European *Values* Study

EVS 2008 Method Report
Country Report – Latvia

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset
Archive-Study-No. ZA4767, doi:10.4232/1.10162

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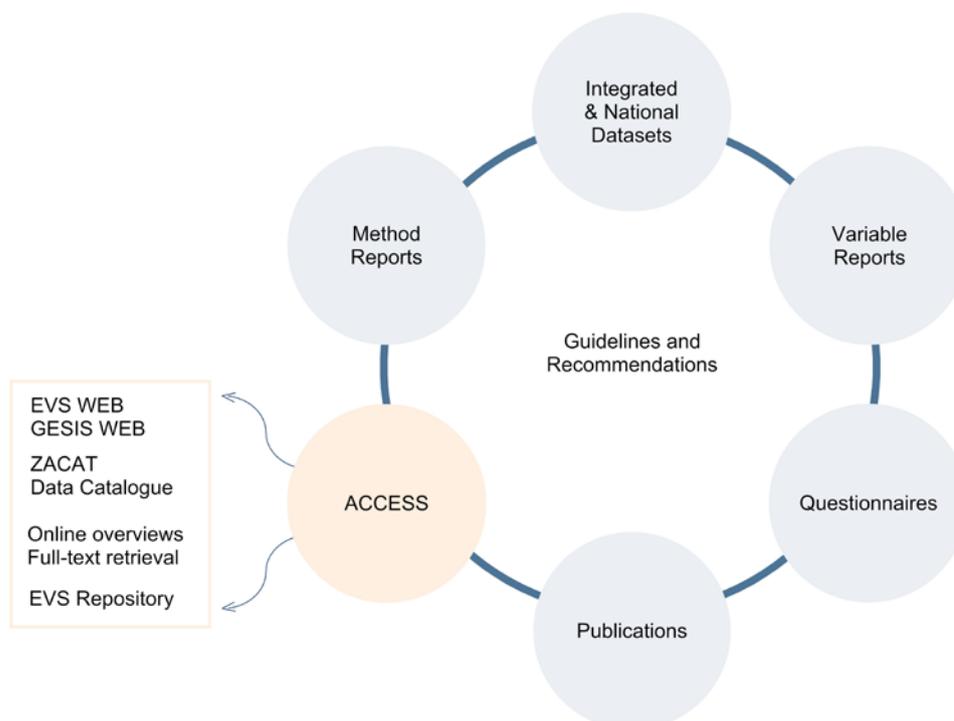
Data
Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

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, Latvia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4767 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), doi:10.4232/1.10162.

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
Latvia**

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - LATVIA

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4767

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10162 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10162)

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. Brigita Zepa (Program director)

Oksana Zabko (project director-researcher)

Baltic Institute of Social Science

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

European Values Study (EVS) Foundation, Department of Sociology, Tilburg University

Renovabis

DATA DEPOSITOR

Market and opinion research centre "Latvian Facts"

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, Latvia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4767 Data
File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10162 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10162).

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

- Riga
- Vidzeme
- Kurzeme
- Zemgale
- Latgale
- Pieriga

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- LV006 Riga
- LV008 Vidzeme
- LV003 Kurzeme
- LV009 Zemgale
- LV005 Latgale
- LV007 Pieriga

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

  01-06-2008 to 31-10-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

NUMBER OF UNITS

1506

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

	c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:	
	Yes	
	No	X

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

Market and opinion research centre "Latvian Facts"

Burninieku street 8a-5, 3rd floor, LV-1010 Riga, Latvia

Oksana Kurcalte "Latvian Facts", Senior Project Manager

Evija Mansone, Project Manager, Head of Fieldwork team

Members of fieldwork team: Ilze Valtenberga, Project Manager; Sigita Busule, Project Manager; Iveta Krastina, Project Manager Assistant; Dace Strautina, Project Manager Assistant; Iveta Stekele, Project Manager Assistant: Ieva Krastina, Project Manager Assistan;

Askolds Altenburgs, Head of IT and data processing department

Members of data processing team: Ivars Krastins; Aleksandra Macabelli; Georgijs Radovs

All members of institution "Latvian Facts"

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Latvian, Russian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

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

	a. WebTrans has been used fully	
	WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	X
	WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
	b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	
	Yes	X
	No	
	c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	
	Russian: Q5a, Q26, Q65, Q114a, Q135,	
	Latvian: Q1, Q2, Q3, Q5a, Q6, Q7, Q10, Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q17, Q18, Q20 -Q24, Q27 - Q30, Q37 - Q39, Q41 - Q43, Q45 - Q50, Q52 - Q64, Q66 - Q72, Q76, Q81 - Q84, Q86 - Q88, Q97, Q109, Q110, Q114a	
	d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
	The fieldwork agency	
	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 (REVIEW PROCEDURE)	X	

ADAPTATION PROCEDURE

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

Yes	X	
No		
Which?		

Education levels and some expressions regarding citizenship and nationality issues for minorities.

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):

CAPI (Computer assisted)		
PAPI (Paper)	X	
Any other		

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING

Total number of interviewers:	93
Number of experienced interviewers:	82
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	11
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	93
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	7

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	
Employed by the survey organization	X
Other (please give details):	

b. Payment of interviewers:

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

C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS

Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	1-4/6-10
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	3-6
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1-3

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		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)		
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:		
- Pack of grounded coffee after completion of the interview		
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):		
Yes		
No		X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
- According to the training manual of EVS 2008.		
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From: 01-06-2008		
To: 06-06-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		10

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	225	35	20
Number of back-check achieved	225	29	20
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	225	29	20
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	70% (P)	70% (P)	100% (P)
	30% (T)	30% (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		NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		
No		X
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		
After completion of the interviews, all the questionnaires are brought to the central bureau of		
"Latvian Facts Ltd.", where the visual check of the filling of the questionnaires is carried out.		

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Latvia aged 18 years and above, based on the Statistical Year Book (2007) of the State Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

A computerised method is being used for settlement selection. The sampling program assigns random numbers to settlements, than rank orders it by this random number and it chooses the required number of towns and villages from the complete listing.

There is a different approach for large cities: we have to choose 5 PSUs from 4 cities. In this case we use the same method: we sort our cities in random order and then we choose Settlement1 to PSU1, than Settlement2 to PSU2, and so on. After running out of available, not yet assigned settlements we go back to the beginning of our list and we continue. So PSU5 will be Settlement1 again, and if we would have to choose PSU6 that would be Settlement2, and so on.

For the selection of starting points we use maps with houses (numbers of houses). We randomly assign starting points with blind-pointing to the maps. Address lists are unfortunately not available.

For more elaborate information and tables concerning the sampling units see "Other documentation".

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2088
B. Refusal by respondent:	185

C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):		140
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):		56
E. Language barrier:		5
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:		10
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:		156
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):		30
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:		0
M. Respondent deceased:		0
Y. Invalid interviews:		0
Z. Number of valid interviews:		1506
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	
Educational distribution	X	
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education		
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)		

Age * Gender

Table A (residents, 18+)

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
18-24	257362	131101	126261
25-34	319598	161902	157696
35-44	319534	156698	162836
45-54	323126	151265	171861
55-64	252164	108134	144030
65-74	230189	85205	144984
75+	159772	42337	117435
Total	1861745	836642	1025103

Educational distribution

Table B (calculated from all residents of Latvia)

Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Rīga	722485	722485	0
Pierīga	280587	155916	124671
Vidzeme	278145	113884	164261
Kurzeme	306052	188053	117999
Zemgale	339482	162028	177454
Latgale	354554	202205	152349
Total	2281305	1544571	736734

Degree of urbanisation

Results of the population and housing census in Latvia (2000)		
category	N (thousands)	%
Less than primary	41812	2.4%
Primary education	103749	5.9%
Basic education	464665	26.5%
Secondary education (secondary schools, gymnasiums)	544221	31.0%
Vocational education	355044	20.2%
Higher not university education (coleges, technicums)	N/A	N/A
Higher education (university)	244228	13.93%
Total	1753719	100.0%

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):	1 861 745
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	
(All residents of Latvia)	
LV006 = Riga = 722485	
LV008 = Vidzeme = 278145	
LV003 = Kurzeme = 306052	
LV009 = Zemgale = 339482	
LV005 = Latgale = 354554	
LV007 = Pieriga = 280587	
The actual number of interviewed respondents at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	

LV006 = Riga = 501
LV008 = Vidzeme = 197
LV003 = Kurzeme = 203
LV009 = Zemgale = 187
LV005 = Latgale = 229
LV007 = Pieriga = 189

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, Latvia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4767 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10162 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10162).

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

Study Description

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. Nepabeigta pamatskolas izglitiba = Incomplete basic
2. Pamatskolas izglitiba (4-9 klases) = Basic (4-9 classes)
3. Arodskolas izglitiba (pec 9.klases beigsanas) = Vocational (after graduating 9th class)
4. Vispareja videja izglitiba = General Upper Secondary education
5. Videja speciala izglitiba (pec 9.klases beigsanas) = Secondary special (after graduating 9th class)
6. Videja speciala izglitiba (pec 12.klases beigsanas) = Secondary special (after graduating 12th class)
7. 3-4 studiju gadi augstaka macibu iestade (pec 1990.gada - bakalaura grads) = 3-4 years at High   School (after 1990 - bachelor degree)
8. Augstaka izglitiba (pirms 1990.gada - pabeigta augstaka izglitiba, pec 1990.gada - pabeigta   magistrantura) = Higher education (before 1990 - completed higher education, after 1990 - completed   MA studies)
9. Doktora grads = Doctor's degree

Description of educational system:

Study Description
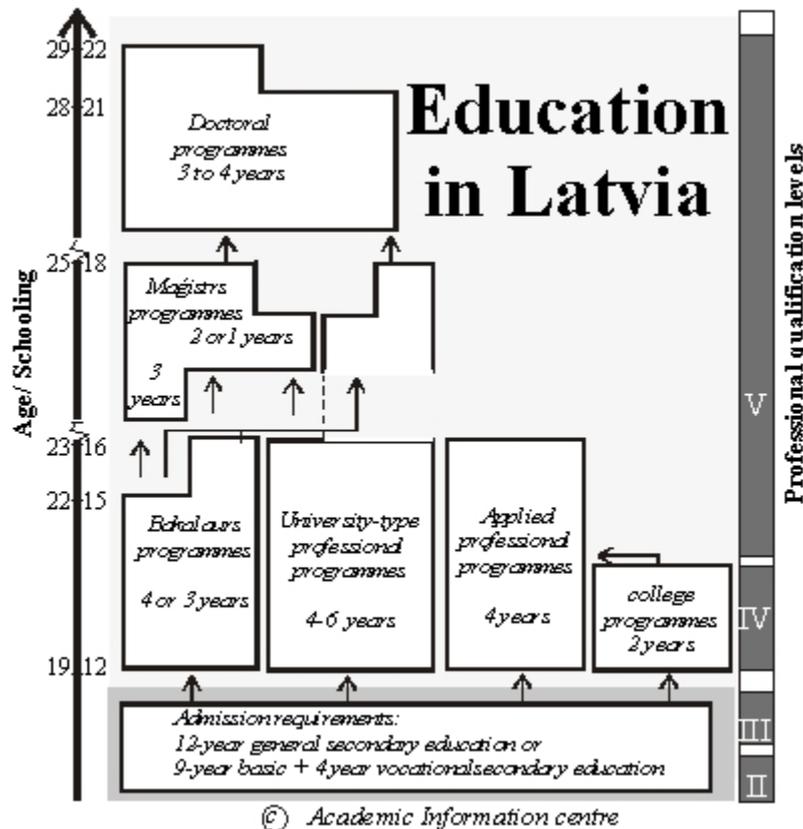
Secondary education (duration -12 years)

School year.
The regular school year (excluding examination periods at grades nine and twelve) lasts 36 weeks, from the beginning of September through to the end of May. The minimum number of 40-minute lessons per week is 20 at grade one, 29 at grade five, 34 at grade nine and 36 at grade twelve.

"Basic education (pamatizglitiba)" begins at six or seven years of age and lasts a total of 9 years. Graduates receive a nine-year basic school certificate (aplieciba par pamatizglitibu).

"General upper secondary education (vispareja videja izglitiba)" includes studies of at least 12 subjects, of which 5 (Latvian language and literature, mathematics, foreign language, history, physical education) are compulsory. No less than seven elective subjects are chosen out of the following: physics, chemistry, biology, computer science and information technology, economic geography, basics of business, technical drawing, visual arts, housekeeping, second and third foreign language; human, nature and society; music, history of culture, history of religion, amateur performances; or other subjects proposed by the school and approved by the Ministry of Education and Science.

"Certificate of general secondary education (atestats par visparejo videjo izglitibu)" is awarded upon completion of the courses of at least twelve elective subjects and successful passing of five final examinations (two set nationally, three upon choice of the candidate). Since 1999 in general secondary education a transition is being carried out from choice of subjects to choice among four different programmes of general secondary education. However, the higher education graduates of 2002 still have completed their general secondary education as described above.

Higher education

Study Description

"Access to higher education". All holders of general secondary education certificates have access to higher education. The 4-year vocational secondary education programmes (but not the 2- and 3-year ones) also meet the standard of general secondary education. Thus, graduates of general secondary education and 4-year vocational programmes meet the general admission requirements. However, the universities are free to set specific requirements, e.g. to determine a list of elective subjects that should have been taken at the secondary school level to qualify for admission to a particular programme.

The Law on Higher Education Establishments stipulates that HEIs can deliver academic and professional higher education programmes. Some of the professional HE programmes however include the Bachelor's standard and are therefore regarded to as university-type programmes the diagram below. These programmes that do not include Bachelor's standard are regarded to as non-university type professional HE programmes.

"Academic higher education (ISCED-97 level 5A)". Academic higher education programmes are research-based; they comprise a thesis at the end of each stage.

"Bachelor degree" is awarded after completion of the first stage of academic studies, duration of programmes being 6-8 semesters of full-time studies.

"Master's degree" is awarded after the second stage of academic education and requires total duration of university studies no less than 5 years.
Degrees in medicine and dentistry (6 and 5 years of studies respectively), are considered equal to Magistrs.

Grading system.
The new State standards for higher education set the following ten-point grading system.

Grade	Meaning	Approx. ECTS equivalent
10	izcili (with distinction)	A
9	teicami (excellent)	A
8	ļoti labi (very good)	B
7	labi (good)	C
6	gandrīz labi (almost good)	D
5	viduvēji (satisfactory)	E

At present some higher education institutions may still use a different pass mark or attach a different meaning to the grades. In some cases the grades 9 and 10 can only be reached upon completion of additional requirements.

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.

And the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale (1 is extreme left, 10 is extreme right).

Tautas partija = 8
Zalo un Zemnieku savieniba = 6
Jaunais laiks = 7
Saskanas Centrs = 5
Latvijas Pirmas partijas un partijas "Latvijas Cels" apvieniba = 8
Apvieniba "Tevzemei un Brivibai"/LNNK = 7
"Par cilveka tiesibam vienota Latvija" = 2
Latvijas Socialdemokratiska Stradnieku partija = 3
Politiska patriotiska apvieniba "DZIMTENE" = 11
Partija "Visu Latvijai!" = 8
Jaunie Demokrati = 7
Sabiedriba citai politikai tiesiska valsti = 6
Demokratiski patriotiska biedriba = 11

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

"Saskanas Centrs"- 17%
Politisko organizaciju apvieniba "Par cilveka tiesibam vienota Latvija" - 6%
Zalo un Zemnieku savieniba - 18%
Latvijas Pirmas partijas un partijas "Latvijas cels" velesanu apvieniba - 10%
Tautas partija - 23%
Jaunais laiks - 18%
Apvieniba "Tevzemei un Brivibai"/LNNK - 8%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

  - 07-10-2006

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

In Latvia proportional election system is used. In Saeima elections Latvia is divided into five election constituencies: Riga, Vidzeme, Latgale, Kurzeme, Zemgale. From each constituency a certain number of members of parliament is elected proportionally to the number of voters in each constituency. Latvian voters abroad belong to the constituency of Riga.
In Latvia there is 5% barrier for parties to get in Saeima.

Other documentation: Latvia

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs:	**203**	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Level: NUTS 2	
2.a. REGIONS	**Code** (according to nomenclature)	**Name of region**
	LV006	Riga
	LV008	Vidzeme
	LV003	Kurzeme
	LV009	Zemgale
	LV005	Latgale
	LV007	Pieriga
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	**Code** (as it will appear in the datafile)	**Category**
	1	Capital
	2	Big cities
	3	Towns
	4	Villages
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:		
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Statistical Year Book, 2007 State Statistical Bureau of Latvia	
5. PSU ALLOCATION		

a. THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION

	Urbanisation				
Level: NUTSX3	Riga	big cities	towns	villages	Total
LV006	722485				722485
LV008		-	113884	164261	278145
LV003		129021	59032	117999	306052
LV009		66051	95977	177454	339482
LV005		144436	57769	152349	354554
LV007		55408	100508	124671	280587

Total	*722485*	*394916*	*427170*	*736734*	*2281305*

b. PSU ALLOCATION PLAN BY URBANIZATION LEVEL		Urbanisation				
		Level: NUTS X	Riga (7-8/PSU)	big cities (7-8/PSU)	Towns (7-8/PSU)	Villages (6-7/PSU)	total
	LV006	61				61
	LV008		-	10	16	26
	LV003		11	5	12	28
	LV009		6	9	16	31
	LV005		13	5	16	34
	LV007		5	9	9	23
	Total	*61*	*35*	*38*	*69*	*203*

(Reons label in left margin of region column)

c. CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS

		Total	%	Conducted interviews	%
LV006	Riga	722485	31,7	509	33,8
LV008	Vidzeme	278145	12,2	212	14,1
LV003	Kurzeme	306052	13,4	208	13,8
LV009	Zemgale	339482	14,9	180	12,0
LV005	Latgale	354554	15,5	229	15,2
LV007	Pierīga	280587	12,3	168	11,2
	Total	2281305	100,0	1506	100,0

6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS

a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS

Computerised method is being used for settlement selection. The sampling program assigns random numbers to settlements, than rank orders it by this random number and it chooses the required number of towns and villages from the complete listing.

There is a different approach for large cities: we have to choose 5 PSUs from 4 cities. In this case we use the same method: we sort our cities in random order and than we choose Settlement1 to PSU1, than Settlement2 to PSU2, and so on. After running out of available, not yet assigned settlements we go back to the beginning of our list and we continue. So PSU5 will be Settlement1 again, and if we would have to choose PSU6 that would be Settlement2, and so on.

b. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS

We use maps with houses (numbers of houses). We randomly assign starting points with blind-pointing to the maps. Address lists are unfortunately not available.