TILBURG ◆ UNIVERSITY

gesis Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

European *Values* Study

EVS 2008 Method Report
Country Report – Spain

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset
Archive-Study-No. ZA4756, doi:10.4232/1.10153

European Values Study and
GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences

Acknowledgements

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Introduction

The present paper is an excerpt from the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports in December 2010.

The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).

1   European Values Study

Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) - the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

-   The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
-   The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
-   The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
-   The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.

1.1   EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the GESIS Data Catalogue. The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1:   Participating countries in European Values Study 1981–2008

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2008
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2008/2009
Great Britain	1981	1990	1999	2009/2010
Iceland	1984	1990	1999	2009/2010
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy	1981	1990	1999	2009
Malta	1984	1991	1999	2008
Netherlands	1981	1990	1999	2008
Northern Ireland	1981	1990	1999	2008
Spain	1981	1990	1999	2008
Sweden	1982	1990	2000	2009/2010
Norway	1982	1990		2008
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	2008/2009
Latvia		1990	1999	2008
Lithuania		1990	1999	2008
Poland		1990	1999	2008
Portugal		1990	1999	2008
Romania		1993	1999	2008
Slovak Republic		1991	1999	2008
Slovenia		1992	1999	2008
Belarus			2000	2008
Croatia			1999	2008
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	2008
Turkey			1999	2008/2009
Ukraine			2001	2008
Albania				2008
Armenia				2008
Azerbaijan				2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2008
Cyprus				2008
Northern Cyprus				2008
Georgia				2008
Kosovo				2008
Macedonia, Republic of				2008
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

*1981 only West-Germany

1.2　EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

> Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.
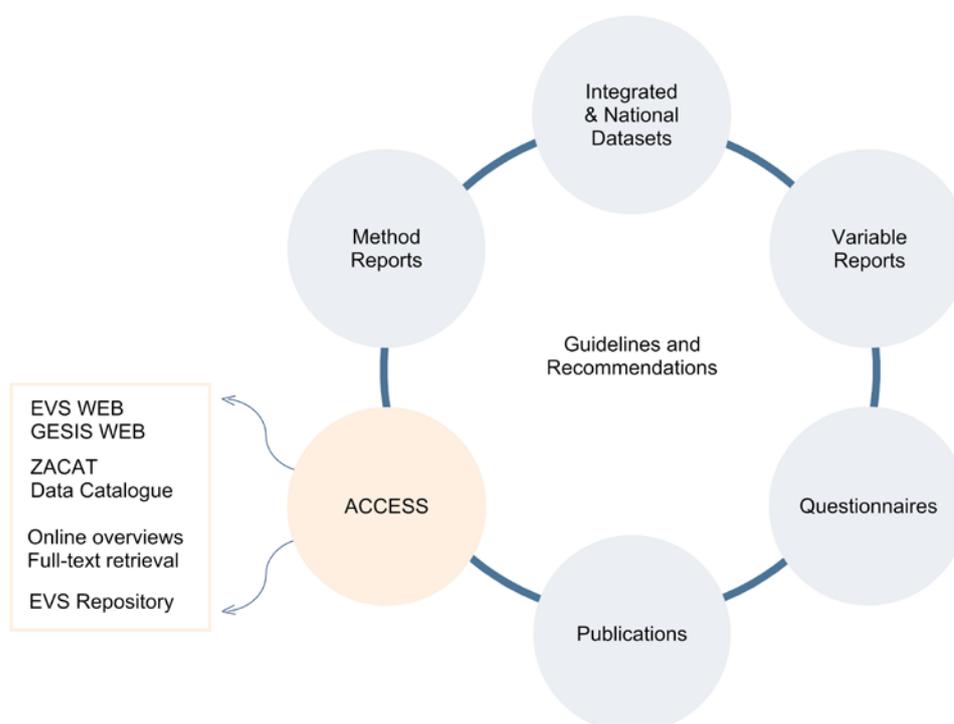A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations" provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

1.3   Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1:   Overview of available data and documentation

Data
> Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

Reports
> Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations". The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

> The "EVS 2008 Method Report" includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

> The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

Questionnaires
> The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

Publications
> The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

1.4   Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

General study information

The EVS website (http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

Data and documentation

ZACAT - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

Version History & Errata

GESIS Data Catalogue provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The extended study description of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The variable overview is available for the four EVS waves 1981- 2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

Method report retrieval supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

Question text retrieval serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981-2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/.

Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html).

1.5   Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Spain. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4756 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), doi:10.4232/1.10153.

The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/.

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor's original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of biblio-graphic citations including Archive-Study-No.

Disclaimer

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, conse-quential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavail-ability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

**Country Report
Spain**

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - SPAIN

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4756

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10153 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10153)

ALTERNATIVE TITLE

EVS 2008

STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE

European Values Study

STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted
in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

AUTHORING ENTITY

European Values Study at Tilburg University

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Prof.dr. Maria Silvestre Cabrera (Program director)

Javier Elzo, Edurne Bartolome, Iziar Basterretxea, Jone Goirigolzarri, Raquel Royo, Manu Urrutia, Iratxe Aristegi, Pako
Garmendia

University of Deusto, Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Ministry of Science and Innovation and partially covered by the University of Deusto

Ministry of science and technology (now M. science and innovation) I+D+I

Grant number: SEJ 2004/06307

DATA DEPOSITOR

Maria Silvestre Cabrera

DATA DISTRIBUTOR

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive

Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Köln, Germany; Postal address: Postfach 41 09 60, 50869 Köln, Germany

Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44

GESIS Web: http://www.gesis.org/

EVS Web: http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Spain. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4756 Data
File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10153 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10153).

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

Study Description

Moral, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.

ABSTRACT

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intensions in the next election

and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affaires; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer then three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.
Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS
Individuals

UNIVERSE
Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

	Were there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	
	Yes	
	No	X
	Country having not participated to EVS 1999	

Please list the categories in the variable Region in the data set

Correspondence with NUTS classification

ES211 Álava
ES421 Albacete
ES521 Alicante
ES611 Almería
ES411 Ávila
ES431 Badajoz
ES530 Illes Balears
ES511 Barcelona
ES412 Burgos
ES432 Cáceres
ES612 Cádiz
ES522 Castellón
ES422 Ciudad Real
ES613 Córdoba
ES111 La Coruña
ES423 Cuenca
ES512 Girona
ES614 Granada
ES424 Guadalajara
ES212 Guipúzcoa
ES615 Huelva
ES241 Huesca
ES616 Jaén
ES413 León
ES513 Lérida
ES230 La Rioja
ES112 Lugo
ES300 Madrid
ES617 Málaga
ES620 Murcia
ES220 Navarra
ES113 Ourense
ES120 Asturias
ES414 Palencia
ES701 Las Palmas
ES114 Pontevedra
ES415 Salamanca
ES702 Santa Cruz de Tenerife
ES130 Cantabrië

ES416 Segovia
ES618 Sevilla
ES417 Soria
ES514 Tarragona
ES242 Teruel
ES425 Toledo
ES523 Valencia
ES418 Valladolid
ES213 Vizcaya
ES419 Zamora
ES243 Zaragoza
ES630 Ceuta
ES640 Melilla

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

28-05-2008 to 15-07-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

443

NUMBER OF UNITS

1500

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:		
Yes		X
No		
b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:		
Yes		X
No		
c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:		
Yes		
No		X

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

Metroscopia C/ Antonio Maura
2 3ª planta, 28014 Madrid, Spain

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Spanish

Study Description

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	
Yes	X
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify): Translator	X
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	X
No	
Which?	
- Q123 & Q124	

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):	
CAPI (Computer assisted)	X
PAPI (Paper)	
Any other	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	24
Number of experienced interviewers:	22

Number of inexperienced interviewers:	2
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	24
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	2

Written EVS specific instructions:

Yes	
No	X

Training in refusal conversion:

Yes	X
No	

B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS

a. Employment status of interviewers:

Free-lance interviewers	
Employed by the survey organization	X
Other (please give details):	

b. Payment of interviewers:

Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	

C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS

Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1

D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES

a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?

Use of advance letter	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	Yes

b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?

No incentives	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	

Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:

- 10 euro

c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):

Yes	X
No	

If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:

- Information hotline and brochure

E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION

Yes	X
No	

If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:

- There was no specific strategy, but the interviewers were tought in different situations how to

deal with repondents to enhance the response.

F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From: 07-05-2008		
To: 15-05-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		32

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-checking	*	*	*
Number of back-check achieved	351 *	*	*
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	291 *	*	*
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	78 (P) 273 (T)		

 * information is not available

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA	
a. Were data checked for consistency?	
Yes	X
No	
b. If yes, were the data edited?	
Yes, data corrected individually	
Yes, data corrected automatically	X
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	
No, no correction was done	
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?	
Yes	X
No	
d. Who did the data corrections?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI	
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	
- information not available	
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	NAP
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	

	No	
	b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
	The fieldwork agency	
	The Programme Director or its team	
	Any other person (please specify):	
	c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Regarding the process before the address selection; the process will be self-weighing and stratified, according to regions (autonomous communities) and size of the settlement. This is the most habitual practice for this kind of sampling procedures in Spain, according to the survey organization.

It is proposed to conduct the survey in around 150-160 sampling points.

In the selection of the census sections the interviewer has to go to the first number of the first street. From then that building interviewer has to count ten floors, which can be located in one or several buildings (for example; if a building has 5 floors, the interviewer should go to the first floor of the third building, which would make the tenth floor). In that moment the selection the door and last unit is done by Kish method (in case of CAPI, it would be the computer the one which says which door and which person of the selected household has to be interviewed).

The interviewer walks along the street in the specified numbering/direction, until he/she finds a crosswalk with the portion and numbering specified in the routes. Apart from exceptions the census sections to conduct the interviews (for this example, in urban areas like Madrid) the random walks are conducted in the structure of blocks which has between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants, and the number of interviews conducted is normally around 6. The selection of the section in which the interview has to be conducted, is designed, in a random way, by the fieldwork department in the survey organisation. The interviewers don't decide where to start etc.

The survey organisation has specified a very strict control of the random walk. The interviewers have very clear instructions on how to proceed with the route and where to stop to start the interviewing. There is a strict control with some supervisors who will do the random walk and will make sure the random walk was conducted properly, otherwise the whole route will be annulated, so the interviewers know they will be checked.

For the sample distribution table see "Other documentation".

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2953
B. Refusal by respondent:	909
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	0
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	142
E. Language barrier:	25
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	11
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	0
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	105
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
J. Address not traceable:	27
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0

	Y. Invalid interviews:	0
	Z. Number of valid interviews:	1500
	X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	234

Did your sample have a panel component (either from the earlier EVS-survey or otherwise)?
Please specify:

  - No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	
Educational distribution	X	
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education		
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)		

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

	a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
	Yes	
	No	X
	b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	
	c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
	Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	
	The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	
	The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	

Weighting Variables
Weight: gender by age
The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ... ; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.
The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

For some national datasets (AT HR FR KOS RO SK SE CH) country specific original weight variables are provided additionally as delivered by the countries. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

IV. DATA ACCESS

USAGE REGULATIONS

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data are made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires		x
Interviewer questionnaires		x
Contact forms		x

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of a bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:
EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Spain. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4756 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10153 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10153).

How to cite this publication:
EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/).

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

DISCLAIMER

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.
The EVS Repository can be found at www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. no sabe leer ni escribir (analfabeto)

2. Estudios primarios incompletos (hasta 5.° EGB /5.0 Primaria)

3. Estudios primarios completos EGB, hasta 6.° o 7.° (inclusive), 6.° Primaria o 1.° ESO (inclusive)

4. Estudios secundarios, primer ciclo: EGB, hasta 8.° o 1.° de BUP (inclusive), 2.° ESO o 3.° ESO (inclusive)

5. Estudios secundarios, segundo ciclo : Bachillerato (3A) y F.P (3C); Hasta 2.° BUP o 3.° BUP (inclusive) (3B) 4.° ESO
o 1.° Bachillerato LOGSE (inclusive), (3C)

6. Hasta COU (inclusive) (4A) .　　　2.° FP LOGSE (4B) (inclusive), 2.° Bachillerato (inclusive),

7. Estudios tercer grado, primer ciclo: FacultadesUniversitarias, Diplomaturas,

8. Estudios tercer grado, primer ciclo: Escuelas Universitarias no técnicas

9. Estudios tercer grado, primer ciclo: Ingenierías Técnicas

10. Estudios tercer grado, primer ciclo: Otras enseñanzas que exigen Bachillerato Superior o titulación equivalente

11. Estudio de tercer grado, segundo ciclo: Facultades universitarias, licenciaturas

12. Estudios tercer grado, segundo ciclo: Escuelas técnicas superiores

13. Estudios tercer grado, segundo ciclo: Estudios Eclesiásticos, Militares y otros superiores

14. Estudios tercer grado, segundo ciclo: Estudios no reglados, de nivel equivalente al universitario

15. Estudios de tercer grado, tercer ciclo: Doctorado, Masters, Estudios de Postgraduado

Description of educational system:

There have been several changes in the education system in Spain, the law has changed 4 times since democracy; it
is very complicated to summarize, because it will depend on every age group.

Please indicate the correspondence between the national educational categories and ISCED standard classification.

Cod ISCED	ISCED DENOMINATION (in Spanish)	description of ISCED category
LEVEL 0	Enseñanza preescolar	Fase inicial de la enseñanza organizada, están destinados esencialmente a familiarizar a niños de muy corta edad con un entorno de tipo escolar. Los programas a este nivel están diseñados para niños de al menos 3 años y no mayores de 6.
LEVEL 1	Enseñanza Primaria o primer ciclo de la educación básica	Proyectos destinados a proporcionar a los alumnos una sólida educación básica en lectura, escritura y aritmética. La educación primaria comienza a la edad de 5, 6 ò 7. Los programas de enseñanza primaria no requieren educación formal previa, aunque cada vez es más común que los niños hayan asistido a enseñanza preescolar.
LEVEL 2	Primer ciclo de enseñanza secundaria o segundo ciclo de educación básica	Los contenidos de educación de este ciclo suelen estar destinados a completar la educación básica iniciada en el nivel 1. Los programas suelen seguir un modelo más orientado por asignaturas: los profesores son más especializados y generalmente varios imparten enseñanza en su especialización. Este nivel puede suponer de 2 a 6 años de escolarización. (Para los países de la OCDE son 3 años)
LEVEL 3	Segundo ciclo de enseñanza secundaria	La fase final de la educación secundaria en muchos países. En este nivel se puede observar una mayor especialización que en el nivel 2 y con frecuencia es preciso que los profesores sean más calificados o especializados que en este último. Hay diferencias considerables en la duración de los programas en y entre los países que puede variar de 2 a 5 años de escolarización. NIVEL 3A programas de nivel 3 diseñados para dar acceso directo a nivel 5A NIVEL 3B programas de nivel 3 diseñados para dar acceso directo a nivel 5B NIVEL 3C programas de nivel 3 diseñados para dar acceso directo a nivel 5A o 5B. Por tanto, estos programas llevan directamente al mercado laboral, programas de nivle 4 u otros programas de nivel 3
LEVEL 4	Enseñanza postsecundaria, no superior	Comprende programas que desde un punto de vista internacional unen el segundo ciclo de secundaria a la enseñanza postsecundaria, aunque en un contexto nacional puedan considerarse a todas luces como programas de segundo ciclo de secundaria o de enseñanza postsecundaria. Estos progrmas no pueden considerarse programas de nivel superior. No suelen ser mucho más avanzados que los de nivel 3 pero sirven para ampliar los conocimientos de los participantes que ya han cursado un programa de nivel 3. Tienen típicamente una duración equivalente en tiempo completo de entre 6 meses y 2 años. NIVEL 4A programas de nivel 4 diseñados para dar acceso directo a nivel 5A NIVEL 4B programas de nivel 4 diseñados para dar acceso directo a nivel 5B
LEVEL 5	Primer ciclo de la educación superior (no conduce directamente a una calificación avanzada)	Este nivel consta de programas superiores de contenido educativo más avanzado que los de los niveles 3 y 4. NIVEL 5A programas basados en gran parte en teoría que pretenden dar preparación suficiente para acceder a programas de investigación avanzada y profesiones altamente cualificadas. La duración de las categorías es: Media: de 3 a menos de 5 años; Larga, de 5 a 6 años, Muy larga: más de 6 años. NIVEL 5B programas que son generalmente más específicos práctica/ técnica y ocupacionalmente que los programas de nivel 5A. La duración de las categorías es: Corta: de 2 a 3 años, de 3 a 5años; Larga de 5 a 6 años; Muy larga: más de 6 años
LEVEL 6	Segundo ciclo de la enseñanza superior (conduce directamente a una calificación de investigación avanzada)	Este nivel está reservado a los programas de enseñanza superior que conducen a una calificación de investigación avanzada; por consiguiente, están dedicados a estudios avanzados e investigaciones originales. Para más información el sitio oficial de UNESCO ISCED es: http://www.uis.unesco.org/

OCCUPATION

Occupation should be measured by ISCO88 as supplied; please specify any deviations:

 - No deviations

POLITICAL PARTIES

Please give a short description of each political party in the data set.

Please indicate, if relevant, the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale.

Country-wide parties	LEFT-RIGHT	
PSOE (Partido Socialista obrero español, in Basque Country PSE, In Catalonia PSC, In Galicia PSG)	4	Main left party, in Government between 1982 and 1996, and from 2004
PP (Partido Popular)	7	Main right party, in Government between 1996 and 2004
IU (Izquierda Unida)	3	left wing party, former communist party and currently composed also by the green party and other leftist parties..
Regional-nationalist		
BNG (Bloque nacionalista gallego)	3	nationalist-left party from Galicia region, governing in Galicia in coallition with the socialist party
CC (Coalición canaria)	6	Regionalist party from Canary Islands
UPN (Unión del Pueblo Navarro)	7	right wing party in the region of Navarra. In general Elections they present their lists as PP (partido popular) and in the rest of elections they present their lists as UPN
CDN (Convergencia democrática de Navarra)	6	second nationalist party (Center-right) in Navarra region.
PNV (Partido Nacionalista Vasco)	6	Nationalist party from the Basque Region. Governing in Basque Country since first elections. They also present lists in Navarra Region as Nafarroa Bai
EA (Eusko alkartasuna)	5	Second nationalist party from the Basque Region, separated in the 80s from PNV. They also present lists in Navarra region as Nafarroa Bai
ANV (acción nacionalista vasca)	2	Radical nationalist party, considered by many heritage of Batasuna (illegalized nationalist party), and currently under high risk of illegalisation
Nafarroa Bai	5	Coallition PNV, EA and Aralar in Navarra Region
CHA (Chunta aragonesista)	5	Nationalist party of Aragon region
IC - verts (Iniciativa per Catalunya)	3	Catalan IU (left wing party composed by catalan communist party, green party and other leftist parties)
CiU (Convergencia i Unió)	6	Catalan nationalist party, in Catalan overnment from first democratic elections until 2003
ERC (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya)	3	Catalan nationalist party, governing in Catalonia in coallition with the Socialist party since 2003
PA (Partido andalucista)	5	Regionalist party of Andalusia

Please indicate the party size for each political party, by providing each party's share of the vote in the last national legislative election.

1. psoe - 43,64%
2. PP - 40,11%
3. CiU - 3,05
4. PNV - 1.20%
5. ERC - 1,17%
6. IU - 3.80%
7. BNG - 0,82%
8. CC - 0,65%
9. UPyD - 1.20%
10. Na-Bai - 0,24%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

 - March 2009

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

- Two or more votes registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

The Spanish electoral system is a proportional system with a majoritarian correction (D´hondt formula). Electoral district is the Province (51 districts). It´s a Monarchic-Parlamentarian system.

Other documentation: Spain

Sampling procedure

DEUSTO-ENCUESTA EUROPEA DE VALORES. MUESTRA NACIONAL 1500

REGIÓN/ HÁBITAT	Menos de 2000	De 2001 a 10000	De 10001 a 50000	De 50001 a 100000	De 100001 a 500000	De 500001 a 1000000	Más de 1000000	total
ANDALUCIA	9	46	78	36	56	42	0	**267**
ARAGÓN	8	6	7	0	0	22	0	**43**
ASTURIAS	1	4	12	3	16	0	0	**36**
BALEARES	1	5	16	0	13	0	0	**35**
CANARIAS	0	7	26	9	25	0	0	**67**
CANTABRIA	2	4	5	2	6	0	0	**19**
CASTILLA LA MANCHA	11	20	15	14	5	0	0	**65**
CASTILLA Y LEON	23	15	10	11	26	0	0	**85**
CATALUÑA	12	34	62	30	49	0	53	**240**
COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	7	22	62	21	24	26	0	**162**
EXTREMADURA	7	12	8	5	5	0	0	**37**
GALICIA	4	26	29	12	22	0	0	**93**
MADRID	2	10	20	21	44	0	104	**201**
MURCIA	0	2	18	5	21	0	0	**46**
NAVARRA	3	6	4	0	6	0	0	**19**
PAIS VASCO	4	10	24	8	25	0	0	**71**
LA RIOJA	1	2	2	0	5	0	0	**10**
CEUTA	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**2**
MELILLA	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**2**
TOTAL	**95**	**231**	**398**	**181**	**348**	**90**	**157**	**1500**

Representativity

Age*gender: Country level

	18- 24	25- 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 -74	Más 75	totales
Male	4,9	10,29	9,8	7,84	6,37	4,9	4,9	**49**
Female	5,10	10,71	10,20	8,16	6,63	5,10	5,10	**51**
Total	**10**	**21**	**20**	**16**	**13**	**10**	**10**	**100**

Educational distribution: Country level

Cant´read and write	2,24
No studies	9,41
Primary school	20,82
Secondary school	44,72
Tertiary School	22,81
Totales	**100**

Degree of Urbanisation: Country level

Les thann 2000	2001 to 10000	10001 to 50000	50001 to 100000	100001 to 500000	500001 to 1000000	More than 1000000	TOTAL
6,3	**15,4**	**26,5**	**12,1**	**23,2**	**6,0**	**10,5**	**100,0**

Degree of Urbanisation: Regional level

REGIÓN / HÁBITAT	Menos de 2000	2000 A 10000	10001-50000	50001-10000	100001-500000	500001-1M	MAS 1M	TOTAL
Andalucía	0,6	3,07	5,2	2,4	3,73	2,8	0	17,8
Aragón	0,53	0,4	0,47	0	0	1,47	0	2,87
Asturias	0,07	0,27	0,8	0,2	1,07	0	0	2,4
Baleares	0,07	0,33	1,07	0	0,87	0	0	2,33
Canarias	0	0,47	1,73	0,6	1,67	0	0	4,47
Cantabria	0,13	0,27	0,33	0,13	0,4	0	0	1,27
Castilla/León	0,73	1,33	1	0,93	0,33	0	0	4,33
Castilla La Mancha	1,53	1	0,67	0,73	1,73	0	0	5,67
Cataluña	0,8	2,27	4,13	2	3,27	0	3,53	16
C.Valenciana	0,47	1,47	4,13	1,4	1,6	1,73	0	10,8
Extremadura	0,47	0,8	0,53	0,33	0,33	0	0	2,47
Galicia	0,27	1,73	1,93	0,8	1,47	0	0	6,2
Madrid	0,13	0,67	1,33	1,4	2,93	0	6,93	13,4
Murcia	0	0,13	1,2	0,33	1,4	0	0	3,07
Navarra	0,2	0,4	0,27	0	0,4	0	0	1,27
País Vasco	0,27	0,67	1,6	0,53	1,67	0	0	4,73
La Rioja	0,07	0,13	0,13	0	0,33	0	0	0,67
Ceuta	0	0	0	0,13	0	0	0	0,13
Melilla	0	0	0	0,13	0	0	0	0,13
TOTAL	6,33	15,4	26,53	12,07	23,2	6	10,47	100