



gesis

Leibniz Institute  
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Iceland

*Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10*

*Related to the national dataset*

*Archive-Study-No. ZA4763, doi:10.4232/1.10039*

*European Values Study and*

*GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*

## Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork of the 2008 European Values Study (EVS) was financially supported by universities and research institutes, national science foundations, charitable trusts and foundations, companies and church organizations in the EVS member countries.

A major sponsor of the surveys in several Central and Eastern European countries was Renovabis.



Renovabis - Solidarity initiative of the German Catholics with the people in Central and Eastern Europe: Project No. MOE016847 <http://www.renovabis.de/>.

An overview of all national sponsors of the 2008 survey is provided in the "EVS 2008 Method Report" in section funding agency/sponsor, the "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations", and on the website of the European Values Study <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/sponsoring.html>.

The project would not have been possible without the National Program Directors in the EVS member countries and their local teams.

Gallup Europe developed a special questionnaire translation system WebTrans, which appeared to be very valuable and enhanced the quality of the project.

Special thanks also go to the teams at Tilburg University, CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences Cologne.

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## Introduction

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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

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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.

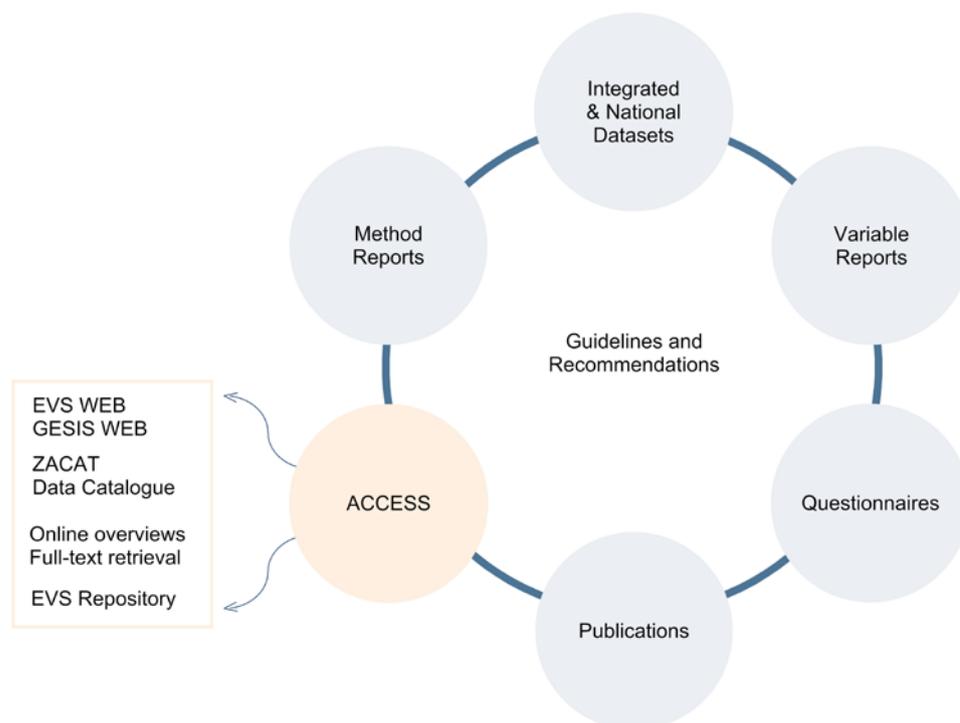
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

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, Iceland. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4763 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10039](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10039).

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  
Iceland

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Study Description

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**EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - ICELAND**

**I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION**

STUDY NO.

ZA4763

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10039 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10039>)

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. Fridrik H. Jónsson (Program director)

The Social Science Research Institute

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Icelandic Research Fund (Rannis)

The Research Fund of the University of Iceland

DATA DEPOSITOR

Dr. Fridrik H. Jónsson

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, Iceland. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4763 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10039 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10039>).

**II. STUDY SCOPE**

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

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

ABSTRACT

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## Study Description

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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 intentions 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

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## Study Description

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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 affairs; 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 than 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	

## Study Description

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

Iceland is only one statistical region according to the NUTS 1-2-3. The postal codes of the country are listed below. The postal codes which are written in bold constitute, "the capital area", a category commonly used versus the rural areas or the countryside. Although these categories are not based on NUTS 1-2-3, they provide a basic information about the geographical distribution of responses to the survey.

**Table 8. List of postal codes in Iceland.**

<b>101 Reykjavík</b>	400 Ísafjörður	650 Laugar
<b>103 Reykjavík</b>	401 Ísafjörður	660 Mývatn
<b>104 Reykjavík</b>	410 Hnífsdalur	670 Kópasker
<b>105 Reykjavík</b>	415 Bolungarvík	671 Kópasker
<b>107 Reykjavík</b>	420 Súðavík	675 Raufarhöfn
<b>108 Reykjavík</b>	425 Flateyri	680 Þórshöfn
<b>109 Reykjavík</b>	430 Suðureyri	681 Þórshöfn
<b>110 Reykjavík</b>	450 Patreksfjörður	685 Bakkafjörður
<b>111 Reykjavík</b>	451 Patreksfjörður	690 Vopnafjörður
<b>112 Reykjavík</b>	460 Tálknafjörður	700 Egilsstaðir
<b>113 Reykjavík</b>	465 Bíldudalur	701 Egilsstaðir
<b>116 Kjalarnes</b>	470 Þingeyri	710 Seyðisfjörður
<b>150 Reykjavík</b>	471 Þingeyri	715 Mjólfjörður
<b>170 Seltjarnarnes</b>	500 Staður	720 Borgarfjörður eystri
190 Vogar	510 Hólmavík	730 Reyðarfjörður
<b>200 Kópavogur</b>	512 Hólmavík	735 Eskifjörður
<b>201 Kópavogur</b>	520 Dranganes	740 Neskaupstaður
<b>203 Kópavogur</b>	522 Kjörvogur	750 Fáskrúðsfjörður
<b>210 Garðabær</b>	523 Bær	755 Stöðvarfjörður
<b>220 Hafnarfjörður</b>	524 Norðurfjörður	760 Breiðdalsvík

## Study Description

221 Hafnarfjörður	530 Hvammstangi	765 Djúpvogur
225 Bessastaðahreppur	531 Hvammstangi	780 Höfn í Hornafirði
230 Reykjanesbær	540 Blönduós	781 Höfn í Hornafirði
233 Reykjanesbær	541 Blönduós	785 Örfæfi
235 Keflavíkflugvöllur	545 Skagaströnd	800 Selfoss
240 Grindavík	550 Sauðárkrúkur	801 Selfoss
245 Sandgerði	551 Sauðárkrúkur	810 Hveragerði
250 Garður	560 Varmahlíð	815 Þorlákshöfn
260 Reykjanesbær	565 Hofsóss	820 Eyrarbakki
270 Mosfellsbær	566 Hofsóss	825 Stokkseyri
300 Akranes	570 Fljót	840 Laugarvatn
301 Akranes	580 Siglufjörður	845 Flúðir
310 Borgarnes	600 Akureyri	850 Hella
311 Borgarnes	601 Akureyri	851 Hella
320 Reykholt í Borgarfirði	603 Akureyri	860 Hvalsóllur
340 Stykkishólmur	610 Grenivík	861 Hvalsóllur
345 Flatey á Breiðafirði	611 Grímsey	870 Vík í Mýrdal
350 Grundarfjörður	620 Dalvík	871 Vík í Mýrdal
355 Ólafsvík	621 Dalvík	880 Kirkjubæjarklaustur
356 Snæfellsbær	625 Ólafsfjörður	900 Vestmannaeyjar
360 Hellissandur	630 Hrísey	
370 Búðardalur	640 Húsavík	
371 Búðardalur	641 Húsavík	
380 Reykhólahreppur	645 Fosshóll	

### KIND OF DATA

Survey data

### FIELDWORK PERIOD

15-07-2009 to 15-03-2010

### III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

#### TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

#### NUMBER OF VARIABLES

462

#### NUMBER OF UNITS

808

#### 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

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## Study Description

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### FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

The Social Science Research Institute  
Gimli, Saemundargötu 10, 101 Reykjavík, Iceland

### LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Icelandic

### 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	X
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	
No	X
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	
No	X
Which?	

### MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

## Study Description

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

### FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

<b>A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING</b>	
Total number of interviewers:	42
Number of experienced interviewers:	16
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	26
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	42
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	1-3
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
<b>B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS</b>	
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):	
<b>C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS</b>	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	*
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	
* There was no minimal number of visits, attempts untill contact was made through the phone.	
<b>D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES</b>	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	Yes
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
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:	
Each respondent got a little bag of chocolates. Also when we phoned the respondent he was	

## Study Description

informed of a lottery that he would be in if he could participate. 10 participants received 70 Euros and one won 700 Euros.

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:		
- A call center was used		
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
If refused asked if the timing was bad, if he would be willing to try out a few questions and how important it was for as many as possible to participate for the results to be valid.		
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From: 01-06-2009		
To: 01-07-2009		
Number of pretest interviews:		6

### 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		50	474
Number of back-check achieved		40	400
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		40	398
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T	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		
No, no correction was done		X
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?		NAP
Yes		
No		
d. Who did the data corrections?		NAP
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		

## Study Description

a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
The fieldwork agency team, 3 persons, went through it independently at least 3 times each. After that 5 demo interviews were administered to see if everything worked.		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		X
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

A random sample of 1500 inhabitants 18 years and older, chosen from the national registry of Iceland.

Iceland is one region.

### CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	1500
B. Refusal by respondent:	474
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	0
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	98
E. Language barrier:	18
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	57
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	0
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	43
M. Respondent deceased:	3
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	807
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

## Study Description

### REPRESENTATIVITY

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

	Country level	Capital region	Other regions
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	119972	74540	45432
Female	115299	74298	41001
<b>Age and gender</b>			
18-24 male	16423	9953	6470
25-34 male	25124	16810	8314
35-44 male	23306	14568	8738
45-54 male	22500	13631	8869
55-64 male	16072	9798	6274
65-74 male	8969	5297	3672
75 and older male	7578	4483	3095
18-24 female	15657	9917	5740
25-34 female	22433	15097	7336
35-44 female	21464	13752	7712
45-54 female	20645	13073	7572
55-64 female	15238	9829	5409
65-74 female	9584	5955	3629
75 and older female	10278	6675	3603

### 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 number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	235 271
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	
Capital region: 148 838	
Other regions: 86 433	
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	
Capital region: 482	
Other regions: 325	

### Weighting Variables

## Study Description

### 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

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	NA	
Contact forms	NA	

### 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, Iceland. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4763 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10039 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10039>).

#### 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](http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications).

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### 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.

## Study Description

The EVS Repository can be found at [www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications](http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications).

### EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

Education	Description	Isced Code
01 – Skyldunámi ekki lokið	Inadequate education	0
02 – Barnaskólapróf	First stage of basic education/ compulsory education	1
03 – Unglingapróf	First stage of basic education/ compulsory education	1
04 – Landspróf	First stage of basic education/ compulsory education	1
05 – Grunnskólapróf	second stage of basic education/completed compulsory education	2A
06 – Gagnfræðipróf	second stage of basic education/completed compulsory education	2A
07 – Starfsnám á grunnskólastigi	second stage of basic education/completed compulsory education	2B
08 – Stutt nám á framhaldsskólastigi	Upper secondary level of education	3A
09 – Starfsnám á framhaldsskólastigi	Upper secondary level of education	3C
10 – Listnám á framhaldsskólastigi	Upper secondary level of education	3A
11 – Iðnnám	Upper secondary level of education	3B
12 – Stúdentspróf	Post-secondary non-tertiary level of education	4A
13 – Framhaldsskólapróf	Post-secondary non-tertiary level of education	4B
14 – Meistaránám (framhaldsiðnmenntun)	Post-secondary non-tertiary level of education	4C
15 – Stutt hagnýtt nám á háskólastigi	First stage of tertiary education	5A
16 – Starfsnám í háskóla	First stage of tertiary education	5B
17 – Grunnám í Háskóla BA/BS/Bed	First degree	5A
18 – Mastersnám MA/MS	Second degree	5A
19 – Doktorsnám PhD	Second stage of tertiary	6
20 – Annað, lýsing á menntun	Other, what?	
88 – Veit ekki (Svarar án leiðbeininga)	Don't know	
99 – Svarar ekki (Svarar án leiðbeininga)	Doesn't answer	
77 – Á ekki við	Not applicable	

Description of educational system:

The Icelandic educational system is classified according to ISCED97. The education system has undergone considerable changes since the 1970s of which three are most important for understanding the structure of the present system. In 1974 the first and second stage of basic education was merged. In 1984 the (current) tenth grade of primary school was made compulsory and in 1991 compulsory education was extended to grasp six year old children. Currently the building blocks of the education system are 10 year compulsory education. The most common secondary education takes four years and on top of that is a conventional University system, with three year basic studies (BA/BS), two year master studies and three to four year PhD. programmes.

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## Study Description

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

See the table Education / ISCED Code

### 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 Progressive Party

The progressive Party was established in 1916 as a class based party, claiming to represent the interests of farmers. It is a centre party who has often been involved in government coalitions. Voter's support had decreased steadily but they were able to turn that around in the last elections.

#### The Independence Party

It was formed in 1929 as the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party merged. It includes both conservative and more liberal fractions and has been in power in different coalitions from 1991 up until the 2009 elections.

#### The Alliance Party

It was established in year 2000 as a merger of three separate parties: The Social Democratic Party (SDP established in 1916), the Women's Alliance and the People's Alliance (a descendant of the Communist Party). The Social Democratic Alliance is now the second largest party in the country. It is the biggest party in Iceland that supports EU membership.

#### The Left-Green Movement

It was established in 1999 and had the goal of uniting those leftists, which did not join the Social Democratic Alliance, and environmentalists.

#### The Liberal Party

It was formed in 1998. Its main goal was to overthrow the quota system (ITQ) that is used to regulate the fisheries in Icelandic waters. Its core is made up of former supporters and MP's from the Independence Party.

#### The Citizen Movement

The Citizen Movement is, as the name indicates, a broad movement of active citizens in a democratic society. The economic collapse brought together the people behind the Movement. The Citizen Movement ideology is to ensure justice, equality and democracy in the past, present and future.

#### The Democracy Movement

This movement arose from the assumption that democracy now needs to seek its roots and that the current representative system is outdated and corrupted.

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

## Study Description

Code number in questionnaire	Stjórnmalaflokkar	Political parties	Political position (0-10)
4	Framsóknarflokkur	The Progressive Party	5,6*
1	Sjálfstæðisflokkur	The Independence Party	8,2*
5	Frjálslyndi flokkurinn	The Liberal Party	5,5*
2	Samfylking	The Alliance Party	4,9*
3	Vinstrihreyfingin–grænt framboð	The Left-Green Movement	2,2*
6	Borgarahreyfingin	The Citizen Movement (New in 2009)	**
7	Lýðræðishreyfingin	The Democracy Movement (New in 2009)	**

\* The political position of parties is based on a question survey among voters in the general elections 2007. The scale used in the survey is from 0-10.

\*\* Numbers are not available. Both of these parties refused to label themselves as left or right as they were established as an opposition to the ruling parties.

- 1.
2. The Left-Green Movement
- 3.
4. The Alliance Party
5. The Liberal Party
6. The Progressive Party
- 7.
8. The Independence Party
- 9.
- 10.
11. The Citizen Movement, The Democracy Movement

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

General elections of the Althingi were held in May 2009. After the elections the Alliance Party formed a coalition together with the Left-Green Movement. A centre-right coalition of the Independence Party and the Progressive Party had been in power from 1995 up till the general elections in 2007 and in April 2009 the first Left coalition came into power. The results of the elections are shown in table .

Political parties	Valid votes	Members of the Althingi
The Progressive Party	14,8%	9 (7 in 2007)
The Independence Party	23,7%	16 (25 in 2007)
The Liberal Party	2,2%	0 (4 in 2007)
The Alliance Party	29,8%	20 (18 in 2007)
The Left-Green Movement	21,7%	14 (9 in 2007)
The Citizen Movement (New in 2009)	7,2%	4 (New)
The Democracy Movement (New in 2009)	0,6%	0 (New)

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## Study Description

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Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 25-04-2009

### 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:

All Icelandic citizens 18 years of age and older are entitled to vote. The Parliament is elected by secret ballot on the basis of proportional representation for four years. The country is divided into six constituencies and each constituency has nine constituency seats in parliament, awarded on the basis of the outcome of voting in that constituency. The additional nine seats (referred to as "equalization seats") are distributed to constituencies and allocated to political parties so that the parliamentary representation of each will reflect as closely as possible the total votes it received. Only parties receiving at least 5% of valid votes cast can be allocated equalization seats.