great Britain	.067	.986
West Germany	-.015	.945
Italy	.291	.903
Spain	.034	1.029
Portugal	.233	.901
Netherlands	.026	.996
Belgium	-.381	.983
Denmark	-.358	1.050
Norway	.064	1.013
Sweden	-.024	1.024
Northern Ireland	.339	.878
Ireland	.497	.740
United States	-.044	1.050
Canada	-.046	1.004
Iceland	.142	.841

2.7.2 *Factor 2: Churches should speak out on ethical issues (ls)*

variables: q346b q348d q351g q352h

Items
- homosexuality, - abortion, - extramarital affairs, - euthanasia

Reliabilities and correlations	α	r
France	.82	.53
Great Britain	.82	.53
West Germany	.73	.41
Italy	.82	.52
Spain	.87	.63
Portugal	.72	.40
Netherlands	.87	.62
Belgium	.85	.60
Denmark	.80	.50
Norway	.82	.53
Sweden	.85	.59
Northern Ireland	.81	.50
Ireland	.74	.42
United States	.82	.53
Canada	.82	.53
Iceland	.67	.34

Results simultaneous latent trait analysis (N = 23127)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	48	168
chi-square	252.97	1893.43
BIC	-229.37	205.24

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.288	.949
Great Britain	.090	1.006
West Germany	-.205	.872
Italy	.000	.984
Spain	.040	1.046
Portugal	.077	.920
Netherlands	-.154	1.019
Belgium	-.331	.962
Denmark	-.117	.963
Norway	.094	1.001
Sweden	-.165	1.008
Northern Ireland	.526	.937
Ireland	.624	.844
United States	.426	.968
Canada	.090	1.004
Iceland	-.110	.856

2.8 *Importance of rites of passage (ss)*

variables: q337a q338b q339c

Items
important to hold a religious service at: - birth, - marriage, - death

Reliabilities	*α*
France	.89
Great Britain	.80
West Germany	.85
Italy	.91
Spain	.94
Portugal	.84
Netherlands	.90
Belgium	.92
Denmark	.84
Norway	.84
Sweden	.79
Northern Ireland	.70
Ireland	.86
United States	.71
Canada	.82
Iceland	.59

Scores	*none*			*all*		
	0	*1*	*2*	*3*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	25	6	13	56	-.213	1.128
Great Britain	13	7	19	61	.028	.926
West Germany	21	10	13	56	.047	.991
Italy	13	4	6	77	.239	.871
Spain	21	3	5	70	.053	1.050
Portugal	16	7	13	64	.022	.984
Netherlands	38	10	10	42	-.622	1.222
Belgium	22	6	7	66	-.008	1.060
Denmark	19	10	15	56	-.137	1.051
Norway	18	10	15	58	-.095	1.027
Sweden	20	16	18	45	-.304	1.053
Northern Ireland	4	2	14	81	.387	.591
Ireland	3	2	4	91	.492	.519
United States	11	7	30	53	.000	.849
Canada	14	6	18	62	.028	.949
Iceland	7	15	28	51	-.027	.810

3 Moral values

A long list of behavioral items, ranging from joy-riding to euthanasia and suicide (q565a to q646x) was presented and the respondent was asked to judge these behaviors. Could these always be justified or never (10 - point scales)? Two moral dimensions were distinguished, one referring to what may be called the civic virtues; the other to micro- ethical issues (De Moor, 1987a; Halman, 1991; Halman and de Moor, 1993b).

Items and factor loadings (oblimin rotation, loadings < -.30 or > .30)

	F1	F2
- claiming state benefits illegally	.59	
- avoiding a fare on public transport	.62	
- cheating on tax	.55	
- buying something you knew was stolen	.69	
- taking a car that is not yours	.55	
- taking the drug marijuana or hash[**]	.32	-.37
- keeping money that you have found	.45	
- lying in your own interest	.51	
- married men/women having an affair		-.47
- sex under the legal age of consent		-.47
- someone accepting a bribe	.60	
- homosexuality		-.80
- prostitution		-.72
- abortion[*]		
- divorce		-.77
- fighting with the police[**]	.39	-.34
- terminating life of incurably sick		-.67
- suicide		-.66
- failing to report damage on a car	.60	
- threaten strike-breakers	.48	
- killing in self-defence		-.48
- political assassinations	.42	
- throwing away litter	.53	
- driving under influence	.57	
% variance	27.4	9.6

Correlation between factors = -.38

[*] excluded, because not asked in Denmark
[**] item is multi dimensional; therefore not included in further analyses

3.1 *Factor 1: Permissiveness (ls)*

variables: q616i q618j q622l q624m q628o q632q q634r q640u

Items
- married men/women having an affair, - sex under the legal age of consent, - homosexuality, - prostitution, - terminating life of incurably sick, - suicide, - killing in self-defence

Reliabilities and correlations	α^1	α^2	r
France	.82	.84	.35
Great Britain	.79	.82	.32
West Germany	.83	.85	.36
Italy	.83	.85	.38
Spain	.83	.86	.39
Portugal	.77	.80	.29
Netherlands	.87	.89	.44
Belgium	.84	.86	.39
Denmark	.75	*	.24*
Norway	.73	.77	.24
Sweden	.73	.77	.25
Northern Ireland	.79	.82	.33
Ireland	.79	.81	.31
United States	.79	.83	.34
Canada	.81	.83	.33
Iceland	.73	.76	.25

[1] excl abortion
[2] with abortion
* in Denmark item on abortion not asked

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	320	425
chi-square	3030.57	6997.81
BIC	-67.14	2883.67

Scores	mean	stdev
France	.337	1.005
Great Britain	.025	.823
West Germany	.350	1.069
Italy	-.160	.974
Spain	-.122	1.056
Portugal	-.641	.701
Netherlands	1.176	1.202
Belgium	.234	1.078
Denmark	.114	.759
Norway	-.244	.675
Sweden	-.071	.741
Northern Ireland	-.534	.754
Ireland	-.470	.804
United States	-.329	.815
Canada	.167	.911
Iceland	-.141	.653

3.2 *Civic morality (ls)*

variables: q565a q567b q569c q571d q573e q577g q579h q620k q636s 638t q642v q644w q646x

Items
- claiming state benefits illegally, - avoiding a fare on public transport, - cheating on tax, - buying something you knew was stolen, - taking a car that is not yours, - keeping money that you have found, - lying in your own interest, - someone accepting a bribe, - failing to report damage on a car, - threaten strike-breakers, - political assassinations

Reliabilities and correlations	α	r
France	.84	.28
Great Britain	.84	.29
West Germany	.85	.29
Italy	.81	.25
Spain	.82	.29
Portugal	.72	.17
Netherlands	.82	.25
Belgium	.82	.26
Denmark	.72	.16
Norway	.78	.22
Sweden	.80	.24
Northern Ireland	.85	.30
Ireland	.86	.31
United States	.84	.31
Canada	.83	.27
Iceland	.78	.23

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	1040	1220
chi-square	7587.08	9922.40
BIC	-2480.48	-1887.62

Scores	mean	stdev
France	-.4859	1.2755
Great Britain	.0031	.9252
West Germany	-.1639	1.0729
Italy	.0910	.8621
Spain	-.1595	1.0579
Portugal	-.0564	.8465
Netherlands	-.0361	.9217
Belgium	-.3806	1.1491
Denmark	.5487	.5203
Norway	.4386	.6669
Sweden	.2532	.7508
Northern Ireland	.3291	.8362
Ireland	.1349	.8599
United States	.1476	.9823
Canada	-.0294	1.0691
Iceland	.3019	.8394

4 Socio-political values

A large number of questions were asked to measure beliefs and attitudes regarding the socio-political domain. A well-known distinction is that between materialists and postmaterialists (Inglehart, 1977; 1990), but other measures, like conventional and unconventional political participation (Barnes and Kaase et al., 1979), confidence in institutions (Almond and Verba, 1965; Abramowitz, 1980) are covered in the questionnaire. A few items are available to measure concepts like conservatism and progressiveness (Middendorp, 1979; Felling and Peters, 1984), the orientation towards technology (Halman, 1991) and tolerance.

4.1 *Conservatism and progressiveness*

variables: q278 q277 q541 q279

Items and factor loadings (varimax, loadings < -.30 or > .30)

	F1	F2
- business and industry managed by the owner	.74	
- it is fair that two secretaries are paid differently because one is quicker etc.	.70	
- instructions should be followed always	.30	.60
- greater respect for authority		.82

correlation after oblimin rotation: .13

4.1.1 *Factor 1: Economic conservatism (ss)*

variables: q278 q277

Items
- business and industry managed by the owner, - it is fair that two secretaries are paid differently because one is quicker etc.

Correlations	*r*
France	.16
Great Britain	.11
West Germany	.17
Italy	.14
Spain	.13
Portugal	.07
Netherlands	.18
Belgium	.19
Denmark	.16
Norway	.15
Sweden	.12
Northern Ireland	.03
Ireland	.15
United States	.08
Canada	.07
Iceland	.11

Scores	*conser-vative*	*in -between*	*prog-ressive*	*n.a.*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	18	53	15	14	.232	.898
Great Britain	34	45	13	8	-.053	.980
West Germany	36	39	7	18	-.224	.927
Italy	32	42	12	14	-.056	.981
Spain	19	44	16	22	.215	.962
Portugal	31	44	12	13	-.038	.966
Netherlands	27	46	19	8	.144	1.021
Belgium	29	40	14	17	.002	1.009
Denmark	36	42	14	8	-.069	1.015
Norway	20	41	32	8	.469	1.066
Sweden	19	45	25	11	.379	1.016
Northern Ireland	37	46	12	4	-.099	.971
Ireland	33	46	18	3	.050	1.029
United States	46	40	6	7	-.346	.898
Canada	43	42	9	6	-.243	.934
Iceland	37	46	14	3	-.071	.994

4.1.2 *Factor 2: Cultural conservatism (ss)*

variables: q541 q279

Items
- instructions should be followed always, - greater respect for authority

Correlations	*r*
France	.16
Great Britain	.12
West Germany	.13
Italy	.11
Spain	.10
Portugal	.14
Netherlands	.12
Belgium	.12
Denmark	.13
Norway	.02
Sweden	.08
Northern Ireland	.05
Ireland	.10
United States	.12
Canada	.11
Iceland	.10

Scores	*conser-vative*	*in-between*	*prog-ressive*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	22	44	34	.093	.997
Great Britain	34	47	19	-.265	.959
West Germany	15	40	45	.346	.962
Italy	17	45	39	.238	.960
Spain	23	52	25	-.040	.937
Portugal	35	47	18	-.290	.961
Netherlands	23	45	32	.065	.998
Belgium	18	44	38	.204	.974
Denmark	15	39	46	.371	.962
Norway	20	53	27	.039	.918
Sweden	11	43	46	.418	.903
Northern Ireland	46	45	9	-.557	.873
Ireland	40	48	11	-.454	.887
United States	49	39	12	-.559	.925
Canada	36	44	20	-.272	.986
Iceland	18	43	39	.222	.981

4.2 *Technology orientation (ss)*

variables: q544 q539
Items
- scientific advances will help mankind, - more emphasis on development of technology is a good development

Correlations	*r*
France	.20
Great Britain	.24
West Germany	.36
Italy	.15
Spain	.32
Portugal	.21
Netherlands	.18
Belgium	.16
Denmark	.24
Norway	.35
Sweden	.19
Northern Ireland	.16
Ireland	.25
United States	.27
Canada	.26
Iceland	.25

Scores	*negative*	*in between*	*positive*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	32	45	23	-.126	.940
Great Britain	35	40	26	-.120	.987
West Germany	28	33	39	.134	1.041
Italy	25	46	29	.052	.943
Spain	32	36	32	.006	1.024
Portugal	36	44	20	-.204	.938
Netherlands	21	41	38	.211	.961
Belgium	21	44	35	.186	.939
Denmark	29	39	32	.041	.997
Norway	24	32	44	.251	1.025
Sweden	20	39	41	.264	.964
Northern Ireland	29	44	27	-.033	.962
Ireland	30	41	30	.002	.989
United States	47	34	19	-.364	.975
Canada	40	37	24	-.213	.999
Iceland	41	38	22	-.253	.983

4.3 *Confidence in institutions*

As before (De Moor, 1987b; Halman, 1991) we distinguished three dimensions of confidence in institutions: one is called general confidence in institutions, and two dimensions referring to different kinds of institutions.

4.3.1 *General confidence (ls)*

variables: q545a q546b[*] q547c q548d q549e q550f q551g q552h q553i q554j q555k q557m

[*] not asked in Iceland

Items
- the church, - armed forces[*], - education system, - legal system, - press, - trade unions, - police, - parliament, - civil service, - major companies, - social security system, - NATO

[*] not asked in Iceland

Reliabilities	α
France	.81
Great Britain	.77
West Germany	.81
Italy	.84
Spain	.84
Portugal	.84
Netherlands	.76
Belgium	.82
Denmark	.73
Norway	.74
Sweden	.78
Northern Ireland	.83
Ireland	.83
United States	.75
Canada	.80
Iceland	.79

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	864	1029
chi-square	8121.15	9077.04
BIC	-242.67	-884.03

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.132	1.068
Great Britain	-.105	.913
West Germany	.041	.959
Italy	-.220	1.124
Spain	-.048	1.123
Portugal	-.143	1.112
Netherlands	-.214	.799
Belgium	-.097	1.013
Denmark	-.026	.758
Norway	.070	.738
Sweden	.000	.917
Northern Ireland	.578	1.143
Ireland	.534	1.094
United States	.090	.916
Canada	.131	.905
Iceland	.067	.849

4.3.2 *Confidence in democratic and authoritative institutions*

Factor loadings (oblimin rotation, loadings < -.30 or >.30)

	F1	F2
- church		.67
- armed forces		.80
- police	.35	.48
- major companies		.36
- NATO		.61
- education system	.55	
- legal system	.60	
- press	.66	
- trade unions	.70	
- parliament	.59	
- civil service	.55	
- social security system	.56	
% variance explained	33	11

Correlation between factors: .34

40

4.3.2.1 *Factor 1: Confidence in democratic institutions (ls)*

variables: q547c q548d q549e q550f q552h q553i q555k

Items
- education system, - legal system, - press, - trade unions, - parliament, - civil service, - social security system

Reliabilities	*α*
France	.78
Great Britain	.72
West Germany	.72
Italy	.81
Spain	.80
Portugal	.82
Netherlands	.70
Belgium	.75
Denmark	.67
Norway	.70
Sweden	.76
Northern Ireland	.79
Ireland	.77
United States	.64
Canada	.75
Iceland	.74

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	224	314
chi-square	2422.48	2968.99
BIC	254.08	-70.64

Scores	mean	stdev
France	.178	1.073
Great Britain	-.274	.922
West Germany	.066	.895
Italy	-.225	1.197
Spain	.117	1.108
Portugal	.026	1.143
Netherlands	-.156	.775
Belgium	-.021	.954
Denmark	-.072	.757
Norway	.073	.781
Sweden	.177	1.018
Northern Ireland	.411	1.143
Ireland	.417	1.107
United States	-.357	.804
Canada	.111	.938
Iceland	.212	.889

4.3.2.2 *Factor 2: Confidence in authoritative institutions (ls)*

variables: q545a q546b q551g q554j q557m

Items
- the church, - police, - army, - major companies and - NATO.

Reliabilities	α
France	.70
Great Britain	.56
West Germany	.68
Italy	.71
Spain	.74
Portugal	.61
Netherlands	.63
Belgium	.69
Denmark	.64
Norway	.57
Sweden	.62
Northern Ireland	.65
Ireland	.64
United States	.55
Canada	.60
Iceland	.63

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	80	140
chi-square	867.84	1443.68
BIC	93.41	88.43

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.414	1.072
Great Britain	-.062	.781
West Germany	.107	1.058
Italy	.452	1.131
Spain	.064	1.187
Portugal	-.492	.846
Netherlands	-.400	.827
Belgium	-.138	1.061
Denmark	.191	.877
Norway	-.015	.710
Sweden	-.303	.792
Northern Ireland	.896	1.007
Ireland	.422	.921
United States	-.316	.723
Canada	-.077	.775
Iceland	-.227	.851

4.4 *Tolerance*

variables: q216a to q229n

Items and factor loadings (oblimin rotation loadings < -.30 or > .30)

Not wanted as a neighbor	F1	F2	F3
- people with criminal record		.65	
- people of different race	.75		
- left wing extremists			.86
- heavy drinkers		.59	
- right wing extremists			.91
- people with large families	.51		
- emotionally unstable people		.47	
- muslims	.72		
- immigrants/foreign workers	.76		
- people with AIDS		.64	
- drug addicts		.79	
- homosexuals		.64	
- jews	.78		
- hindus	.81		
% variance explained	32	13	10

Factor correlations after oblimin rotation:

	F1	F2
F2	.36	
F3	.18	.26

4.4.1 *Factor 1. Ethnic characteristics (lt)*

variables: q217b q221f q223h q224i q228m q229n

Items
- different race, - muslims, - immigrants/foreign workers, - jews, - hindus, large families

Reliabilities	*α*
France	.83
Great Britain	.85
West Germany	.76
Italy	.86
Spain	.88
Portugal	.83
Netherlands	.78
Belgium	.83
Denmark	.77
Norway	.87
Sweden	.83
Northern Ireland	.79
Ireland	.78
United States	.78[*]
Canada	.82[*]
Iceland	.82

[*] if the item *people with large families* is omitted Cronbach's alpha increases in all countries, except for the United States and Canada

Results simultaneous latent trait analysis (N = 23127)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	784	964
chi-square	1881.34	3369.679
BIC	-5996.88	-6317.32

Scores	mean	stdev
France	.039	.942
Great Britain	-.002	1.033
West Germany	-.067	.970
Italy	-.097	1.138
Spain	.108	.954
Portugal	-.196	1.155
Netherlands	.109	.825
Belgium	-.259	1.199
Denmark	.143	.782
Norway	-.100	1.140
Sweden	.093	.898
Northern Ireland	.097	.876
Ireland	.142	.817
United States	.109	.827
Canada	.155	.818
Iceland	.137	.857

4.4.2 *Factor 2: Behavioral characteristics (lt)*

variables: q216a q219d q222g q225j q2226k q227l

Items
- people with a criminal record, - heavy drinkers, - emotionally unstable people, - people who have AIDS, - drug addicts, - homosexuals

Reliabilities	α
France	.69
Great Britain	.70
West Germany	.68
Italy	.77
Spain	.75
Portugal	.79
Netherlands	.68
Belgium	.72
Denmark	.70
Norway	.77
Sweden	.71
Northern Ireland	.70
Ireland	.67
United States	.67
Canada	.68
Iceland	.70

Results simultaneous latent trait analyses (N = 23127)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	784	964
chi-square	2013.79	5769.770
BIC	-5864.44	-3917.23

Scores	mean	stdev
France	.359	.909
Great Britain	-.003	.970
West Germany	-.048	.962
Italy	-.235	1.109
Spain	-.025	1.051
Portugal	-.396	1.140
Netherlands	.125	.820
Belgium	.183	.968
Denmark	.443	.822
Norway	.205	1.002
Sweden	.172	.892
Northern Ireland	-.099	.998
Ireland	-.111	.968
United States	-.335	.928
Canada	-.016	.939
Iceland	.023	.876

4.4.3 *Extremists (ss)*

variables: q218c q220e

Items
- left extremists, - right wing extremists

Reliabilities	*α*	
France	.73	
Great Britain	.76	
West Germany	.66	
Italy	.84	
Spain	.89	
Portugal	.80	
Netherlands	.80	
Belgium	.82	
Denmark	.58	
Norway	.80	
Sweden	.77	
Northern Ireland	.89	
Ireland	.76	
United States	.81	
Canada	.80	
Iceland	.91	

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.083	.930
Great Britain	.014	.973
West Germany	-.581	.998
Italy	-.007	1.016
Spain	.121	.984
Portugal	.016	.989
Netherlands	-.434	1.071
Belgium	-.105	1.035
Denmark	.595	.478
Norway	.260	.864
Sweden	.120	.934
Northern Ireland	.001	1.033
Ireland	.152	.911
United States	.019	.992
Canada	.139	.937
Iceland	.050	1.028

4.5 *Materialism-postmaterialism*

In 1990, the measurement of materialism and postmaterialism consisted of 12 items subdivided in three questions. It was asked to indicate which was the most important and which was the second most important of four items. Two measures can be developed, one based on all twelve items, one on only four items (Inglehart, 1977).

4.5.1 *The twelve item battery (tp)*

variables: q530a q531b q532a q533b q534a q535b

Items

- maintaining a high level of economic growth, - making sure this country has strong defence forces, - seeing that people have more say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities, - trying to make our cities more beautiful, - maintaining order in the nation, - giving people more say in important government decisions, - fighting rising prices, - protecting freedom of speech, - a stable economy, - progress toward a less impersonal and more humane society, - progress toward a society in which ideas count more than money, - the fight against crime.

Scores were calculated by first counting the number of materialist preferences (mat) and then the number of postmaterialist preferences (postmat). Both counts were combined. In calculating a score, the item concerning making cities and the countryside more beautiful was omitted (see Barnes and Kaase, 1979).

if (mat eq 0 and postmat eq 5)score=10
if (mat eq 1 and postmat eq 5)score=10
if (mat eq 1 and postmat eq 4)score=9
if (mat eq 2 and postmat eq 4)score=8
if (mat eq 2 and postmat eq 3)score=7
if (mat eq 3 and postmat eq 3)score=6
if (mat eq 3 and postmat eq 2)score=5
if (mat eq 4 and postmat eq 2)score=4
if (mat eq 4 and postmat eq 1)score=3
if (mat eq 5 and postmat eq 1)score=2
if (mat eq 5 and postmat eq 0)score=1
if (mat eq 6 and postmat eq 0)score=1

1 = materialist 10 = postmaterialist

Distribution	materialist							postmaterialist		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
France	3	8	6	14	12	18	13	11	6	9
Great Britain	6	10	8	17	11	18	11	9	4	6
West Germany	5	6	11	14	13	16	10	9	7	10
Italy	7	7	10	14	15	16	9	9	7	7
Spain	5	6	8	15	11	19	13	8	8	8
Portugal	8	9	11	17	11	24	7	10	1	3
Netherlands	2	4	7	18	9	22	9	13	8	9
Belgium	4	4	12	11	16	15	15	8	8	7
Denmark	3	7	10	17	12	20	10	8	6	7
Norway	5	13	6	25	9	23	6	6	4	3
Sweden	4	9	7	17	10	21	10	9	6	8
Northern Ireland	10	11	9	20	8	19	11	8	3	1
Ireland	6	9	11	20	10	22	6	10	2	4
United States	6	16	7	23	7	20	5	8	3	4
Canada	3	7	7	19	10	24	8	11	4	6
Iceland	3	8	5	23	10	28	8	8	3	3

Mean scores	mean	stdev
France	.046	1.037
Great Britain	-.006	.981
West Germany	.173	.999
Italy	-.032	1.047
Spain	-.049	1.001
Portugal	-.355	.972
Netherlands	.333	.971
Belgium	.021	1.037
Denmark	-.135	.891
Norway	-.392	.882
Sweden	.103	.951
Northern Ireland	-.125	.949
Ireland	-.048	1.009
United States	.108	.969
Canada	.229	.937
Iceland	-.264	.916

4.5.2 *Four item battery (tp)*

variables: q532a q533b

Items
- maintaining order, - fighting rising prices, - freedom of speech, - giving people more say in government decisions.

Calculation of scores
if (maintaining order and fighting rising prices)score=1
if (maintaining order and more say)score=2
if (maintaining order and freedom of speech)score=2
if (fighting rising prices and maintaining order)score=1
if (fighting rising prices and more say)score=2
if (fighting rising prices and freedom of speech)score=2
if (more say and maintaining order)score=3
if (more say and fighting rising prices)score=3
if (more say and freedom of speech)score=4
if (freedom of speech and maintaining order)score=3
if (freedom of speech and more say)score=4
if (freedom of speech and fighting rising prices)score=3

1 = materialist 4 = postmaterialist

Distribution and mean scores				*post-*		
	materialist	*2*	*3*	*materialist*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	21	30	24	25	.168	1.012
Great Britain	20	32	29	20	-.074	1.014
West Germany	15	33	25	28	.100	1.054
Italy	25	28	25	22	-.017	1.048
Spain	22	32	27	20	.132	1.015
Portugal	34	33	21	12	-.221	.929
Netherlands	11	28	28	33	.271	.953
Belgium	22	29	25	24	.134	.987
Denmark	16	49	19	16	.051	.983
Norway	29	44	17	10	-.245	.904
Sweden	14	35	28	23	.061	1.012
Northern Ireland	22	36	27	15	-.272	.952
Ireland	24	29	28	19	-.171	.944
United States	16	30	31	23	-.272	.989
Canada	12	29	33	26	.045	.941
Iceland	26	38	25	11	-.055	.867

4.6.1 *Conventional political participation (ss)*

variables: q135a q471 q122

Items
- membership political party, - interest in politics, - discuss political matters

Reliabilities	α
France	.16
Great Britain	.20
West Germany	.42
Italy	.26
Spain	.04
Portugal	-.02[*]
Netherlands	.18
Belgium	.01
Denmark	.35
Norway	.40
Sweden	.40
Northern Ireland	-.24[*]
Ireland	.07
United States	.25
Canada	.24
Iceland	.41

[*] correlation between q122 and q471 is negative

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.149	.930
Great Britain	.007	.975
West Germany	.463	.930
Italy	-.267	.996
Spain	-.416	.870
Portugal	-.334	.950
Netherlands	.251	.968
Belgium	-.331	.939
Denmark	.263	.993
Norway	.562	.899
Sweden	.173	.975
Northern Ireland	-.311	.879
Ireland	-.212	.939
United States	.252	.973
Canada	.225	.968
Iceland	.176	.985

4.6.2 *Non-conventional political participation (ss)*

It was asked whether one had actually taken, or whether one might take or never would take some forms of action. Two dimensions were found: protest activities and protest proness respectively.

variables: q472 q473 q474 q475 q476

Items
- signing petitions, - boycotts, - joining lawful demonstrations, - joining unofficial strikes, - occupying buildings or factories

Reliabilities	α
France	.83
Great Britain	.70
West Germany	.77
Italy	.78
Spain	.84
Portugal	.69
Netherlands	.79
Belgium	.81
Denmark	.75
Norway	*
Sweden	.70
Northern Ireland	.72
Ireland	.76
United States	.75
Canada	.77
Iceland	.73

* In the Norwegian 1990 data 'joining unofficial strikes' was translated as 'joining official strikes' and therefore the Norwegian data was not comparable. The Norwegian data has been set to the missing values.

4.6.2.1 Protest activity (has actually done) (ss)

Scores	mean	stdev
France	.171	1.198
Great Britain	.161	.886
West Germany	-.094	.890
Italy	.046	1.090
Spain	-.377	.930
Portugal	-.293	.832
Netherlands	-.068	.967
Belgium	-.016	1.090
Denmark	.085	1.074
Sweden	.162	.849
Northern Ireland	.029	.938
Ireland	-.225	.881
United States	.161	.913
Canada	.302	1.011
Iceland	.008	1.022

4.6.2.2 *Protest proness (willingness) (ss)*

Scores	mean	stdev
France	.151	1.098
Great Britain	-.061	.876
West Germany	-.141	.892
Italy	.095	.988
Spain	-.315	1.105
Portugal	-.120	.888
Netherlands	-.030	1.010
Belgium	-.138	1.073
Denmark	-.099	.996
Sweden	.493	.821
Northern Ireland	-.173	.894
Ireland	-.076	1.012
United States	.192	.952
Canada	.244	.975
Iceland	.194	.823

4.7 *Left-right (fs)*[*]

[*] fs indicates factor score

variables: q277 q278 q279 q477 q478 q480

Items and factor loadings	F1
- payment after achievement	.41
- business managed by owner	.66
- instructions have to be followed	.46
- equality above freedom	.46
- right position on ten point left-right scale	.66
- defend society against subversive forces	.31
% of variance explained	26.0

Reliabilities	α
France	.37
Great Britain	.38
West Germany	.40
Italy	.30
Spain	.34
Portugal	.25
Netherlands	.41
Belgium	.29
Denmark	.46
Norway	.39
Sweden	.40
Northern Ireland	.20
Ireland	.30
United States	.27
Canada	.26
Iceland	.41

Scores	mean	stdev
France	-.36	.99
Great Britain	.03	.99
West Germany	.28	.92
Italy	-.31	.95
Spain	-.46	1.04
Portugal	-.10	.96
Netherlands	-.04	1.02
Belgium	-.03	.95
Denmark	.15	1.02
Norway	.09	1.01
Sweden	-.03	1.00
Northern Ireland	.26	.86
Ireland	.00	.97
United States	.41	.85
Canada	.19	.86
Iceland	-.01	1.06

4.8 *Statements about government and economy*

variables: q666a to q670e

Items and factor loadings (varimax rotation, loadings < -.30 or > .30)

	F1	F2
- fundamental changes of society needed	.77	
- government more open to the public	.80	
- more freedom for individuals	.53	.30
- can not do anything against unjust law		.78
- political reforms are too rapid		.74
% variance explained	33	22
Factor correlation after oblimin rotation: .19		

4.8.1 *Factor 1: Individual freedom (ls)*

variables: q666a q667b q668c

Items
- fundamental changes of society needed, - government more open to the public, - more freedom for individuals

Reliabilities	*α*
France	.52[*]
Great Britain	.53[*]
West Germany	.54
Italy	.52
Spain	.52
Portugal	.55[*]
Netherlands	.50[*]
Belgium	.48[*]
Denmark	.43[*]
Norway	.43[*]
Sweden	.45
Northern Ireland	.47[*]
Ireland	.60[*]
United States	.43[*]
Canada	.45[*]
Iceland	.33[*]

[*] If the item `more freedom for individuals' is omitted alpha increases

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	0	30
chi-square	0	127.08
BIC	-	-163.33

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.203	.928
Great Britain	.333	.990
West Germany	-.051	.894
Italy	-.085	.764
Spain	.649	.908
Portugal	.702	1.035
Netherlands	-.406	.869
Belgium	.276	.867
Denmark	-.355	.710
Norway	-.761	.750
Sweden	-.305	.683
Northern Ireland	.085	.833
Ireland	.731	.940
United States	-.411	.762
Canada	.052	.728
Iceland	-1.856	.482

4.8.2 Factor 2: Political resignation (ss)

variables: q669d q670e

Items
- cannot do anything against unjust law, - political reforms are too rapid

Reliabilities	α
France	.35
Great Britain	.38
West Germany	.31
Italy	.31
Spain	.28
Portugal	.30
Netherlands	.28
Belgium	.33
Denmark	.37
Norway	.34
Sweden	.38
Northern Ireland	.40
Ireland	.36
United States	.43
Canada	.34
Iceland	.22

Scores	mean	stdev
France	.326	.936
Great Britain	-.093	.965
West Germany	.279	.976
Italy	-.143	1.003
Spain	.184	.971
Portugal	-.001	.980
Netherlands	-.293	.818
Belgium	.233	.874
Denmark	.244	1.127
Norway	-.198	1.028
Sweden	.418	1.089
Northern Ireland	-.082	.952
Ireland	-.309	.977
United States	-.345	.938
Canada	-.179	.989
Iceland	-.290	.879

4.9 *Preference for a natural lifestyle (ss)*

variables: q543 q542 q537 q540

Items

- a more simple and natural lifestyle would be a good thing to happen, - more emphasis on family life, - less emphasis on money and material possessions, - more emphasis on the development of the individual

Reliabilities	*α*
France	.31
Great Britain	.39
West Germany	.36
Italy	.35
Spain	.57
Portugal	.30
Netherlands	.09
Belgium	.42
Denmark	.36
Norway	.36
Sweden	.27
Northern Ireland	.39
Ireland	.31
United States	.45
Canada	.46
Iceland	.36

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.173	.829
Great Britain	-.072	.958
West Germany	-.492	1.158
Italy	.289	.750
Spain	.250	.925
Portugal	-.011	.939
Netherlands	-.285	.931
Belgium	-.015	.943
Denmark	.261	.813
Norway	-.010	.941
Sweden	.011	.931
Northern Ireland	.017	.898
Ireland	.172	.868
United States	-.005	1.125
Canada	-.206	1.241
Iceland	.022	.923

4.10 *Environmental values*

variables: q124a to q129f

Items and factor loadings (loadings < -.30 or > .30, varimax rotation)

	F1	F2
- part of income if used to prevent pollution	.85	
- increase in taxes to prevent pollution	.86	
- pollution should not cost me money (negative answer) .59	.34	
- all that talk makes too anxious		.73
- combatting unemployment means accepting pollution		.76
- fighting pollution is less urgent than suggested		.67
% variance explained	35	24

Correlation (after oblimin rotation) = .18

4.10.1 *Factor 1: Offering willingness (ss)*

variables: q124a q125b

Items
- would give part of income, - increase in taxes. (the item *pollution should not cost me money* is not one-dimensional and was excluded from further analyses)

Reliabilities	α	
France	.72	
Great Britain	.72	
West Germany	.78	
Italy	.74	
Spain	.79	
Portugal	.63	
Netherlands	.75	
Belgium	.77	
Denmark	.68	
Norway	.74	
Sweden	.71	
Northern Ireland	.66	
Ireland	.69	
United States	.76	
Canada	.72	
Iceland	.56	

Scores	mean	stdev
France	-.216	1.061
Great Britain	.038	.869
West Germany	-.336	.993
Italy	-.099	.928
Spain	-.072	1.038
Portugal	.300	1.040
Netherlands	.269	.912
Belgium	-.374	1.073
Denmark	.426	.914
Norway	.338	.969
Sweden	.446	1.057
Northern Ireland	.045	.798
Ireland	-.154	.898
United States	.093	.890
Canada	.096	.877
Iceland	.064	.819

4.10.2 *Factor 2: Awareness of the environment (ls)*

variables: q127d q128e q129f

Items
- all that talk makes too anxious, - combatting unemployment means accepting pollution, - fighting pollution is less urgent than suggested

Reliabilities	*α*
France	.46
Great Britain	.53
West Germany	.75
Italy	.45
Spain	.54
Portugal	.52
Netherlands	.67
Belgium	.57
Denmark	.44
Norway	.49
Sweden	.53
Northern Ireland	.61
Ireland	.64
United States	.59
Canada	.59
Iceland	.70

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	-	30
chi-square	-	207.41
BIC	-	-83.00

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.756	.578
Great Britain	-.375	.566
West Germany	1.561	1.025
Italy	-.877	.519
Spain	-.262	.701
Portugal	-.595	.785
Netherlands	.804	.859
Belgium	.015	.734
Denmark	-.774	.558
Norway	-.366	.656
Sweden	-.003	.803
Northern Ireland	-.088	.670
Ireland	.441	.804
United States	-.015	.692
Canada	.071	.736
Iceland	1.055	.896

4.11 *The affect balance scale*

variables: q231a to q240j

Items and factor loadings (loadings < -.30 or > .30)

	F1	*F2*
- excited	.60	
- restless		.55
- proud	.67	
- lonely		.69
- pleased	.69	
- bored		.60
- on top of world	.66	
- depressed		.73
- things were going your way	.55	
- upset because of criticism		.50
% variance explained	22	20

Factor 1 is known as a *positive affect*, whereas factor 2 is called a *negative affect* (Harding et al., 1986).

variables Factor 1: q231a q233c q235e q237g q239i
variables Factor 2: q232b q234d q236f q238h q240j

Scores	positive affect		negative affect	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.261	.956	-.027	1.035
Great Britain	.082	1.009	.144	1.009
West Germany	.326	.854	.620	1.203
Italy	-.444	.921	-.139	.901
Spain	-.703	.918	-.145	.914
Portugal	-.322	.869	-.085	.940
Netherlands	.048	.921	.032	.963
Belgium	-.172	1.011	-.103	.929
Denmark	.088	.886	-.098	.940
Norway	.325	.824	-.082	.954
Sweden	.571	.767	-.270	.804
Northern Ireland	-.033	1.043	-.039	.940
Ireland	.071	1.036	-.116	.927
United States	.463	.911	.108	1.036
Canada	.454	.895	.064	1.016
Iceland	.326	.848	-.233	.843

Affect Balance: positive - negative affect

Scores	mean	stdev
France	-.164	.974
Great Britain	-.043	1.025
West Germany	-.206	1.096
Italy	-.215	.939
Spain	-.394	.923
Portugal	-.167	.930
Netherlands	.010	.948
Belgium	-.048	.957
Denmark	.131	.927
Norway	.287	.926
Sweden	.592	.799
Northern Ireland	.003	1.011
Ireland	.132	1.075
United States	.250	1.006
Canada	.275	.963
Iceland	.394	.836

4.12 *Localism and cosmopolitism (tp)*

variables: q648 q649

Items
to which of the following geographical groups do you belong to first of all and to what geographical groups next? Answer possibilities were:

- Locality or town
- Region
- Country as a whole
- Europe (America)
- The world as a whole

Scores were calculated by weighing the first choices twice, and the second choices only once. The composed variable thus has 11 categories (ranging from 4 to 14).

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Codes

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first choice			*second choice*		
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1	-	4	5	6	7
2	5	-	7	8	9
3	7	8	-	10	11
4	9	10	11	-	13
5	11	12	13	14	-

Distribution (in %) in the various countries

	Localism								Cosmopolitism		
	4	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
France	18	22	4	19	8	4	9	7	1	5	4
Great Britain	20	23	1	22	12	2	5	9	1	4	2
West Germany	20	22	2	22	11	6	7	5	2	2	2
Italy	13	25	2	21	7	2	8	10	1	6	5
Spain	21	24	1	27	13	1	4	4	1	2	2
Portugal	19	22	3	21	11	2	6	6	2	5	3
Netherlands	14	28	2	24	6	1	9	8	-	4	4
Belgium	20	27	4	17	7	3	7	7	1	4	5
Denmark	22	31	2	24	9	1	5	4	-	1	-
Norway	27	41	2	18	4	1	2	3	-	1	1
Sweden	22	34	2	21	6	1	5	6	-	2	1
Northern Ireland	35	25	1	13	11	1	3	5	1	3	1
Ireland	18	29	1	26	13	-	6	6	1	1	-
United States	19	18	1	23	11	2	2	11	2	9	3
Canada	17	19	1	24	12	2	5	11	1	6	2
Iceland	10	32	-	36	5	1	2	10	-	4	-

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.13	1.08
Great Britain	.05	1.02
West Germany	.02	.96
Italy	.24	1.10
Spain	-.13	.86
Portugal	.06	1.03
Netherlands	.09	1.03
Belgium	.03	1.08
Denmark	-.26	.77
Norway	-.46	.70
Sweden	-.24	.85
Northern Ireland	-.27	.95
Ireland	-.14	.81
United States	.20	1.11
Canada	.18	1.03
Iceland	-.01	.87

5 Values in the domain of primary relations

To measure attitudes and opinions in this domain a number of questions were asked about marriage, family, sexuality and education. Added to the questionnaire of 1990 were questions on changing roles of men and women in society. Reasons for divorce (see Halman, 1987; Halman, 1991) were no longer included in the questionnaire.

5.1 *Marital orientations*

variables: q424a to q436m

Items and factor loadings (oblimin rotation, loadings < -.30 or > .30)

Important in marriage	*F1*	*F2*	*F3*	*F4*
- faithfulness		.54	.36	-.31
- adequate income				-.78
- same social background	.64			
- mutual respect		.73		
- same religious beliefs	.75			
- good housing				-.65
- agreement on politics	.83			
- understanding and tolerance		.70		
- living apart from inlaws			-.68	
- happy sexual relationship			-.61	
- sharing household chores			-.50	
- children				-.56
- same taste and interests				

Factor correlation matrix

	F1	F2	F3
F2	.11		
F3	-.15	-.11	
F4	-.30	-.20	.11

5.1.1 *Factor 1: Cultural homogeneity (ls)*

variables: q426c q428e q430g

Items
- same social background, - same religious beliefs, - agreement on politics

Reliabilities	α
France	.62
Great Britain	.62
West Germany	.55
Italy	.62
Spain	.65
Portugal	.69
Netherlands	.64
Belgium	.58
Denmark	.58
Norway	.64
Sweden	.63
Northern Ireland	.69
Ireland	.61
United States	.66
Canada	.63
Iceland	.56

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	0	30
chi-square	0	161.00
BIC	-	-129.41

Scores	mean	stdev
France	-.090	.963
Great Britain	-.156	.947
West Germany	-.557	.739
Italy	-.020	.965
Spain	.231	1.058
Portugal	.390	1.232
Netherlands	.024	.985
Belgium	-.127	.908
Denmark	-.408	.789
Norway	.127	.935
Sweden	.027	.921
Northern Ireland	.526	1.119
Ireland	-.087	.829
United States	.637	1.023
Canada	.040	.950
Iceland	-.418	.748

5.1.2 *Factor 2: Material conditions (ls)*

variables: q425b q429f q435l

Items
- adequate income, - good housing, - children

Reliabilities	α
France	.51
Great Britain	.51
West Germany	.41
Italy	.53
Spain	.58
Portugal	.60
Netherlands	.57
Belgium	.56
Denmark	.45
Norway	.53
Sweden	.55
Northern Ireland	.59
Ireland	.49
United States	.53
Canada	.52
Iceland	.58

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	0	30
chi-square	0	81.37
BIC	-	-209.04

Scores	mean	stdev
France	.208	.919
Great Britain	-.111	.962
West Germany	-.416	.822
Italy	-.248	.958
Spain	.370	.985
Portugal	.550	1.000
Netherlands	-.092	.955
Belgium	.410	1.011
Denmark	-1.253	.701
Norway	-.263	.885
Sweden	-.033	.878
Northern Ireland	.413	1.061
Ireland	.185	.813
United States	.003	.825
Canada	-.100	.900
Iceland	.221	.904

5.1.3 Factor 3: Affection (ss)

variables: q427d q431h

Items
- mutual respect, - understanding and tolerance

Reliabilities	α
France	.42
Great Britain	.36
West Germany	.47
Italy	.38
Spain	.58
Portugal	.53
Netherlands	.30
Belgium	.46
Denmark	.47
Norway	.44
Sweden	.55
Northern Ireland	.50
Ireland	.58
United States	.49
Canada	.40
Iceland	.28

Scores	mean	stdev
France	-.123	1.071
Great Britain	.035	.966
West Germany	-.154	1.108
Italy	.035	.953
Spain	-.184	1.160
Portugal	-.128	1.105
Netherlands	.182	.736
Belgium	-.065	1.067
Denmark	-.048	1.058
Norway	.179	.770
Sweden	.194	.837
Northern Ireland	-.060	1.082
Ireland	-.021	1.005
United States	.116	.887
Canada	.137	.860
Iceland	.238	.693

5.1.4 *Factor 4: Immaterial conditions (ls)*

variables: q432i q433j q434k

Items
- living apart from inlaws, - happy sexual relationship, - sharing household chores

Reliabilities	α
France	.41
Graet Britain	.36
West Germany	.46
Italy	.41
Spain	.55
Portugal	.53
Netherlands	.29
Belgium	.41
Denmark	.42
Norway	.32
Sweden	.27
Northern Ireland	.46
Ireland	.46
United States	.48
Canada	.35
Iceland	.24

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 16000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	0	30
chi-square	0	59.98
BIC	-	-230.43

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.084	.740
Great Britain	-.631	.655
West Germany	-.118	.928
Italy	.095	.850
Spain	.747	1.025
Portugal	.710	.944
Netherlands	-1.148	.555
Belgium	-.000	.807
Denmark	.318	.822
Norway	-.889	.589
Sweden	-.864	.548
Northern Ireland	1.079	.940
Ireland	.602	.854
United States	.586	.828
Canada	-.192	.646
Iceland	-1.024	.515

5.2 *Family*

variables: q441 q442 q444 q451 q452

Items and factor loadings (loadings < -.30 or > .30)

	F1	F2
- child needs both father and mother	.73	
- disapproval of a woman as a single parent	.66	
- woman has to have children[*]	.63	
- child has to love parents		.80
- parents have to do their best, even at the expense of own well-being		.73

[*] item not correct translated in Denmark and France

5.2.1 *Factor 1: Traditional family pattern (ss)*

variables: q441 q444

Items
- child needs both father and mother, - woman as a single parent

Reliabilities	*α*
France	.20
Great Britain	.42
West Germany	.32
Italy	.16
Spain	.16
Portugal	.27
Netherlands	.47
Belgium	.29
Denmark	.39
Norway	.28
Sweden	.29
Northern Ireland	.43
Ireland	.37
United States	.28
Canada	.17
Iceland	.14

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.049	.830
Great Britain	-.018	1.189
West Germany	.291	.812
Italy	.243	.850
Spain	-.150	.839
Portugal	.137	.931
Netherlands	.004	1.173
Belgium	.154	.893
Denmark	-.581	1.138
Norway	.219	.988
Sweden	.215	.990
Northern Ireland	.267	1.079
Ireland	.334	1.029
United States	-.365	1.027
Canada	-.229	.988
Iceland	-.749	.877

5.2.1 *Factor 2: Parent-child relationship (ss)*

variables: q451 q452

Items
- child has to love parents, - parents have to do their best even at the expense of own well-being

Reliabilities	*α*
France	.34
Great Britain	.20
West Germany	.42
Italy	.32
Spain	.43
Portugal	.23
Netherlands	.19
Belgium	.36
Denmark	.19
Norway	.15
Sweden	.25
Northern Ireland	.26
Ireland	.40
United States	.29
Canada	.29
Iceland	.18

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.148	.997
Great Britain	.031	.999
West Germany	.342	1.136
Italy	-.326	.845
Spain	-.272	.917
Portugal	-.259	.872
Netherlands	.395	.982
Belgium	-.005	1.017
Denmark	.654	1.069
Norway	.254	.909
Sweden	.281	.978
Northern Ireland	-.228	.925
Ireland	-.118	.995
United States	-.211	.857
Canada	-.050	.917
Iceland	.336	1.004

5.3 *Abortion (ss)*

variables: q465a to q468d

Items
Approval of abortion in case: - mother's health is at risk, - child likely born physically handicapped, - woman not married, - couple do not want any more children.

Reliabilities	*α*
France	.53
Great Britain	.64
West Germany	.63
Italy	.63
Spain	.78
Portugal	.58
Netherlands	.63
Belgium	.61
Denmark	.64
Norway	.66
Sweden	.61
Northern Ireland	.69
Ireland	.64
United States	.75
Canada	.70
Iceland	.54

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.332	.834
Great Britain	.217	.956
West Germany	.051	.861
Italy	-.041	.898
Spain	-.118	1.140
Portugal	.016	.890
Netherlands	-.059	.951
Belgium	-.021	.877
Denmark	.672	.903
Norway	.323	.989
Sweden	.394	.926
Northern Ireland	-.502	.989
Ireland	-.901	.877
United States	-.215	1.100
Canada	-.030	1.036
Iceland	.114	.745

5.4 *Educational values*

variables: q453a to q463k

Items and factor loadings (loadings < -.30 or > .30)

	F1	F2	F3
- good manners	.57		
- independence	-.60		
- hard work		.63	
- feeling of responsibility		-.42	-.54
- imagination	-.52		
- tolerance and respect		-.67	
- thrift, saving money		.44	-.39
- determination	-.52		
- religious faith	.40		
- unselfishness			.74
- obedience	.50		
% variance explained	17	11	10

Feeling of responsibility appears to be multi-dimensional and therefore this item was excluded from further analysis. Furthermore, three factors seem to be too much, factor three consists of one item only, so two factors remain:

Factor matrix

	F1	F2
- good manners	.51	
- independence	-.63	
- hard work		.53
- imagination	-.51	
- tolerance		-.63
- thrift		.57
- determination	-.49	
- religious faith	.44	
- unselfishness		-.48
- obedience	.54	
% variance explained	18	12

5.4.1 *Factor 1: Conformity (ss)*

variables: q453a q454b q457e q460h q461i q463k

Items
- good manners, - independence, imagination, determination, religious faith, obedience

Reliabilities	*α*
France	.28
Great Britain	.46
West Germany	.46
Italy	.51
Spain	.53
Portugal	.54
Netherlands	.53
Belgium	.48
Denmark	.52
Norway	.45
Sweden	.40
Northern Ireland	.37
Ireland	.59
United States	.46
Canada	.50
Iceland	.09

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.005	.861
Great Britain	.161	.908
West Germany	-.525	.962
Italy	.317	.964
Spain	.171	1.010
Portugal	.369	.969
Netherlands	-.036	.983
Belgium	.005	.956
Denmark	-.574	.939
Norway	-.400	.891
Sweden	-.215	.879
Northern Ireland	.649	.840
Ireland	.359	1.061
United States	.170	.997
Canada	-.009	1.000
Iceland	-.253	.745

5.4.2 *Factor 2: Achievement (ss)*

variables: q455c q458f q459g q462j

Items
- hard work, - tolerance, - thrift, - unselfishness

Reliabilities	α
France	.35
Great Britain	.35
West Germany	.25
Italy	.40
Spain	.19
Portugal	.46
Netherlands	.31
Belgium	.32
Denmark	.29
Norway	.30
Sweden	.21
Northern Ireland	.45
Ireland	.42
United States	.17
Canada	.34
Iceland	-*

* one item correlated negatively.

Scores	mean	stdev
France	.147	1.077
Great Britain	-.363	1.022
West Germany	.196	.856
Italy	-.051	1.086
Spain	.197	.843
Portugal	.450	1.115
Netherlands	-.212	.878
Belgium	.191	1.049
Denmark	-.640	.845
Norway	-.005	.823
Sweden	-.216	.817
Northern Ireland	-.296	1.078
Ireland	-.343	1.057
United States	.132	.989
Canada	-.209	1.015
Iceland	.223	.752

5.5 *Statements about roles of women*

variables: q445a to q450f

Items and factor loadings[*] (loadings < -.30 or > .30, varimax rotation)

	F1	F2
- working mother can have good relation- ship with her child	-.56	
- pre-school child needs mother	.76	
- woman wants children	.76	
- housewife is as fulfilling as work	.53	-.27
- job is necessary to be independent		.80
- man and wife should contribute both to household income		.81
% variance explained	33	22

Correlation after oblimin rotation: -.18

[*] Sweden was excluded because one item was incorrectly asked in this country

5.5.1 Factor 1: Rejection of a traditional women's roles (ls)

variables: q445a q446b q447c q448d

Items
- working mother can have a good relationship with her child, - pre-school child needs mother, - woman wants children, - job necessary to be independent

Reliabilities	*α*
France	.53
Great Britain	.61
West Germany	.67
Italy	.51
Spain	.63
Portugal	.57
Netherlands	.67
Belgium	.56
Denmark	.53
Norway	.56
Sweden[*]	--
Northern Ireland	.61
Ireland	.69
United States	.56
Canada	.51
Iceland	.52

* Item excluded because incorrect translated in Sweden

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 15000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	30	72
chi-square	915.89	1416.69
BIC	627.42	724.35

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.460	.830
Great Britain	.319	.875
West Germany	-.009	1.007
Italy	-.595	.765
Spain	.263	1.030
Portugal	-.681	.872
Netherlands	.601	1.148
Belgium	-.192	.930
Denmark	.193	.775
Norway	.521	1.173
Northern Ireland	.256	.789
Ireland	.619	1.053
United States	.000	.811
Canada	-.108	.796
Iceland	-.212	.756

5.5.2 Factor 2: Equal roles for men and women (ss)

variables: q450f q449e

Items
- having a job is best way to be independent, - both husband and wife should contribute to household income

Reliabilities	α	
France	.58	
Great Britain	.45	
West Germany	.54	
Italy	.60	
Spain	.61	
Portugal	.28	
Netherlands	.59	
Belgium	.52	
Denmark	.35	
Norway	.43	
Sweden	.45	
Northern Ireland	.53	
Ireland	.53	
United States	.54	
Canada	.48	
Iceland	.32	

Scores	mean	stdev
France	.315	.994
Great Britain	-.178	.815
West Germany	-.111	.881
Italy	.099	.898
Spain	.222	.917
Portugal	.816	.831
Netherlands	-.741	1.002
Belgium	-.041	1.083
Denmark	.173	.944
Norway	.170	1.088
Sweden	.467	1.101
Northern Ireland	-.047	.827
Ireland	-.270	.866
United States	-.249	.893
Canada	-.277	.909
Iceland	-.499	.858

6 Values in the domain of work

The questionnaire contained fifteen job characteristics and respondents were asked to indicate which of these attributes they considered important in a job. As in 1981 three dimensions appeared to be underlying their responses. For more information we refer to Zanders (1987; 1993).

Items and factor loadings (loadings < -.30 or > .30)

Aspects important in job	F1	F2	F3
- good pay			.76
- pleasant people to work with			
- not too much pressure		.74	
- good job security			.45
- good chances for promotion	.48		.39
- respected job		.51	
- good hours		.65	.31
- opportunity to use initiative	.75		
- useful job for society	.32	.47	
- generous holidays		.70	
- meeting people	.34	.43	
- job in which you feel you can achieve something	.73		
- a responsible job	.66		
- interesting job	.63		
- job that meets one's abilities	.53		
% variance explained	29	10	7

The items `pleasant people to work with', `good chances for promotion', `a useful job for society', and `meeting people' were excluded from further analyses, because these items did not relate to one of these factors, or proved to be not one-dimensional. The three dimensions will be analyzed separately by using latent trait analysis, because the items have dichotomous answer possibilities (yes-no)

6.1 *Factor 1: Personal development (lt)*

variables: q255h q259l q260m q261n q262o

Items
- use initiative, - responsibility, - achieving something, - using one's abilities, - interesting job

Reliabilities	α
France	.62
Great Britain	.68
West Germany	.71
Italy	.66
Spain	.75
Portugal	.79
Netherlands	.73
Belgium	.70
Denmark	.59
Norway	.68
Sweden	.71
Northern Ireland	.61
Ireland	.67
United States	.73
Canada	.66
Iceland	.69

Results simultaneous latent trait analyses (N = 23127)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	304	454
chi-square	760.32	4172.18
BIC	-2294.50	-398.95

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.195	.916
Great Britain	.029	.940
West Germany	.280	.966
Italy	-.160	.953
Spain	-.461	1.000
Portugal	.119	1.064
Netherlands	.127	.990
Belgium	-.306	.985
Denmark	-.040	.905
Norway	.001	.954
Sweden	.579	.865
Northern Ireland	-.126	.888
Ireland	.035	.951
United States	.228	.989
Canada	.278	.919
Iceland	.318	.893

6.2 *Factor 2: Comfort (lt)*

variables: q250c q253f q254g q257j

Items
- not too much pressure, - generous holidays, - good hours, - job respected by people

Reliabilities	*α*
France	.54
Great Britain	.63
West Germany	.57
Italy	.64
Spain	.70
Portugal	.76
Netherlands	.62
Belgium	.63
Denmark	.57
Norway	.62
Sweden	.69
Northern Ireland	.62
Ireland	.68
United States	.64
Canada	.64
Iceland	.57

Results simultaneous latent trait analyses (N = 23127)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	80	200
chi-square	347.80	2228.09
BIC	-456.105	218.33

Scores	mean	stdev
France	-.529	.724
Great Britain	-.214	.929
West Germany	.091	.981
Italy	-.099	.950
Spain	.081	1.044
Portugal	.510	1.127
Netherlands	.224	1.021
Belgium	-.039	.976
Denmark	-.418	.806
Norway	-.361	.825
Sweden	.393	1.052
Northern Ireland	-.168	.949
Ireland	-.037	1.006
United States	.170	1.005
Canada	.032	.976
Iceland	.155	.890

6.3 *Factor 3: Material conditions (ss)*

variables: q248a q251d

Items
- good pay, - good job security

Reliabilities	α
France	.17
Great Britain	.30
West Germany	.50
Italy	.35
Spain	.35
Portugal	.38
Netherlands	.40
Belgium	.38
Denmark	.26
Norway	.20
Sweden	.33
Northern Ireland	.42
Ireland	.27
United States	.42
Canada	.43
Iceland	.30

Scores	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.586	.983
Great Britain	-.092	1.004
West Germany	.188	.989
Italy	.003	.997
Spain	.107	.956
Portugal	.275	.910
Netherlands	-.280	1.021
Belgium	-.308	1.010
Denmark	-.348	1.030
Norway	.075	.922
Sweden	.086	.968
Northern Ireland	.043	1.005
Ireland	.025	.966
United States	.347	.872
Canada	.146	.976
Iceland	.144	.895

SECTION 3

COMPARING VALUES OVER TIME

1 Introduction

In this section, the results of the comparisons over time are presented. Many of the items used in the constructs of 1990 were available in the 1981 data as well. However, comparisons over time could not always be made. Either some of the questions in the 1990 questionnaire were formulated differently from those in the 1981 questionnaire, or not all the items used in the 1990 questionnaire were asked in 1981. Consequently, only a limited number of items could be analyzed. In the domain of religion and morality in particular comparable constructs are, however, available. In case of simple counts or sum scores comparisons are allowed on the basis of these constructs. In case similar items are available in both years the reliabilities of the scales based on 1981 data will be presented only. The reliabilities of the 1990 scales can be found in Section 2. When not all items are available for comparisons over time, the reliabilities will be presented both for the scales in 1990 and 1981.

2 Religious values

2.1 *Religiosity (ls)*

variables: q340 q364 q365 q367 q368

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	*α*	*r*
France	.76	.59
Great Britain	.71	.51
West Germany	.75	.61
Italy	.70	.51
Spain	.71	.50
Netherlands	.74	.57
Belgium	.73	.51
Denmark	.77	.60
Norway	.69	.51
Sweden	.76	.60
Northern Ireland	.74	.59
Ireland	.71	.51
United States	.67	.46
Canada	.70	.49
Iceland	.69	.49

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 30000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	150	266
chi-square	1182.30	2292.35
BIC	-364.04	-449.83

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.644	1.040	-.809	.993
Great Britain	-.226	.927	-.240	.997
West Germany	.023	.987	-.024	.969
Italy	.325	.830	.675	.831
Spain	.019	.826	.073	.920
Netherlands	-.144	1.023	-.347	1.047
Belgium	-.103	.825	-.311	1.042
Denmark	-.507	1.015	-.930	.873
Norway	-.291	.938	-.428	.922
Sweden	-.810	.990	-.909	.938
Northern Ireland	.472	.822	.295	.691
Ireland	.424	.729	.356	.638
United States	.615	.614	.791	.711
Canada	.383	.785	.257	.841
Iceland	.096	.822	.246	.837

2.2 Religious orthodoxy (lt)

variables: q355a q356b q357c q358d q359e q360f q361g

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	α	r	α	r
France	.87	.48	.85	.46
Great Britain	.80	.37	.83	.41
West Germany	.83	.41	.81	.40
Italy	.87	.49	.88	.52
Spain	.87	.48	.86	.47
Netherlands	.86	.47	.83	.43
Belgium	.86	.46	.85	.46
Denmark	.83	.43	.80	.40
Norway	.87	.48	.88	.52
Sweden	.83	.43	.80	.39
Northern Ireland	.86	.47	.83	.43
Ireland	.84	.44	.80	.38
United States	.80	.37	.84	.44
Canada	.81	.38	.81	.39
Iceland	.74	.29	.73	.28

Results simultaneous latent trait analysis (N = 40853)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	3330	3736
chi-square	7631.448	13858.35
BIC	-27725.61	-25809.51

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.435	.898	-.401	.906
Great Britain	.037	.901	.009	.930
West Germany	-.275	.853	-.337	.832
Italy	.022	1.001	.133	1.033
Spain	.116	1.007	-.029	.976
Netherlands	-.265	.919	-.339	.875
Belgium	-.292	.906	-.385	.895
Denmark	-.659	.755	-.655	.726
Norway	-.166	.968	-.347	.971
Sweden	-.575	.809	-.625	.756
Northern Ireland	.826	.881	.920	.791
Ireland	.731	.856	.707	.802
United States	.883	.789	.827	.858
Canada	.395	.892	.351	.914
Iceland	-.017	.720	-.019	.720

2.3 *Confidence in the church (ls)*

variables: q341a q342b q343c

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	α	*r*	*α*	*r*
France	.82	.59	.75	.50
Great Britain	.82	.61	.75	.51
West Germany	.82	.60	.76	.51
Italy	.85	.65	.80	.56
Spain	.85	.66	.86	.66
Netherlands	.80	.56	.78	.54
Belgium	.85	.65	.78	.54
Denmark	.76	.52	.68	.43
Norway	.79	.56	.79	.56
Sweden	.74	.50	.69	.44
Northern Ireland	.84	.63	.78	.54
Ireland	.83	.62	.77	.52
United States	.83	.62	.81	.60
Canada	.81	.59	.79	.56
Iceland	.78	.53	.70	.44

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 30000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	0	58
chi-square	0	293.40
BIC	-	-304.52

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		*1990*	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.010	.009	-.373	.892
Great Britain	-.036	.966	-.247	.914
West Germany	-.001	1.003	-.185	.905
Italy	.204	1.006	.162	.992
Spain	.086	1.054	.153	1.066
Netherlands	-.116	.820	-.207	.846
Belgium	.120	.967	-.155	.868
Denmark	-.597	.741	-.812	.690
Norway	-.051	.944	-.234	.941
Sweden	-.527	.776	-.685	.692
Northern Ireland	.357	1.041	.316	.966
Ireland	.322	1.052	-.114	1.019
United States	.708	.914	.605	.934
Canada	.433	.940	.242	.966
Iceland	-.219	.927	-.390	.797

2.4 *Reflective man (ss)*
variables: q322 q323

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	*α*	*r*
France	.47	.31
Great Britain	.46	.30
West Germany	.70	.53
Italy	.41	.26
Spain	.41	.26
Netherlands	.63	.46
Belgium	.56	.39
Denmark	.61	.43
Norway	.64	.47
Sweden	.64	.47
Northern Ireland	.56	.38
Ireland	.60	.43
United States	.40	.25
Canada	.45	.29
Iceland	.49	.32

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		*1990*	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.010	1.016	.111	.971
Great Britain	-.133	1.029	-.001	1.053
West Germany	-.082	1.048	.030	.966
Italy	.095	1.035	.371	.960
Spain	-.131	.965	-.069	1.065
Netherlands	-.239	1.024	.074	.920
Belgium	-.366	1.024	-.117	1.033
Denmark	-.123	1.028	-.039	1.023
Norway	-.141	.954	.034	.921
Sweden	-.287	.956	-.126	.926
Northern Ireland	-.069	1.021	-.041	1.023
Ireland	-.240	1.103	.023	1.028
United States	.222	.867	.313	.889
Canada	.064	.908	.227	.919
Iceland	.012	.923	.056	.973

2.5 *Church involvement (tp)*

variables: q150 q132 q332 q336

Distribution of churched and unchurched people (in %)

	core member		modal member		marginal member		un- churched	
	1981	*1990*	*1981*	*1990*	*1981*	*1990*	*1981*	*1990*
France	4	5	14	12	56	45	26	39
Great Britain	16	13	7	9	67	35	9	42
West Germany	12	12	25	22	54	56	9	11
Italy	6	8	45	44	42	33	6	15
Spain	16	5	38	38	38	44	9	13
Netherlands	27	23	13	6	24	21	37	49
Belgium	9	9	33	21	42	38	16	32
Denmark	3	3	9	7	82	81	6	8
Norway	7	8	8	4	81	78	4	10
Sweden	6	4	7	6	81	71	7	19
Northern Ireland	43	23	24	44	30	23	3	10
Ireland	30	14	58	73	11	9	1	4
United States	46	41	13	13	35	23	6	23
Canada	27	21	19	18	43	35	11	26
Iceland	7	7	4	2	88	89	1	2

3 Moral values

3.1 *Permissiveness (ls)*

variables: q616i q618j q622l q624m q628o q632q q634r q640u

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	α	r
France	.83	.39
Great Britain	.80	.35
West Germany	.84	.41
Italy	.80	.35
Spain	.84	.41
Netherlands	.88	.48
Belgium	.84	.41
Denmark	.81	.34
Norway	.76	.28
Sweden	.74	.25
Northern Ireland	.79	.35
Ireland	.80	.35
United States	.77	.32
Canada	.80	.34
Iceland	.78	.32

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 30000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	810	1042
chi-square	9483.91	19073.40
BIC	1133.65	8331.47

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.35	.99	.51	.97
Great Britain	.11	.91	.14	.77
West Germany	.25	1.06	.50	1.03
Italy	-.35	.82	.04	.94
Spain	-.19	.99	.05	1.00
Netherlands	.83	1.25	1.33	1.16
Belgium	-.09	.89	.41	1.04
Denmark	.63	1.12	-.98	.19
Norway	-1.03	.12	-.93	.23
Sweden	-.38	.52	-.54	.42
Northern Ireland	-.65	.55	-.39	.69
Ireland	-.51	.75	-.36	.70
United States	-.29	.79	-.17	.77
Canada	-.00	.86	.33	.88
Iceland	-.11	.76	.01	.62

3.2 *Civic morality (ls)*

variables: q565a q567b q569c q571d q573e q577g q579h q620k q636s 638t q642v
Reliabilities and correlations in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	α	r	α	r
France	.87	.39	.82	.29
Great Britain	.83	.31	.82	.30
West Germany	.86	.35	.82	.31
Italy	.72	.20	.79	.26
Spain	.85	.35	.78	.28
Netherlands	.82	.31	.80	.26
Belgium	.80	.29	.79	.26
Denmark	.76	.24	*	*
Norway	.73	.23	.74	.22
Sweden	.76	.22	.77	.25
Northern Ireland	.87	.42	.82	.30
Ireland	.83	.33	.83	.32
United States	.81	.31	.81	.32
Canada	.84	.34	.81	.29
Iceland	.76	.23	.74	.22

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 30000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	1320	1610
chi-square	11845.70	15483.00
BIC	-1762.1175	-1114.42

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.53	1.42	-.56	1.27
Great Britain	-.04	1.04	-.04	.89
West Germany	-.10	1.06	-.22	1.04
Italy	.43	.68	.02	.87
Spain	-.29	1.18	-.19	1.01
Netherlands	.01	.87	-.09	.90
Belgium	-.08	.98	-.43	1.11
Denmark	.51	.62	.49	.51
Norway	.49	.60	.38	.65
Sweden	.58	.53	.21	.73
Northern Ireland	.16	.90	.28	.78
Ireland	.04	.93	.11	.79
United States	.03	1.01	.09	.93
Canada	-.16	1.18	-.09	1.06
Iceland	.40	.67	.29	.77

4 Socio-political values

4.1 *Economic conservatism (ss)*

variables: q278 q277

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.394	.923	.165	.867
Great Britain	-.075	1.042	-.111	.947
West Germany	-.132	.985	-.277	.895
Italy	.480	1.027	-.114	.948
Spain	.260	.966	.148	.930
Netherlands	.251	1.043	.080	.987
Belgium	.074	.986	-.057	.975
Denmark	.082	1.092	-.127	.981
Norway	.271	1.053	.394	1.030
Sweden	.343	1.043	.306	.982
Northern Ireland	-.178	1.054	-.156	.939
Ireland	.041	1.049	-.011	.994
United States	-.355	.925	-.395	.867
Canada	-.251	.963	-.295	.903
Iceland	.074	.982	-.129	.961

4.2 *Cultural conservatism (ss)*

variables:q541 q279

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.255	.968	.149	.995
Great Britain	-.314	.937	-.209	.957
West Germany	.381	.978	.402	.961
Italy	.165	.938	.294	.959
Spain	-.066	.898	.016	.935
Netherlands	.052	1.033	.121	.996
Belgium	.110	.940	.261	.973
Denmark	.059	1.004	.427	.960
Norway	.014	.975	.095	.917
Sweden	.385	.950	.474	.901
Northern Ireland	-.492	.862	-.501	.872
Ireland	-.407	.891	-.398	.885
United States	-.694	.847	-.502	.924
Canada	-.410	.951	-.215	.985
Iceland	.058	.992	.278	.980

4.3 *Technology orientation (ss)*

variables: q544 q539

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.006	.972	-.165	.938
Great Britain	-.160	.993	-.159	.985
West Germany	.111	.989	.096	1.038
Italy	-.039	.984	.014	.941
Spain	-.095	.966	-.032	1.022
Netherlands	.530	.886	.172	.959
Belgium	.303	.908	.147	.936
Denmark	.397	.975	.003	.995
Norway	.290	.970	.212	1.022
Sweden	.372	.914	.225	.961
Northern Ireland	.005	.980	-.072	.960
Ireland	-.051	.975	-.036	.987
United States	-.299	.987	-.402	.972
Canada	-.085	1.006	-.251	.997
Iceland	-.363	.966	-.292	.981

4.4 Confidence in institutions

4.4.1 General confidence in institutions (ls)

variables: q545a to q554j

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981 and 1990

	1981		*1990*	
	α	r	α	r
France	.83	.33	.79	.28
Great Britain	.76	.24	.74	.22
West Germany	.79	.28	.77	.26
Italy	.83	.33	.81	.30
Spain	.89	.44	.82	.32
Netherlands	.78	.27	.72	.21
Belgium	.83	.33	.78	.27
Denmark	.76	.25	.70	.20
Norway	.74	.23	.71	.20
Sweden	.78	.27	.77	.25
Northern Ireland	.81	.30	.82	.30
Ireland	.86	.37	.81	.30
United States	.83	.33	.69	.19
Canada	.79	.28	.77	.26
Iceland[*]	-	-	-	-

[*] confidence in army not asked in Iceland

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 28000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	980	1223
chi-square	10319.49	11724.40
BIC	284.33	-781.07

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.011	1.082	-.098	.983
Great Britain	.096	.851	-.221	.833
West Germany	-.047	.916	-.159	.870
Italy	-.281	1.128	-.353	1.007
Spain	.352	1.335	-.084	1.025
Netherlands	-.150	.843	-.444	.720
Belgium	.022	1.075	-.315	.917
Denmark	-.058	.847	-.227	.678
Norway	.248	.711	-.094	.660
Sweden	.003	.830	-.078	.850
Northern Ireland	.652	1.005	.468	1.043
Ireland	.777	1.135	.363	.993
United States	.615	1.073	-.196	.775
Canada	.219	.903	-.036	.823
Iceland	*	*	*	*

4.4.2 *Confidence in democratic and authoritative institutions*

4.4.2.1 *Confidence in democratic institutions (ls)*

variables: q547c q548d q549e q550f q552h q553i

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	α	r	α	r
France	.73	.32	.76	.35
Great Britain	.69	.27	.68	.26
West Germany	.73	.31	.70	.28
Italy	.78	.37	.79	.39
Spain	.84	.46	.78	.37
Netherlands	.69	.27	.68	.26
Belgium	.78	.36	.72	.30
Denmark	.72	.30	.65	.24
Norway	.70	.28	.66	.25
Sweden	.73	.31	.73	.32
Northern Ireland	.73	.31	.75	.33
Ireland	.80	.40	.75	.34
United States	.78	.37	.57	.18
Canada	.75	.33	.73	.31
Iceland	?	?	.72	.29

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 30000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	270	415
chi-square	3735.95	4755.49
BIC	952.53	477.27

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.019	.980	.058	1.032
Great Britain	-.161	.852	-.321	.859
West Germany	.055	.912	-.083	.840
Italy	-.291	1.141	-.280	1.107
Spain	.471	1.295	.072	1.021
Netherlands	-.181	.773	-.321	.730
Belgium	.141	1.054	-.236	.879
Denmark	.076	.911	-.206	.701
Norway	.332	.731	-.085	.692
Sweden	.138	.904	.108	.937
Northern Ireland	.523	.989	.260	1.032
Ireland	.670	1.161	.2893	1.02
United States	.527	1.102	-.683	.666
Canada	.185	.941	-.023	.870
Iceland	-.468	.652	.036	.818

4.4.2.2 *Confidence in authoritative institutions (ls)*
variables: q545a q546b q551g q554j q557m

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	α	r	α	r
France	.75	.43	.66	.33
Great Britain	.57	.25	.50	.20
West Germany	.65	.32	.60	.28
Italy	.73	.41	.64	.31
Spain	.83	.55	.70	.37
Netherlands	.67	.34	.53	.22
Belgium	.63	.30	.60	.27
Denmark	.62	.29	.53	.23
Norway	.51	.21	.47	.19
Sweden	.59	.27	.53	.23
Northern Ireland	.62	.29	.63	.30
Ireland	.70	.36	.60	.27
United States	.64	.21	.51	.21
Canada	.61	.28	.56	.24
Iceland[*]				

[*] Iceland was not included because it has no army

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 28000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	56	137
chi-square	385.85	801.15
	BIC = -178.59	-601.72

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.431	1.194	.079	.920
Great Britain	.228	.729	-.422	.621
West Germany	.145	.907	-.338	.770
Italy	.576	1.236	.120	.919
Spain	.982	1.404	.113	1.061
Netherlands	-.028	.881	-.931	.574
Belgium	-.230	.865	-.566	.811
Denmark	-.168	.759	-.404	.609
Norway	-.367	.562	-.622	.503
Sweden	-.269	.666	-.472	.635
Northern Ireland	.763	.874	.688	.858
Ireland	1.019	.963	.230	.782
United States	.500	.826	-.501	.605
Canada	.225	.769	-.227	.662
Iceland[*]	-	-	-	-

[*] Iceland was excluded because it has no army

4.5 *Tolerance*

4.5.1 *Ethnic characteristics (lt)*

variables: q217b q221f q224i

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	α	r	α	r
France	.41	.18	.67	.40
Great Britain	.64	.37	.67	.40
West Germany	.56	.30	.57	.30
Italy	.48	.28	.70	.43
Spain	.34	.17	.76	.52
Netherlands	.55	.29	.65	.38
Belgium	.45	.20	.66	.38
Denmark	.55	.31	.60	.31
Norway	.60	.33	.77	.52
Sweden	.58	.32	.69	.42
Northern Ireland	.67	.40	.52	.27
Ireland	.38	.17	.52	.25
United States	.44	.20	.62	.36
Canada	.41	.19	.71	.45
Iceland	.53	.27	.64	.35

Results simultaneous latent trait analyses (N = 40853)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	-	144
chi-square	-	985.96
BIC	-	-542.99

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.169	.716	.067	1.099
Great Britain	.108	1.121	.059	1.088
Wset Germany	.300	1.238	.165	1.146
Italy	-.137	.729	.191	1.230
Spain	-.218	.558	-.048	1.001
Netherlands	.145	1.120	-.008	1.010
Belgium	.126	1.079	.351	1.336
Denmark	-.102	.852	-.023	.989
Norway	-.032	.965	.165	1.254
Sweden	-.196	.709	-.075	.950
Northern Ireland	-.009	1.009	-.085	.861
Ireland	-.157	.724	-.191	.718
United States	-.068	.847	-.005	.985
Canada	-.191	.682	-.160	.809
Iceland	-.291	.510	-.113	.889

4.5.2 *Behavioral characteristics (lt)*

variables: q216a q219d q222g

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981 and 1990

	1981		*1990*	
	α	r	α	r
France	.38	.18	.42	.20
Great Britain	.46	.22	.53	.27
West Germany	.44	.21	.39	.18
Italy	.50	.25	.57	.31
Spain	.58	.31	.55	.29
Netherlands	.45	.22	.49	.25
Belgium	.49	.24	.46	.23
Denmark	.52	.26	.53	.27
Norway	.55	.28	.58	.32
Sweden	.53	.27	.53	.28
Northern Ireland	.54	.29	.44	.20
Ireland	.50	.25	.45	.21
United States	.54	.28	.48	.24
Canada	.42	.19	.46	.22
Iceland	.29	.13	.55	.29

Results simultaneous latent trait analyses (N = 40853)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	-	144
chi-square	-	2767.72
BIC	-	1238.76

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.427	.732	-.230	.862
Great Britain	.103	1.007	.114	1.038
West Germany	.141	.950	.129	.935
Italy	.068	1.024	.277	1.084
Spain	-.114	1.014	-.033	1.019
Netherlands	-.223	.873	-.022	.946
Belgium	-.316	.879	-.090	.940
Denmark	-.520	.792	-.337	.890
Norway	-.180	.972	-.140	1.009
Sweden	-.245	.910	-.108	.972
Northern Ireland	.028	1.043	.063	.975
Ireland	-.044	.987	.124	.993
United States	.410	1.079	.455	1.049
Canada	.154	.971	.195	1.006
Iceland	-.222	.801	.083	1.005

4.5.3 *Extremists (ss)*

variables: q218c q220e

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	α	r
France	.77	.63
Great Britain	.74	.59
West Germany	.68	.52
Italy	.83	.72
Spain	.82	.70
Netherlands	.80	.66
Belgium	.80	.67
Denmark	.41	.28
Norway	.75	.61
Sweden	.68	.52
Northern Ireland	.81	.68
Ireland	.75	.60
United States	.77	.62
Canada	.80	.66
Iceland	.86	.76

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.398	.712	-.009	.962
Great Britain	-.097	.928	.062	1.006
West Germany	.480	1.055	.678	1.032
Italy	.247	1.097	.085	1.051
Spain	-.089	.967	-.048	1.017
Netherlands	.195	1.065	.527	1.108
Belgium	-.241	.861	.187	1.071
Denmark	-.574	.410	-.538	.494
Norway	-.241	.845	-.192	.894
Sweden	-.231	.827	-.047	.966
Northern Ireland	-.065	.972	.076	1.068
Ireland	-.229	.851	-.080	.942
United States	-.048	.961	.057	1.026
Canada	-.091	.951	-.066	.969
Iceland	-.182	.927	.025	1.063

4.6 *Materialism-postmaterialism (tp)*

variables: q532a q533b

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.141	1.047	.165	1.029
Great Britain	-.051	.933	.113	.974
West Germany	-.077	.977	.291	.992
Italy	-.466	.937	.087	1.039
Spain	-.527	.936	.071	.993
Netherlands	.006	1.013	.450	.964
Belgium	-.209	.963	.141	1.029
Denmark	.258	.985	-.015	.884
Norway	-.340	.839	-.270	.875
Sweden	-.020	.937	.222	.944
Northern Ireland	-.562	.809	-.005	.941
Ireland	-.356	.938	.072	1.001
United States	*	*	.227	.962
Canada	.026	.955	.347	.929
Iceland	-.062	.994	-.143	.908

[*] In the United States materialism-postmaterialism measurement was not available in 1981.

4.7 *Political participation*

4.7.1 *Conventional political participation (ss)*

variables: q135a q471 q122

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.067	.918	-.137	.950
Great Britain	-.124	.909	.023	.995
West Germany	.253	1.030	.488	.950
Italy	-.343	1.026	-.257	1.016
Spain	-.140	.928	-.409	.888
Netherlands	.077	.975	.272	.988
Belgium	-.483	.862	-.322	.958
Denmark	.197	.956	.284	1.014
Norway	.141	.965	.589	.918
Sweden	.113	.961	.193	.995
Northern Ireland	-.316	.821	-.302	.897
Ireland	-.370	.920	-.202	.958
United States	.047	.991	.273	.993
Canada	.058	.915	.246	.988
Iceland	.110	.963	.196	1.005

4.7.2 Unconventional political participation

4.7.2.1 Protest behavior (ss)

variables: q472 q473 q474 q475 q476

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	α	r
France	.83	.50
Great Britain	.68	.31
West Germany	.75	.42
Italy	.72	.38
Spain	.86	.56
Netherlands	.80	.47
Belgium	.79	.45
Denmark	.79	.47
Norway	.70	.34
Sweden	.69	.33
Northern Ireland	.76	.41
Ireland	.81	.47
United States	.71	.34
Canada	.70	.33
Iceland	.73	.36

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.087	1.181	.263	1.242
Great Britain	.016	.811	.253	.918
West Germany	-.211	.816	-.013	.923
Italy	-.118	.926	.133	1.130
Spain	-.216	1.077	-.306	.964
Netherlands	-.290	.847	.014	1.003
Belgium	-.427	.786	.068	1.130
Denmark	-.123	.977	.174	1.113
Norway	-.042	.879	*	*
Sweden	-.085	.788	.254	.881
Northern Ireland	-.219	.940	.115	.973
Ireland	-.323	.916	-.148	.913
United States	.086	.899	.253	.947
Canada	.115	.925	.399	1.048
Iceland	-.221	.877	.094	1.060

4.7.2.2 *Protest proness (has done + might do (ss))*

variables: q472 q473 q474 q475 q476

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.055	1.125	.237	1.102
Great Britain	-.137	.880	.023	.879
West Germany	-.257	.895	-.058	.895
Italy	-.324	.923	.181	.991
Spain	-.140	1.114	-.232	1.110
Netherlands	-.219	1.001	.054	1.014
Belgium	-.401	1.033	-.055	1.077
Denmark	-.205	1.067	-.015	1.000
Norway	-.115	.828	*	*
Sweden	.178	.865	.579	.824
Northern Ireland	-.204	.962	-.089	.898
Ireland	-.116	1.053	.008	1.016
United States	-.053	.893	.277	.955
Canada	.112	.893	.329	.977
Iceland	.248	.816	.280	.826

4.8 *Preference for a natural lifestyle (ss)*

variables: q543 q542 q537 q540

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	*α*	*r*
France	.19	.08
Great Britain	.37	.14
West Germany	.30	.08
Italy	.37	.21
Spain	.58	.28
Netherlands	.36	.13
Belgium	.58	.28
Denmark	.38	.14
Norway	.38	.13
Sweden	.31	.13
Northern Ireland	.50	.22
Ireland	.52	.24
United States	.29	.11
Canada	.27	.10
Iceland	.24	.13

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		*1990*	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.265	.700	.169	.846
Great Britain	-.198	.980	-.082	.978
West Germany	-.438	1.142	-.510	1.181
Italy	.191	.841	.288	.766
Spain	.108	1.041	.247	.944
Netherlands	-.226	.994	-.299	.950
Belgium	-.064	1.052	-.024	.963
Denmark	.079	.932	.258	.829
Norway	.038	.936	-.019	.961
Sweden	-.046	.993	.003	.950
Northern Ireland	-.082	.987	.010	.916
Ireland	.129	.978	.167	.886
United States	.074	.905	-.014	1.148
Canada	.019	.902	-.219	1.267
Iceland	.085	.832	.015	.942

4.9 *Localism-cosmopolitism (tp)*

variables: q648 q649

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.120	1.087	.200	1.110
Great Britain	.040	1.029	.111	1.052
West Germany	-.030	1.018	.082	.990
Italy	.199	1.166	.311	1.140
Spain	-.020	.905	-.081	.885
Netherlands	.014	1.036	.159	1.068
Belgium	-.252	.910	.090	1.111
Denmark	-.044	.874	-.209	.800
Norway	-.415	.725	-.419	.728
Sweden	-.401	.731	-.195	.879
Northern Ireland	-.355	.780	-.224	.976
Ireland	-.211	.857	-.087	.835
United States	-.048	.978	.269	1.144
Canada	.075	1.022	.245	1.068
Iceland	-.024	.822	.038	.895

4.10 *Affect balance scale (fa)*

Positive affect (fa)

variables: q231a q233c q235e q237g q239i

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.499	.885	-.254	.963
Great Britain	-.087	.999	.093	1.016
West Germany	.292	.826	.336	.861
Italy	-.363	.937	-.438	.927
Spain	-.607	.898	-.697	.925
Netherlands	-.176	.932	.055	.927
Belgium	-.242	1.019	-.166	1.018
Denmark	.004	.875	.093	.893
Norway	.264	.808	.336	.829
Sweden	.249	.822	.583	.773
Northern Ireland	.066	1.021	-.023	1.050
Ireland	-.088	1.088	.083	1.043
United States	.418	.967	.476	.917
Canada	.435	.870	.467	.901
Iceland	.187	.863	.339	.854

Negative affect (fa)
variables: q232b q234d q236f q238h q240j

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.076	.929	-.034	1.033
Great Britain	.112	1.010	.138	1.006
West Germany	.589	1.193	.607	1.197
Italy	.201	1.119	-.145	.898
Spain	-.018	.971	-.150	.912
Netherlands	-.124	.836	.024	.958
Belgium	-.114	.972	-.111	.926
Denmark	-.267	.843	-.107	.936
Norway	-.162	.892	-.088	.952
Sweden	-.383	.723	-.275	.802
Northern Ireland	-.055	.945	-.044	.938
Ireland	-.068	.970	-.123	.925
United States	.238	1.077	.102	1.034
Canada	.053	.987	.058	1.014
Iceland	-.401	.704	-.238	.843

Affect balance scale (ss)
variables: positive affect - negative affect

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.299	.919	-.156	.982
Great Britain	-.141	1.045	-.032	1.033
West Germany	-.211	1.064	-.192	1.103
Italy	-.399	1.010	-.207	.947
Spain	-.417	.881	-.387	.931
Netherlands	-.037	.841	.022	.954
Belgium	-.091	.997	-.039	.965
Denmark	.192	.855	.142	.933
Norway	.302	.891	.301	.933
Sweden	.448	.781	.608	.805
Northern Ireland	.085	1.064	.015	1.020
Ireland	-.014	1.023	.146	1.083
United States	.127	1.030	.264	1.014
Canada	.271	.957	.289	.971
Iceland	.416	.785	.409	.844

5 Values in the domain of primary relations

5.1 *Marital orientations*

5.1.1 *Cultural homogeneity (ls)*
variables: q426c q428e q430g

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	*α*	*r*
France	.63	.37
Great Britain	.61	.36
West Germany	.56	.30
Italy	.54	.28
Spain	.64	.37
Netherlands	.61	.35
Belgium	.71	.45
Denmark	.56	.31
Norway	.66	.40
Sweden	.61	.34
Northern Ireland	.63	.37
Ireland	.58	.32
United States	.63	.37
Canada	.60	.34
Iceland	.59	.33

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 30000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	0	58
chi-square	0	265.72
BIC	-	-332.20

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.048	1.027	-.108	.969
Great Britain	-.119	.990	-.183	.950
West Germany	-.386	.805	-.573	.746
Italy	-.323	.860	-.033	.975
Spain	.407	1.040	.216	1.067
Netherlands	.100	.991	.020	.998
Belgium	.594	1.215	-.148	.914
Denmark	-.373	.819	-.427	.797
Norway	.303	1.027	.118	.947
Sweden	-.176	.906	.042	.938
Northern Ireland	.254	1.020	.506	1.126
Ireland	-.123	.841	-.158	.822
United States	.386	1.003	.625	1.033
Canada	-.032	.914	.001	.951
Iceland	-.323	.806	-.461	.748

5.1.2 *Material conditions (ls)*

variables: q425b q429f q435l

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	α	r
France	.48	.24
Great Britain	.54	.30
West Germany	.51	.27
Italy	.46	.22
Spain	.55	.29
Netherlands	.62	.36
Belgium	.54	.29
Denmark	.45	.23
Norway	.54	.29
Sweden	.52	.28
Northern Ireland	.49	.25
Ireland	.48	.25
United States	.47	.23
Canada	.51	.26
Iceland	.58	.32

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 30000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	0	58
chi-square	0	184.52
BIC	-	-413.40

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		*1990*	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.061	.881	.243	.940
Great Britain	.275	.977	-.063	.988
West Germany	.106	1.011	-.368	.843
Italy	-.438	.945	-.238	.976
Spain	.120	1.022	.386	1.006
Netherlands	.388	1.048	-.054	.973
Belgium	.194	.993	.447	1.036
Denmark	-.884	.766	-1.207	.717
Norway	-.057	.930	-.240	.904
Sweden	-.154	.912	.009	.897
Northern Ireland	.159	.904	.445	1.089
Ireland	.376	.886	.213	.829
United States	-.120	.872	.029	.841
Canada	-.092	.927	-.071	.921
Iceland	.223	.945	.239	.922

5.1.3 *Affection (ss)*

variables: q425b q429f q435l

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	α	r
France	.48	.32
Great Britain	.43	.27
West Germany	.57	.40
Italy	.52	.37
Spain	.66	.50
Netherlands	.43	.27
Belgium	.55	.39
Denmark	.45	.29
Norway	.49	.34
Sweden	.55	.38
Northern Ireland	.69	.54
Ireland	.59	.42
United States	.56	.39
Canada	.43	.29
Iceland	.41	.28

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		*1990*	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.102	1.028	-.104	1.044
Great Britain	.084	.902	.052	.942
West Germany	-.119	1.077	-.133	1.081
Italy	.087	.955	.051	.929
Spain	-.408	1.352	-.163	1.131
Netherlands	.193	.803	.195	.718
Belgium	-.129	1.058	-.047	1.041
Denmark	-.169	1.084	-.031	1.031
Norway	.088	.866	.192	.751
Sweden	-.069	1.035	.207	.817
Northern Ireland	-.072	1.103	-.042	1.055
Ireland	-.154	1.143	-.005	.980
United States	.104	.940	.130	.865
Canada	.188	.785	.151	.839
Iceland	.305	.617	.249	.676

5.1.4 *Immaterial conditions (ls)*

variables: q432i q433j q434k

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	α	r
France	.43	.22
Great Britain	.30	.15
West Germany	.39	.18
Italy	.39	.19
Spain	.58	.31
Netherlands	.30	.14
Belgium	.53	.28
Denmark	.45	.22
Norway	.33	.16
Sweden	.19	.08
Northern Ireland	.48	.26
Ireland	.52	.28
United States	.41	.20
Canada	.33	.16
Iceland	.12	.06

Results LISREL multi group comparisons (N = 30000)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	0	58
chi-square	0	165.16
BIC	-	-432.76

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.635	.754	.242	.698
Great Britain	-.368	.572	-.426	.618
West Germany	-.769	.686	.041	.874
Italy	-.051	.727	.230	.797
Spain	.382	1.015	.880	.971
Netherlands	-.533	.609	-.936	.521
Belgium	.823	.964	.155	.759
Denmark	.104	.743	.458	.773
Norway	-.381	.624	-.682	.555
Sweden	-2.132	.317	-.656	.515
Northern Ireland	.724	.861	1.177	.885
Ireland	.615	.895	.733	.806
United States	.186	.650	.725	.782
Canada	-.413	.551	-.012	.610
Iceland	-1.804	.265	-.818	.483

5.2 *Family*

5.2.1 *Parent-child relationship (ss)*

variables: q451 q452

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	α	r
France	.27	.16
Great Britain	.31	.19
West Germany	.45	.29
Italy	.31	.20
Spain	.53	.38
Netherlands	.30	.20
Belgium	.26	.17
Denmark	.36	.23
Norway	.18	.11
Sweden	.30	.18
Northern Ireland	.31	.19
Ireland	.36	.23
United States	.29	.18
Canada	.29	.18
Iceland	.17	.09

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.209	.936	-.188	.974
Great Britain	.099	.982	-.013	.976
West Germany	.290	1.131	.291	1.109
Italy	-.048	1.035	-.362	.826
Spain	-.203	.969	-.310	.896
Netherlands	.366	.954	.343	.959
Belgium	-.102	.986	-.049	.993
Denmark	.719	1.075	.595	1.045
Norway	.111	.893	.205	.888
Sweden	.254	1.002	.231	.956
Northern Ireland	-.187	.960	-.266	.904
Ireland	-.273	.915	-.159	.972
United States	-.066	.998	-.250	.837
Canada	.043	1.023	-.093	.896
Iceland	.176	1.009	.285	.981

5.2.2 Traditional family pattern (ss)

variables: q441 q444

Reliabilities in 1981 α

France	.24
Great Britain	.32
West Germany	.21
Italy	.10
Spain	.16
Netherlands	.34
Belgium	.16
Denmark	.38
Norway	.24
Sweden	.26
Northern Ireland	.22
Ireland	.26
United States	.32
Canada	.35
Iceland	.11

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		*1990*	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.250	.926	.084	.787
Great Britain	-.004	1.130	.018	1.128
West Germany	.238	.805	.313	.770
Italy	.269	.873	.268	.806
Spain	.098	.931	-.106	.796
Netherlands	.070	1.067	.040	1.112
Belgium	.109	.878	.183	.847
Denmark	-.801	1.106	-.515	1.079
Norway	-.045	1.019	.244	.937
Sweden	-.251	1.076	.241	.939
Northern Ireland	.256	.981	.290	1.023
Ireland	.303	1.002	.353	.976
United States	.027	1.169	-.310	.974
Canada	-.046	1.167	-.181	.937
Iceland	-.698	.846	-.674	.832

5.3 *Abortion (ss)*

variables: q465a to q468d

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	*α*	*r*
France	.58	.26
Great Britain	.61	.28
West Germany	.59	.27
Italy	.64	.31
Spain	.70	.38
Netherlands	.61	.28
Belgium	.63	.30
Denmark	.55	.20
Norway	.61	.25
Sweden	.52	.18
Northern Ireland	.70	.37
Ireland	.65	.36
United States	.71	.37
Canada	.63	.30
Iceland	.51	.19

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		*1990*	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	.386	.875	.352	.827
Great Britain	.196	.897	.237	.948
West Germany	.162	.832	.073	.853
Italy	.073	.909	-.018	.890
Spain	-.492	.993	-.095	1.129
Netherlands	-.043	.893	-.036	.943
Belgium	-.031	.862	.001	.869
Denmark	.824	.775	.689	.895
Norway	.240	.932	.343	.980
Sweden	.577	.802	.413	.918
Northern Ireland	-.425	.947	-.475	.980
Ireland	-1.126	.834	-.870	.870
United States	-.161	1.028	-.191	1.090
Canada	-.137	.940	-.008	1.027
Iceland	.132	.681	.136	.738

5.4 *Educational values*

5.4.1 *Conformity (ss)*

variables: q453a q454b q457e q460h q461i q463k

Reliabilities in 1981	*α*
France	.39
Great Britain	.36
West Germany	.34
Italy	.39
Spain	.51
Netherlands	.33
Belgium	.34
Denmark	.38
Norway	.47
Sweden	.40
Northern Ireland	.33
Ireland	.49
United States	.36
Canada	.39
Iceland	.34

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		*1990*	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.221	.789	-.029	.917
Great Britain	.227	.863	.147	.968
West Germany	-.343	.889	-.584	1.025
Italy	.159	.888	.313	1.027
Spain	.065	1.009	.158	1.076
Netherlands	.054	.841	-.063	1.047
Belgium	.070	.855	-.018	1.018
Denmark	-.286	.824	-.636	1.001
Norway	-.099	.925	-.451	.950
Sweden	-.089	.816	-.254	.937
Northern Ireland	.682	.830	.668	.895
Ireland	.439	.972	.358	1.131
United States	.291	.910	.157	1.062
Canada	.068	.903	-.034	1.065
Iceland	-.053	.789	-.294	.793

5.4.2 Achievement (ss)

variables: q455c q458f q459g q462j

Reliabilities in 1981	α
France	.31
Great Britain	.14
West Germany	.26
Italy	.14
Spain	.09
Netherlands	.12
Belgium	.09
Denmark	.22
Norway	.23
Sweden	.16
Northern Ireland	.29
Ireland	.29
United States	.15
Canada	.24
Iceland	.22

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	stdev	mean	stdev
France	.255	1.096	.084	1.136
Great Britain	-.400	.910	-.453	1.078
West Germany	.456	.937	.137	.902
Italy	.260	.798	-.124	1.145
Spain	.424	.845	.138	.889
Netherlands	.021	.825	-.294	.925
Belgium	.490	.967	.131	1.106
Denmark	-.265	.855	-.745	.890
Norway	.171	.731	-.076	.868
Sweden	-.079	.817	-.298	.861
Northern Ireland	-.242	.962	-.382	1.136
Ireland	-.009	.999	-.432	1.115
United States	.045	.907	.068	1.043
Canada	-.014	.951	-.291	1.070
Iceland	-.043	.945	.165	.793

6 Work orientations

6.1 *Personal development (lt)*

variables: q255h q259l q260m q261n q262o

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	*α*	*r*
France	.64	.26
Great Britain	.68	.29
West Germany	.68	.30
Italy	.63	.25
Spain	.77	.40
Netherlands	.75	.38
Belgium	.80	.44
Denmark	.73	.35
Norway	.73	.35
Sweden	.70	.32
Northern Ireland	.73	.35
Ireland	.65	.27
United States	.76	.39
Canada	.71	.33
Iceland	.62	.24

Results simultaneous latent trait analyses (N = 40853)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	570	860
chi-square	1419.96	8015.19
BIC	-7472.07	-1116.06

130

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.408	.889	-.129	.913
Great Britain	.099	.926	.049	.945
West Germany	.367	.933	.348	.956
Italy	-.358	.893	-.100	.940
Spain	-.307	1.031	-.379	.991
Netherlands	-.394	.988	.213	.977
Belgium	-.487	1.024	-.229	.981
Denmark	-.123	1.000	.019	.889
Norway	.219	.984	.032	.952
Sweden	-.047	.962	.605	.875
Northern Ireland	-.215	.971	-.101	.887
Ireland	-.189	.922	.070	.952
United States	.368	.991	.278	.989
Canada	.382	.946	.321	.922
Iceland	-.060	.846	.358	.886

6.2 *Comfort (lt)*

variables: q250c q253f q254g q257j

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981	*α*	*r*
France	.55	.24
Great Britain	.73	.40
West Germany	.61	.28
Italy	.58	.26
Spain	.73	.41
Netherlands	.61	.29
Belgium	.68	.34
Denmark	.61	.28
Norway	.68	.35
Sweden	.57	.25
Northern Ireland	.61	.27
Ireland	.63	.30
United States	.64	.31
Canada	.69	.36
Iceland	.60	.28

Results simultaneous latent trait analysis (N = 40853)

	Same structure	Same pattern
df	150	382
chi-square	201.75	4025.54
BIC	-1390.91	-30.43

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		1990	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.483	.759	-.511	.727
Great Britain	-.192	1.012	-.191	.936
West Germany	.279	1.033	.117	.989
Italy	-.333	.833	-.072	.959
Spain	.179	1.102	.110	1.056
Netherlands	.053	.999	.257	1.031
Belgium	-.036	1.015	-.013	.985
Denmark	-.150	.934	-.399	.811
Norway	.075	.999	-.337	.833
Sweden	.007	.929	.424	1.065
Northern Ireland	-.100	.954	-.147	.954
Ireland	-.106	.964	-.013	1.015
United States	.285	1.022	.196	1.015
Canada	.073	1.031	.055	.986
Iceland	-.011	.892	.179	.901

6.3 *Material conditions (ss)*

Variables: q248a q251d

Reliabilities and correlations in 1981

	α	r
France	.41	.26
Great Britain	.47	.31
West Germany	.54	.37
Italy	.34	.21
Spain	.47	.31
Netherlands	.44	.28
Belgium	.46	.30
Denmark	.33	.20
Norway	.35	.22
Sweden	.26	.15
Northern Ireland	.41	.26
Ireland	.32	.19
United States	.38	.24
Canada	.31	.18
Iceland	.39	.24

Scores in 1981 and 1990

	1981		*1990*	
	mean	*stdev*	*mean*	*stdev*
France	-.377	1.054	-.530	.963
Great Britain	-.102	1.054	-.046	.983
West Germany	.222	.984	.228	.968
Italy	-.061	1.002	.047	.977
Spain	.173	.968	.149	.937
Netherlands	-.444	1.057	-.230	1.000
Belgium	-.131	1.042	-.258	.989
Denmark	-.395	1.031	-.297	1.009
Norway	.175	.929	.117	.903
Sweden	-.163	.995	.129	.948
Northern Ireland	-.011	1.016	.086	.984
Ireland	-.099	.998	.069	.947
United States	.314	.888	.384	.854
Canada	.114	.949	.187	.956
Iceland	-.317	1.000	.185	.877

SECTION 4

THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF 1990

SHOW CARD A

116 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
A	Work	1	2	3	4	9
B	Family	1	2	3	4	9
C	Friends and ac-quaintances	1	2	3	4	9
D	Leisure time	1	2	3	4	9
E	Politics	1	2	3	4	9
F	Religion	1	2	3	4	9

122 When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?
1 Frequently
2 Occasionally
3 Never
9 Don't know

123 When you yourself, hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? If so, does it happen often, from time to time, or rarely?
1 Often
2 From time to time
3 Rarely
4 Never
9 Don't know

SHOW CARD B

124 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
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	9
B	I would agree to an increase in taxes if the extra money is used to prevent environmental pollution	1	2	3	4	9

C	The Government has to reduce environ- mental pollution but it should not cost me any money	1	2	3	4	9
D	All the talk about pollution make people too anxious	1	2	3	4	9
E	If we want to combat unemployment in this country, we shall just have to accept environmental problems	1	2	3	4	9
F	Protecting the environment and fighting pollution is less urgent than often suggested	1	2	3	4	9

130 Taking all things together, would you say you are ...(Read out, reversing order for alternate contacts)
1 Very happy
2 Quite happy
3 Not very happy
4 Not at all happy
9 Don't know

SHOW CARD C
131 Please look carefully at the following list of voluntary organisations and activities and say ...
a) which, if any, do you belong to? (Code all `yes' answers under (a))
b) which, if any, are you currently doing unpaid voluntary work for?
(Code all `yes' answers under (b))

		a	b
A	Social welfare services for elderly, handicapped or deprived people	1	1
B	Religious or church organisations	1	1
C	Education, arts, music or cultural activities	1	1
D	Trade unions	1	1
E	Political parties or groups	1	1
F	Local community action on issues like poverty, employment, housing, racial equality	1	1
G	Third world development or human rights	1	1
H	Conservation, the environment, ecology	1	1
I	Professional associations	1	1
J	Youth work (e.g. scouts, guides, youth clubs etc.)	1	1
K	Sports or recreation	1	1
L	Women's groups	1	1
M	Peace movement	1	1
N	Animal rights	1	1
O	Voluntary organisations concerned with health	1	1

P	Other groups	1	1
	None	1	-
	Don't know	9	-
	None	-	1}Skip to
	Don't know	-	9}Q. 216

SHOW CARD D

167 Thinking about your reasons for doing voluntary work, please use the following five point scale to indicate how important each of the reasons below have been <u>in your own</u> <u>case</u>.(Where 1 is unimportant and 5 is very important)

		Unimportant				Very important	Dk
A	A sense of solidarity with the poor and disadvantaged	1	2	3	4	5	9
B	Compassion for those in need	1	2	3	4	5	9
C	An opportunity to repay some-thing, give something back	1	2	3	4	5	9
D	A sense of duty, moral obligation	1	2	3	4	5	9
E	Identifying with people who were suffering	1	2	3	4	5	9
F	Time on my hands, wanted some-thing worthwhile to do	1	2	3	4	5	9
G	Purely for personal satisfaction	1	2	3	4	5	9
H	Religious beliefs	1	2	3	4	5	9
I	To help give disadvantaged people hope and dignity	1	2	3	4	5	9
J	To make a contribution to my local community	1	2	3	4	5	9
K	To bring about social or political change	1	2	3	4	5	9
L	For social reasons, to meet people	1	2	3	4	5	9
M	To gain new skills and useful experience	1	2	3	4	5	9
N	Did not want to, but could not refuse	1	2	3	4	5	9

SHOW CARD E

216 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
A	People with a criminal record	1	2
B	People of a different race	1	2
C	Left wing extremists	1	2
D	Heavy drinkers	1	2

E	Right wing extremists	1	2
F	People with large families	1	2
G	Emotionally unstable people	1	2
H	Muslims	1	2
I	Immigrants/foreign workers	1	2
J	People who have AIDS	1	2
K	Drug addicts	1	2
L	Homosexuals	1	2
M	Jews	1	2
N	Hindus	1	2

230 All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is (Read out reversing order for alternate contacts)
1 Very good
2 Good
3 Fair
4 Poor
5 Very poor
9 Don't know

231 We are interested in the way people are feeling these days. During the past few weeks, did you ever feel ...(Read out and mark one code for each statement)

		Yes	No
A	Particularly excited or interested in something	1	2
B	So restless you couldn't sit long in a chair	1	2
C	Proud because someone had complimented you on something you had done	1	2
D	Very lonely or remote from other people	1	2
E	Pleased about having accomplished something	1	2
F	Bored	1	2
G	On top of the world/feeling that life is wonderful	1	2
H	Depressed or very unhappy	1	2
I	That things were going your way	1	2
J	Upset because somebody criticized you	1	2

241 Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?
1 Most people can be trusted
2 Can't be too careful
9 Don't know

SHOW CARD F

242 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	99
None at all								A great deal		Dk

SHOW CARD G

244 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	99
Dissatisfied								Satisfied		Dk

SHOW CARD H

246a Why are there people in this country who live in need? Here are four possible reasons. Which <u>one</u> reason do you consider to be most important? (Code one under (a) below)

247b And which reason do you consider to be the second most important? (Code one under (b) below)

	Most important	Second most important
Because they are unlucky	1	1
Because of laziness and lack of willpower	2	2
Because of injustice in our society	3	3
It's an inevitable part of modern progress	4	4
None of these	5	5
Don't know	9	9

SHOW CARD I

248 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)

A	Good pay	1
B	Pleasant people to work with	1
C	Not too much pressure	1
D	Good job security	1
E	Good chances for promotion	1
F	A job respected by people in general	1
G	Good hours	1
H	An opportunity to use initiative	1
I	A useful job for society	1
J	Generous holidays	1
K	Meeting people	1

L	A job in which you feel you can achieve something	1
M	A responsible job	1
N	A job that is interesting	1
O	A job that meets one's abilities	1
	None of these	1

ASK ALL WORKING (OTHERS SKIP TO QUESTION 270)

265 How much pride, if any, do you take in the work that you do? (Read out)
    1 A great deal
    2 Some
    3 Little
    4 None
    9 Don't know

SHOW CARD J

266 0verall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your job?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
Dissatisfied								Satisfied		Dk

SHOW CARD K

268 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	99
None at all								A great deal		Dk

ASK ALL
SHOW CARD L

270 Here are some statements about why people work. Irrespective of whether you have a job, or not, which of them comes closest to what you think?

    1 Work is like a business transaction. The more I get paid, the more I do; the less I get paid, the less I do.
    2 I will always do the best I can regardless of pay
    3 Working for a living is a necessity; I wouldn't work if I didn't have to
    4 I enjoy working but I don't let it interfere with the rest of my life
    5 I enjoy my work; it's the most important thing in my life
    6 I never had a paid job
    9 Don't know

277 Imagine two secretaries, of the same age, doing practically the same job. One finds out that the other earns £ 20 (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?
1 Fair
2 Unfair
9 Don't know

SHOW CARD M
278 There is a lot of discussion about how business and industry should be managed. Which of these four statements comes closest to your opinion? (Code one only)
1 The owners should run their business or appoint the managers
2 The owners and the employees should participate in the selection of managers
3 The State should be the owner and appoint the managers
4 The employees should own the business and should elect the managers
9 Don't know

SHOW CARD N
279 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?
1 Should follow instructions
2 Must be convinced first
3 Depends
9 Don't know

316 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

		Agree	Disagree	Neither	Dk
A	When jobs are scarce, men have more right to a job than women	1	2	3	9
B	When jobs are scarce, people should be forced to retire early	1	2	3	9
C	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	9
D	It is unfair to give work to handicapped people when able bodied people can't find jobs	1	2	3	9

SHOW CARD O

320 How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
Dissatisfied									Satisfied	Dk

322 How often, if at all, do you think about the meaning and purpose of life? (Read out in reverse order for alternate contacts)
1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Rarely
4 Never
9 Don't know

323 Do you ever think about death? Would you say ...
1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Rarely
4 Never
9 Don't know

324 I am going to read out a list of statements about the meaning of life. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of them. (Read out in reverse order for alternate contacts)

		Agree	Disagree	Neither	Dk
A	Life is meaningful only because God exists	1	2	3	9
B	The meaning of life is that you try to get the best out of it	1	2	3	9
C	Death is inevitable, it is pointless to worry about it	1	2	3	9
D	Death has a meaning only if you believe in God	1	2	3	9
E	If you have lived your life, death is a natural resting point	1	2	3	9
F	In my opinion, sorrow and suffering only have meaning if you believe in God	1	2	3	9
G	Life has no meaning	1	2	3	9

SHOW CARD P

331 Here are two statements which people sometimes make when discussing good and evil. Which one comes closest to your own point of view?
A There are absolutely clear guidelines about what is good and evil. These always apply to everyone, whatever the circumstances.
B There can never be absolutely clear guidelines about what is good and evil. What is good and evil depends entirely upon the circumstances at the time.

1 Agree with statement A
2 Agree with statement B
3 Disagree with both
9 Don't know

332a Do you belong to a religious denomination?
    1 Yes - go to q. 333b
    2 No - go to q. 334c

333b (If yes) Which one? (Code under (b) below)

334c (If no) Were you ever a member of a religious denomination? Which one?
    (Code under (c) below)

	b	c
Roman Catholic	1	1
Church of England (Protestant)	2	2
Free Church/Non-Conformist/ Evangelical	3	3
Jew	4	4
Muslim	5	5
Hindu	6	6
Buddhist	7	7
Other (Write in)	8	8
Never	-	0
No answer	9	9

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

SHOW CARD Q
336 Apart from weddings, funerals and christenings, about how often do you attend religious services these days?
    1 More than once a week
    2 Once a week
    3 Once a month
    4 Christmas/Easter day
    5 Other specific holy days
    6 Once a year
    7 Less often
    8 Never, practically never

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

		Yes	No	Dk
A	Birth	1	2	9
B	Marriage	1	2	9
C	Death	1	2	9

340 Independently of whether you go to church or not, would you say you are ... (Read out reversing order)
1 A religious person
2 Not a religious person
3 A convinced atheist
9 Don't know

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

		Yes	No	Dk
A	The moral problems and needs of the individua	1	2	9
B	The problems of family life	1	2	9
C	People's spiritual needs	1	2	9
D	The social problems facing our country today	1	2	9

345 Do you think it is proper for churches to speak out on ...

		Yes	No	Dk
A	Disarmament	1	2	9
B	Abortion	1	2	9
C	Third World problems	1	2	9
D	Extramarital affairs	1	2	9
E	Unemployment	1	2	9
F	Racial discrimination	1	2	9
G	Euthanasia	1	2	9
H	Homosexuality	1	2	9
I	Ecology and environmental issues	1	2	9
J	Government policy	1	2	9

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

		Yes	No	Dk
A	God	1	2	9
B	Life after death	1	2	9
C	A soul	1	2	9
D	The Devil	1	2	9
E	Hell	1	2	9
F	Heaven	1	2	9

G	Sin	1	2	9
H	Resurrection of the dead	1	2	9
I	Re-incarnation	1	2	9

SHOW CARD R

364 Which of these statements comes closest to your beliefs? (Code one answer only)
   1 There is a personal God
   2 There is some sort of spirit or life force
   3 I don't really know what to think
   4 I don't really think there is any sort of spirit, God or life force
   9 Not answered

SHOW CARD S

365 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   99
   None at all   Very Dk

367 Do you find that you get comfort and strength from religion or not?
   1 Yes
   2 No
   9 Don't know

368 Do you take some moments of prayer, meditation or contemplation or something like that?
   1 Yes
   2 No
   9 Don't know

369 How often do you pray to God outside of religious services? Would you say
   1 Often
   2 Sometimes
   3 Hardly ever
   4 Only in times of crisis
   5 Never
   9 Don't know

SHOW CARD T

370 Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your home life?
   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10   99
   Dissatisfied   Satisfied   Dk

372   Are you currently ... (Read out and code one only)
    1 Married
    2 Living as married
    3 Divorced
    4 Separated
    5 Widowed
    6 Single

373   Have you been married before?
    1 Yes - more than once
    2 Yes - only once
    3 No - never

ASK ALL EXCEPT SINGLES
374   Do (did) you and your partner share any of the following? (Read out and code all mentioned)
    1 Attitudes towards religion
    2 Moral standards
    3 Social attitudes
    4 Political views
    5 Sexual attitudes
    6 None of these
    9 Don't know

ASK ALL
416   And how about your parents? Do (did) you and your parents share any of the following? (Read out and code all mentioned)
    1 Attitudes towards religion
    2 Moral standards
    3 Social attitudes
    4 Political views
    5 Sexual attitudes
    6 None of these
    9 Don't know

423   If someone said that individuals should have the chance to enjoy complete sexual freedom without being restricted, would you tend to agree or disagree?
    1 Tend to agree
    2 Tend to disagree
    3 Neither/it depends
    9 Don't know

SHOW CARD U

424 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?

		Very	Rather	Not
A	Faithfulness	1	2	3
B	An adequate income	1	2	3
C	Being of the same social background	1	2	3
D	Mutual respect end appreciation	1	2	3
E	Shared religious beliefs	1	2	3
F	Good housing	1	2	3
G	Agreement on politics	1	2	3
H	Understanding and tolerance	1	2	3
I	Living apart from your in-laws	1	2	3
J	Happy sexual relationship	1	2	3
K	Sharing household chores	1	2	3
L	Children	1	2	3
M	Tastes and interests in common	1	2	3

437 Have you had any children? If yes, how many?
   0 No child -- Skip to q. 439
   1 1 child
   2 2 children
   3 3 children
   4 4 children
   5 5 children
   6 6 children or more
   9 No answer

438 How many of them are still living at home?
   0 No child
   1 1 child
   2 2 children
   3 3 children
   4 4 children
   5 5 children
   6 6 children or more
   9 No answer

ASK ALL

439 What do you think is the ideal size of a family - how many children, if any?
    0 None
    1 1 child
    2 2 children

3 3 children
4 4 children
5 5 children
6 6 children
7 7 children
8 8 children
9 9 children
10 10 or more
99 Don't know

441 If someone says a child needs a home with both a father and a mother to grow up happily, would you tend to agree or disagree?
1 Tend to agree
2 Tend to disagree
9 Don't know

442 Do you think that a woman has to have children in order to be fulfilled or is this not necessary?
1 Needs children
2 Not necessary
3 Don't know

443 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? (Read out)

	Yes	No	Dk
Marriage is an outdated institution	1	2	9

444 If a woman wants to have a child as a single parent, but she doesn't want to have a stable relationship with a man, do you approve or disapprove?
1 Approve
2 Disapprove
3 Depends
9 Don't know

SHOW CARD V

445 People talk about the changing roles of men and women today. For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how much you agree with each. Please use the responses on this card.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Dk
A A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work	1	2	3	4	9

B	A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works	1	2	3	4	9
C	A job is alright but what most women really want is a home and children	1	2	3	4	9
D	Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay	1	2	3	4	9
E	Having a job is the best way for a woman to be an independent person	1	2	3	4	9
F	Both the husband and wife should contribute to household income	1	2	3	4	9

SHOW CARD W

451 Which of these two statements do you tend to agree with? (Code one answer only)

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

 1 Tend to agree with statement A
 2 Tend to agree with statement B
 9 Don't know

SHOW CARD X

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

 1 Parents' duty is to do their best for their children even at the expense of their own well-being
 2 Parents have a life of their own and should not be asked to sacrifice their own well-being for the sake of their children
 3 Neither
 9 Don't know

SHOW CARD Y

453 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
A	Good manners	1
B	Independence	1
C	Hard work	1
D	Feeling of responsibility	1
E	Imagination	1
F	Tolerance and respect for other people	1

G	Thrift, saving money and things	1
H	Determination, perseverance	1
I	Religious faith	1
J	Unselfishness	1
K	Obedience	1

SHOW CARD Z

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

		Approve	Dis-approve
A	Where the mother's health is at risk by the pregnancy	1	2
B	Where it is likely that the child would be born physically handicapped	1	2
C	Where the woman is not married	1	2
D	Where a married couple does not want to have any more children	1	2

471 How interested would you say you are in politics?
1 Very interested
2 Somewhat interested
3 Not very interested
4 Not at all interested
9 Don't know

SHOW CARD AA

472 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 <u>done</u> 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
A	Signing a petition	1	2	3	9
B	Joining in boycotts	1	2	3	9
C	Attending lawful demonstrations	1	2	3	9
D	Joining unofficial strikes	1	2	3	9
E	Occupying buildings or factories	1	2	3	9

SHOW CARD BB

477 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

   1 Agree with statement A
   2 Agree with statement B
   3 Neither
   9 Don't know

SHOW CARD CC

478 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	99
Left									Right	Dk

SHOW CARD DD

480 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)

   1 The entire way our society is organised must be radically changed by revolutionary action
   2 Our society must be gradually improved by reforms
   3 Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces
   9 Don't know

SHOW CARD EE

516 Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
A	Incomes should be made more equal					There should be greater incentives for individual effort					Dk

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
B	Private ownership of business and industry should be increased					Government ownership of business and industry should be increased					Dk

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
C	Individuals should take more responsibility for providing for themselves					The state should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for					Dk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99

D   People who are unemployed   People who are unemployed   Dk
should have to take any   should have the right to refuse a
job available or lose   job they do not want
their unemployment benefits

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99

E   Competition is good. It   Competition is harmful. It brings   Dk
stimulates people to work   out the worst in people
hard and develop new ideas

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99

F   In the long run, hard   Hard work doesn't generally   Dk
work usually brings a   bring success - it's more a matter
better life   of luck and connections

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99

G   People can only accumulate   Wealth can grow so there's   Dk
wealth at the expense   enough for everyone
of others

SHOW CARD FF

530   There is a lot of talk these days about what the aims of this country should be for the next ten years. On this card are listed some of the goals which different people would give top priority. Would you please say which one of these you, yourself, consider the most important? (Code one answer only)

531   And which would be the next most important? (Code one answer only)

	First Choice	Second Choice
Maintaining a high level of economic growth	1	1
Making sure this country has strong defence forces	2	2
Seeing that people have more say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities	3	3
Trying to make our cities and countryside more beautiful	4	4
Don't know	9	9

SHOW CARD GG

532a   If you had to choose, which one of the things on this card would you say is most important? (Code one answer only)

533b   And which would be the next most important? (Code one answer only)

	First Choice	Second Choice
Maintaining order in the nation	1	1
Giving people more say in important government decisions	2	2
Fighting rising prices	3	3
Protecting freedom of speech	4	4
Don't know	9	9

SHOW CARD HH

534a Here is another list. In your opinion, which one of these is most important? (Code one answer only)

535b And what would be the next most important? (Code one answer only)

	First Choice	Second Choice
A stable economy	1	1
Progress toward a less impersonal and more human society	2	2
Progress toward a society in which ideas count more than money	3	3
The fight against crime	4	4
Don't know	9	9

536 Of course we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country?
1 Yes
2 No
9 Don't know

SHOW CARD II

537 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
A	Less emphasis on money and material possessions	1	2	3
B	Decrease in the importance of work in our lives	1	2	3
C	More emphasis on the development of technology	1	2	3
D	Greater emphasis on the development of the individual	1	2	3
E	Greater respect for authority	1	2	3
F	More emphasis on family life	1	2	3
G	A simple and more natural lifestyle	1	2	3

544 In the long run, do you think the scientific advances we are making will help or harm mankind?
1 Will help
2 Will harm
3 Some of each
9 Don't know

SHOW CARD JJ

545 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 - read out reversing order for alternate contacts)

		A great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	None at all
A	The church	1	2	3	4
B	The armed forces	1	2	3	4
C	The education system	1	2	3	4
D	The legal system	1	2	3	4
E	The press	1	2	3	4
F	Trade unions	1	2	3	4
G	The police	1	2	3	4
H	Parliament	1	2	3	4
I	Civil service	1	2	3	4
J	Major companies	1	2	3	4
K	The social security system	1	2	3	4
L	The European Community	1	2	3	4
M	NATO	1	2	3	4

SHOW CARD KK

559 There are a number of groups and movements looking for public support. For each of the following movements, which I read out, can you tell me whether you approve or disapprove of this movement? (Read out and code one answer for each). Please use the responses on this card!

		Approve		Disapprove		
		Strongly	somewhat	somewhat	strongly	Dk
A	Ecology movement or nature protection	1	2	3	4	9
B	Anti-nuclear energy movement	1	2	3	4	9
C	Disarmament movement	1	2	3	4	9
D	Human rights movement (at home or abroad)	1	2	3	4	9
E	Women's movement	1	2	3	4	9
F	Anti-apartheid movement	1	2	3	4	9

SHOW CARD LL

565 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	99
Never									Always	Dk

A Claiming state benefits which you are not entitled to
B Avoiding a fare on public transport
C Cheating on tax if you have the chance

D   Buying something you knew was stolen
E   Taking and driving away a car belonging to someone else (joyriding)
F   Taking the drug marijuana or hashish
G   Keeping money that you have found
H   Lying in your own interest
I   Married men/women having an affair
J   Sex under the legal age of consent
K   Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties
L   Homosexuality
M   Prostitution
N   Abortion
0   Divorce
P   Fighting with the police
Q   Euthanasia (terminating the life of the incurably sick)
R   Suicide
S   Failing to report damage you've done accidentally to a parked vehicle
T   Threatening workers who refuse to join a strike
U   Killing in self-defence
V   Political assassinations
W   Throwing away litter in a public place
X   Driving under the influence of alcohol

SHOW CARD MM

648a Which of these geographical groups would you say you belong to first of all?

649b And the next?

	First	Next
Locality or town where you live	1	1
Region of country where you live	2	2
Your country as a whole	3	3
Europe	4	4
The world as a whole	5	5
Don't know	9	9

Countries other than UK: Please put in corresponding explanations if necessary)

650 How proud are you to be British? (Countries other than UK: Please substitute your nationality for 'British'!)
1 Very proud
2 Quite proud
3 Not very proud
4 Not at all proud
9 Don't know

SHOW CARD NN

651 Now I want to ask you some questions about your outlook on life. Each card I show you has two contrasting statements on it. Using the scale listed, could you tell me where you would place your own view? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left, 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right, or you can choose any number in between.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99

A One should be cautious about   You will never achieve   Dk
   making major changes in life   much unless you act boldly

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99

B Ideas that have stood the   New ideas are generally   Dk
   test of time are generally best   better than old ones

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99

C When changes occur in my life,   When changes occur in   Dk
   I worry about the difficulties   in my life, I welcome
   they may cause   the possibility that
                                         something new is beginning

SHOW CARD OO

657 A variety of characteristics are listed here. Could you take a look at them and select those which apply to you?

A	I usually count on being successful in everything I do	1
B	I enjoy convincing others of my opinion	1
C	I often notice that I serve as a model for others	1
D	I am good at getting what I want	1
E	I own many things others envy me for	1
F	I like to assume responsibility	1
G	I am rarely unsure about how I should behave	1
H	I often give others advice	1
	None of the above	1

SHOW CARD PP

666 I am going to read out some statements about the government and the economy. For each one, could you tell me how much you agree or disagree? Please use the responses on this card.

		Agree comple-tely	Agree some-what	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree some-what	Disagree comple-tely	Dk
A)	This country's economic system needs fundamental changes	1	2	3	4	5	9
B)	Our government should be made much more open to the public	1	2	3	4	5	9

C)	We are more likely to have a healthy economy if the govern-ment allows more freedom for individuals to do as they wish	1	2	3	4	5	9
D)	If an unjust law were passed by the government I could do nothing at all about it	1	2	3	4	5	9
E)	Political reform in this country is moving too rapidly	1	2	3	4	5	9

SHOW CARD QQ

671 I now want to ask you how much you trust the following groups of people: Using the responses on this card, could you tell me how much you trust ... (Read out each and code one answer for each)

		Trust them comple-tely	Trust them a little	Neither trust nor distrust them	Do not trust them very much	Do not trust them at all	Dk
A	Your family	1	2	3	4	5	9
B	British (Countries other than UK: Please substitute your nationality for `British') people in general	1	2	3	4	5	9

SHOW CARD RR

673 There is much talk about what the individual member states of the European Community 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 superpowers.

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	9
A						B	Dk

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

676 And which party would be your second choice? (Code one answer under (b) below)

678 If don't know in (a) or (b) And which party appeals to you most?

	a	b	c
	..	..	..
Response refused	98	98	98
Don't know	99	99	99

DEMOGRAPHICS

716 Sex of respondent
   1 male
   2 female

717a Can you tell me your date of birth, please 19..

719b This means you are .. years old

721 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: (Write in age) ....

723 Do you live with your parents?
   1 Yes
   2 No

724a 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)

Has paid employment	
30 hours a week or more	1
Less than 30 hours a week	2
Self employed	3
If no paid employment	
Retired/pensioned	4
Housewife not otherwise employed	5
Student	6
Unemployed	7
Other (Please specify)	8

724b In which profession/industry do you or did you work? (If more than one job: the main job) (Write in) ....

725a What is/was your job there? (Write in and code below)......

725b 1 Employer/manager, of establishment with 10 or more employees
     2 Employer/manager of establishment with less then 10 employees
     3 Professional worker (lawyer, accountant, teacher etc.)
     4 Middle level non-manual - office worker etc.
     5 Junior level non-manual - office worker etc.
     6 Foreman and supervisor
     7 Skilled manual worker
     8 Semi-skilled manual worker
     9 Unskilled manual worker
     l0 Farmer:employer, manager on own account
    11 Agricultural worker
    12 Member of armed forces
    13 Never had a job

727 Are you the chief wage earner?
    1 Yes - Go to q. 731
    2 No - Go to q. 728a

728a Is the chief wage earner employed now or not?
    1 Yes
    2 No

728b In which profession/industry does/did he (she) work? (Write in) ...

729a What is/was his/her job? (Write in and code below) ....

729b 1 Employer/manager of establishment with 10 or more employees
     2 Employer/manager of establishment with less than 10 employees
     3 Professional worker (lawyer, accountant, teacher etc.
     4 Middle level non-manual - office worker etc.
     5 Junior level non-manual - office worker etc.
     6 Foreman and supervisor
     7 Skilled manual worker
     8 Semi-skilled manual worker
     9 Unskilled manual worker
    10 Farmer: employer, manager on own account
    11 Agricultural worker
    12 Member of armed forces
    13 Never had a job

160

ASK ALL
SHOW INCOME CARD

731 Here is a scale of incomes and we would like to know in what group your household is, counting all wages, salaries, pensions and other incomes that come in. Just give the letter of the group your household falls into, before taxes and other deductions.

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10

733 Interviewer code by yourself
Socio-economic status of respondent
1 AB (Upper, upper-middle class)
2 C1 (Middle, non-manual workers)
3 C2 (Manual workers - skilled, semi-skilled)
4 DE (Manual workers - unskilled, unemployed)

734a Time at the end of the interview:..............

738b Total length of interview   Hours   Minutes

741 During the interview the respondent was ...
1 Very interested
2 Somewhat interested
3 Not very interested

742a Town where the interview was conducted. (Please write in) ....

742b Size of town

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

Please may I have your name and address:
Mr./Ms.: ....
Address: ....
Town: ....   Country...........................

I hereby attest that this is a true record of an interview made strictly in accordance with the Code of Conduct with a person who is a stranger to me, and that this form was completed entirely at the time of interview:
Signed: ....
Date: 1990

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