



ISiD
ISiD

Zeszyty naukowe

Working papers

**How close? An attempt at measuring the
cultural distance between countries**

**De Santis Gustavo
Maltagliati Mauro
Salvini Silvana**

**Working Papers
Institute of Statistics and Demography
Warsaw School of Economics**



How close? An attempt at measuring the cultural distance between countries

Gustavo De Santis, Mauro Maltagliati and Silvana Salvini

**DiSIA - Dept. of Statistics, Informatics, Application “G. Parenti”
University of Florence – ITALY**

Abstract

We present a (to the best of our knowledge) new method for evaluating the relative distance between any two countries, among several, on the basis of individual data. First, clusters of respondents are formed and the proportion of each country’s respondents who belong to the various clusters is calculated. Under the assumptions that 1) respondents in the same cluster are similar to one another (and different from those who belong to different clusters), and 2) that two countries are close to each other when their nationals distribute similarly between clusters, the distance between countries can be expressed in terms of distance between the observed distributions (the average of the squared differences between the ranks). The method is applied to the WVS (World Value Survey) dataset for the years 1994-2007, first separately, by “domain” (opinions and attitudes on, e.g., religion, politics, and family), and then on all of the (selected) variables together.

On the basis of the data of the WVS, this procedure leads us to conclude that Italy and Poland, the two countries of interest in this study, are very close to each other in the European context.

Table of content

- 1. How to evaluate the relative distance between any two countries4
- 2. Comparing Italy and Poland on ideational variables.....6
- 3. The WVS (World Value Survey) Dataset.....7
- 4. Analysis by domain9
 - 4.1 Religion.....9
 - 4.2 Other domains17
 - 4.3 Scores.....19
 - 4.4 All domains together25
- 5. Conclusions26
- References.....28
- Appendix A.1: Variables included in the analysis, by domain.....29
- Appendix A.2: Frequency distributions by domain43

1. How to evaluate the relative distance between any two countries

Occasionally, the idea arises of comparing two or more countries that are assumed to be similar in certain respects, because, for example, of their geographical proximity, or because they have similar levels of economic development or similar demographic characteristics, such as fertility, mortality, or couple formation and dissolution patterns (e.g., Hoem et alii 2010, Reigner-Loilier and Vignoli 2011, Kapitány and Spéder 2012, Christiansen and Keilman 2013).

Unfortunately, the choice of “otherwise similar” countries is in large part arbitrary, and may affect the conclusions regarding, for example, the effectiveness of a given policy, or the “typical” consequences of an economic crisis, “all other things being equal.” To reduce the arbitrariness of this choice, indicators can be used to assess how close to each other two or more countries are. These indicators can be different in nature: economic (e.g., income or unemployment), demographic (e.g., mortality), institutional (e.g., form of government), etc. If several indicators are available for several countries, and especially if the indicators are heterogeneous, the need arises to provide a synthesis, which can only be obtained with some kind of multidimensional analysis, such as a principal component analysis or clustering. It should be noted that these techniques are all based on the average values of the selected indicators, which are assumed to be capable of “giving an idea” of where the country stands on that dimension.

This procedure has a few shortcomings, however: comparable averages can hide widely differing distributions, in terms of, for example, income or the number of children born to each woman. These differences indicate that the inhabitants may be less similar than the simple consideration of averages would suggest. In addition, qualitative indicators cannot by definition yield averages, a problem that is frequently solved (but also, perhaps, oversimplified) by creating dichotomous variables: e.g., “proportion of people reporting poor or very poor health conditions.”

In this paper, we seek to develop a (to the best of our knowledge) new procedure for tackling the issue of assessing, if not measuring, the relative distance between countries within a given set of countries, on the basis of several indicators that are different in nature. The proposed procedure uses individual (not just aggregate) data, and is based on the idea that two (or more) countries can be considered close to each other when the distribution of their citizens among the various modalities of a given variable is similar. But for two main reasons, we do not look at each distribution separately. The first reason is that it is possible to obtain as many distributions as there are variables, which still leaves the problem of the synthesis unresolved.

The second reason is that several variables often pertain to the same domain, and there may be some sort of compensation within domains. For instance, an individual who does not have a savings account may possess government bonds, and since both are assets, looking at the two items together gives us a better idea of the person's economic standing. This “nuanced” approach is needed all the more when the dimension of interest is by definition a latent one: e.g., involvement in social activities or gender attitudes. In cases like these, of which the present study is an example, several observed values are typically needed to make inferences about the unobservable, latent dimension.

An alternative approach, which seems to better fit the problem at hand, has been followed here. Schematically, it can be broken down into the following steps:

- 1) focus on a few (in our case, nine), presumably relevant dimensions, such as religious attitudes or (the importance attributed to) the family;
- 2) select a few observable indicators that can (somewhat arbitrarily) be associated with each latent dimension;
- 3) for each dimension, form clusters of respondents based on the answers given to those questions (observable variables) and on nothing else, and especially not on the respondents' nationality;
- 4) calculate the distributions of nationals by cluster for each country in the dataset; and
- 5) use these distributions to assess how close or how far apart any two countries are.

The final step assumes that:

- a) all of the individuals who belong to the same cluster can be considered similar to each other with respect to that specific latent dimension (e.g., politics), and different from the individuals who belong to a different cluster, which is true almost by definition; and
- b) the distribution of nationals among the clusters reveals something about the relative standing of (the citizens of) a country on that dimension, and, most importantly for our purposes, the comparison of these country-specific distributions of nationals indicates how close or how far apart any two countries are.

While this procedure does not solve all of the problems typically encountered in this type of study, it provides a data-driven tool for dealing with these cases.

2. Comparing Italy and Poland on ideational variables

We now turn to the practical application of the general approach described in section 1. We do so on the basis of the “ideational” variables reported in the WVS (World Value Survey), described in section 3. A few scholars have argued that these are the most important variables in a post-industrial, post-materialistic world (Inglehart 1971, 2008), in the middle of its second demographic transition (Sobotka 2008; Lesthaeghe 2011). According to this line of thinking, human choices, and thus demographic behavior (e.g., fertility; couple formation and dissolution; and family ties, support, and obligations), are driven more by value orientations, personal feelings, and opinions than by “hard facts” (e.g., levels of income and unemployment or the state of the housing market).

Against this theoretical background (predominance of cultural over economic variables), we used the WVS dataset and the proposed methodology to evaluate the relative distance in the European context between Italy and Poland, the two countries covered by the *FAMCHIP* research project (or *Family Change in Italy and Poland*).¹

As there are a very large number (about a thousand) of (observable) variables in the WVS data, it was necessary to make a few preliminary, strategic decisions in order to make our analysis more manageable. We decided to focus only on *observed variables* that can be linked to (what appeared to us to be) a well-identifiable domain, or *latent variable*. We identified nine such domains:²

1. Ethics
2. Family (traditional view of)
3. Friends and associations (importance attributed to)
4. Gender attitudes (ideas and attitudes regarding gender roles)
5. Happiness/health (subjective feeling/evaluation of)
6. Politics
7. Religion
8. Self (care of, and reliance on, one’s self)
9. Work

Each of these domains can in principle be associated with a relatively large set of elementary variables, but in practice our choice was constrained by our desire to keep all of the originally available 21 European countries (listed below), even though not all of the questions were asked in

¹ See more at <http://kolegia.sgh.waw.pl/pl/KAE/struktura/ISiD/projekty/famchip/Strony/default.aspx>

² Other potentially interesting domains (e.g., “environment”) had to be dropped because there were too few questions that could be related to them and that had been asked in all the 21 European countries we considered here.

all of these countries. We therefore selected only the variables that were surveyed everywhere in Europe.

We clustered respondents on the basis of their answers to the questions of each domain. We did not use their nationality at this stage, which is essential for this method to work. We then considered for each country the distribution of respondents among the clusters (percentages, summing to one), and we calculated how close these distributions were. Countries whose respondents were distributed similarly were considered similar in terms of that domain.

As an ancillary piece of information, we also tried to provide an idea of the relative positions within Europe of Italy and Poland in that particular domain. For example, in the domain of religion, Italy and Poland appear to be very close, but does this mean that they are, by European standards, very religious, scarcely religious, or just average? Since all of the questions of the WVS were qualitative, it was impossible to arrive at an objective summary measure. We therefore resorted to providing a very rough approximation, which was obtained by (arbitrarily) associating each answer with a numerical value that was meant to “measure” how high or low each respondent scored on each latent dimension; in this case, religion. For each country and each domain,³ an average score could then be calculated, which tells us something about the relative average position of each country, and of Italy and Poland in particular. However, we should stress the *ancillary* character of this additional piece of information: we did *not* use this metric in clustering and in measuring distances. We simply tried, at the end of the procedure, to provide an idea of what we found, with the goal of guiding our readers through the multidimensional world we created.

3. The WVS (World Value Survey) Dataset

We used the dataset of the WVS (World Value Survey; <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>). It contains five waves of (basically) the same survey for the years 1981-2007. We focused on European countries, of which we found 21, not all of them present in all waves (Table 1).

³ Except for the domain “politics,” which has in fact been developed into three different scores: one for the “importance attributed to politics in life” (high/low); one for a person’s personal political orientation (left/right); and one for being materialist or post materialist.

Table 1 - Number of observations in the WVS file, 5 waves

Label	Country	Wave					Total
		1981-1984	1989-1993	1994-1999	1999-2004	2005-2007	
BG	Bulgaria	-	-	1 072	-	1 001	2 073
HR	Croatia	-	-	1 196	-	-	1 196
CZ	Czech Rep.	-	924	1 147	-	-	2 071
EE	Estonia	-	-	1 021	-	-	1 021
FI	Finland	1 003	-	987	-	1 014	3 004
FR	France	-	-	-	-	1 001	1 001
DE	Germany	-	-	2 026	-	2 064	4 090
HU	Hungary	1 464	-	650	-	-	2 114
IT	Italy	-	-	-	-	1 012	1 012
LV	Latvia	-	-	1 200	-	-	1 200
LT	Lithuania	-	-	1 009	-	-	1 009
NL	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	1 050	1 050
NO	Norway	-	-	1 127	-	1 025	2 152
PL	Poland	-	938	1 153	-	1 000	3 091
RO	Romania	-	-	1 239	-	1 776	3 015
SK	Slovakia	-	466	1 095	-	-	1 561
SI	Slovenia	-	-	1 007	-	1 037	2 044
ES	Spain	-	1 510	1 211	1 209	1 200	5 130
SE	Sweden	-	-	1 009	1 015	1 003	3 027
CH	Switzerland	-	1 400	1 212	-	1 241	3 853
GB	Great Britain	-	-	1 093	-	1 041	2 134
	ALL	2 467	5 238	20 454	2 224	16 465	46 848

Source: own elaborations on data from the WVS website (<http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>), as of April 2013

However, we eventually decided to drop the first two waves of the survey because they referred to years that were too remote (1981 to 1993), as the socioeconomic, political, and cultural contexts were considerably different from those of today, especially in eastern Europe (the Berlin Wall did not fall until the end of 1989). Moreover, only a few of the countries were covered during these years. This left us with slightly more than 39,000 observations from 21 countries in the years 1994 to 2007.

The nine domains that we chose to consider in our analysis and the elementary variables that describe them are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 - Domains and variables

Domain	No. of Variables	Variables
1. Religion	7	A006, A040, A098, E069_01, F028, F034, F063
2. Family (traditional)	5	A001, A042, D023, D054, E019
3. Friends/Associations	4	A002, D055, MEMBER*, ACTIVE*
4. Happiness/Health	4	A008, A009, A170, C006
5. Self	9	A003, A005, A029, A030, A032, A034, A039, A173, E039
6. Gender	5	C001, D057, D059, D060, E069_15
7. Ethics	4	F114, F115, F116, F117
8. Work	4	A005, C009, C010, E040
9. Politics	17	A004, A165, C002, E001, E002, E003, E004, E005, E006, E012, E023, E025, E033, E035, E041, E069*, Y001

* Variables created by elaborating other (elementary) variables.

The questions, their possible answers, and their simple frequency distributions are provided in detail by domain in the appendixes A1 and A2.

4. Analysis by domain

4.1 Religion

In the following, we outline in detail how our analysis was conducted for a specific domain: namely, religion. This will permit us to skip the details in our descriptions of the other domains, and thus allow us to move on rapidly to the results.

There are seven elementary variables (which we deemed to be) associated with the latent variable “religion,” which were derived from the following questions of the survey:

A006. RELIGION IMPORTANT. For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life.

Would you say it is (read out and code one answer for each): Religion

- 1 'Very important'
- 2 'Rather important'
- 3 'Not very important'
- 4 'Not at all important'

A040. CHILD QUALITIES: RELIGIOUS FAITH. Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five! (Code five mentions at the maximum): Religious faith

- 0 'Not mentioned'
- 1 'Important'

A098. *MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCH OR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION*. Now I am going to read off a list of voluntary organizations. For each one, could you tell me whether you are an active member, an inactive member or not a member of that type of organization? (Read out and code one answer for each organization): Church or religious organization

- 0 'Not a member'
- 1 'Inactive member'
- 2 'Active member'

E069_01. *CONFIDENCE: CHURCHES*. I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or none at all? (Read out and code one answer for each): The churches

- 1 'A great deal'
- 2 'Quite a lot'
- 3 'Not very much'
- 4 'None at all'

F028: *HOW OFTEN DO YOU ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES*. Apart from weddings and funerals, about how often do you attend religious services these days?

- 1 'More than once a week'
- 2 'Once a week'
- 3 'Once a month'
- 4 'Only holy days'
- 6 'Once a year'
- 7 'Less often'
- 8 'Never / practically never'

F034. *RELIGIOUS PERSON*. Independently of whether you attend religious services or not, would you say you are (read out and code one answer):

- 1 'A religious person'
- 2 'Not a religious person'
- 3 'A convinced atheist'

F063. *HOW IMPORTANT IS GOD IN YOUR LIFE*. How important is God in your life? Please use this scale to indicate. 10 means “very important” and 1 means “not at all important.” (Code one number):

- 1 'Not at all'
- ...
- 10 'Very important'

Based on their answers, the respondents could be classified into groups (clusters). The respondents who belonged to the same group (cluster) were considered similar, even if (at this stage) we did not further investigate to what extent they were similar to or different from members of other clusters. Unfortunately, there are several possible ways of forming clusters, and no method is *a priori* preferable to the others. Here we used Ward’s (minimum variance) method, an agglomerative

hierarchical clustering procedure. The main advantage of selecting this procedure was that it allowed us to obtain clusters with a reasonably similar number of observations within each of them.⁴

Another (arbitrary) decision involved determining the number of clusters to be formed. In this case, however, we tried several alternatives (3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, and 50 clusters), and showed how the outcome differed depending on this choice. When the outcome varied (significantly) with the number of clusters, we concluded that the results were not robust and that no firm conclusion could be reached regarding the distance between Italy and Poland in that domain.

For any given number of clusters, each individual belonged to a specific cluster, and nations could then be characterized by their “profile;” that is, by the proportion of their nationals who belonged to each of the K (=2, 3, ..., 50) existing clusters. The sum of these proportions for all of the countries must of course be one.

For instance, with 10 clusters, we obtained the distribution of Table 3.

Table 3 - Distribution of respondents by country (21 European countries Domain=Religion. Clusters=10)

Country	CI_01	CI_02	CI_03	CI_04	CI_05	CI_06	CI_07	CI_08	CI_09	CI_10	Total
BG	0.1990	0.0443	0.1547	0.1208	0.0947	0.0510	0.0498	0.0674	0.0965	0.1220	1
HR	0.2572	0.1513	0.1205	0.0697	0.0616	0.0435	0.0317	0.0888	0.0634	0.1123	1
CZ	0.0846	0.0756	0.3612	0.1502	0.1025	0.0328	0.0537	0.0289	0.0617	0.0488	1
EE	0.0834	0.0334	0.2625	0.1835	0.1824	0.0456	0.0601	0.0512	0.0523	0.0456	1
FI	0.1381	0.0532	0.1295	0.1295	0.1768	0.0731	0.1402	0.0672	0.0333	0.0591	1
FR	0.1212	0.0548	0.2613	0.1591	0.1602	0.0516	0.0875	0.0211	0.0337	0.0495	1
DE	0.1387	0.0604	0.3444	0.1314	0.1072	0.0326	0.0658	0.0321	0.0354	0.0520	1
HU	0.0822	0.0839	0.2204	0.1283	0.1546	0.0905	0.0938	0.0674	0.0345	0.0444	1
IT	0.3661	0.2497	0.0235	0.0438	0.0480	0.0363	0.0406	0.1174	0.0139	0.0608	1
LV	0.1821	0.0547	0.1463	0.1224	0.1333	0.0617	0.0955	0.0886	0.0537	0.0617	1
LT	0.2667	0.1636	0.0848	0.0485	0.0521	0.0303	0.0436	0.1079	0.0655	0.1370	1
NL	0.1747	0.0867	0.2628	0.1327	0.1033	0.0357	0.1033	0.0281	0.0281	0.0446	1
NO	0.0794	0.0473	0.2670	0.1692	0.1460	0.0458	0.0870	0.0326	0.0775	0.0482	1
PL	0.2398	0.4872	0.0107	0.0171	0.0096	0.0343	0.0268	0.1146	0.0225	0.0375	1
RO	0.1760	0.2553	0.0139	0.0129	0.0375	0.1417	0.0553	0.2535	0.0278	0.0261	1
SK	0.2154	0.2791	0.1274	0.0748	0.0597	0.0344	0.0435	0.0586	0.0465	0.0607	1
SI	0.2014	0.1173	0.2081	0.0682	0.0637	0.0316	0.0395	0.0496	0.0722	0.1483	1
ES	0.1954	0.1218	0.1231	0.1102	0.1347	0.0607	0.1088	0.0473	0.0281	0.0700	1
SE	0.0689	0.0344	0.3362	0.2039	0.1415	0.0350	0.0775	0.0178	0.0527	0.0323	1
CH	0.2104	0.1061	0.1125	0.1001	0.1144	0.0712	0.1034	0.0744	0.0423	0.0652	1
GB	0.1046	0.1402	0.1880	0.1324	0.1424	0.0812	0.1034	0.0400	0.0267	0.0412	1

Source: Own elaborations on WVS data, 1994-2009

⁴ We use the SAS software, release 9.3.

It should be noted that the use of this method does not require us to “interpret” clusters: it was sufficient to assume that individuals in the same cluster were similar to each other with respect to that domain (or latent variable), regardless of their nationality, and different from those who belonged to other clusters.

In the next step we considered the distribution of national citizens among the clusters. For example, 36.6% of Italian respondents belonged to the first⁵ cluster, 25.0% belonged to the second cluster, etc. Meanwhile, 23.4% of Polish respondents belonged to the first cluster, 48.7% belonged to the second cluster, etc.

The question then arose of how close (or how far apart) each country was from the others. At this point, we simply looked at the distribution of nationals among the clusters. We assumed that if two countries had similar proportions of individuals in clusters 1, 2, etc., they were similar to each other. But how close were the two distributions? One way to answer this question was to consider for each pair of countries the difference in the shares of people who belonged to the same cluster, take the square of this difference,⁶ repeat the calculation for each cluster, sum the 10 squared values, and obtain a synthetic measure of the distance (sum of 10 squared differences). By following this procedure for all of the pairs of nations we obtained a (symmetrical) matrix, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4 - Matrix of distances between countries (21 European countries, Domain=Religion, Clusters=10, Distance=sum of squared differences between proportions belonging to the same cluster)

	BG	HR	CZ	EE	FI	FR	DE	HU	IT	LV	LT	NL	NO	PL	RO	SK	SI	ES	SE	CH	GB
BG	0.0000	0.0217	0.0660	0.0449	0.0279	0.0360	0.0506	0.0365	0.1088	0.0101	0.0340	0.0296	0.0403	0.2521	0.1366	0.0661	0.0140	0.0201	0.0725	0.0160	0.0376
HR	0.0217	0.0000	0.1099	0.0986	0.0576	0.0779	0.0872	0.0692	0.0379	0.0306	0.0033	0.0516	0.0915	0.1387	0.0786	0.0222	0.0151	0.0227	0.1338	0.0168	0.0538
CZ	0.0660	0.1099	0.0000	0.0198	0.0745	0.0175	0.0047	0.0303	0.2484	0.0642	0.1443	0.0219	0.0135	0.3524	0.2483	0.1220	0.0577	0.0795	0.0080	0.0879	0.0427
EE	0.0449	0.0986	0.0198	0.0000	0.0320	0.0050	0.0198	0.0119	0.2280	0.0330	0.1296	0.0231	0.0035	0.3575	0.2209	0.1236	0.0629	0.0512	0.0094	0.0590	0.0256
FI	0.0279	0.0576	0.0745	0.0320	0.0000	0.0243	0.0595	0.0155	0.1400	0.0072	0.0727	0.0302	0.0318	0.2706	0.1364	0.0848	0.0525	0.0118	0.0636	0.0146	0.0158
FR	0.0360	0.0779	0.0175	0.0050	0.0243	0.0000	0.0118	0.0087	0.1927	0.0243	0.1066	0.0084	0.0042	0.3196	0.2046	0.0982	0.0455	0.0338	0.0122	0.0421	0.0156
DE	0.0506	0.0872	0.0047	0.0198	0.0595	0.0118	0.0000	0.0268	0.2102	0.0473	0.1187	0.0102	0.0150	0.3350	0.2292	0.1076	0.0433	0.0604	0.0131	0.0669	0.0373
HU	0.0365	0.0692	0.0303	0.0119	0.0155	0.0087	0.0268	0.0000	0.1743	0.0187	0.0929	0.0177	0.0104	0.2749	0.1469	0.0825	0.0463	0.0266	0.0282	0.0320	0.0059
IT	0.1088	0.0379	0.2484	0.2280	0.1400	0.1927	0.2102	0.1743	0.0000	0.1065	0.0297	0.1438	0.2215	0.0755	0.0686	0.0400	0.0953	0.0778	0.2805	0.0682	0.1367
LV	0.0101	0.0306	0.0642	0.0330	0.0072	0.0243	0.0473	0.0187	0.1065	0.0000	0.0447	0.0210	0.0317	0.2428	0.1161	0.0639	0.0293	0.0080	0.0629	0.0059	0.0192
LT	0.0340	0.0033	0.1443	0.1296	0.0727	0.1066	0.1187	0.0929	0.0297	0.0447	0.0000	0.0756	0.1210	0.1258	0.0706	0.0271	0.0257	0.0336	0.1715	0.0258	0.0741
NL	0.0296	0.0516	0.0219	0.0231	0.0302	0.0084	0.0102	0.0177	0.1438	0.0210	0.0756	0.0000	0.0167	0.2636	0.1737	0.0673	0.0276	0.0243	0.0274	0.0294	0.0171
NO	0.0403	0.0915	0.0135	0.0035	0.0318	0.0042	0.0150	0.0104	0.2215	0.0317	0.1210	0.0167	0.0000	0.3403	0.2148	0.1119	0.0530	0.0472	0.0076	0.0544	0.0211
PL	0.2521	0.1387	0.3524	0.3575	0.2706	0.3196	0.3350	0.2749	0.0755	0.2428	0.1258	0.2636	0.3403	0.0000	0.0905	0.0679	0.2019	0.1855	0.4053	0.1843	0.2147
RO	0.1366	0.0786	0.2483	0.2209	0.1364	0.2046	0.2292	0.1469	0.0686	0.1161	0.0706	0.1737	0.2148	0.0905	0.0000	0.0705	0.1320	0.1029	0.2795	0.0878	0.1257
SK	0.0661	0.0222	0.1220	0.1236	0.0848	0.0982	0.1076	0.0825	0.0400	0.0639	0.0271	0.0673	0.1119	0.0679	0.0705	0.0000	0.0414	0.0376	0.1519	0.0390	0.0523
SI	0.0140	0.0151	0.0577	0.0629	0.0525	0.0455	0.0433	0.0463	0.0953	0.0293	0.0257	0.0276	0.0530	0.2019	0.1320	0.0414	0.0000	0.0278	0.0816	0.0270	0.0408
ES	0.0201	0.0227	0.0795	0.0512	0.0118	0.0338	0.0604	0.0266	0.0778	0.0080	0.0336	0.0243	0.0472	0.1855	0.1029	0.0376	0.0278	0.0000	0.0824	0.0022	0.0147
SE	0.0725	0.1338	0.0080	0.0094	0.0636	0.0122	0.0131	0.0282	0.2805	0.0629	0.1715	0.0274	0.0076	0.4053	0.2795	0.1519	0.0816	0.0824	0.0000	0.0931	0.0436
CH	0.0160	0.0168	0.0879	0.0590	0.0146	0.0421	0.0669	0.0320	0.0682	0.0059	0.0258	0.0294	0.0544	0.1843	0.0878	0.0390	0.0270	0.0022	0.0931	0.0000	0.0220
GB	0.0376	0.0538	0.0427	0.0256	0.0158	0.0156	0.0373	0.0059	0.1367	0.0192	0.0741	0.0171	0.0211	0.2147	0.1257	0.0523	0.0408	0.0147	0.0436	0.0220	0.0000

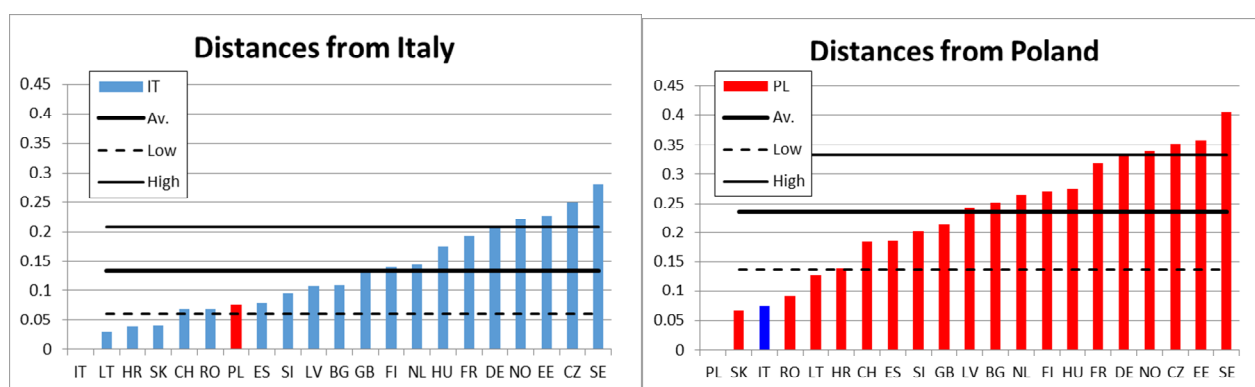
Source: Own elaborations on WVS data, 1994-2009

⁵ “First,” “second,” etc., do not mean anything here: these labels only serve to show when clusters differ.

⁶ Using squares has two advantages: 1) all of the differences will appear with a positive sign, and 2) the larger differences will be given a more than proportional importance in determining how far apart the two distributions are. The square root of this measure is known in statistics as “quadratic index of similarity” (Leti, 1983).

Italy, for instance, is far from Sweden (distance=0.28) and close to Lithuania (0.03); Poland is far from Sweden (0.41) and close to Slovakia (0.07); etc. Since in this case we were especially interested in Italy and Poland (although the calculations could be extended to any pair or group of countries), we have chosen to focus here on these two countries, and have represented graphically their distances from all of the other countries.

Figure 1 - Distances of 21 European countries from Italy and Poland (21 European countries, Domain=Religion, Clusters=10, Distance=sum of squared differences between proportions of nationals in the same cluster)



Note: Av.=Average distance; Low/High=1 std.dev. above and below average.

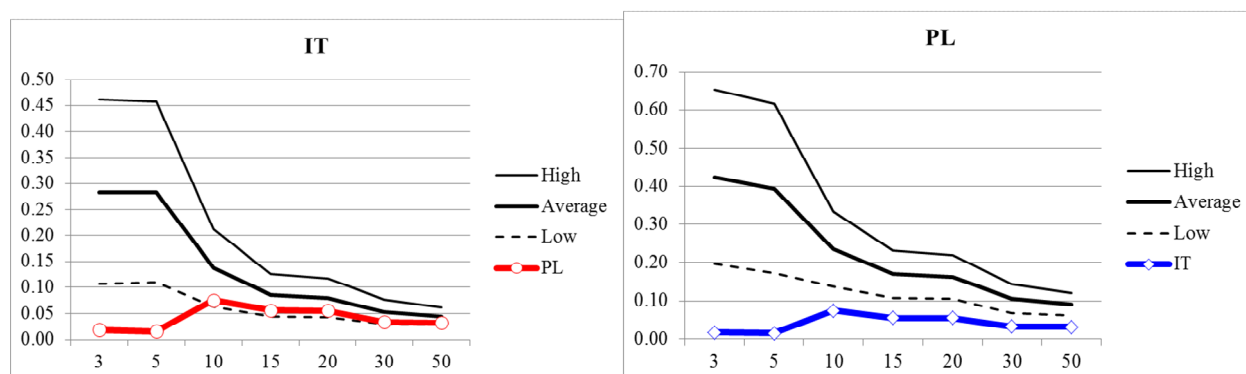
Source: Own elaborations on WVS data, 1994-2009

The basic conclusion that emerges from this analysis is that Poland is relatively far from the rest of the group from the point of view of religious attitudes and practices. Although relatively distant, Slovakia, Italy, and Romania are its closest neighbors in this domain.

Italy is more similar to the rest of the group (the distances were smaller, on average). Poland is relatively close to Italy in terms of religious attitudes (beliefs, values, etc.), although it is not the closest: Lithuania, Croatia, Slovakia, Switzerland, and Romania are slightly closer to Italy than Poland in this domain.

These were our findings when we formed 10 clusters. But the following question arose: Are these results (in terms of relative distances) robust to a change in the number of clusters? The answer in this case (religion) turned out to be yes, as is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 - Distances of 21 European countries from Italy and Poland: average, confidence interval and the compared country, by number of clusters (21 European countries, Domain=Religion, Distance=sum of squared differences between proportions of nationals in the same cluster)



Note: Scales on the y axis differ. Source: Own elaborations on WVS data, 1994-2009

When looking at Italy (panel on the left), we can see that the country's average distance⁷ from the rest of the group declines with the number of clusters formed: from 0.28 with three clusters to 0.04 with 50 clusters. The degree of the decline depended on how we calculated distances,⁸ and since this measure blurred the objective of the analysis (determining the relative distance between countries, and especially, in this paper, between Italy and Poland), we decided it was preferable to get rid of this peculiarity, and did so shortly thereafter. Beyond the average, Figure 2 also shows a confidence interval obtained as the average \pm 1 standard deviation. Approximately 68% of our cases (countries) lie in the range between the “high” and the “low” lines.

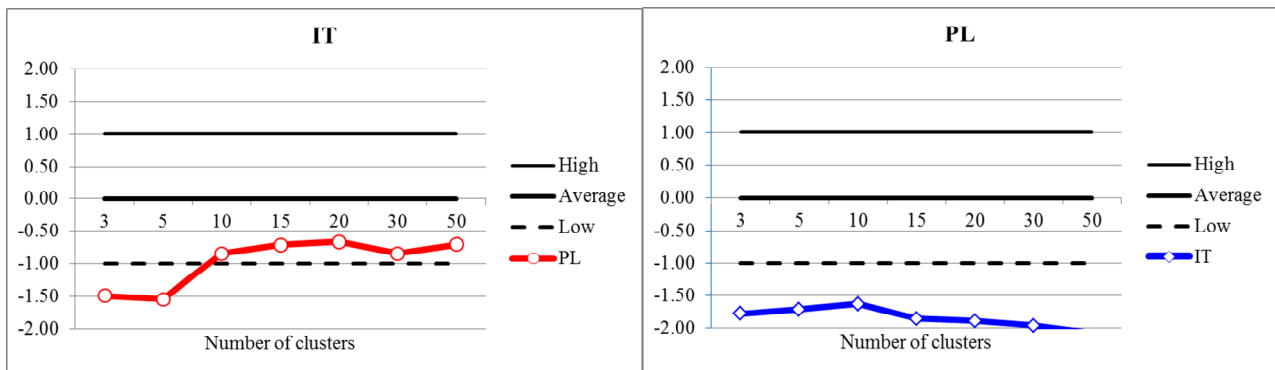
The results differ slightly depending on the point of view adopted. From the point of view of Italy, Poland is close, roughly one standard deviation below the average distance. This finding is almost independent of the number of clusters, which means that the conclusion is robust. From the point of view of Poland, the picture is even clearer: Italy is *very* close, roughly two standard deviations below the average.

⁷ Remember that the distance between any two countries, according to the metrics adopted here, is the sum of the squared differences between the proportions of nationals of each country who belong to the same cluster. Each country is, therefore, characterized by 20 distances, one for each the other countries in the dataset. It is based on these 20 distances that the average and the standard deviation of Figure 2 were calculated.

⁸ Proportions are, by definition, smaller than one, and they tend to be smaller as the number of clusters increase, because their average value is $1/K$, if K is the number of clusters. The same tendency holds for the difference between these proportions. The square of these differences declines even more rapidly (roughly by a factor of $1/K^2$), and by summing K such terms lead to a quantity that tends to decline with the number of clusters K by a factor of the order of $1/K$.

The same message is conveyed, perhaps even more clearly, in Figure 3, in which these differences are transformed into standardized differences,⁹ and are therefore independent of the number of clusters.

Figure 3 - Standardized distances from Italy and Poland: average, confidence interval and the compared country, by number of clusters (21 European countries, Domain=Religion, Distance=sum of squared differences between proportions of nationals in the same cluster)



Source: Own elaborations on WVS data, 1994-2009

After standardization, the scale of the two figures was basically the same (in Figure 3 it is *exactly* the same), both on the x axis (number of clusters) and on the y axis (standardized distance). It was therefore possible to merge the two figures into one (Figure 4), which shows both the distance of Poland from Italy (that is, from the point of view of Italy, based on the average and the standard deviation of 20 country distances from Italy); and, conversely, the distance of Italy from Poland (in a “Polish” metric; that is, relative to the 20 distances of all other countries from Poland).¹⁰

⁹ A standardized variable z can be obtained from an original variable x with the following transformation $z=(x-A)/\sigma$, where A is the average of x , and σ its standard deviation. By construction, a standardized variable z has average $A_z=0$ and standard deviation $\sigma_z=1$.

¹⁰ Note that symmetry holds for the original distances, but not for the transformed (standardized) ones. Let us take the example of the 10 clusters of Table 4. The distance of Poland from Italy (Figure 1, left panel) is exactly the same as the distance of Italy from Poland (Figure 1, right panel): 0.07547, in both cases. However, as for Italy, the average and the standard deviation of the country distances are, respectively, $A_i=0.137293$ and $\sigma_i=0.073845$, so that the standardized distance of Poland from Italy, from the point of view of Italy, becomes

$$z_{pi} = \frac{D_{pi} - A_i}{\sigma_i} = \frac{0.075470 - 0.137293}{0.073845} = -0.8372$$

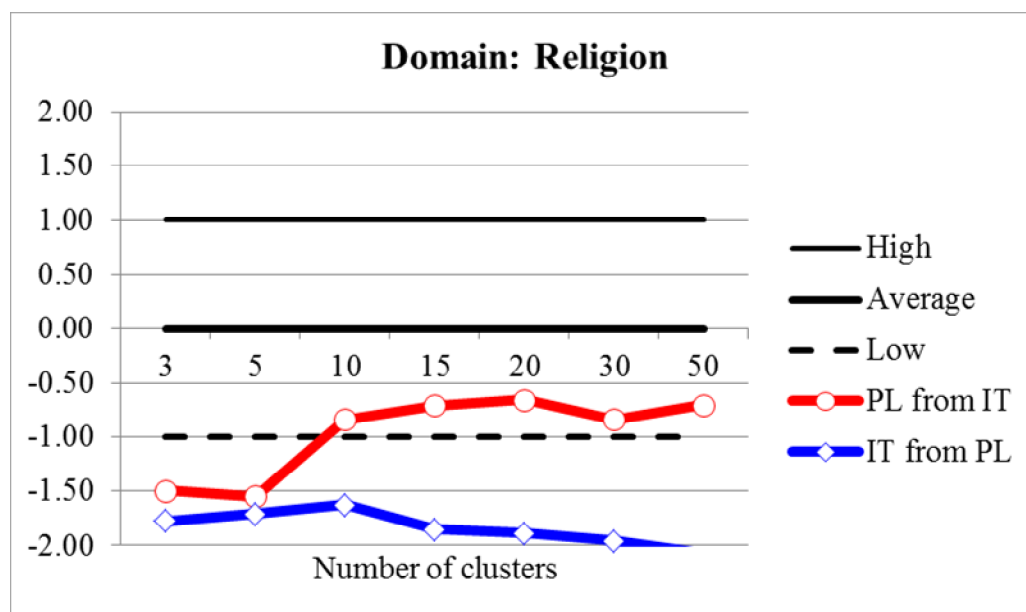
which means below average (the sign is negative), and rather strongly so (almost one standard deviation below average): Italy can consider Poland similar to itself.

Conversely, the average and the standard deviation of the country distances from Poland (still with 10 clusters) are, respectively, $A_p=0.234937$ and $\sigma_p=0.097998$, so that the standardized distance of Italy from Poland, from the point of view of Poland, becomes

$$z_{ip} = \frac{D_{ip} - A_p}{\sigma_p} = \frac{0.075470 - 0.234937}{0.097998} = -1.6272$$

which is roughly twice as much; that is, very strongly below the average distance. Poland can consider Italy *very* similar to itself (relative to other European countries).

Figure 4 - Standardized distances of Poland from Italy and vice versa: average, confidence interval and the compared country, by number of clusters (21 European countries, Domain=Religion, Distance=sum of squared differences between proportions of nationals in the same cluster)



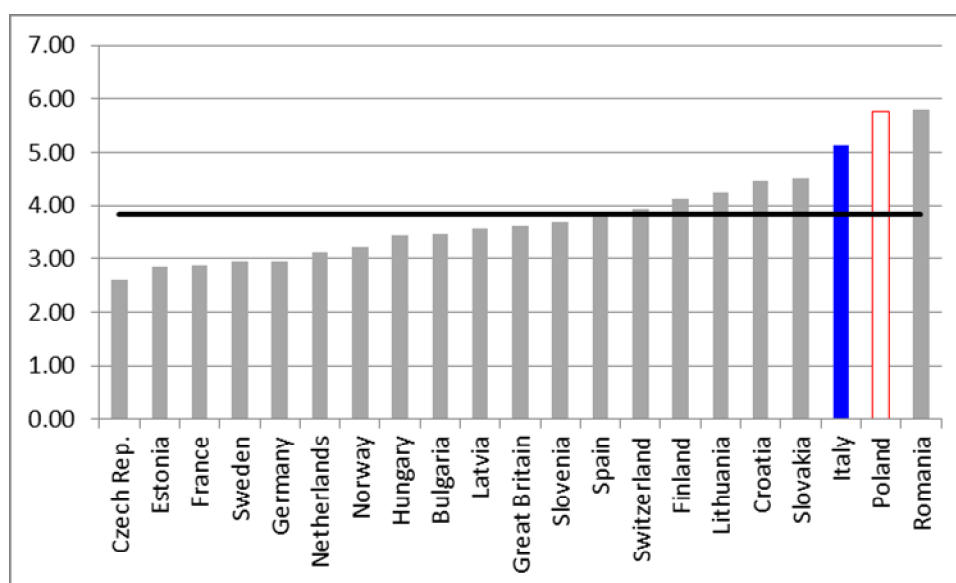
Source: Own elaborations on WVS data, 1994-2009

Ideally, we would have seen horizontal lines, which would have meant that the relative distance between the two countries did not depend on the (arbitrary) number of clusters formed. Fortunately, in this case the two lines were roughly horizontal, which led us to the relatively robust conclusion that from the point of view of Italy, Poland is indeed close; and that from the point of view of Poland, Italy is *very* close in the domain of religion.

The following question naturally arises: What do Italy and Poland have in common that distinguishes them from other, more distant countries, like, for example, Sweden? Appendix A.2 gives the readers all of the elements they need to draw their own conclusions. But to make this task easier, we have tentatively attributed a numerical value (score) to the various possible answers to the seven questions of this domain (religion), with high values (up to nine in our scale) indicating strong religious attachment, and low values (down to zero) indicating little or no religious attachment.

The summary results are presented in Figure 5: in the European context, some countries (Romania, Poland, and Italy, in this order) are definitely more religiously oriented than others.

Figure 5 - Rough indicator of religious attachment in 21 European countries



Note: Questions and (arbitrary) scores detailed in Appendix A.2. Higher values denote a higher degree of religious attachment. Horizontal line: European average.

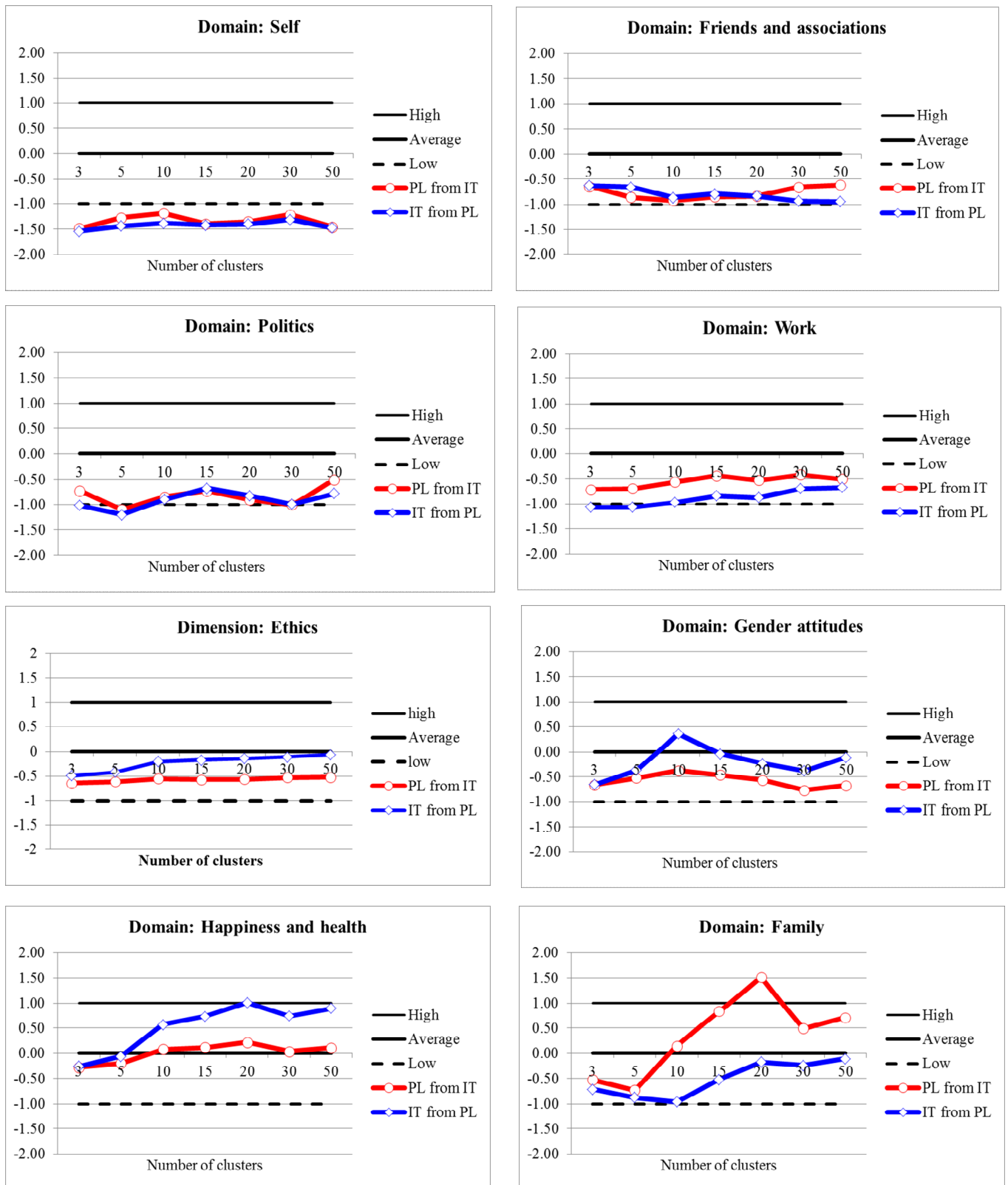
Source: Own elaborations on WVS data, 1994-2009.

While these results depended on the values that we rather arbitrarily associated with the answers, the results did not change appreciably (not shown here) when alternative values (which were not qualitatively different, of course) were used. It should be noted that these results were consistent with the distances displayed in, for example, Table 4. We should, however, emphasize that the scores are presented here merely in order to explain more clearly the main result of the analysis: namely, that Italy and Poland are close to each other (in the European context) in terms of religion. But the scores did not influence the results of the method used in this paper, the purpose of which is to measure the distance between countries based on how the national respondents are distributed among the clusters.

4.2 Other domains

Instead of going through each dimension separately, which would hardly be interesting, we will consider them together, as in Figure 6. The order in which these dimensions appear is not random: from the top left to the bottom right, the distance between Italy and Poland widens. These two countries appear to be:

Figure 6 - Standardized distances of Poland from Italy and vice versa: average, confidence interval and the compared country, by number of clusters (21 European countries, various domains, Distance=sum of squared differences between proportions of nationals in the same cluster)



Source: Own elaborations on WVS data, 1994-2009

- 1) very similar in terms of *self* (importance attributed to one's self): more than one standard deviation below the average;
- 2) similar in terms of *social life* (importance attributed to friends and to participation in associations of various kinds) and *politics* (importance attributed to politics and political orientation, conservative or liberal): about one standard deviation below the average;
- 3) largely similar in terms of *work* (importance attributed to work in one's life), *ethics* and *gender attitudes*: the distance between the countries was below average, but not by much;
- 4) not very similar in terms of *happiness and health* (subjective evaluation of) and *family* (importance attributed to): in this respect, their distance was just about average, or even slightly more than average.

It should be noted that, apart from the last two cases (*family* and *happiness/health*), the lines were roughly horizontal. This suggests that our conclusions were relatively robust as they did not depend on the number of clusters we formed (from three to 50). Moreover, the findings were basically the same regardless of whether we conducted the analysis from the point of view of Italy or from that of Poland, which provided an indirect corroboration of our claim that our results were relatively robust.

4.3 Scores

One of the useful aspects of our approach is that it permits us to evaluate the relative distance between countries better than most alternatives would, and it thus produces results that do not necessarily reflect those of more traditional methods. In order to demonstrate this more clearly, and to provide an idea of the orientation of our set of countries (and not just Italy and Poland) in the domains that we investigated, we calculated a synthetic measure of their “positions” in the domains considered here based on respondents’ answers to the various questions.

As translating qualitative answers into numbers is always a delicate and highly subjective process, we should stress that we did *not* base our conclusions on these scores (indeed, being able to avoid doing so is one of the merits of our approach¹¹). We are presenting the scores here for purely illustrative purposes. We should further emphasize, however, that we tried alternative (although not qualitatively different) values for our synthetic scores, and the results (not presented here) did not change significantly.

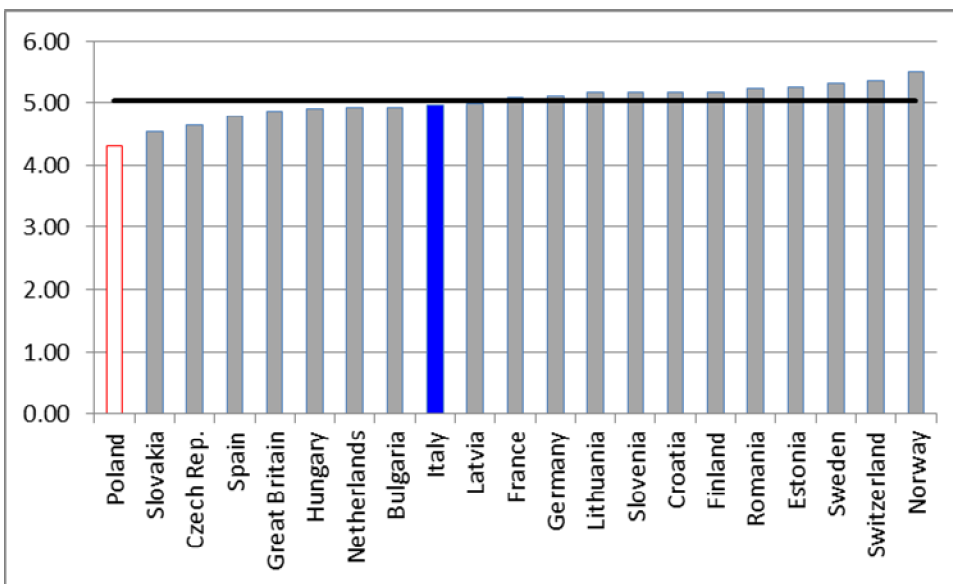
¹¹ Another advantage is illustrated in the following. Consider, for instance, variable E025 (political action: signing a petition), which belongs to our domain “importance of politics.” The possible answers (and the associated, arbitrary scores) are: Have done (=6); Might do (=3); Would never do (=0). Working on averages only may strongly bias the picture about the correct “distance” between two countries. Imagine, for instance, that in country A all respondents answer “Might do;” whereas in country B 50% of respondents answer “Have done;” while the other 50% answer “Would never do.” The average score of the two countries is identical (3, in this case), but their distributions are as far apart as they could possibly be (for the same average).

The numerical values (or “scores”) that we arbitrarily associated with each answer are presented in Appendix A2. For each domain and each country, on the basis of these scores and of the distribution of answers, we obtained an average, and all of these averages are presented in Figure 7 (in the same order as in Figure 6).

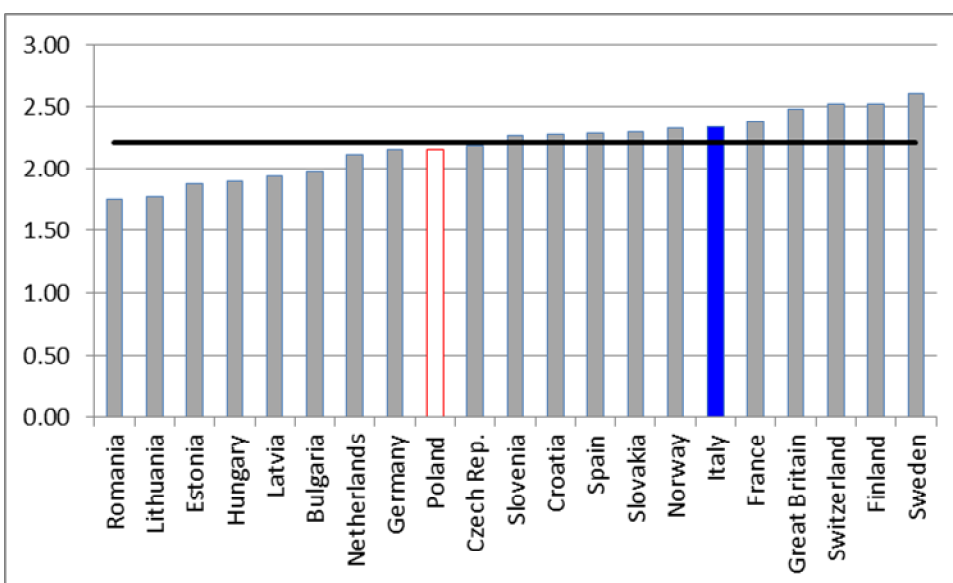
It should be noted that in no case is the absolute value of the indicator of any importance. What matters is the ranking and the relative distance from the average of the 21 European countries considered (and in this case, obviously, the relative distance between Italy and Poland).

Figure 7 - Average country scores on various domains

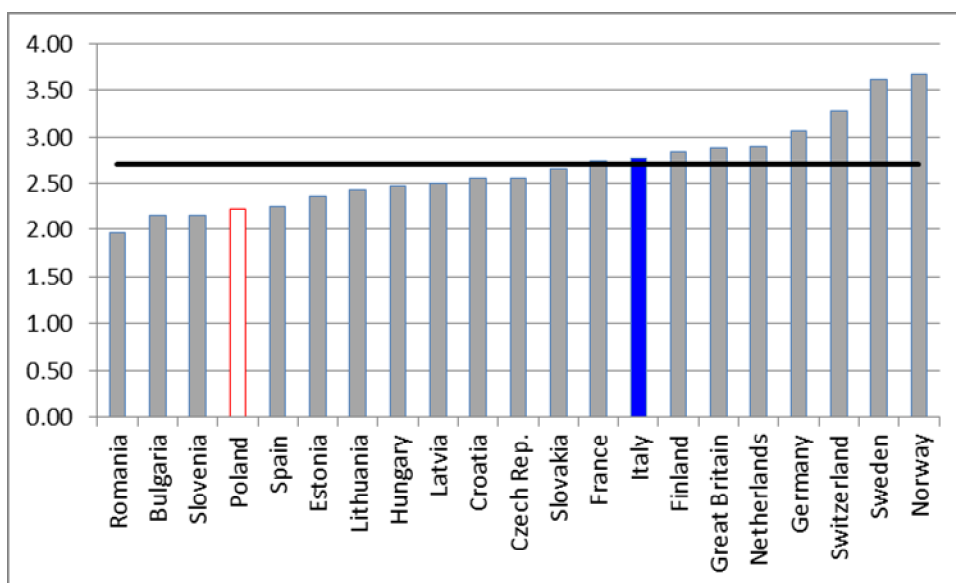
a) Importance attributed to one’s self (High values = great importance attributed to one’s self)



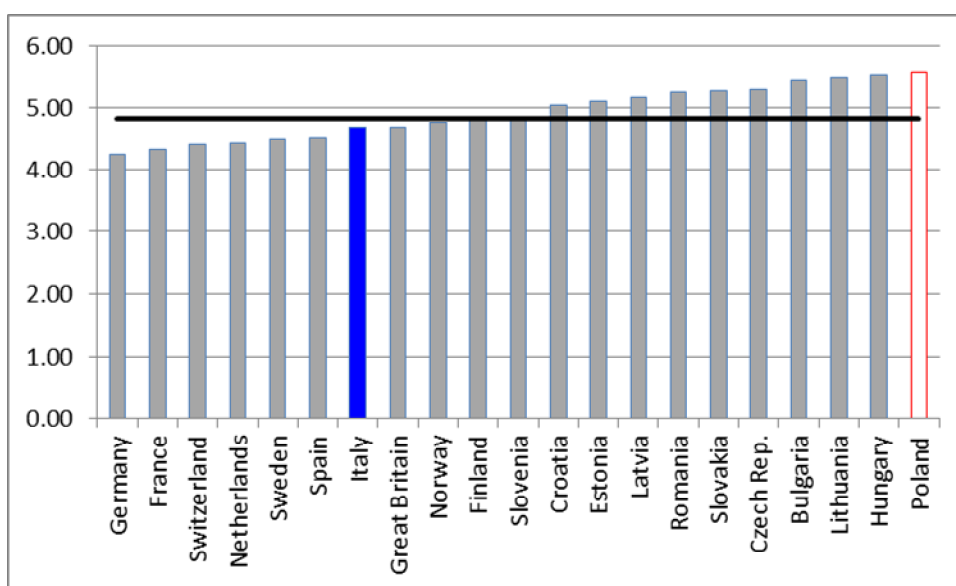
b) Friends and associations (High values = friends and participation in social life are important)



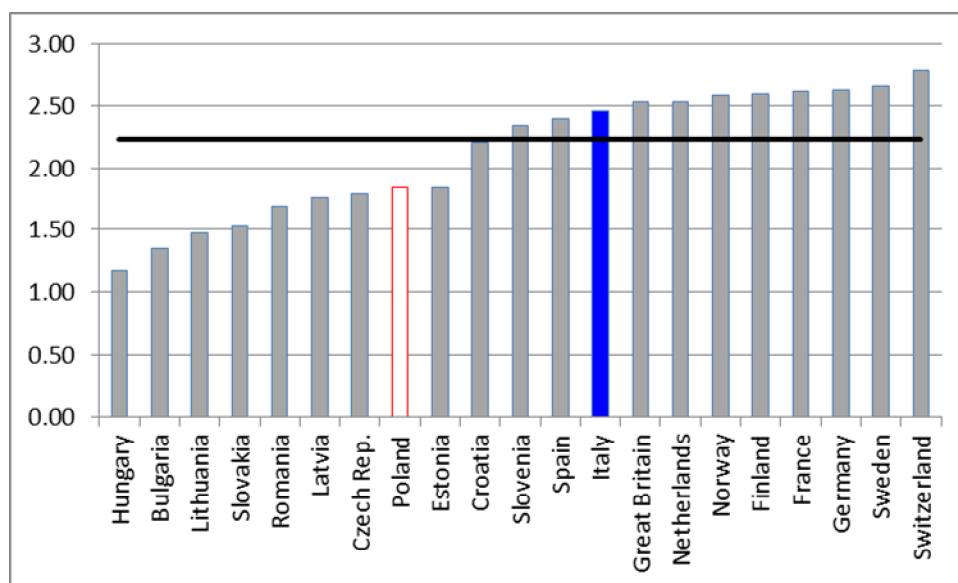
c.1) Importance of politics (High values = Politics is considered important)



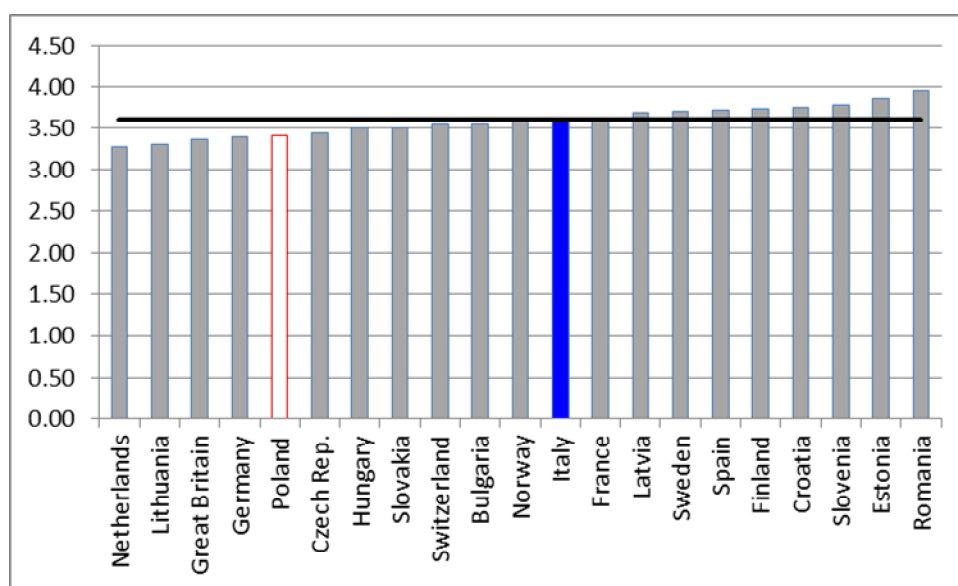
c.2) Political orientation (High values = Right-wing or conservative orientation)



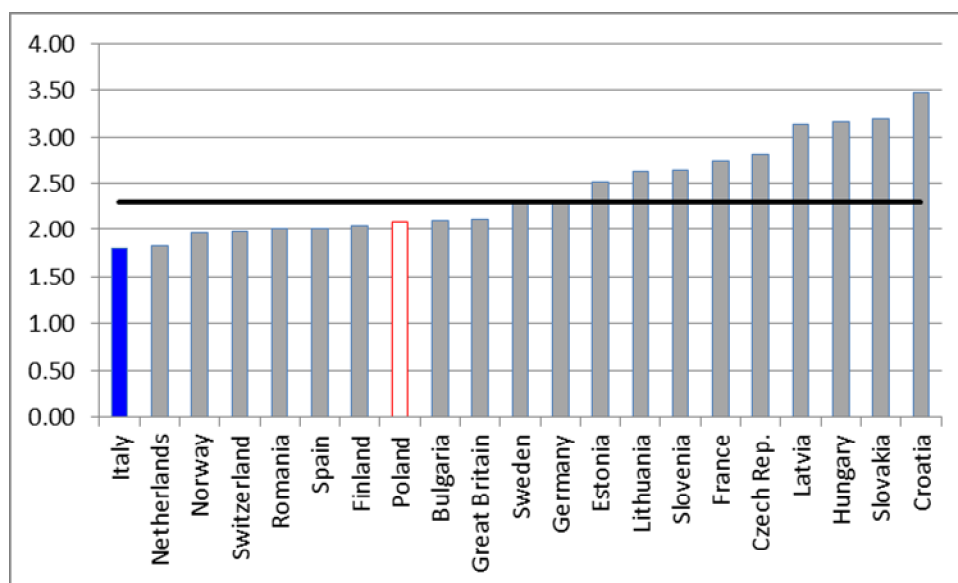
c.3) Politics: Materialism vs. Post-materialism (High values = Post-materialism prevails)



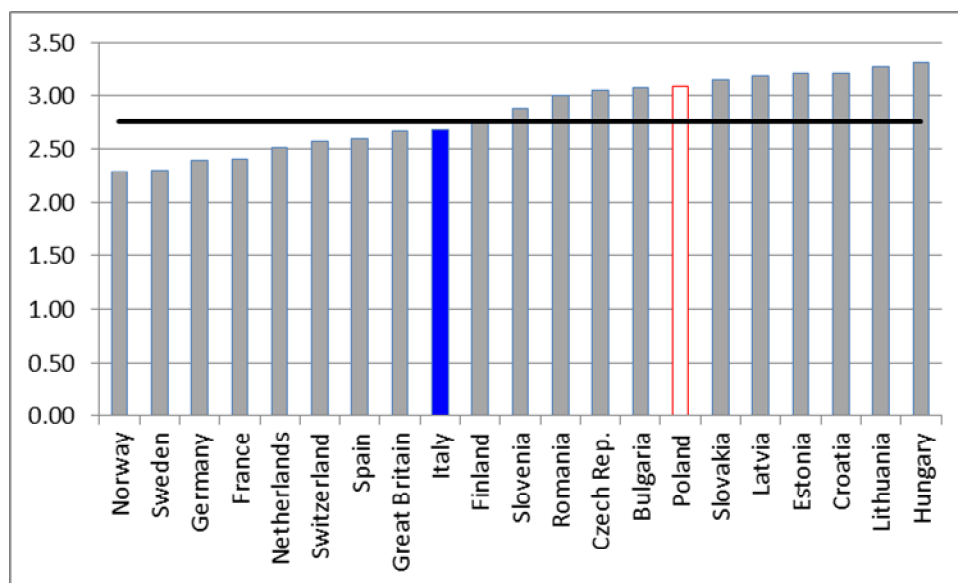
d) Work (High values = Work is important)



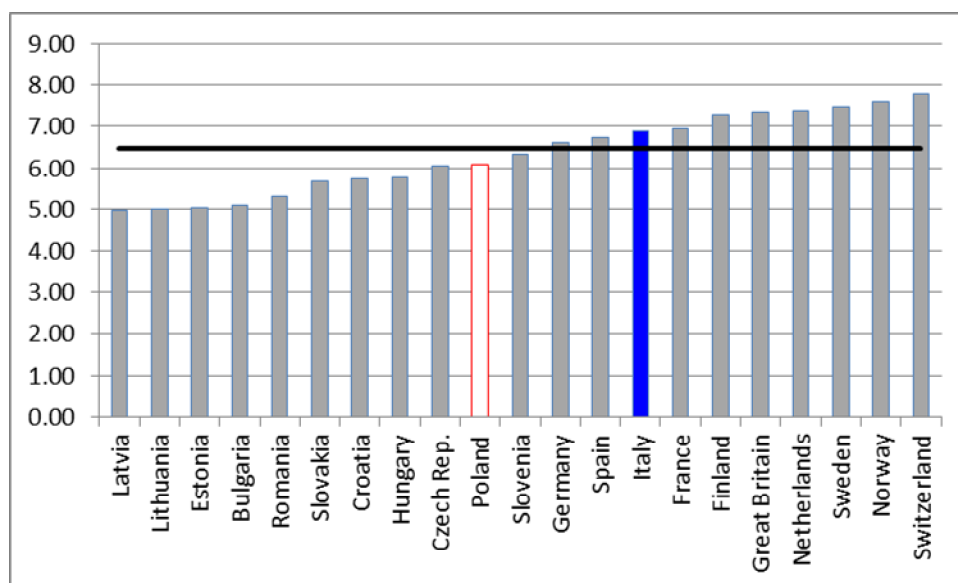
e) Ethics (High values = Ethical standards are low, and cheating is generally acceptable)



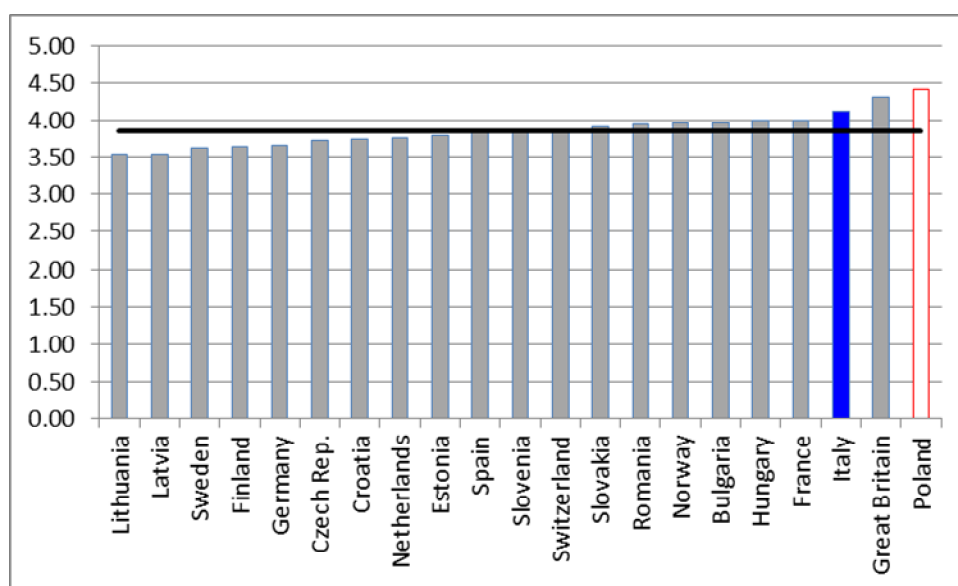
f) Gender attitudes (High values = Traditional understanding of gender roles)



g) Happiness and health (High values = Positive subjective evaluation of one's conditions)



h) Family (High values = Family is important)



Source: Own elaborations on WVS data, 1994-2009. See the appendix for the details of the scores. The horizontal line represents the European average.

It is important to note that the average country scores typically have a small range of variability, which may be taken as an indication that the European countries are generally all in all similar to each other.¹² Within this limited range of variability, Italy and Poland are rarely close to each other: while in both countries respondents place a great deal of importance on the family (panel 7h), even

in this case they are not clearly different from the rest of the group. In all other cases, they are rather far apart, and in some cases they are very far apart, especially regarding politics, a domain which is broken down in these panels (7c) into three sub-dimensions:

- 1) attributing great or scarce importance to politics,
- 2) being rather liberal (left-wing) or conservative (right wing), and
- 3) being a materialist or a post materialist.

In all three cases, the differences are evident: the respondents in Poland are less interested in politics, are more conservative, and, like the respondents in all of the eastern European countries, are more “materialist” than the respondents in Italy. It should be noted that this conclusion is not in line with our previous findings (Figure 6): on the basis of the *distribution* of the respondents between clusters, Italy and Poland appear to be relatively close in terms of politics (political orientation and attitudes at large), even if their average values are relatively far apart (please refer again to footnote 14, in which we attempted to explain this apparent paradox).

4.4 All domains together

It is not simple, and perhaps not even necessary, to arrive at a global evaluation of how close Italy and Poland are, since, as was mentioned, there are domains in which they appear to be very similar (e.g., religion) and others in which they are about as far apart as any two European countries taken at random (e.g., happiness and family).

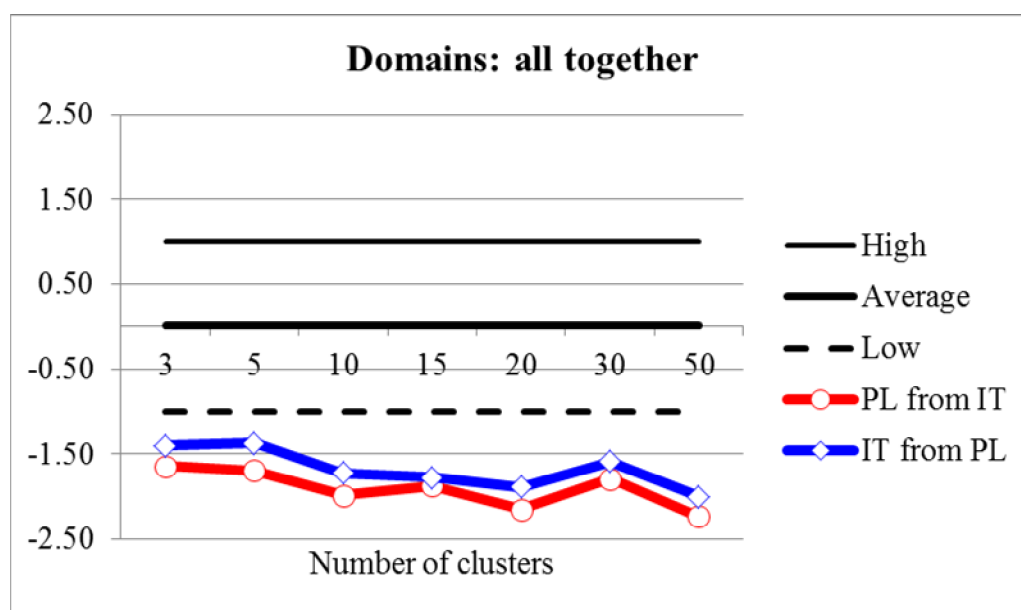
A possible solution, consistent with the approach adopted here, is to consider all of the elementary variables together as manifest indicators of a (very) latent domain called “country values and orientations,” and to treat them in the usual way: form clusters of respondents, calculate the proportion of nationals who belong to the various clusters, and evaluate the distance between

¹² Or that stereotypes prevail. We repeat, however, that the ways in which respondents answer the several questions about family may result in (almost) identical averages and very different profiles: our approach is based on profiles, not on averages.

countries on the basis of these distributions. This approach is not precisely neutral: more importance is implicitly attributed to the (latent) domains with more manifest indicators, and to the indicators with a greater dispersion of answers. These possible distortions could be attenuated in several ways (e.g., using weights or standardizing the elementary variables), but each of these procedures would introduce new subjective evaluations, and, again, possible biases.

By introducing the variables “as they are,” we arrived at Figure 8. On the basis of the selected items taken from the World Value Survey of the years 1994-2009, Italy and Poland are *very* close to each other: their distance is far below (about two standard deviations below) the average distance of the 20 European countries considered in the final, global analysis (with Switzerland dropped due to too many missing values).

Figure 8 - Standardized distances of Poland from Italy and vice versa: average, confidence interval and the compared country, by number of clusters (20 European countries, Domain=ALL, Distance=sum of squared differences between proportions of nationals in the same cluster)^a



a) Note: The number of countries was reduced to 20 (down from 21) in this final, global comparison because Switzerland had a distribution of missing answers among the various questions that made it necessary to drop its observations (in other words, most of Swiss respondents had at least one answer missing, which forced us to exclude that respondent from the analysis).

Source: Own elaborations on WVS data, 1994-2009

5. Conclusions

Comparing countries with the aim of assessing how close or how far apart they is is never easy, and in all cases such comparisons are highly subjective and arbitrary. The traditional approach is based on country averages of a set of indicators (income, unemployment, proportion of women in parliament, etc.). When individual data are available, another path may be followed based on the

distribution of national respondents among the different possible answers.¹³ This is the (as far as we know, original) method adopted here: based on the subjective values and opinions expressed by national respondents and collected by the World Value Surveys, the orientations of the citizens of 21 European countries are known.

On the basis of this dataset and of a large number of assumptions,¹⁴ clusters of individuals can be formed, and these individuals are assumed to be similar to each other. The distribution of national respondents among the various clusters gives us an idea of how similar two given countries are: the closer their distributions, the closer the countries. Italy and Poland, the two countries of interest here, turn out to be very close to each other, which (ex post) justifies their comparison in the FAMCHIP project.

It may, of course, be desirable to test the method on other datasets before drawing conclusions about its validity, preferably with more observations than we have here, and possibly using variables of a different kind; e.g., variables of an economic nature. But the idea of exploiting the (increasing) number of datasets with individual data, without compressing all of the information into just a few rough indicators (e.g., country averages), is, in our opinion, definitely worth pursuing.

¹³ Or classes of answers, if the variable is continuous (not in this case).

¹⁴ That manifest and latent variables are connected as we expect them to be; that the clustering method works well and forms clusters of people who are indeed similar to each other and different from others; etc.

References

- Christiansen S., Keilman N. (2013) Probabilistic household forecasts based on register data- the case of Denmark and Finland, 29 (art. 43): 1263-1302, DOI: 10.4054/DemRes.2013.28.43.
- Hoem J.M., Gabrielli G., Jasilioniene A., Kostova A., Matysiak A. (2010) Levels of recent union formation : Six European countries compared, *Demographic Research*, 22 (art. 9): 199-210, DOI: 10.4054/DemRes.2010.22.9.
- Inglehart R. (1971) The silent revolution in Europe: Intergenerational change in post-industrial societies, *The American Political Science Review*, 65(4): 991–1017,
<http://costa.wustl.edu/teaching/IntroComp/Reading/inglehart1971.pdf>.
- Inglehart R. (2008) Changing values among western publics from 1970 to 2006, *West European Politics*, 31(1–2): 130–146,
http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs/articles/folder_published/publication_559.
- Kapitány B., Spéder Z. (2012) Réalisation et évolution des intentions de fécondité en trois ans dans quatre pays européens, *Population-F*, 67(4): 711-744.
- Lesthaeghe R. (2011) The “Second Demographic Transition”: A Conceptual Map for the Understanding of Late Modern Demographic Developments in Fertility and Family Formation, *Historical Social Research*, Vol. 36 (2): 179-218,
<http://www.ssoar.info/ssoar/handle/document/34225>.
- Leti G. (1983) *Statistica descrittiva*, Il Mulino, Bologna.
- Reigner-Loilier A., Vignoli D. (2011) Intentions de fécondité et obstacles à leur réalisation en France et en Italie, *Population-F*, 66(2): 401-432.
- Sobotka T. (2008) The diverse faces of the Second Demographic Transition in Europe. *Demographic Research*, 19 (art. 8): 171-224.
<http://www.demographic-research.org/volumes/vol19/8/>.

Appendix A.1: Variables included in the analysis, by domain

A1.0 Preliminary observation

All the variables listed below admit only closed answers. In theory, negative integers could have been found in the dataset, with the following meaning.

- 5 'Missing; Unknown'
- 4 'Not asked'
- 3 'Not applicable'
- 2 'No answer'
- 1 'Don't know'

In practice, however, these answers were never found. Simple frequency distributions, by domain, are provided in Appendix A.2.

A1.1 Domain: Ethics. 4 Variables

F114. JUSTIFIABLE: CLAIMING GOVERNMENT BENEFITS

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between, using this card. (Read out and code one answer for each statement): Claiming government benefits to which you are not entitled

- 1 'Never justifiable'
- ...
- 10 'Always justifiable'

F115. JUSTIFIABLE: AVOIDING A FARE ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between, using this card. (Read out and code one answer for each statement): Avoiding a fare on public transport

- 1 'Never justifiable'
- ...
- 10 'Always justifiable'

F116. JUSTIFIABLE: CHEATING ON TAXES

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between, using this card. (Read out and code one answer for each statement): Cheating on taxes if you have a chance

1 'Never justifiable'

...

10 'Always justifiable'

F117. JUSTIFIABLE: SOMEONE ACCEPTING A BRIBE

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between, using this card. (Read out and code one answer for each statement): Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties

1 'Never justifiable'

...

10 'Always justifiable'

A1.2 Domain: Family (traditional vision of). 5 Variables

A001. FAMILY IMPORTANT

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is (read out and code one answer for each): Family

1 'Very important'

2 'Rather important'

3 'Not very important'

4 'Not at all important'

A042: CHILD QUALITIES: OBEDIENCE

Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five! (Code five mentions at the maximum): Obedience

0 'Not mentioned'

1 'Important'

D023. WOMAN AS A SINGLE PARENT

V59. If a woman wants to have a child as a single parent but she doesn't want to have a stable relationship with a man, do you approve or disapprove? (Code one answer):

0 'Disapprove'

1 'Approve'

3 'Depends'

D054. ONE OF MAIN GOALS IN LIFE HAS BEEN TO MAKE MY PARENTS PROUD

People pursue different goals in life. For each of the following goals, can you tell me if you strongly

agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with it? (Read out and code one answer for each statement): One of my main goals in life has been to make my parents proud.

- 1 'Agree strongly'
- 2 'Agree'
- 3 'Disagree'
- 4 'Strongly disagree'

E019. MORE EMPHASIS ON FAMILY LIFE

I'm going to read out a list of various changes in our way of life that might take place in the near future. Please tell me for each one, if it were to happen, whether you think it would be a good thing, a bad thing, or don't you mind? (Code one answer for each): More emphasis on family life

- 1 'Good'
- 2 'Don't mind'
- 3 'Bad'

A1.3 Domain: Friends and Associations. 4 Variables (2 of which are complex ones)

A002. FRIENDS IMPORTANT

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is (read out and code one answer for each): Friends

- 1 'Very important'
- 2 'Rather Important'
- 3 'Not very important'
- 4 'Not at all important'

D055. LIVE UP TO WHAT MY FRIENDS EXPECT

V66. People pursue different goals in life. For each of the following goals, can you tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with it? (Read out and code one answer for each statement): I make a lot of effort to live up to what my friends expect.

- 1 'Agree strongly'
- 2 'Agree'
- 3 'Disagree'
- 4 'Strongly disagree'

MEMBER/ACTIVE

There is a series of questions on active/non active membership of a few voluntary organizations, that read as follows: *Now I am going to read off a list of voluntary organizations. For each one, could you tell me whether you are an active member, an inactive member or not a member of that*

type of organization? (Read out and code one answer for each organization): [NAME OF ORGANIZATION]

- 0 'Not a member'
- 1 'Inactive member'
- 2 'Active member'

The organizations about which questions are (separately) asked are the following nine:

- A098. Church or religious organization
- A099. Sport or recreational organization
- A100. Art, music or educational organization
- A101. Labor Union
- A102. Political party
- A103. Environmental organization
- A104. Professional association
- A105. Humanitarian or charitable organization
- A106. Any other organization (write in): _____

Variable “MEMBER” sums up all the “1’s”, and measures *non-active* participation in social life.

Variable “ACTIVE” sums up all the “2’s”, and measures *active* participation in social life

Both variables range between 0 (no participation at all) and 9 (maximum possible participation)

A1.4 Domain: Gender attitudes. 5 Variables

C001. WHEN JOBS ARE SCARCE MEN HAVE MORE RIGHT TO A JOB THAN WOMEN

Do you agree, disagree or neither agree nor disagree with the following statements? (Read out and code one answer for each statement): When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women.

- 1 'Agree'
- 2 'Neither'
- 3 'Disagree'

D057. V60: BEING A HOUSEWIFE FULFILLING

V60. For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree? (Read out and code one answer for each statement): Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay.

- 1 'Agree strongly'

- 2 'Agree'
- 3 'Disagree'
- 4 'Strongly disagree'

D059. MEN MAKE BETTER POLITICAL LEADERS

For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree? (Read out and code one answer for each statement): On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do.

- 1 'Agree strongly'
- 2 'Agree'
- 3 'Disagree'
- 4 'Strongly disagree'

D060. UNIVERSITY IS MORE IMPORTANT FOR A BOY

For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree? (Read out and code one answer for each statement): A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl

- 1 'Agree strongly'
- 2 'Agree'
- 3 'Disagree'
- 4 'Strongly disagree'

E069_15. CONFIDENCE: THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or none at all? (Read out and code one answer for each):

Women's organizations

- 1 'A great deal'
- 2 'Quite a lot'
- 3 'Not very much'
- 4 'None at all'

A1.5. Domain: Happiness and Health (subjective assessment). 4 Variables

A008. FEELING OF HAPPINESS

V10. Taking all things together, would you say you are (read out and code one answer):

- 1 'Very happy'
- 2 'Quite happy'

- 3 'Not very happy'
- 4 'Not at all happy'

A009. STATE OF HEALTH (SUBJECTIVE)

V11. All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is:

- 1 'Very good'
- 2 'Good'
- 3 'Fair'
- 4 'Poor'
- 5 'Very poor (cs)'

A170. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE

V22. All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? Using this card on which 1 means you are “completely dissatisfied” and 10 means you are “completely satisfied” where would you put your satisfaction with your life as a whole? (Code one number):

- 1 'Dissatisfied'
- ...
- 10 'Satisfied'

C006. SATISFACTION WITH THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF HOUSEHOLD

V68. How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household? Please use this card again to help with your answer (code one number):

- 1 'Dissatisfied'
- ...
- 10 'Satisfied'

A1.6 Domain: Politics. 17 Variables

A004. POLITICS IMPORTANT

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is (read out and code one answer for each): Politics

- 1 'Very important'
- 2 'Rather important'
- 3 'Not very important'
- 4 'Not at all important'

A165. MOST PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people? (Code one answer):

- 1 'Most people can be trusted'
- 2 'Can't be too careful'

C002. EMPLOYERS SHOULD GIVE PRIORITY TO NATIONALS

Do you agree, disagree or neither agree nor disagree with the following statements? (Read out and code one answer for each statement): When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to [this nation's] people over immigrants.

- 1 'agree'
- 2 'disagree'
- 3 'neither'

E001: AIMS OF COUNTRY: FIRST CHOICE

V69. People sometimes talk about what the aims of this country should be for the next ten years. On this card are listed some of the goals which different people would give top priority. Would you please say which one of these you, yourself, consider the most important? (Code one answer only under “first choice”):

- 1 'A high level of economic growth'
- 2 'Strong defence forces'
- 3 'People have more say about how things'
- 4 'Trying to make our cities and countryside more beautiful'

E002: AIMS OF COUNTRY: SECOND CHOICE

(Same)

E003. AIMS OF RESPONDENT: FIRST CHOICE

V71. If you had to choose, which one of the things on this card would you say is most important? (Code one answer only under “first choice”):

- 1 'Maintaining order in the nation'
- 2 'Give people more say'
- 3 'Fighting rising prices'
- 4 'Protecting freedom of speech'

E004. AIMS OF RESPONDENT: SECOND CHOICE

(Same)

E005. MOST IMPORTANT: FIRST CHOICE

Here is another list. In your opinion, which one of these is most important? (Code one answer only under “first choice”):

- 1 'A stable economy'

- 2 'Progress toward a less impersonal and more humane society'
- 3 'Ideas count more than money'
- 4 'The fight against crime'

E006. MOST IMPORTANT: SECOND CHOICE

(Same)

E012. BE WILLING TO FIGHT IN WAR FOR YOUR COUNTRY

Of course, we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country? (Code one answer):

- 0 'no'
- 1 'yes'

E023. INTERESTED IN POLITICS

V95. How interested would you say you are in politics? Are you (read out and code one answer):

- 1 'Very interested'
- 2 'Somewhat interested'
- 3 'Not very interested'
- 4 'Not at all interested'

E025. POLITICAL ACTION: SIGNING A PETITION

Now I'd like you to look at this card. I'm going to read out some forms of political action that people can take, and I'd like you to tell me, for each one, whether you have done any of these things, whether you might do it or would never under any circumstances do it (read out and code one answer for each action): Signing a petition

- 1 'Have done'
- 2 'Might do'
- 3 'Would never do'

E033. SELF POSITIONING IN POLITICAL SCALE

In political matters, people talk of "the left" and "the right." How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking? (Code one number):

- 1 'Left'
- ...
- 10 'Right'

E035. INCOMES MORE EQUAL

Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between. (Code one number for each issue): Incomes should be made more equal vs. We need larger income differences as incentives for individual effort

1 'Incomes should be made more equal'

...

10 'We need larger income differences as incentives'

E041: WEALTH ACCUMULATION

Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between. (Code one number for each issue): People can only get rich at the expense of others vs. Wealth can grow so there's enough for everyone

1 'People can only get rich at the expense of others'

...

10 'Wealth can grow so there's enough for everyone'

E069. CONFIDENCE

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or none at all? (Read out and code one answer for each):

- Labor unions
- Justice system
- the Government
- Political parties
- Parliament
- The European Union
- The United Nations

1 'A great deal'

2 'Quite a lot'

3 'Not very much'

4 'None at all'

[Note: We sum all the “labels”: our variable “Confidence” ranges between 7 (greatest confidence) and 28 (complete distrust)]

Y001. POST-MATERIALIST INDEX 12-ITEM

- 0 'Materialist'
- ...
- 5 'Postmaterialist'

A1. 7 Domain: Religion. 7 Variables

A006. RELIGION IMPORTANT

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is (read out and code one answer for each): Religion

- 1 'Very important'
- 2 'Rather important'
- 3 'Not very important'
- 4 'Not at all important'

A040. CHILD QUALITIES: RELIGIOUS FAITH

Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five! (Code five mentions at the maximum): Religious faith

- 0 'Not mentioned'
- 1 'Important'

A098. MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCH OR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION

Now I am going to read off a list of voluntary organizations. For each one, could you tell me whether you are an active member, an inactive member or not a member of that type of organization? (Read out and code one answer for each organization): Church or religious organization

- 0 'Not a member'
- 1 'Inactive member'
- 2 'Active member'

E069_01. CONFIDENCE: CHURCHES

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or none at all? (Read out and code one answer for each):

The churches

- 1 'A great deal'
- 2 'Quite a lot'
- 3 'Not very much'
- 4 'None at all'

F028: HOW OFTEN DO YOU ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Apart from weddings and funerals, about how often do you attend religious services these days?

- 1 'More than once a week'
- 2 'Once a week'
- 3 'Once a month'
- 4 'Only holy days'
- 6 'Once a year'
- 7 'Less often'
- 8 'Never / practically never'

F034. RELIGIOUS PERSON

Independently of whether you attend religious services or not, would you say you are (read out and code one answer):

- 1 'A religious person'
- 2 'Not a religious person'
- 3 'A convinced atheist'

F063. HOW IMPORTANT IS GOD IN YOUR LIFE

How important is God in your life? Please use this scale to indicate. 10 means “very important” and 1 means “not at all important.” (Code one number):

- 1 'Not at all'
- ...
- 10 'Very important'

A1.8 Domain: Self (care of, and reliance on, one’s self). 9 Variables

A003. LEISURE TIME

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is (read out and code one answer for each): Leisure time

- 1 'Very important'
- 2 'Rather Important'
- 3 'Not very important'
- 4 'Not at all important'

A005. WORK IMPORTANT (Also used for domain “Work”)

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is (read out and code one answer for each): Work

- 1 'Very important'
- 2 'Rather important'
- 3 'Not very important'
- 4 'Not at all important'

A029. CHILD QUALITIES: INDEPENDENCE

Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five! (Code five mentions at the maximum): Independence

- 0 'Not mentioned'
- 1 'Important'

A030. CHILD QUALITIES: HARD WORK

Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five! (Code five mentions at the maximum): Hard Work

- 0 'Not mentioned'
- 1 'Important'

A032. CHILD QUALITIES: FEELING OF RESPONSIBILITY

Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five! (Code five mentions at the maximum): Feeling of responsibility

- 0 'Not mentioned'
- 1 'Important'

A034. CHILD QUALITIES: IMAGINATION

Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five! (Code five mentions at the maximum): Imagination

- 0 'Not mentioned'
- 1 'Important'

A039. CHILD QUALITIES: DETERMINATION, PERSEVERANCE

Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five! (Code five mentions at the maximum): Determination, perseverance

- 0 'Not mentioned'
- 1 'Important'

A173. HOW MUCH FREEDOM YOU FEEL

Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, while other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. Please use this scale where 1 means "no choice at all" and 10 means "a great deal of choice" to indicate how much freedom of choice and control you feel you have over the way your life turns out (code one number):

- 1 'Not at all'
- ...
- 10 'A great deal'

E039. COMPETITION IS GOOD

Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between. (Code one number for each issue): Competition is good. It stimulates people to work hard and develop new ideas vs. Competition is harmful. It brings out the worst in people

- 1 'Competition is good'
- ...
- 10 'Competition is harmful'

A1.9 Domain: Work. 4 Variables

*A005. WORK IMPORTANT (*Also used for domain "Self")*

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is (read out and code one answer for each): Work

- 1 'Very important'
- 2 'Rather important'
- 3 'Not very important'
- 4 'Not at all important'

C009. FIRST CHOICE, IF LOOKING FOR A JOB

Now I would like to ask you something about the things which would seem to you, personally, most important if you were looking for a job. Here are some of the things many people take into account in relation to their work. Regardless of whether you're actually looking for a job, which one would you, personally, place first if you were looking for a job (read out and code one answer):

- 1 'A good income'
- 2 'A safe job with no risk'
- 3 'Working with people you like'
- 4 'Doing an important work'

C010. SECOND CHOICE, IF LOOKING FOR A JOB

And what would be your second choice (code one answer):

- 1 'A good income'
- 2 'A safe job with no risk'
- 3 'Working with people you like'
- 4 'Doing an important work'

E040: HARD WORK

Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between. (Code one number for each issue): In the long run, hard work usually brings a better life vs. Hard work doesn't generally bring success—it's more a matter of luck and connections

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

Appendix A.2: Frequency distributions by domain

A2.1 Domain: Ethics

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	4
	Answer & Label	Domain		Ethics	F114. JUSTIFIABLE: CLAIMING GOVERNMENT BENEFITS																		Score	
1	Never justifiable	1 340	1 681	500	2 509	619	2 154	1 173	411	651	459	335	746	514	471	848	1 362	1 127	1 872	1 744	813	365	21 694	1
2	2	292	253	173	486	88	371	318	133	105	161	55	94	147	227	88	338	318	352	487	229	173	4 888	2
3	3	145	140	125	354	84	259	191	110	69	143	53	66	93	140	35	192	201	156	367	253	165	3 341	3
4	4	57	71	69	172	41	179	95	52	39	96	26	29	46	67	27	78	124	122	125	121	71	1 707	4
5	5	74	106	81	174	61	228	92	117	55	99	59	43	74	106	21	96	130	143	78	83	99	2 019	5
6	6	30	44	41	100	23	101	49	41	23	64	18	8	27	39	7	35	72	51	78	226	56	1 133	6
7	7	21	35	31	84	13	62	30	45	25	51	18	7	20	24	2	19	55	26	50	95	51	764	7
8	8	22	30	45	56	18	40	17	38	18	46	16	2	16	35	6	7	23	53	36	64	40	628	8
9	9	14	14	17	22	4	22	3	16	6	18	10	1	6	16	1	5	19	30	12	16	20	272	9
10	Always justifiable	18	41	20	82	18	47	18	33	17	51	24	3	11	30	7	9	11	47	17	68	35	607	10
	Total	2 013	2 415	1 102	4 039	969	3 463	1 986	996	1 008	1 188	614	999	954	1 155	1 042	2 141	2 080	2 852	2 994	1 968	1 075	37 053	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Ethics	F115. JUSTIFIABLE: AVOIDING A FARE ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT																			
1	Never justifiable	1 171	1 561	431	2 106	485	2 106	1 125	495	543	258	229	637	423	301	693	1 299	1 289	1 982	925	955	315	19 329	1
2	2	277	298	157	438	90	442	284	139	132	88	63	93	123	143	103	321	265	278	259	205	156	4 354	2
3	3	178	207	136	433	82	283	180	78	107	113	65	71	82	160	67	184	169	170	259	215	151	3 390	3
4	4	98	108	71	247	59	214	109	34	68	92	39	63	66	82	54	74	95	130	133	113	99	2 048	4
5	5	111	106	110	299	123	249	124	109	77	146	78	71	136	152	57	108	127	129	120	68	111	2 611	5
6	6	30	41	59	138	30	107	50	25	35	86	25	32	41	63	30	46	51	74	109	178	73	1 323	6
7	7	41	30	45	145	30	77	61	36	16	105	23	13	30	86	21	44	43	52	67	73	63	1 101	7
8	8	39	25	61	107	36	36	33	26	19	102	51	10	43	84	8	29	37	36	70	68	45	965	8
9	9	37	19	19	40	15	5	12	22	6	51	16	4	14	41	3	8	20	39	27	39	26	463	9
10	Always justifiable	46	40	26	96	43	36	19	34	10	133	42	5	30	70	9	28	27	35	35	63	39	866	10
	Total	2 028	2 435	1 115	4 049	993	3 555	1 997	998	1 013	1 174	631	999	988	1 182	1 045	2 141	2 123	2 925	2 004	1 977	1 078	36 450	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain	Ethics	F116. JUSTIFIABLE: CHEATING ON TAXES																				
1	Never justifiable	1 200	1 403	454	2 138	418	2 308	1 106	481	586	378	379	616	442	367	641	1 037	1 150	1 880	1 525	1 106	380	19 995	1
2	2	275	327	192	490	85	394	341	146	130	160	76	102	112	190	113	380	262	301	469	240	166	4 951	2
3	3	175	201	122	417	114	224	168	95	104	144	43	102	85	138	69	256	193	162	365	185	146	3 508	3
4	4	80	125	72	259	56	164	76	46	34	89	17	46	53	70	48	102	107	91	179	89	89	1 892	4
5	5	107	126	80	278	105	223	97	91	65	121	42	54	89	149	67	149	161	149	165	66	98	2 482	5
6	6	32	65	44	125	39	87	53	35	28	56	15	35	53	61	32	55	51	48	113	120	51	1 198	6
7	7	48	48	46	98	53	83	46	17	26	66	12	16	34	61	25	53	55	44	70	56	47	1 004	7
8	8	35	45	50	85	51	21	36	35	16	63	13	14	47	64	10	48	49	68	69	50	33	902	8
9	9	27	22	21	34	16	8	15	15	9	29	10	4	13	33	6	13	31	27	21	33	34	421	9
10	Always justifiable	32	65	22	111	49	38	54	38	14	64	20	13	41	41	24	44	32	122	31	56	30	941	10
	Total	2 011	2 427	1 103	4 035	986	3 550	1 992	999	1 012	1 170	627	1 002	969	1 174	1 035	2 137	2 091	2 892	3 007	2 001	1 074	37 294	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain	Ethics	F117. JUSTIFIABLE: SOMEONE ACCEPTING A BRIBE																				
1	Never justifiable	1 333	1 898	629	2 924	819	2 746	1 556	632	735	721	215	862	678	731	830	1 727	1 800	2 283	1 988	1 441	495	27 043	1
2	2	265	225	160	442	78	310	219	123	126	188	57	65	102	205	77	212	162	244	397	206	199	4 062	2
3	3	121	113	105	228	35	141	85	60	65	96	63	28	66	87	34	97	57	132	264	109	115	2 101	3
4	4	67	53	60	94	10	117	44	24	36	43	60	15	28	34	21	22	38	69	114	56	77	1 082	4
5	5	81	67	66	135	33	115	40	78	28	47	95	14	43	52	44	40	31	61	94	33	53	1 250	5
6	6	34	15	35	60	7	63	19	17	10	30	32	4	28	26	14	13	11	37	56	62	40	613	6
7	7	25	15	28	30	7	29	16	19	9	26	37	9	17	21	8	7	16	27	39	27	43	455	7
8	8	26	17	17	32	6	14	5	16	5	16	31	2	13	14	4	11	5	16	38	27	34	349	8
9	9	14	2	6	12	1	5	4	10	3	10	11		4	4	3	1	5	11	6	15	9	136	9
10	Always justifiable	24	18	12	84	8	21	8	19	3	15	30	1	9	11	2	7	7	23	19	21	11	353	10
	Total	1 990	2 423	1 118	4 041	1 004	3 561	1 996	998	1 020	1 192	631	1 000	988	1 185	1 037	2 137	2 132	2 903	3 015	1 997	1 076	37 444	

A2.2 Domain: Family

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	5
Answer & Label	Domain	Family		A001. FAMILY IMPORTANT																				
1	Very important	1 835	2 063	1 042	3 248	793	3 094	1 668	862	981	1 019	581	941	739	814	856	1 912	1 967	2 607	2 742	1 746	995	32 505	6
2	Rather important	201	329	83	674	199	486	272	114	44	146	53	63	232	305	140	212	165	329	235	238	90	4 610	4
3	Not very important	20	50	17	128	21	27	35	19	10	27	8	4	25	59	29	26	6	37	41	31	8	628	2
4	Not at all important	6	7	2	23	2	7	6	4	3	2	7	1	3	18	11	1	5	8	7	19	1	143	0
	Total	2 062	2 449	1 144	4 073	1 015	3 614	1 981	999	1 038	1 194	649	1 009	999	1 196	1 036	2 151	2 143	2 981	3 025	2 034	1 094	37 886	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
Answer & Label	Domain	Family		A042: CHILD QUALITIES: OBEDIENCE																				
0	Not mentioned	1 612	1 880	986	3 500	745	2 054	1 389	586	1 098	941	450	748	778	967	616	1 566	1 106	2 535	2 581	1 435	801	28 374	1
1	Important	461	573	161	590	276	1 566	612	415	1 036	255	200	264	231	233	434	586	1 047	480	446	609	294	10 769	5
	Total	2 073	2 453	1 147	4 090	1 021	3 620	2 001	1 001	2 134	1 196	650	1 012	1 009	1 200	1 050	2 152	2 153	3 015	3 027	2 044	1 095	39 143	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
Answer & Label	Domain	Family		D023. WOMAN AS A SINGLE PARENT																				
0	Disapprove	537	990	128	1 330	220	518	593	259	337	286	174	432	145	277	218	883	643	894	984	544	106	10 498	6
1	Approve	781	963	455	1 861	586	2 729	1 127	621	320	730	254	359	673	704	576	606	529	1 350	1 028	1 130	380	17 762	0
2	Depends	682	461	523	789	204	270	231	108	307	159	214	181	150	194	217	643	877	607	891	300	571	8 579	3
	Total	2 000	2 414	1 106	3 980	1 010	3 517	1 951	988	964	1 175	642	972	968	1 175	1 011	2 132	2 049	2 851	2 903	1 974	1 057	36 839	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
Answer & Label	Domain	Family		D054. ONE OF MAIN GOALS IN LIFE HAS BEEN TO MAKE MY PARENTS PROUD																				
1	Agree strongly	454	356	181	513	217	851	101	321	220	335	204	121	114	141	139	301	685	1 099	251	415	253	7 272	6
2	Agree	1 011	882	476	1 628	395	2 083	568	400	541	477	186	590	380	464	495	798	1 004	844	988	922	431	15 563	4
3	Disagree	337	845	299	1 284	251	517	800	167	202	259	137	224	320	401	300	564	234	503	1 126	484	247	9 501	2
4	Strongly disagree	71	267	62	507	84	91	457	92	26	88	110	29	67	81	80	477	41	200	611	127	64	3 632	0
	Total	1 873	2 350	1 018	3 932	947	3 542	1 926	980	989	1 159	637	964	881	1 087	1 014	2 140	1 964	2 646	2 976	1 948	995	35 968	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Family	E019. MORE EMPHASIS ON FAMILY LIFE																			
1	Good thing	1 794	1 060	1 033	3 481	950	3 230	1 875	932	953	1 016	626	931	913	1 014	802	1 956	1 952	2 641	2 433	1 866	984	32 442	6
2	Don't mind	156	109	54	426	39	289	108	62	74	157	1	65	73	148	204	158	76	193	307	131	59	2 889	3
3	Bad thing	58	14	37	111	2	45	14	4	3	18	15	3	5	6	17	29	41	30	231	27	29	739	0
	Total	2 008	1 183	1 124	4 018	991	3 564	1 997	998	1 030	1 191	642	999	991	1 168	1 023	2 143	2 069	2 864	2 971	2 024	1 072	36 070	

A2.3 Domain: Friends and Associations

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	4
	Answer & Label	Domain		Friends	A002. FRIENDS IMPORTANT																			
1	Very important	856	1 381	441	1 948	274	1 645	1 183	590	721	578	248	476	218	291	609	1 331	656	684	2 140	943	350	17 563	6
2	Rather important	909	949	580	1 856	604	1 684	761	329	282	520	245	465	558	683	400	769	1 240	1 414	823	868	642	16 581	4
3	Not very important	258	108	111	243	129	241	47	68	32	86	133	60	199	198	39	49	234	752	58	214	86	3 345	2
4	Not at all important	18	8	9	20	12	35	1	13	6	10	21	6	21	26	2	2	15	113	6	13	7	364	0
	Total	2 041	2 446	1 141	4 067	1 019	3 605	1 992	1 000	1 041	1 194	647	1 007	996	1 198	1 050	2 151	2 145	2 963	3 027	2 038	1 085	37 853	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Friends	INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP																			
0	Inactive membership	894	446	634	1 862	680	907	178	696	552	406	481	181	712	770	513	565	789	2 407	333	1 068	550	15 624	0
1	Inactive membership	147	262	316	1 041	262	324	503	159	238	445	118	55	172	313	259	642	113	432	569	607	336	7 313	1
2	Inactive membership	27	157	95	469	57	44	454	63	103	206	38	17	31	97	121	492	26	108	467	227	115	3 414	2
3	Inactive membership	4	86	33	169	17	19	210	28	41	63	6	8	6	17	45	264	14	18	288	72	34	1 442	3
4	Inactive membership	2	45	7	39	2	13	81	12	18	22	3	1	1	2	15	111	1	11	135	23	20	564	4
5	Inactive membership		23	7	11	1	8	37	5	9	11	1	3		1	4	42	2	3	57	13	11	249	5
6	Inactive membership		3	1	6		7	16	6	4	3	1	1			1	13	1	3	16	10	2	94	6
7	Inactive membership		4	3	4		6	9	3	9	2	1	1	1		3	13	4	5	4	1		73	7
8	Inactive membership	1		6	6		23	1	2	12	2		1	2			3	15	7	1	10		92	8
9	Inactive membership	1	1		1	2	21	3		1	1		3	2			2	33	18	1	5		95	9
	Total	1 076	1 027	1 102	3 608	1 021	1 372	1 492	974	987	1 161	649	271	927	1 200	961	2 147	998	3 012	1 871	2 036	1 068	28 960	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Friends	ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP																			
0	Active membership	962	411	770	1 900	871	897	895	593	393	709	444	169	823	1 002	409	931	730	2 395	736	1 268	775	18 083	0
1	Active membership	91	314	256	1 110	114	309	377	212	255	308	148	64	85	139	306	669	191	458	654	489	223	6 772	1
2	Active membership	15	167	59	391	32	96	153	93	176	97	34	21	17	47	160	304	53	101	322	190	59	2 587	2
3	Active membership	4	84	12	137	3	34	49	48	91	29	17	10	2	10	57	157	16	32	108	66	8	974	3
4	Active membership	4	23	3	48	1	18	15	18	50	13	4	6		2	14	62	2	19	34	19	3	358	4
5	Active membership		22	1	14		12	3	3	20	4	2				12	17	5	4	12	3		134	5
6	Active membership		5	1	5		4		2	2	1					3	6	1	1	5	1		37	6
7	Active membership		1		2		2		4				1						1				11	7
8	Active membership				1				1								1		1				4	8
	Total	1 076	1 027	1 102	3 608	1 021	1 372	1 492	974	987	1 161	649	271	927	1 200	961	2 147	998	3 012	1 871	2 036	1 068	28 960	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Friends	D055. LIVE UP TO WHAT MY FRIENDS EXPECT																			
1	Agree strongly	215	225	115	160	84	398	129	196	57	125	94	97	53	89	20	85	293	555	123	244	202	3 559	6
2	Agree	733	801	463	969	329	1 455	619	402	258	368	163	458	320	473	103	392	788	397	500	711	492	11 194	4
3	Disagree	725	1 057	409	2 127	365	1 314	838	236	582	435	193	367	429	444	577	668	688	1 048	911	813	301	14 527	2
4	Strongly disagree	222	310	89	714	198	328	372	151	113	239	187	42	108	105	332	999	195	720	446	209	58	6 137	0
	Total	1 895	2 393	1 076	3 970	976	3 495	1 958	985	1 010	1 167	637	964	910	1 111	1 032	2 144	1 964	2 720	1 980	1 977	1 053	35 417	

A2.4 Domain: Gender attitudes

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Gender	C001. WHEN JOBS ARE SCARCE MEN HAVE MORE RIGHT TO A JOB THAN WOMEN																			
1	1 'Agree'	587	612	359	831	333	737	238	186	432	402	286	217	313	296	136	228	794	1 059	120	399	426	8 991	6
2	2 'Neither'	925	1 424	537	2 601	540	2 389	1 565	734	1 494	514	215	584	467	661	823	1 800	940	1 112	2 796	1 293	354	23 768	3
3	3 'Disagree'	474	381	238	594	136	446	182	78	162	273	144	186	188	230	69	117	336	720	81	318	303	5 656	0
	Total	1 986	2 417	1 134	4 026	1 009	3 572	1 985	998	2 088	1 189	645	987	968	1 187	1 028	2 145	2 070	2 891	2 997	2 010	1 083	38 415	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Gender	D057. V60: BEING A HOUSEWIFE FULFILLING																			
1	1 'Agree strongly'	531	302	107	371	218	590	776	200	205	440	336	100	241	151	180	659	294	560	538	382	117	7 298	6
2	2 'Agree'	791	470	331	1 185	440	1 443	833	302	419	396	166	404	559	561	372	594	852	493	1 008	943	348	12 910	4
3	3 'Disagree'	498	321	514	1 619	280	954	298	280	248	247	86	373	157	387	306	540	677	1 040	963	518	435	10 741	2
4	4 'Strongly disagree'	116	100	109	653	52	420	34	167	42	85	39	52	12	37	103	335	145	565	304	112	136	3 618	0
	Total	1 936	1 193	1 061	3 828	990	3 407	1 941	949	914	1 168	627	929	969	1 136	961	2 128	1 968	2 658	2 813	1 955	1 036	34 567	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Gender	D059. MEN MAKE BETTER POLITICAL LEADERS																			
1	1 'Agree strongly'	368	41	172	133	280	155	116	37	39	258	168	23	152	252	32	88	333	809	114	162	274	4 006	6
2	2 'Agree'	625	139	364	546	395	582	272	176	146	361	153	159	355	479	142	238	656	798	320	556	416	7 878	4
3	3 'Disagree'	651	567	418	1 845	241	1 439	837	317	598	283	164	599	363	352	478	487	724	734	1 013	899	262	13 271	2
4	4 'Strongly disagree'	188	464	104	1 363	60	1 196	720	443	155	239	127	165	37	27	320	1 327	146	349	1 465	300	67	9 262	0
	Total	1 832	1 211	1 058	3 887	976	3 372	1 945	973	938	1 141	612	946	907	1 110	972	2 140	1 859	2 690	2 912	1 917	1 019	34 417	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Gender	D060. UNIVERSITY IS MORE IMPORTANT FOR A BOY																			
1	1 'Agree strongly'	94	17	124	118	123	141	60	18	20	109	59	23	52	88	10	40	168	358	34	87	162	1 905	6
2	2 'Agree'	189	91	240	415	213	343	142	51	51	188	69	56	159	221	51	121	324	297	133	250	226	3 830	4
3	3 'Disagree'	974	452	516	1 682	356	1 544	760	197	626	279	114	630	544	692	467	272	996	1 037	715	980	391	14 224	2
4	4 'Strongly disagree'	634	665	220	1 745	294	1 454	975	730	314	597	394	276	160	154	503	1 706	424	972	2 070	658	257	15 202	0
	Total	1 891	1 225	1 100	3 960	986	3 482	1 937	996	1 011	1 173	636	985	915	1 155	1 031	2 139	1 912	2 664	2 952	1 975	1 036	35 161	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Gender	E069_15. CONFIDENCE: THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT																			
1	A great deal	99	110	26	242	131	231	82	47	101	57	39	38	19	84	38	94	155	152	85	130	48	2 008	0
2	Quite a lot	510	972	346	1 728	393	1 419	788	410	453	242	149	333	287	387	363	954	751	832	836	629	385	13 167	2
3	Not very much	464	822	372	1 315	250	1 248	754	316	214	456	171	402	391	345	328	875	592	767	767	853	310	12 012	4
4	None at all	309	333	162	347	64	413	249	162	50	279	178	130	43	139	92	162	185	391	147	222	126	4 183	6
	Total	1 382	2 237	906	3 632	838	3 311	1 873	935	818	1 034	537	903	740	955	821	2 085	1 683	2 142	1 835	1 834	869	31 370	

A2.5 Domain: Happiness/Health (subjective feeling/evaluation of)

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	4
Answer & Label	Domain	Happy		A008. FEELING OF HAPPINESS																				
1	Very happy	200	982	102	744	47	632	531	363	887	101	88	186	41	53	438	712	420	192	1 192	320	72	8 303	10
2	Quite happy	953	1 326	846	2 496	603	2 567	1 299	534	1 069	729	415	719	511	773	543	1 338	1 434	1 485	1 666	1 251	710	23 267	6.7
3	Not very happy	681	121	163	657	301	360	135	81	134	314	115	87	363	290	62	88	208	1 085	123	396	266	6 030	3.3
4	Not at all happy	178	13	24	104	52	44	23	20	40	39	25	14	49	40	4	10	42	220	29	53	40	1 063	0
	Total	2 012	2 442	1 135	4 001	1 003	3 603	1 988	998	2 130	1 183	643	1 006	964	1 156	1 047	2 148	2 104	2 982	3 010	2 020	1 088	38 663	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
Answer & Label	Domain	Happy		A009. STATE OF HEALTH (SUBJECTIVE)																				
1	Very good	344	841	145	796	56	686	527	300	345	219	79	188	73	46	247	881	314	361	749	353	121	7 671	10
2	Good	810	1 201	457	1 757	343	2 017	846	418	412	384	229	562	376	387	497	826	695	1 246	805	696	453	15 417	7.5
3	Fair	604	348	435	1 213	486	724	498	225	196	424	245	228	410	606	262	337	769	1 012	368	651	390	10 431	5
4	Poor	264	59	87	280	118	170	113	58	87	128	74	34	123	139	42	96	279	371	83	312	106	3 023	2.5
5	Very poor	47	3	21	31	16	14	11			33	23		25	18		12	92	21		30	24	421	0
	Total	2 069	2 452	1 145	4 077	1 019	3 611	1 995	1 001	1 040	1 188	650	1 012	1 007	1 196	1 048	2 152	2 149	3 011	2 005	2 042	1 094	36 963	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
Answer & Label	Domain	Happy		A170. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE																				
1	Dissatisfied	189	14	14	50	94	29	11	15	26	27	19	12	128	88	2	20	63	236	16	37	41	1 131	1
2	2	149	13	31	45	49	22	24	9	8	36	30	10	71	88	5	10	49	200	18	21	31	919	2
3	3	262	38	74	160	132	91	30	41	29	85	48	16	117	165	5	29	83	291	57	54	91	1 898	3
4	4	270	39	68	223	114	125	39	43	43	99	76	47	115	165	16	33	105	299	97	96	87	2 199	4
5	5	375	134	200	502	253	474	88	135	173	202	137	93	169	255	40	143	387	493	178	369	198	4 998	5
6	6	214	161	162	458	110	545	95	106	197	171	89	182	91	128	82	129	254	319	187	268	132	4 080	6
7	7	241	296	202	730	107	961	290	219	411	195	70	280	99	127	235	309	304	373	517	335	176	6 477	7
8	8	165	770	223	1 099	96	607	722	263	625	231	93	216	112	110	406	731	403	398	957	412	193	8 832	8
9	9	87	491	110	517	39	459	506	102	286	89	38	84	34	42	156	434	199	173	543	183	91	4 663	9
10	Satisfied	62	480	56	289	26	290	192	67	332	57	47	66	60	22	102	305	284	110	451	258	53	3 609	10
	Total	2 014	2 436	1 140	4 073	1 020	3 603	1 997	1 000	2 130	1 192	647	1 006	996	1 190	1 049	2 143	2 131	2 892	3 021	2 033	1 093	38 806	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain		Happy	C006. SATISFACTION WITH THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF HOUSEHOLD																			
1	Dissatisfied	405	58	106	176	208	105	55	41	34	174	52	24	185	238	26	48	319	508	77	121	133	3 093	1
2	2	267	29	66	117	77	90	45	35	33	87	37	17	118	150	17	28	145	317	46	65	91	1 877	2
3	3	371	67	121	265	199	193	86	68	43	142	74	27	174	242	45	74	228	404	131	155	148	3 257	3
4	4	252	89	126	349	133	295	132	78	52	141	87	50	114	170	54	112	242	322	133	158	125	3 214	4
5	5	286	200	232	718	172	777	173	163	132	212	169	119	167	188	95	251	429	455	237	416	221	5 812	5
6	6	178	226	172	557	83	674	194	122	135	172	82	217	91	84	141	186	239	286	188	298	134	4 459	6
7	7	146	336	130	663	73	816	372	203	179	110	56	245	57	66	247	381	232	298	329	286	102	5 327	7
8	8	80	572	101	722	41	323	532	179	199	95	55	195	48	34	252	555	171	257	407	292	85	5 195	8
9	9	33	344	42	236	11	151	236	65	101	27	9	49	18	8	78	230	49	72	189	114	26	2 088	9
10	Satisfied	28	516	41	251	23	168	174	42	121	25	22	60	30	12	80	281	81	72	268	127	26	2 448	10
	Total	2 046	2 437	1 137	4 054	1 020	3 592	1 999	996	1 029	1 185	643	1 003	1 002	1 192	1 035	2 146	2 135	2 991	2 005	2 032	1 091	36 770	

A2.6 Domain: Politics

IMPORTANT		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	5
	Answer & Label	Domain		Politics (important)	A004. POLITICS IMPORTANT																		Score	
1	Very important	143	227	37	418	47	276	59	118	99	70	43	94	39	61	71	169	135	158	392	69	40	2 765	6
2	Rather important	346	898	256	1 446	239	642	418	359	321	241	133	280	244	251	398	934	507	526	1 278	243	267	10 227	4
3	Not very important	840	914	513	1 607	474	1 384	994	293	400	477	245	368	482	514	373	872	851	1 165	1 081	945	495	15 287	2
4	Not at all important	691	388	328	587	249	1 275	515	231	217	394	226	253	229	338	193	177	620	1 096	272	775	275	9 329	0
	Total	2 020	2 427	1 134	4 058	1 009	3 577	1 986	1 001	1 037	1 182	647	995	994	1 164	1 035	2 152	2 113	2 945	3 023	2 032	1 077	37 608	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain		Politics (important)	A165. MOST PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED																		Score	
1	Most people can be trusted	448	1 024	312	1 298	215	979	1 061	186	629	273	146	278	215	287	443	1 485	381	564	1 872	335	282	12 713	5
2	Can't be too careful	1 323	1 294	782	2 556	784	2 536	908	810	1 466	815	496	675	766	873	553	651	1 663	2 308	1 022	1 655	761	24 697	1
	Total	1 771	2 318	1 094	3 854	999	3 515	1 969	996	2 095	1 088	642	953	981	1 160	996	2 136	2 044	2 872	2 894	1 990	1 043	37 410	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Politics (important)		E023. INTERESTED IN POLITICS																	Score	
1	Very interested	145	390	167	977	72	205	106	89	117	101	73	80	54	95	129	268	113	187	245	97	122	3 832	6
2	Somewhat interested	722	920	472	1 811	426	851	665	280	338	399	250	297	389	530	405	1 285	786	857	864	808	511	13 866	4
3	Not very interested	703	776	326	854	364	1 135	766	317	288	412	169	396	406	432	288	451	677	1 058	680	611	299	11 408	2
4	Not at all interested	437	358	177	429	152	1 403	459	314	295	274	158	235	155	139	224	143	566	877	214	520	159	7 688	0
	Total	2 007	2 444	1 142	4 071	1 014	3 594	1 996	1 000	1 038	1 186	650	1 008	1 004	1 196	1 046	2 147	2 142	2 979	2 003	2 036	1 091	36 794	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Politics (important)		E025. POLITICAL ACTION: SIGNING A PETITION																	Score	
1	Have done	161	1 789	277	2 189	133	796	873	656	1 303	491	160	527	278	358	444	1 436	449	280	2 386	481	360	15 827	6
2	Might do	585	353	577	1 276	406	1 317	687	235	603	481	315	313	308	463	358	505	722	946	492	797	430	12 169	3
3	Would never do	922	269	211	547	437	1 230	389	105	177	179	161	136	309	337	163	204	843	1 485	128	649	229	9 110	0
	Total	1 668	2 411	1 065	4 012	976	3 343	1 949	996	2 083	1 151	636	976	895	1 158	965	2 145	2 014	2 711	3 006	1 927	1 019	37 106	
		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	

Answer & Label		Domain		Politics (important)			E069. TRUST-DISTRUST															Score			
7	7 (greatest confidence)	11	3			2	5	4	5		5		2					3	12		7			59	6
8	8	5	1	1	3	1	4	5	2	3	3	1	1		1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2		45	5.71
9	9	16	7	1	4	6	9	6	2	1	5	3	2		1		9	4	6	5	4	4		95	5.43
10	10	16	9	1	9	9	11	17	4	5	4	5	2		2	2	9	5	6	10	5	1		132	5.14
11	11	18	22	2	7	12	16	18	5	2	2	8	5	1	5	1	20	10	9	11	5	9		188	4.86
12	12	33	33	5	17	18	25	27	5	15	15	16	12	1	3	4	45	10	22	36	13	17		372	4.57
13	13	36	48	7	42	25	36	66	14	12	23	19	20	2	7	15	114	24	27	65	30	13		645	4.29
14	14	112	154	28	108	82	130	126	44	35	41	27	34	19	33	48	215	57	101	129	56	47		1 626	4.00
15	15	90	190	44	132	59	156	170	56	46	46	31	57	29	38	52	330	70	86	170	72	66		1 990	3.71
16	16	104	234	65	170	63	196	189	64	57	54	46	75	19	70	58	297	112	119	204	82	81		2 359	3.43
17	17	96	232	79	263	84	204	218	78	59	66	42	90	46	89	55	278	106	122	202	118	73		2 600	3.14
18	18	99	231	111	319	82	227	205	87	62	92	63	113	44	105	70	235	139	162	206	126	94		2 872	2.86
19	19	138	192	96	412	72	218	209	74	89	97	52	122	70	116	90	188	159	251	230	168	101		3 144	2.57
20	20	99	163	127	433	84	173	192	86	93	110	41	87	58	89	103	134	177	222	178	186	61		2 896	2.29
21	21	141	150	108	442	64	238	131	84	78	119	54	87	106	71	105	78	161	255	128	290	84		2 974	2.00
22	22	92	104	56	290	24	99	94	66	42	79	22	51	31	82	62	50	97	140	77	134	49		1 741	1.71
23	23	80	66	51	217	35	78	50	70	42	66	32	52	12	48	42	21	82	132	57	121	42		1 396	1.43
24	24	55	50	43	202	26	63	46	58	25	56	16	31	10	54	38	15	63	113	31	102	36		1 133	1.14
25	25	36	35	37	151	8	55	28	47	28	37	14	24	6	26	25	5	47	77	18	61	30		795	0.86
26	26	39	30	23	106	8	35	14	37	22	19	5	17	3	22	31	6	31	70	14	45	16		593	0.57
27	27	19	12	16	81	7	20	6	31	16	16	5	3	2	7	23	1	21	45	7	26	12		376	0.29
28	28 (complete distrust)	62	12	16	53	5	46	4	22	19	5	8	9	4	13	21	2	28	68	3	44	12		456	0.00
Total		1 397	1 978	917	3 461	776	2 044	1 825	941	751	960	510	896	463	882	846	2 053	1 408	2 047	1 784	1 698	850	28 487		

T-RIGHT)		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	11
Answer & Label		Domain		Politics (Left/Right)			C002. EMPLOYERS SHOULD GIVE PRIORITY TO NATIONALS															Score		
1	Agree	1 594	1 309	1 045	2 266	463	2 178	1 255	417	1 083	921	562	629	920	479	421	817	1 805	1 975	465	1 556	935	23 095	9
2	Disagree	212	674	38	1 217	398	886	477	461	770	105	35	188	35	483	482	1 159	133	364	2 278	228	42	10 665	0
3	Neither	177	391	54	513	133	456	236	116	193	161	51	167	35	204	102	165	152	521	197	234	109	4 367	4
Total		1 983	2 374	1 137	3 996	994	3 520	1 968	994	2 046	1 187	648	984	990	1 166	1 005	2 141	2 090	2 860	2 940	2 018	1 086	38 127	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain	Politics (Left/Right)			E001: AIMS OF COUNTRY: FIRST CHOICE																		
1	A high level of economic growth	1 551	965	759	2 488	680	1 769	584	396	378	878	460	598	691	917	419	822	1 172	2 051	1 933	1 043	784	21 338	6
2	Strong defence forces	106	101	31	84	52	217	149	70	124	92	57	22	32	78	46	148	188	242	68	72	21	2 000	9
3	People have more say about how things are done	218	1 006	234	1 180	238	1 228	1 097	396	424	177	81	322	168	152	437	1 057	631	378	852	759	190	11 225	0
4	Trying to make our cities and countryside more beautiful	94	255	80	228	36	315	111	125	76	35	46	50	73	40	103	92	83	189	129	110	83	2 353	3
	Total	1 969	2 327	1 104	3 980	1 006	3 529	1 941	987	1 002	1 182	644	992	964	1 187	1 005	2 119	2 074	2 860	2 982	1 984	1 078	36 916	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain	Politics (Left/Right)			E002: AIMS OF COUNTRY: SECOND CHOICE																		
1	A high level of economic growth	208	528	175	831	197	836	607	273	311	180	99	211	168	171	294	749	523	414	645	482	147	8 049	6
2	Strong defence forces	467	182	163	274	163	297	330	117	168	266	164	107	131	264	80	293	491	634	257	149	144	5 141	9
3	People have more say about how things are done	627	725	415	1 698	441	1 328	492	321	304	469	186	389	350	494	350	673	727	902	1 347	785	406	13 429	0
4	Trying to make our cities and countryside more beautiful	567	757	322	1 041	187	963	445	244	189	241	193	242	282	227	249	368	303	803	634	505	356	9 118	3
	Total	1 869	2 192	1 075	3 844	988	3 424	1 874	955	972	1 156	642	949	931	1 156	973	2 083	2 044	2 753	2 883	1 921	1 053	35 737	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain	Politics (Left/Right)			E003. AIMS OF RESPONDENT: FIRST CHOICE																		
1	Maintaining order in the nation	920	755	606	1 133	520	1 199	769	280	638	404	421	205	441	675	314	1 322	796	1 317	1 391	814	506	15 426	9
2	Give people more say	279	411	206	1 662	224	763	608	203	727	357	55	203	185	295	122	320	543	403	791	635	196	9 188	0
3	Fighting rising prices	761	449	185	649	232	1 034	246	304	279	314	150	349	321	189	174	57	658	1 007	94	296	326	8 074	6
4	Protecting freedom of speech	75	808	133	594	34	551	346	210	464	106	22	239	33	31	428	437	91	185	730	236	57	5 810	3
	Total	2 035	2 423	1 130	4 038	1 010	3 547	1 969	997	2 108	1 181	648	996	980	1 190	1 038	2 136	2 088	2 912	3 006	1 981	1 085	38 498	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain	Politics (Left/Right)			E004. AIMS OF RESPONDENT: SECOND CHOICE																		
1	Maintaining order in the nation	648	514	231	862	238	771	489	194	561	234	153	162	278	279	344	426	564	734	736	409	268	9 095	9
2	Give people more say	397	555	301	1 030	254	717	380	219	544	260	105	269	235	310	173	628	560	552	997	543	226	9 255	0
3	Fighting rising prices	715	558	342	1 062	369	1 091	405	291	402	387	297	267	317	415	230	236	675	1 051	295	533	404	10 342	6
4	Protecting freedom of speech	231	727	230	1 045	137	915	663	282	583	277	89	286	116	158	275	839	245	487	931	435	173	9 124	3
	Total	1 991	2 354	1 104	3 999	998	3 494	1 937	986	2 090	1 158	644	984	946	1 162	1 022	2 129	2 044	2 824	2 959	1 920	1 071	37 816	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain	Politics (Left/Right)			E005. MOST IMPORTANT: FIRST CHOICE																		
1	A stable economy	1 392	972	697	2 192	611	1 494	859	254	311	728	456	465	614	814	392	781	1 100	1 810	1 322	1 243	753	19 260	6
2	Progress toward a less impersonal and more humane society	192	815	78	985	162	869	542	362	166	177	35	208	84	189	284	654	208	542	757	312	79	7 700	0
3	Ideas count more than money	50	347	78	402	42	459	163	142	106	166	29	115	38	30	95	141	160	138	295	129	56	3 181	3
4	The fight against crime	389	303	271	453	197	733	421	239	442	112	129	212	247	164	270	559	647	406	623	300	199	7 316	9
	Total	2 023	2 437	1 124	4 032	1 012	3 555	1 985	997	1 025	1 183	649	1 000	983	1 197	1 041	2 135	2 115	2 896	2 997	1 984	1 087	37 457	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain	Politics (Left/Right)			E006. MOST IMPORTANT: SECOND CHOICE																		
1	A stable economy	340	472	244	751	198	800	499	248	337	202	115	208	224	220	271	561	506	534	660	383	175	7 948	6
2	Progress toward a less impersonal and more humane society	380	604	139	991	245	842	480	233	200	232	94	208	128	314	237	464	367	821	691	464	135	8 269	0
3	Ideas count more than money	180	670	146	956	78	723	285	224	188	343	56	164	91	107	190	290	259	384	517	290	122	6 263	3
4	The fight against crime	1 035	651	575	1 303	482	1 117	689	273	279	380	384	396	515	538	328	816	953	1 067	1 096	796	640	14 313	9
	Total	1 935	2 397	1 104	4 001	1 003	3 482	1 953	978	1 004	1 157	649	976	958	1 179	1 026	2 131	2 085	2 806	2 964	1 933	1 072	36 793	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Politics (Left/Right)			E012. BE WILLING TO FIGHT IN WAR FOR YOUR COUNTRY																	Score
0	NO	460	646	436	1 993	213	1 602	300	339	325	205	178	482	241	314	405	251	401	619	208	308	327	10 253	1
1	YES	967	1 352	503	1 441	626	1 527	1 581	519	532	797	402	369	515	654	375	1 859	1 479	1 879	1 665	1 449	574	21 065	8
	Total	1 427	1 998	939	3 434	839	3 129	1 881	858	857	1 002	580	851	756	968	780	2 110	1 880	2 498	1 873	1 757	901	31 318	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	
	Answer & Label	Domain		Politics (Left/Right)			E033. SELF POSITIONING IN POLITICAL SCALE																	Score
1	Left	117	71	39	150	22	105	33	85	33	39	31	36	31	15	25	26	73	103	83	70	57	1 244	0
2	2	109	82	27	188	19	211	49	48	26	34	22	60	18	21	48	37	44	66	142	46	43	1 340	1
3	3	129	255	82	540	53	525	158	112	71	93	47	78	56	69	121	190	91	122	424	106	91	3 413	2
4	4	114	252	92	597	53	424	199	90	83	124	61	148	45	98	113	299	109	156	371	110	85	3 623	3
5	5	472	586	232	1 148	311	824	494	353	349	377	221	106	259	378	216	586	563	568	541	584	288	9 456	4
6	6	208	302	166	528	136	279	279	66	126	190	59	116	104	145	138	285	207	245	335	212	159	4 285	5
7	7	155	231	116	290	77	262	234	73	83	101	38	87	49	97	129	323	142	169	442	92	88	3 278	6
8	8	140	194	101	188	66	158	186	52	62	62	38	61	80	67	88	244	139	178	356	86	80	2 626	7
9	9	60	53	64	36	19	38	81	26	25	21	12	26	42	19	16	58	69	103	153	26	33	980	8
10	Right	105	48	100	43	13	51	46	26	22	29	22	24	63	26	19	46	159	138	85	62	42	1 169	9
	Total	1 609	2 074	1 019	3 708	769	2 877	1 759	931	880	1 070	551	742	747	935	913	2 094	1 596	1 848	2 932	1 394	966	31 414	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain		Politics (Left/Right)			E035: INCOMES MORE EQUAL																	Score
1	Incomes should be made more equal	229	521	90	512	85	430	254	173	323	222	208	73	143	39	88	175	118	419	95	361	145	4 703	0
2	2	136	297	48	321	49	229	154	73	81	69	56	40	58	40	56	121	89	240	72	173	75	2 477	1
3	3	188	384	114	598	92	367	314	87	187	81	84	65	140	78	92	254	115	324	167	250	115	4 096	2
4	4	189	226	75	491	115	311	263	85	148	120	42	63	67	90	85	260	119	242	173	192	93	3 449	3
5	5	248	240	106	606	173	456	311	159	369	156	84	148	121	174	142	353	185	344	277	327	100	5 079	4
6	6	200	148	90	392	126	328	201	76	234	120	37	136	74	108	124	262	145	195	243	171	69	3 479	5
7	7	231	157	147	445	108	396	241	94	262	141	44	181	111	175	200	353	252	221	364	185	118	4 426	6
8	8	264	219	210	407	127	535	155	131	267	140	42	163	120	215	145	258	448	349	372	176	133	4 876	7
9	9	129	87	90	102	43	203	52	49	63	47	11	47	54	108	42	49	197	221	119	60	87	1 860	8
10	We need larger income differences as incentives	198	127	158	99	82	285	35	72	147	74	30	71	90	140	63	54	373	334	107	104	138	2 781	9
	Total	2 012	2 406	1 128	3 973	1 000	3 540	1 980	999	2 081	1 170	638	987	978	1 167	1 037	2 139	2 041	2 889	1 989	1 999	1 073	37 226	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain		Politics (Left/Right)			E041: WEALTH ACCUMULATION																	Score
1	People can only get rich at the expense of others	202	128	128	217	41	196	59	53	66	79	59	40	76	52	49	38	145	272	47	197	156	2 300	0
2	2	141	108	98	151	29	145	47	44	34	45	41	24	47	45	66	41	101	153	52	131	68	1 611	1
3	3	199	136	134	261	33	200	103	60	61	85	30	44	89	52	90	110	140	161	146	173	139	2 446	2
4	4	167	133	107	320	33	201	146	60	75	91	37	65	66	37	76	156	115	189	153	148	118	2 493	3
5	5	278	302	149	492	104	418	345	186	182	215	122	141	116	89	169	421	268	471	393	379	152	5 392	4
6	6	237	217	116	499	63	213	246	102	133	148	63	109	79	58	132	270	219	238	256	172	106	3 676	5
7	7	219	286	113	594	113	255	398	154	149	155	65	151	86	142	190	382	224	352	336	191	90	4 645	6
8	8	198	443	120	713	215	340	385	175	147	134	80	172	149	242	124	399	343	371	302	232	96	5 380	7
9	9	128	233	66	310	143	171	111	76	65	61	39	88	97	170	51	118	160	260	98	104	46	2 595	8
10	Wealth can grow so there's enough for everyone	177	342	61	411	228	145	123	83	90	150	94	135	117	285	65	189	266	345	121	199	84	3 710	9
	Total	1 946	2 328	1 092	3 968	1 002	2 284	1 963	993	1 002	1 163	630	969	922	1 172	1 012	2 124	1 981	2 812	1 904	1 926	1 055	34 248	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain	Religion	F028: HOW OFTEN DO YOU ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES																				
1	More than once a week	29	70	28	63	13	193	32	16	74	46	14	74	29	13	25	30	172	156	25	51	122	1 275	9
2	Once a week	112	279	78	289	24	601	72	56	96	221	57	241	127	44	94	72	1 039	592	83	360	263	4 800	8
3	Once a month	180	300	51	358	51	354	150	40	63	164	41	227	154	132	74	148	376	559	169	214	119	3 924	5
4	Only on special (holy) days	731	522	168	546	167	521	429	162	107	356	84	250	387	295	116	360	294	891	335	520	194	7 435	3
6	Once a year	138	215	61	382	259	150	398	51	100	76	68	41	75	219	74	311	78	108	517	144	51	3 516	2
7	Less often	314	251	186	554	152	401	555	73	100	101	132	50	80	188	56	330	56	570	488	131	160	4 928	1
8	Never practically never	554	785	574	1 824	354	1 340	358	599	494	226	252	117	154	300	549	890	121	128	1 407	596	186	11 808	0
	Total	2 058	2 422	1 146	4 016	1 020	3 560	1 994	997	1 034	1 190	648	1 000	1 006	1 191	988	2 141	2 136	3 004	3 024	2 016	1 095	37 686	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain	Religion	E069_01. CONFIDENCE: CHURCHES																				
1	A great deal	396	206	106	242	140	498	244	109	133	259	87	244	137	199	83	211	666	1 584	220	216	228	6 208	9
2	Quite a lot	740	862	258	1 044	441	988	933	346	300	411	189	503	497	528	207	901	804	937	1 266	504	400	13 059	6
3	Not very much	468	897	374	1 618	251	1 340	650	262	383	338	209	203	264	276	377	802	510	351	1 180	821	296	11 870	3
4	None at all	317	388	353	1 027	132	755	145	255	140	160	143	49	21	129	290	221	135	94	294	459	145	5 652	0
	Total	1 921	2 353	1 091	3 931	964	3 581	1 972	972	956	1 168	628	999	919	1 132	957	2 135	2 115	2 966	2 960	2 000	1 069	36 789	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain	Religion	F034. RELIGIOUS PERSON																				
1	A religious person	1 083	1 429	474	1 763	344	2 104	1 129	464	489	823	351	860	789	725	538	944	1 961	2 602	1 018	1 318	821	22 029	9
2	Not a religious person	680	755	501	1 466	577	1 226	729	357	418	257	249	91	145	378	329	1 076	94	277	1 606	382	188	11 781	4.5
3	A convinced atheist	107	156	119	688	45	197	60	168	101	75	38	26	10	25	68	113	34	28	296	162	43	2 559	0
	Total	1 870	2 340	1 094	3 917	966	3 527	1 918	989	1 008	1 155	638	977	944	1 128	935	2 133	2 089	2 907	2 920	1 862	1 052	36 369	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain	Religion	F063. HOW IMPORTANT IS GOD IN YOUR LIFE																			Score	
1	Not at all important	292	274	397	1 315	238	448	192	258	443	156	145	20	94	150	295	530	13	56	885	429	137	6 767	0
2	2	166	162	134	363	120	198	135	87	145	73	43	23	38	82	83	260	9	47	415	134	67	2 784	1
3	3	182	148	83	303	118	246	160	85	142	55	43	30	54	110	73	235	20	40	318	109	56	2 610	2
4	4	159	112	59	159	78	161	129	44	119	57	24	20	37	59	47	134	10	37	193	102	43	1 783	3
5	5	251	239	96	341	150	429	244	142	254	114	86	52	163	143	83	259	33	130	328	294	82	3 913	4
6	6	219	195	67	275	50	351	184	65	162	93	45	91	67	78	87	120	29	83	166	149	58	2 634	5
7	7	176	247	47	299	47	414	229	71	149	121	35	118	77	109	92	144	69	147	165	137	65	2 958	6
8	8	165	343	65	370	65	411	247	96	172	129	47	169	115	131	101	141	142	313	187	178	129	3 716	7
9	9	140	177	42	185	31	239	149	32	80	91	37	135	91	94	48	76	110	410	83	126	104	2 480	8
10	Very important	223	499	119	412	112	654	297	114	441	288	134	336	223	195	109	235	545	1 705	240	312	323	7 516	9
	Total	1 973	2 396	1 109	4 022	1 009	3 551	1 966	994	2 107	1 177	639	994	959	1 151	1 018	2 134	980	2 968	2 980	1 970	1 064	37 161	

A2.8 Domain: Self (care of, and reliance on, one's self)

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	9
	Answer & Label	Domain	Self	A003. LEISURE TIME																			Score	
1	Very important	499	939	301	1 225	217	1 343	771	378	461	395	218	315	186	236	569	939	562	799	1 607	783	280	13 023	9
2	Rather important	804	1 227	551	2 203	548	1 773	1 062	491	451	508	269	553	547	538	432	1 060	1 158	1 323	1 254	893	602	18 247	6
3	Not very important	584	241	252	543	208	437	134	110	109	237	137	127	234	321	42	140	332	662	144	313	182	5 489	3
4	Not at all important	116	28	35	72	32	41	12	20	6	37	25	7	23	73	4	12	45	150	14	44	19	815	0
	Total	2 003	2 435	1 139	4 043	1 005	3 594	1 979	999	1 027	1 177	649	1 002	990	1 168	1 047	2 151	2 097	2 934	3 019	2 033	1 083	37 574	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain	Self	A005. WORK IMPORTANT																			Score	
1	Very important	1 048	1 246	561	1 980	610	2 007	885	617	353	649	328	616	460	673	303	1 204	1 340	1 679	1 739	1 040	516	19 854	9
2	Rather important	633	976	404	1 343	328	1 205	820	309	365	433	235	343	447	413	473	796	606	1 048	1 049	861	456	13 543	6
3	Not very important	184	142	118	422	48	237	162	27	108	88	64	27	81	71	124	96	94	177	126	103	76	2 575	3
4	Not at all important	132	52	54	192	19	151	76	10	114	17	21	9	12	35	79	54	84	61	92	35	33	1 332	0
	Total	1 997	2 416	1 137	3 937	1 005	3 600	1 943	963	940	1 187	648	995	1 000	1 192	979	2 150	2 124	2 965	3 006	2 039	1 081	37 304	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain		Self		A029. CHILD QUALITIES: INDEPENDENCE																		
0	Not mentioned	1 202	1 015	889	1 487	472	2 412	746	625	988	436	363	420	284	746	373	232	1 367	1 869	934	463	850	18 173	0
1	Important	871	1 438	258	2 603	549	1 208	1 255	376	1 146	760	287	592	725	454	677	1 920	786	1 146	2 093	1 581	245	20 970	8
	Total	2 073	2 453	1 147	4 090	1 021	3 620	2 001	1 001	2 134	1 196	650	1 012	1 009	1 200	1 050	2 152	2 153	3 015	3 027	2 044	1 095	39 143	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain		Self		A030. CHILD QUALITIES: HARD WORK																		
0	Not mentioned	217	1 601	242	3 321	132	1 256	1 701	377	1 267	434	431	614	116	163	741	1 901	1 758	747	2 816	1 362	325	21 522	0
1	Important	1 856	852	905	769	889	2 364	300	624	867	762	219	398	893	1 037	309	251	395	2 268	211	682	770	17 621	8
	Total	2 073	2 453	1 147	4 090	1 021	3 620	2 001	1 001	2 134	1 196	650	1 012	1 009	1 200	1 050	2 152	2 153	3 015	3 027	2 044	1 095	39 143	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain		Self		A032. CHILD QUALITIES: FEELING OF RESPONSIBILITY																		
0	Not mentioned	659	383	354	479	234	972	228	216	778	392	97	131	265	241	107	199	439	769	336	570	341	8 190	0
1	Important	1 414	2 070	793	3 611	787	2 648	1 773	785	1 356	804	553	881	744	959	943	1 953	1 714	2 246	2 691	1 474	754	30 953	8
	Total	2 073	2 453	1 147	4 090	1 021	3 620	2 001	1 001	2 134	1 196	650	1 012	1 009	1 200	1 050	2 152	2 153	3 015	3 027	2 044	1 095	39 143	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain		Self		A034. CHILD QUALITIES: IMAGINATION																		
0	Not mentioned	1 823	1 643	1 089	2 617	933	2 814	1 386	751	645	996	567	864	937	1 086	772	1 179	1 821	2 204	1 645	1 793	1 045	28 610	0
1	Important	250	810	58	1 473	88	806	615	250	396	200	83	148	72	114	278	973	332	811	1 382	251	50	9 440	8
	Total	2 073	2 453	1 147	4 090	1 021	3 620	2 001	1 001	1 041	1 196	650	1 012	1 009	1 200	1 050	2 152	2 153	3 015	3 027	2 044	1 095	38 050	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain		Self		A039. CHILD QUALITIES: DETERMINATION, PERSEVERANCE																		
0	Not mentioned	1 037	1 074	745	1 969	521	2 637	908	457	1 348	667	245	565	644	629	659	1 319	743	1 696	1 917	901	761	21 442	0
1	Important	1 036	1 379	402	2 121	500	983	1 093	544	786	529	405	447	365	571	391	833	257	1 319	1 110	1 143	334	16 548	8
	Total	2 073	2 453	1 147	4 090	1 021	3 620	2 001	1 001	2 134	1 196	650	1 012	1 009	1 200	1 050	2 152	1 000	3 015	3 027	2 044	1 095	37 990	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain	Self	A173. HOW MUCH FREEDOM YOU FEEL																				Score
1	None at all	120	17	4	52	62	29	12	18	15	41	33	19	46	75	10	20	42	84	15	41	23	778	0
2	2	112	22	25	58	31	54	9	14	10	32	23	34	39	71	21	13	22	74	18	23	32	737	1
3	3	184	54	71	157	67	133	39	32	21	66	30	49	70	113	26	39	36	151	52	66	46	1 502	2
4	4	216	68	77	248	79	171	56	51	28	59	42	68	66	104	52	43	43	129	75	79	74	1 828	3
5	5	371	266	182	588	203	591	124	199	106	187	122	135	199	214	163	215	169	349	266	289	182	5 120	4
6	6	261	271	171	544	101	614	176	131	126	150	63	183	119	126	141	186	111	228	286	224	175	4 387	5
7	7	251	457	181	768	146	802	382	187	220	203	88	203	125	171	288	418	149	361	622	266	174	6 462	6
8	8	242	610	225	762	185	455	622	180	234	217	97	166	156	173	229	653	206	521	831	390	201	7 355	7
9	9	108	293	100	393	76	289	372	87	125	124	54	71	68	75	70	294	91	425	415	255	89	3 874	8
10	A great deal	103	368	74	483	59	335	205	100	141	100	86	58	87	42	44	256	92	541	428	385	68	4 055	9
	Total	1 968	2 426	1 110	4 053	1 009	3 473	1 997	999	1 026	1 179	638	986	975	1 164	1 044	2 137	961	2 863	3 008	2 018	1 064	36 098	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
	Answer & Label	Domain	Self	E039. COMPETITION IS GOOD																				Score
1	Competition is good	432	496	232	500	258	494	208	114	153	414	201	112	252	282	52	331	292	1 024	516	452	235	7 050	9
2	2	289	417	175	628	132	368	263	77	144	184	70	121	146	195	91	315	191	497	514	269	147	5 233	8
3	3	314	492	241	888	224	543	447	126	176	202	93	132	160	249	198	514	275	339	743	358	205	6 919	7
4	4	273	283	149	723	142	462	374	97	131	129	55	122	96	142	152	383	214	271	498	232	154	5 082	6
5	5	286	319	134	592	146	674	332	226	155	130	111	205	138	154	207	356	336	357	394	377	131	5 760	5
6	6	146	123	52	280	21	328	141	64	77	38	33	112	41	55	98	88	159	105	123	69	67	2 220	4
7	7	74	64	46	154	29	221	94	66	74	17	18	65	26	35	97	71	117	59	105	59	39	1 530	3
8	8	53	85	39	130	14	187	84	107	59	21	24	42	37	34	58	52	155	71	72	55	24	1 403	2
9	9	33	40	14	48	11	85	22	59	21	11	7	19	23	13	29	12	79	32	18	31	17	624	1
10	Competition is harmful	41	68	20	64	16	103	16	62	39	23	18	39	34	18	27	15	132	59	19	60	33	906	0
	Total	1 941	2 387	1 102	4 007	993	3 465	1 981	998	1 029	1 169	630	969	953	1 177	1 009	2 137	1 950	2 814	3 002	1 962	1 052	36 727	

A2.9 Domain: Work

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	4
Answer & Label	Domain	Work		A005. WORK IMPORTANT																				Score
1	Very important	1 048	1 246	561	1 980	610	2 007	885	617	353	649	328	616	460	673	303	1 204	1 340	1 679	1 739	1 040	516	19 854	9
2	Rather important	633	976	404	1 343	328	1 205	820	309	365	433	235	343	447	413	473	796	606	1 048	1 049	861	456	13 543	6
3	Not very important	184	142	118	422	48	237	162	27	108	88	64	27	81	71	124	96	94	177	126	103	76	2 575	3
4	Not at all important	132	52	54	192	19	151	76	10	114	17	21	9	12	35	79	54	84	61	92	35	33	1 332	0
	Total	1 997	2 416	1 137	3 937	1 005	3 600	1 943	963	940	1 187	648	995	1 000	1 192	979	2 150	2 124	2 965	3 006	2 039	1 081	37 304	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
Answer & Label	Domain	Work		C009. FIRST CHOICE, IF LOOKING FOR A JOB																				Score
1	A good income	978	430	453	750	383	1 063	286	196	334	346	240	219	548	437	277	229	416	1 510	218	383	573	10 269	1
2	A safe job with no risk	679	614	232	1 923	319	1 380	668	373	180	407	241	384	264	352	155	616	319	966	366	795	161	11 394	1
3	Working with people you like	139	367	149	507	128	495	338	173	143	112	63	88	77	104	226	290	72	147	468	254	111	4 451	1
4	Doing an important job	194	1 012	306	831	188	642	687	247	342	313	93	308	99	300	345	1 004	189	320	937	576	240	9 173	1
	Total	1 990	2 423	1 140	4 011	1 018	3 580	1 979	989	999	1 178	637	999	988	1 193	1 003	2 139	996	2 943	1 989	2 008	1 085	35 287	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score
Answer & Label	Domain	Work		C010. SECOND CHOICE, IF LOOKING FOR A JOB																				Score
1	A good income	657	561	345	1 150	308	1 094	433	270	300	406	178	312	265	420	280	487	290	860	489	589	256	9 950	1
2	A safe job with no risk	705	435	267	851	268	1 071	461	209	207	304	151	226	362	249	179	463	323	1 096	305	452	271	8 855	1
3	Working with people you like	369	803	296	947	236	817	609	299	290	257	185	193	210	271	316	689	163	451	749	551	253	8 954	1
4	Doing an important job	213	608	224	1 034	177	564	460	201	192	187	123	263	130	225	211	497	217	478	440	391	294	7 129	1
	Total	1 944	2 407	1 132	3 982	989	3 546	1 963	979	989	1 154	637	994	967	1 165	986	2 136	993	2 885	1 983	1 983	1 074	34 888	

		BG	CH	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	All	Score			
	Answer & Label	Domain		Work	E040: HARD WORK																						
1	In the long run, hard work usually brings a better life	314	282	120	265	200	339	228	86	156	271	110	86	129	223	59	128	163	896	152	414	132	4 753	9			
2	2	215	275	97	352	114	284	339	70	138	128	47	73	60	131	104	166	123	434	214	256	112	3 732	8			
3	3	252	313	151	466	173	391	429	119	142	139	61	100	67	157	140	331	179	377	369	299	142	4 797	7			
4	4	209	208	112	492	89	300	307	93	106	108	53	93	71	102	147	318	196	283	271	193	95	3 846	6			
5	5	311	333	175	626	168	342	263	202	138	168	101	179	125	148	177	382	294	345	340	311	155	5 283	5			
6	6	171	168	92	467	66	222	118	76	89	85	54	115	63	63	110	199	202	121	175	91	92	2 839	4			
7	7	159	202	96	427	62	160	134	108	87	81	59	109	79	100	140	255	195	110	214	140	86	3 003	3			
8	8	158	286	111	513	77	144	100	118	75	86	62	113	151	132	84	231	283	122	171	102	107	3 226	2			
9	9	96	130	87	188	19	86	33	61	42	43	30	50	103	62	28	59	162	90	47	70	60	1 546	1			
10	Hard work doesn't generally bring success - it's more a matt	121	181	72	212	42	83	33	65	62	78	58	58	134	63	37	70	256	139	37	115	88	2 004	0			
	Total	2 006	2 378	1 113	4 008	1 010	2 351	1 984	998	1 035	1 187	635	976	982	1 181	1 026	2 139	2 053	2 917	1 990	1 991	1 069	35 029				

Note: Scores have been attributed arbitrarily, in order to get a rough idea of where each respondent stands with respect to the variables and domains considered in each case. Figures 7a to 7h are based on these scores.