TILBURG ◆ UNIVERSITY

gesis
Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

European *Values* Study

EVS 2008 Method Report
Country Report – Portugal

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset
Archive-Study-No. ZA4757, doi:10.4232/1.10154

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.
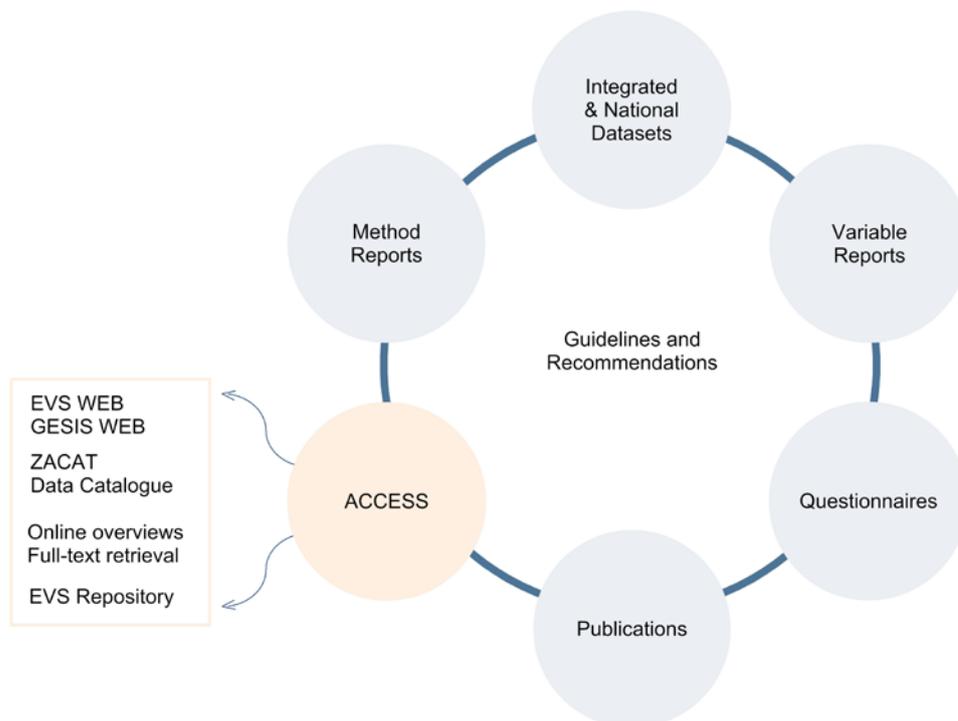A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

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, Portugal. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4757 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), doi:10.4232/1.10154.

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 bibliographic 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, 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.

Country Report
Portugal

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - PORTUGAL

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4757

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10154 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10154)

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

Dr. Jorge Vala (Program director)

Alice Ramos, Catia Nunes

Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa ICS-UL

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Instituto de Ciências Sociais - Universidade de Lisboa (ICS-UL) [Institute of Social Sciences-University of Lisbon]

Fundacao Calouste Gulbenkian

DATA DEPOSITOR

Jorge Vala

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

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Portugal. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4757 Data
File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10154 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10154).

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

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

Study Description

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

1. Norte
2. Centro
3. Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
4. Alentejo
5. Algarve

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- PT11 Norte
- PT16 Centro
- PT17 Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
- PT18 Alentejo
- PT15 Algarve

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

26-05-2008 to 31-08-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

543

NUMBER OF UNITS

1553

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		X
No		

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

TNS Eursoteste

Praca José Queriros, 1 - Piso 3, Fraccao 1 e 3, 1800-237 Lisboa, Portugal

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Portuguese

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	
No	X
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify): two independent translators	X
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	X
- The national coordinator and a member of the research team compared the two translations and decided upon the final one.	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

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:	56
Number of experienced interviewers:	47
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	9
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	56
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	2
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
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	X
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:	2
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	Yes
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)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X

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

   - Participants were given a calculater at the end of each interview.

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:

In the advance letter the contact details of the fieldwork organisation and the national research team were made available to the respondents, in order to give the respondents the possibility to contact these organisations. This happened in some cases and it contributed to the clarification of the project's objectives and as a consequence the respondents participated with the interview.

E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION

Yes	X
No	

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

Providing the interviewers a good training and a good preparation, with the following rules:

1. Visit the house at different times of the day, evenings, weekends
2. Importance of presenting the survey as a scientific work
3. Make use of materials provided (advance letter and leaflet)
4. Be prepared to deal with respondents' concerns
5. Be prepared to deal with negative responses
6. Refusals were not paid
7. Calculator to present as an incentive to the respondent

F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)

   From: 08-05-2008
   To: 12-05-2008

Number of pretest interviews:	50

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	652	102	58
Number of back-check achieved	602	79	35
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	587	67	9
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	P	P	P
	T	T	

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	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	X

	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?	
	- Through script checking	
	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

The target population is all persons aged 18 and over who are resident in the mainland of Portugal (this excludes the islands of Azores and Madeira) and who are not permanently living in institutions or in similar environments.
Stratified three-stage probability sampling was used. Stratification: 5 regions * 6 municipality (habitat) size classes.
Altogether 25 strata because in the biggest size class five cells are empty.
Within each stratum, the number of the municipalities is known.

Stage 1:
For the EVS 100 municipalities were selected. The selection of municipalities was done proportionally to the number of households in each municipality. The number of contacts' distribution was made taking into account a minimum response rate of 70%, a maximum refusal rate of 27%, a maximum 3% of non-contacts and a maximum 4% of non-elegible persons. The number of starting addresses (PSUs) in each locality was proportional to the number of contacts needed by municipality. The total of PSUs selected was 370.

Stage 2:
For each starting point (PSU) a street study (random-route technique) was conducted for the selection of households.
The starting point was defined using two different ways:
- For the municipalities with a good map available the co-ordinates for the starting point were selected with a random method
- For the other municipalities the starting point was randomly selected with the help of the telephone book.

The proportion was 50% for each method. In each PSU it was previewed to conduct 6-7 interviews (10-12 contacts per PSU).

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2232
B. Refusal by respondent:	218
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	277
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	70
E. Language barrier:	2
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	6
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	53
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	9
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	33
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	9
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	2
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1553
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:	0

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

 For country specific tables, see "Other documentation".

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:	NAP
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	7 719 986

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:	see table below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see table below

Population size

	Até 2.000 hab.	De 2.000 a 10.000 hab.	De 10.000 a 20.000 hab.	De 20.000 a 50.000 hab.	De 50.000 a 100.000 hab.	Mais de 100.000 hab.	Total
Norte	1361798	397718	244921	389899	119913	309996	2824245
Centro	1235049	231291	132496	161030	-	83844	1843710
Lisboa	304730	461580	292317	258828	215364	625759	2158578
Alentejo	264543	207806	42209	74318	-	-	588876
Algarve	150861	40135	62763	50818	-	-	304577
Total	3316981	1338530	774706	934893	335277	1019599	7719986

Table 4 – Number of contacts per NUT and Habitat

	2.000 hab.	2.000 to 10.000 hab.	10.000 to 20.000 hab.	20.000 to 50.000 hab.	50.000 to 100.000 hab.	More than 100.000 hab.	Total
North	390	114	72	114	36	90	816
Center	360	66	36	48	-	24	534
Lisbon	90	132	84	72	60	180	618
Alentejo	78	60	12	24	-	-	174
Algarve	42	12	18	18	-	-	90
Total	960	384	222	276	96	294	2232

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	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

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, Portugal. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4757 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10154 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10154).

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. Nenhum
2. Ensino Básico 1 (até à 4ª classe)
3. Ensino Básico 2 (preparatório/5º e 6º anos)
4. Ensino Básico 3 (até ao 9º ano/5º ano dos liceus, escola comercial / industrial)
5. Ensino Secundário Cursos Tecnológicos
6. Ensino Secundário Cursos Gerais (12º/7º ano dos liceus completo, propedêutico, serviço cívico)
7. Ensino Superior - Bacharelato
8. Ensino Superior - Licenciatura
9. Ensino Superior - Mestrado (Pré-Bolonha)

10. Ensino Superior - Mestrado (Pós-Bolonha)
11. Ensino Superior - Doutoramento

Description of educational system:

Compulsory education in Portugal lasts nine years, taking pupils from the age of six to fifteen. In state-run (public) schools this basic education is free. Financial assistance may be available for extra expenses such as school meals, transport and textbooks, depending on the family's circumstances.

The Ministry of Education (Ministério da Educação) is responsible for the administration of state schools in Portugal.

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

1 → Not completed Primary (compulsory) education
2 + 3 → Primary education or First Stage of basic education
4 → Lower secondary or Second stage of basic education
5 + 6 → Upper secondary education
7 + 8 → First Stage of tertiary education
9 → Second stage of tertiary education
10 → First Stage of tertiary education
11 → Second stage of tertiary education

National Education Classification	English name	ISCED 1997
Educaçã Pré-Escolar	Pre-school education	0
Ensino Básico 1 (atè á 4ª classe)	Basic Level 1	1
Ensino Básico 2 (preparatório/5ª e 6ª anos)	Basic Level 2	1
Ensino Básico 3 (atè ao 9ª ano/5ª ano dos liceus)	Basic Level 3	2
Escolas Profissionais	Vocational training	3C
Secundário incompleto (10ª, 11ª, 12ª ano incompletos/6ª e 7ª ano dos liceus, propedêutico, serviço cívico (incompletos))		2
Ensino Secundário Cursos Tecnológicos*	Vocational education	3B
Ensino Secundário Cursos Gerais * (12ª/7ª ano dos liceus completo, propedêutico, serviço cívico)	General secondary education	3A
Ensino Superior – Bacharelato	Bachelor	5B
Ensino Superior – Licenciatura	Graduation	5A
Ensino Superior – Mestrado (New)	Master (New)	5A
Ensino Superior – Mestrado (old)	Master (Old)	6
Ensino Superior – Doutoramento	PhD	6

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.

The Bloco de Esquerda (Left Block).
This is a left wing party established in 1999 through the fusion of the three other parties: União Democrática Popular (Popular Democratic Union), Partido Socialista Revolucionário (Revolutionary Socialist Party) and Política XXI (XXI Politics). Other small political groups and trends also join the party.

The Partido Ecologista - Os Verdes (The Ecological Party - The Greens)
This is a left wing ecological party born in 1982. This party forms an alliance with the Partido Comunista Português (Portuguese Communist Party), and currently has two elected deputies in the parliament. The party's political concerns refer to promoting an active intervention regarding the environment.

The Centro Democrático Social - Partido Popular (Social Democratic Centre - Popular Party)
This is a right wing conservative party that was born in 1974. This Party has made alliances with the Partido Social Democrática (Social Democratic Party). In 1979 this alliance also included the Monarchic Party and was called the "Democratic Alliance". In 2002 the Social Democratic Party won the legislative elections and after 20 years, another alliance was made with this party, the "Democratic Coalition". As a result of this alliance, the Social Democratic Centre - Popular Party was responsible for the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Labour.

The Partido Socialista (Socialist Party)
This is a left centre party, born in 1973 by militants of the Portuguese Socialist Action. After the Portuguese Revolution (April 25th 1974) against dictatorship, the Socialist Party won the first elections of 1975. Since then, the Socialist Party has been, together with Social Democratic Party, one of the most important parties in Portugal, i.e., the ones that can get more electoral votes and that, therefore, have won more local and legislative elections.

The Partido Social Democrata (Social Democratic Party)
This is a right centre party, born in 1974, firstly under the name of Partido Popular Democrático (Popular Democratic Party). The party ideological principles are based on Social Democracy. The Social Democratic Party has been, together with the Socialist Party, one of the most important parties in Portugal, i.e., the ones that can get more electoral votes and that, therefore, have won more local and legislative elections.

The Partido Comunista Português (Portuguese Communist Party)
This is a left wing party. It is Marxist -Leninist party and its organization is based on democratic centralism. The party was born in 1921 as the Portuguese section of the International Communist Party. By the end of this decade the party would become illegal by the dictatorship installed in Portugal which lasted for five decades. The Portuguese Communist Party would play an important role against the dictatorship. Since the Portuguese Revolution (April 25th 1974) against dictatorship, the Portuguese Communist Party has been an important political force, being very close to the working class.

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

1 - 2. Bloco de Esquerda (Left Block)
2 - 3. Partido Ecologista - Os Verdes (The Ecological Party - The Greens)
2 - 3. Partido Comunista Português (Portuguese Communist Party)
4 - 5. Partido Socialista (Socialist Party
6 - 7. Partido Social Democrata (Social Democratic Party)
8 - 9. Centro Democrático Social/Partido Popular (Social Democratic Centre/Popular Party)

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

- Partido Socialista (PS) - 45,05%
- Partido Social Democrata (PSD) - 28,70%
- Partido Comunista Português (PCP-PEV) - 7,56%
- Centro Democrático Social / Partido Popular (CDS-PP) - 7,26%
- Bloco de Esquerda (B.E.) - 6,38%
- Partido Comunista dos Trabalhadores Portugueses (PCTP/MRPP) - 0,84%
- Partido da Nova Democracia (PND) - 0,70%
- Partido Humanista (PH) - 0,30%
- Partido Nacional Renovador (PNR) - 0,16%
- Partido Operário de Unidade Socialista (POUS) - 0,10%
- Partido Democrático do Atlântico (PDA) - 0,03%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

  - 20-02-2005

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

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

  - Only one single vote registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

The constitution states that the people exercise political power through universal, equal, direct, secret, and periodic elections. All citizens over the age of eighteen have the right to vote, and those over the age of twenty-one have the right to hold public office, under conditions of equality and freedom. Portuguese citizens are obliged to register to vote, but voting itself is voluntary. Freedom of association is guaranteed and is defined to include the right to establish or join political parties and "through them to work democratically to give form to the will of the people and to organize political power."

Elections for the president's term of five years in Portugal's semi-presidential system are by popular vote. If a candidate fails to receive an absolute majority on the first ballot, a runoff election between the two leading candidates is to be held within two weeks.

Elections for the four-year legislative terms of the Assembly of the Republic are by proportional representation in each constituency. Portugal uses the d'Hondt method of proportional representation, which is based on the highest average method and favors large parties by awarding them a greater percentage of assembly seats than the percentage of votes they won. Small parties are protected in that there is no minimum percentage of votes they must receive to gain a seat in the assembly. Nonetheless, unless these parties were members of a coalition, they rarely won a seat in the

assembly. The d'Hondt method was adopted because it leads to stronger, more stable governments in countries that are deeply divided and have multiple parties.

Municipal elections, which served as a barometer of public opinion on the national government, are held every four years. In contrast to national elections, this schedule was maintained because local governments did not fall. The national parties participated in these elections.

Other documentation: Portugal

Final sampling design description

Target Population – Population coverage

All persons aged 18 and over who are resident in the mainland of Portugal (this excludes some islands) and who are not permanently living in institutions or in similar environments. However, there are some population groups which cannot be reached and factually will be excluded from the target population (altogether the proportion of these groups is less 3%):

- people who cannot be interviewed due to language (foreign-based) and ability (mainly elderly people) problems,
- people living in localities with less than 10 dwellings
- homeless people,
- people who are residents of Portugal but working most of time outside the country,
- people living in special residences

Sampling frame

- **For stratification:** The frame covers municipalities (these are administrative areas with varying sizes; e.g. Lisboa is one municipality) in all regions of the mainland of Portugal, except municipalities with less than 10 households. For each municipality the number of households and persons 18 years and older is known.

Table 1 – Population coverage per NUT and Habitat - Number of persons aged 18 years and older who are resident in Portugal Mainland in municipalities with more than 10 households

	2.000 hab.	2.000 to 10.000 hab.	10.000 to 20.000 hab.	20.000 to 50.000 hab.	50.000 to 100.000 hab.	More than 100.000 hab.	Total
North	1361798	397718	244921	389899	119913	309996	2824245
Center	1235049	231291	132496	161030	-	83844	1843710
Lisbon	304730	461580	292317	258828	215364	625759	2158578
Alentejo	264543	207806	42209	74318	-	-	588876
Algarve	150861	40135	62763	50818	-	-	304577
Total	*3316981*	*1338530*	*774706*	*934893*	*335277*	*1019599*	*7719986*

- **For selection of households:** list of households included in the street studies.

Sampling design - Stratified three-stage probability sampling

Stratification: 5 regions * 6 municipality (habitat) size classes

Altogether 25 strata because in the biggest size class five cells are empty.

Within each stratum, the number of the municipalities is known.

Table 2 – Number of municipalities per NUT and Habitat, excluding municipalities with less that 10 households in Mainland Portugal

	2.000 hab.	2.000 to 10.000 hab.	10.000 to 20.000 hab.	20.000 to 50.000 hab.	50.000 to 100.000 hab.	More than 100.000 hab.	Total
North	14124	117	23	18	2	2	14286
Center	7434	61	5	6		1	7507
Lisbon	3685	179	34	13	4	2	3917
Alentejo	1140	38	3	2	-	-	1183
Algarve	1046	13	6	2	-	-	1067
Total	*27429*	*408*	*71*	*41*	*6*	*5*	*27960*

o **Stage 1:**

For the EVS 100 municipalities are selected. The selection of municipalities is done proportionally to the number of households in each municipality.

Table 3 – Number of municipalities selected per NUT and Habitat

	2.000 hab.	2.000 to 10.000 hab.	10.000 to 20.000 hab.	20.000 to 50.000 hab.	50.000 to 100.000 hab.	More than 100.000 hab.	Total
North	19	6	3	5	2	2	37,0
Center	18	3	2	2		1	26,0
Lisbon	4	6	4	4	3	2	23,0
Alentejo	4	3	1	1	-	-	9,0
Algarve	2	1	1	1	-	-	5,0
Total	*47*	*19*	*11*	*13*	*5*	*5*	*100*

The number of contacts' distribution was made taking into account a minimum response rate of 70%, a minimal refusal rate of 27%, a maximum 3% of non-contacts and a maximum 4% of non eligible persons. Rounding the number of contacts by multiples of six we have the following distribution:

Table 4 – Number of contacts per NUT and Habitat

	2.000 hab.	2.000 to 10.000 hab.	10.000 to 20.000 hab.	20.000 to 50.000 hab.	50.000 to 100.000 hab.	More than 100.000 hab.	Total
North	390	114	72	114	36	90	816
Center	360	66	36	48	-	24	534
Lisbon	90	132	84	72	60	180	618
Alentejo	78	60	12	24	-	-	174
Algarve	42	12	18	18	-	-	90
Total	*960*	*384*	*222*	*276*	*96*	*294*	*2232*

The number of starting addresses in each locality is proportional to the number of contacts needed to do by municipality. In total we have 307 PSUs.

Table 5 – Number of contacts per NUT and Habitat

	2.000 hab.	2.000 to 10.000 hab.	10.000 to 20.000 hab.	20.000 to 50.000 hab.	50.000 to 100.000 hab.	More than 100.000 hab.	Total
North	65	15	9	14	4	9	116
Center	61	9	4	5	-	3	82
Lisbon	15	16	8	8	7	16	70
Alentejo	13	9	2	2	-	-	26
Algarve	7	2	2	2	-	-	13
Total	*161*	*51*	*25*	*31*	*11*	*28*	*307*

- o **Stage 2:**

In each starting point (PSU) there will be conducted a street study (random-route technique) for selection of households.

The starting point is defined using two different ways:

- o For the municipalities where a good map is available the co-ordinates for the starting point are selected with a random method
- o For the other municipalities a starting point is randomly selected with the help of the telephone book.

The proportion will be 50% for each method.

In each PSU about 6-7 interviews will be conducted (10-12 gross sample size per PSU).

- o **Stage 3:** Selection of individuals - Last birthday method.

Representativity

Age * Gender: Country & regional level

NUTE	TOTAL	NORTH	CENTER	LISBON	ALENTEJO	ALGARVE
Male x 18 to 24 years old	505456	198655	114954	139007	34500	18340
Male x 25 to 34 years old	731509	285007	159052	210939	48052	28459
Male x 35 to 44 years old	680367	268673	155548	180611	48303	27232
Male x 45 to 54 years old	599625	219034	137584	174818	43611	24578
Male x 55 to 64 years old	491343	162525	120452	148598	39222	20546
Male x 65 to 74 years old	409880	131639	112866	106872	40828	17675
Male x 75 years old or more	248739	76326	74619	57584	27806	12404
Female x 18 to 24 years old	494343	195448	111306	136614	33122	17853
Female x 25 to 34 years old	732018	290309	158938	209289	46099	27383
Female x 35 to 44 years old	707170	279631	160306	192467	47910	26856
Female x 45 to 54 years old	642222	233282	145164	195131	44295	24350
Female x 55 to 64 years old	557601	187782	138732	164401	45556	21130
Female x 65 to 74 years old	513703	168450	137586	138217	49099	20351
Female x 75 years old or more	406010	127484	116603	104030	40473	17420
TOTAL	**7719986**	**2824245**	**1843710**	**2158578**	**588876**	**304577**

Educational distribution: Country & Regional level

NUTE	TOTAL	NORTH	CENTER	LISBON	ALENTEJO	ALGARVE
Not completed primary education	760910	254724	221705	138712	110493	35276
Primary education or First Stage of basic education	2987246	1190169	789708	639746	249121	118502
Second and third stage of basic education	1692944	691458	394285	416914	123277	67010
Upper secondary education incomplete	678605	202330	144508	252991	48786	29990
Upper secondary education	741408	219935	141148	294080	50081	36164
First/second stage of tertiary incomplete	441125	141442	95798	162096	27175	14614
First/second stage of tertiary	636648	187839	121125	272112	33698	21874
TOTAL	**7938886**	**2887897**	**1908277**	**2176651**	**642631**	**323430**

Degree of urbanisation: Country & Regional level

NUTE	NUTE	NUTE	NUTE	NUTE	NUTE	NUTE
< 2 000 hab	3316981	1361798	1235049	304730	264543	150861
2 000 a 9 999 hab	1338530	397718	231291	461580	207806	40135
10 000 a 19 999 hab	774706	244921	132496	292317	42209	62763
20 000 A 99 999 hab	1270170	509812	161030	474192	74318	50818
> 100 000 hab	1019599	309996	83844	625759	0	0
TOTAL	**7719986**	**2824245**	**1843710**	**2158578**	**588876**	**304577**

Age * Gender * Education: Country & Regional level

NUTE	TOTAL	NORTH	CENTER	LISBON	ALENTEJO	ALGARVE
Not completed primary education x Male x 18 to 24 years old	3746	1414	801	970	375	186
Not completed primary education x Male x 25 to 34 years old	9250	3576	1945	2417	891	421

Not completed primary education Male x 35 to 44 years old	11753	4543	2465	3044	1126	575
Not completed primary education x Male x 45 to 54 years old	13573	4583	3102	3547	1644	697
Not completed primary education x Male x 55 to 64 years old	42460	13976	11067	7670	7376	2371
Not completed primary education x Male x 65 to 74 years old	86584	27425	25153	12615	16176	5215
Not completed primary education x Male x 75 years old or more	80225	23166	25735	10639	14904	5781
Not completed primary education x Female x 18 to 24 years old	3332	1194	733	841	422	142
Not completed primary education x Female x 25 to 34 years old	7864	3125	1658	2039	749	293
Not completed primary education x Female x 35 to 44 years old	11082	4156	2282	3250	962	432
Not completed primary education x Female x 45 to 54 years old	18494	6272	3985	5425	2105	707
Not completed primary education x Female x 55 to 64 years old	88322	32378	23730	17134	12058	3022
Not completed primary education x Female x 65 to 74 years old	180497	63213	52786	32677	25173	6648
Not completed primary education x Female x 75 years old or more	203728	65703	66263	36444	26532	8786
TOTAL	**760910**	**254724**	**221705**	**138712**	**110493**	**35276**
Primary education x Male x 18 to 24 years old	30655	14581	6080	6437	2385	1172
Primary education x Male x 25 to 34 years old	115470	58061	24606	19885	8586	4332
Primary education Male x 35 to 44 years old	235924	114400	55701	38915	17713	9195
Primary education x Male x 45 to 54 years old	342858	141482	87477	71119	28627	14153
Primary education x Male x 55 to 64 years old	306756	110300	84810	71678	27124	12844
Primary education x Male x 65 to 74 years old	249048	84831	75832	53155	24849	10381
Primary education x Male x 75 years old or more	134123	43900	43941	26454	13687	6141
Primary education x Female x 18 to 24 years old	23027	11758	4479	4550	1512	728
Primary education x Female x 25 to 34 years old	109761	58537	24049	17199	6881	3095
Primary education x Female x 35 to 44 years old	250978	122496	60321	43186	16944	8031
Primary education x Female x 45 to 54 years old	391404	160880	100027	86386	30304	13807
Primary education x Female x 55 to 64 years old	356026	125820	97775	87396	30983	14052
Primary education x Female x 65 to 74 years old	272481	90108	77396	68347	24504	12126
Primary education x Female x 75 years old or more	168735	53015	47214	45039	15022	8445
TOTAL	**2987246**	**1190169**	**789708**	**639746**	**249121**	**118502**
Second and third stage of basic education x Male x 18 to 24 years old	178697	84860	42609	31245	13488	6495
Second and third stage of basic education x Male x 25 to 34 years old	273669	124398	67590	49999	20767	10915
Second and third stage of basic education Male x 35 to 44 years old	215795	86035	55625	46895	18069	9171
Second and third stage of basic education x Male x 45 to 54 years old	110490	36292	24332	36629	8340	4897
Second and third stage of basic education x Male x 55 to 64 years old	70002	19870	14500	27738	4827	3067
Second and third stage of basic education x Male x 65 to 74 years old	39254	10781	8246	16071	2577	1579
Second and third stage of basic education x Male x 75 years old or more	18202	4899	3848	7612	1105	738
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 18 to 24 years old	119385	63048	26254	18515	7725	3843
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 25 to 34 years old	229254	112523	56106	37461	15266	7898
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 35 to 44 years old	209233	84945	52306	47345	16235	8402
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 45 to 54 years old	107330	32195	21635	40811	7590	5099
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 55 to 64 years old	62127	16391	11344	27871	3887	2634
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 65 to 74 years old	36634	9334	6184	17407	2255	1454
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 75 years old or more	22872	5887	3706	11315	1146	818
TOTAL	**1692944**	**691458**	**394285**	**416914**	**123277**	**67010**

Upper secondary education incomplete x Male x 18 to 24 years old	137545	45081	32908	43388	10455	5713
Upper secondary education incomplete x Male x 25 to 34 years old	105652	29864	22078	41331	7760	4619
Upper secondary education incomplete Male x 35 to 44 years old	69576	20873	15417	25158	5080	3048
Upper secondary education incomplete x Male x 45 to 54 years old	28731	7678	5284	12812	1765	1192
Upper secondary education incomplete x Male x 55 to 64 years old	17161	4399	2835	8900	901	126
Upper secondary education incomplete x Male x 65 to 74 years old	9882	2455	1458	5241	407	321
Upper secondary education incomplete x Male x 75 years old or more	4756	1216	704	2563	147	126
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 18 to 24 years old	124511	41639	29698	37477	10089	5608
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 25 to 34 years old	81612	23270	16541	31729	5904	4168
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 35 to 44 years old	55693	16188	11461	21039	4133	2872
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 45 to 54 years old	21239	4885	3345	10822	1252	935
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 55 to 64 years old	10952	2228	1417	5922	464	921
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 65 to 74 years old	7051	1551	826	4149	276	249
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 75 years old or more	4244	1003	536	2460	153	92
TOTAL	**678605**	**202330**	**144508**	**252991**	**48786**	**29990**
Upper secondary education x Male x 18 to 24 years old	49450	17288	10386	15973	3793	2010
Upper secondary education x Male x 25 to 34 years old	102412	31993	19977	38604	7058	4780
Upper secondary education x Male x 35 to 44 years old	84695	25734	16974	31637	6285	4065
Upper secondary education x Male x 45 to 54 years old	55118	15367	10553	22664	3738	2796
Upper secondary education x Male x 55 to 64 years old	35535	8957	6254	16564	1913	1847
Upper secondary education x Male x 65 to 74 years old	22097	5134	3723	11059	1039	1142
Upper secondary education x Male x 75 years old or more	10536	2551	1708	5360	424	493
Upper secondary education x Female x 18 to 24 years old	61490	22872	13469	17875	4759	2515
Upper secondary education x Female x 25 to 34 years old	119277	36814	24304	43096	8918	6145
Upper secondary education x Female x 35 to 44 years old	89438	25855	17152	35173	6525	4733
Upper secondary education x Female x 45 to 54 years old	51625	13047	8160	24695	3015	2708
Upper secondary education x Female x 55 to 64 years old	27798	6824	3990	14116	1335	1533
Upper secondary education x Female x 65 to 74 years old	20139	4642	2887	10804	840	966
Upper secondary education x Female x 75 years old or more	11798	2857	1611	6460	439	431
TOTAL	**741408**	**219935**	**141148**	**294080**	**50081**	**36164**
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 18 to 24 years old	107822	36818	24303	37038	6403	3260
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 25 to 34 years old	57288	17397	11938	22894	3147	1912
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 35 to 44 years old	19812	5366	3699	8917	1199	631
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 45 to 54 years old	12430	3333	2260	5771	678	388
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 55 to 64 years old	5486	1390	752	2951	238	155
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 65 to 74 years old	2265	454	284	1367	88	72
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 75 years old or more	1166	259	166	659	42	40
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 18 to 24 years old	148828	51235	35045	47904	9720	4924
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 25 to 34 years old	53442	16521	11428	19946	3534	2013
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 35 to 44 years old	18904	5249	3838	7667	1416	734
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 45 to 54 years old	9045	2409	1519	4245	547	325
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 55 to 64 years old	2873	660	377	1621	116	99
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 65 to 74 years old	1069	219	139	635	32	44
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 75 years old or more	695	132	50	481	15	17
TOTAL	**441125**	**141442**	**95798**	**162096**	**27175**	**14614**
Tertiary x Male x 18 to 24 years old	11954	3678	2172	5111	594	399

Tertiary x Male x 25 to 34 years old	87080	26516	16250	37414	4166	2734
Tertiary x Male x 35 to 44 years old	63593	18486	11815	27777	3431	2084
Tertiary x Male x 45 to 54 years old	53457	14831	9628	23971	2937	2090
Tertiary x Male x 55 to 64 years old	28566	7072	4470	14589	1261	1174
Tertiary x Male x 65 to 74 years old	15698	3633	2365	8387	652	661
Tertiary x Male x 75 years old or more	8845	2126	1233	4844	355	287
Tertiary x Female x 18 to 24 years old	26670	8364	5449	10504	1478	875
Tertiary x Female x 25 to 34 years old	148705	46030	30178	59298	8368	4831
Tertiary x Female x 35 to 44 years old	91080	27251	18896	36409	5480	3044
Tertiary x Female x 45 to 54 years old	59159	18246	11266	24307	3179	2161
Tertiary x Female x 55 to 64 years old	25869	7342	4719	11699	1135	974
Tertiary x Female x 65 to 74 years old	10859	2899	1868	5201	481	410
Tertiary x Female x 75 years old or more	5113	1365	816	2601	181	150
TOTAL	**636648**	**187839**	**121125**	**272112**	**33698**	**21874**