

ZA-Archiv Nummer 4063

Euromodule

EuroModule ●●● Towards a European Welfare Survey

CODEBOOK

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Slovenia
Germany
Hungary
Spain
Switzerland
Sweden
Austria
Turkey
South Korea

Authors:

Petra Böhnke, Jan Delhey, Florian Fliegner, Roland Habich, Denis Huschka, Holger Krimmer, Ricarda Nauenburg, Katja Rackow, Sabine Reimer, Sebastian Schnettler, Nina Söhn

Please note:

All marginals in this documentation are calculated from **unweighted data** and based on **original age cuts**. Only the Swiss data are weighted by a regional weight, because of the overrepresentation of the Zurich area. Please refer to the study descriptions for further information

TABLE OF CONTENTS

An Introduction to the Euromodule ^o	IV
Description of the Merged Data File	XVI
Data Correction	XXVIII
Study Descriptions	XXXII
Slovenia	XXXIII
Germany	XXXV
Hungary	XXXVII
Spain	XXXIX
Switzerland	XL
Sweden	XLII
Austria	XLIII
Turkey	XLIV
South Korea	XLVI
Codebook Information and Explanations	XLVII
Codebook	2
Part 1: Core Questions for the Dimensions Objective Living Conditions, Subjective Well-Being, Quality of Society	5
Part 2: Optional Questions	91
Non-comparable Items	129
Variable List	137

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE EUROMODULE

As Europe is growing together politically and economically, the international perspective is becoming more and more important in social reporting and welfare research. Research teams from 19 nations have set up a research initiative; as a result of this cooperation, the *Euromodule* came into being, a survey instrument for a European welfare comparison. In this overview the development and conception of the *Euromodule* are described.

1. How the *Euromodule* Came into Being

The *Euromodule* is a research initiative of European researchers engaged in the field of social reporting and quality of life. The aim of this initiative is to strengthen efforts to monitor and systematically analyse the current state and changes in living conditions and quality of life in Europe in a comparative perspective. Due to several developments, these issues gained importance in recent years. First of all, in many European countries, due to the "crisis of the welfare state" we are again in the middle of controversies about the "state of the nation" and citizens' welfare. There is growing public interest in how well people are doing in a period of ongoing modernization and globalization, and how extensive disparities and social exclusion can be avoided. This renewed public interest is also stimulated on the European level. As a result of European integration, comparable information about living conditions in single member states is of great interest. In the Maastricht treaty, several objectives related to individual welfare, quality of social relations, the combat against poverty and exclusion as well as the convergence of living conditions within Europe are given high priority by the European Union (EU). Another development is the transformation of the formerly socialist countries. For obvious political reasons, monitoring their progress on the road from state socialism to democratic capitalism is an important topic for years to come, especially for those countries heading to access the EU within the next years. These developments highlight the increasing demand for a comparative European welfare research.

In 1996, the Research Unit "Social Structure and Social Reporting" at the Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB) and the Social indicators group at the Survey Research Center Mannheim (ZUMA) had started an initiative to develop a European Welfare Survey. In summer 1996, the WZB and ZUMA groups invited a number of colleagues from the social indicators and quality-of-life communities, but also from official social statistics, to discuss the feasibility of such a project. The response was far better than expected. Research teams

from 19 countries – West European as well as East Central European countries – participated in three meetings in Berlin.

In 1998, the concept of a European Welfare Survey as one of several projects which were part of a TSER application (,Targeting Socio-Economic Research Programme') titled "*Towards a European System of Social Reporting and Welfare Measurement*" was submitted. The addressee of this application was the European Commission. The expert advice given by the European Commission about the TSER application was positive in large parts. During further negotiations, however, it became clear that Brussels would recommend to concentrate on those parts of the TSER project which aimed at taking stock of already existing statistics from state institutions or other sources - official and nonofficial. Thus, money was raised to carry out three subprojects under the title "EuReporting. Towards a European System of Social Reporting and Welfare Measurement": (1) European System of Social Indicators (EUSI), (2) Access to Comparative Official Microdata, and (3) Stocktaking of Comparative Databases in Survey Research. The project is coordinated by the Social Indicators Department at ZUMA, Mannheim, and carried through in collaboration with researchers from several European countries.¹

Under these circumstances, the initiative quickly agreed not to follow the most ambitious idea of establishing full-fledged welfare surveys in many countries, which would have demanded a huge amount of central funding. Instead, at another meeting in 1998 they agreed to follow a stepwise, bottom-up strategy by establishing a smaller version of the originally planned European Welfare Survey. The revised idea was to develop a set of basic questions which could be implemented in different types of ongoing surveys in the participating countries. This set of basic questions - called **Euromodule** - was composed in intensive discussions considering a variety of interests. In its prototype version it consists of core questions plus core standard demography consuming approximately 25 minutes of interviewing time; and of optional questions of approximately 20 minutes. The idea was to run the *Euromodule* in as many countries as possible. So far, it has been carried out in ten countries: in Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey. The decentralized way the initiative is organized is very similar to the way the International Social Survey Programme or other international co-operations are organized. The initiative is coordinated by the Research Unit "Social Structure and Social Reporting" at the WZB under the heads of Wolfgang Zapf and Roland Habich. But since there is no central funding available, each country team which is interested in running the *Euromodule* has to raise funding by themselves.

¹ The description of the projects and bibliographies are available on the following website:
<http://www.zuma-mannheim.de/data/social-indicators/eureporting>.

2. Goals and Objectives

The common interest of the participants of the *Euromodule* network is to gain comparative data about welfare and quality of life. The initiative stands in the tradition of the social indicators movement, which enjoyed its take off in the late 1960s and during the 1970s. The most practical and visible output of this movement has been and still is social reporting. "Social reports are social policy analyses with the clear-cut question if objective living conditions and subjective well-being, and beyond individual dimensions if the quality of society has improved" (Zapf 2000: 8). Examples for such comprehensive social reports in Western Europe are *Social Trends* in Great Britain (since 1970), the French *Données sociales* (since 1973), the *Social and Cultural Reports of the Netherlands* (since 1974), and the German *Datenreport* (since 1983). In Eastern Europe, Hungary recently started its series of *Social Reports* on Hungary (for an overview of social reporting activities and the social indicator movement in Europe, see Habich/Noll 1994, Berger-Schmitt/Jankowitsch 1999). Many of these social reporting activities have been and still are joint activities from national offices of statistics and social scientists. Another line of activities can be found at the supra-national level of international organizations (cf. Vogel 1994, Zapf 2000). The OECD, the United Nations, Eurostat and others gave rise to a multitude of social reports and many continuing periodic publications. Moreover, these organizations themselves produced huge compendia of social indicators for world regions or the world as a whole, mainly consisting of aggregated data at the level of nation states.

During its take off, the social indicators movement had a strong inclination to compare nations. The Social Indicator Development Programme of the OECD, for example, was launched with the objective of generating a comprehensive body of data for social indicators common to all OECD countries (OECD 1982, 1986). The cross-national perspective was also followed by the 1972 pioneering survey directed by Erik Allardt, the Comparative Scandinavian Welfare Survey. This survey described various dimensions of welfare in Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark (see Allard et al. 1972, Allardt 1981). The *Euromodule* ties on to this cross-national research tradition. The use of social surveys is seen as the preferred method for studying living conditions and subjective well-being. As aggregated figures often used in social reporting (most of all in reports published by supra-national organizations) can not be related to individuals, microdata stemming from surveys are the best opportunity to understand the distribution of welfare within a society, the relationship between different life domains, and the way quality of life is connected to socio-demographic characteristics. Moreover, survey research offers the possibility to combine

individual living conditions and subjective characteristics - and it also proved to be a flexible tool for comparative welfare research across nations.

The *Euromodule* can fill a gap in European comparative social reporting and social structure analysis. International surveys that already exist are either primarily dedicated to political opinions, or they cover only indicators for few selected life domains, or they are hardly accessible to scientific analysis. Though concepts such as life satisfaction or happiness are included in surveys like the Eurobarometer and the World Value Survey, they appear only as single indicators. With regard to the European Community Household Panel (ECHP), Eurostat has initiated and harmonized national household surveys. The main focus of the ECHP, however, is on the labour market and the households' financial situation and therefore covers only some areas of life. Moreover, the data are rather expensive for secondary analysis, they are no longer sufficiently up to date for many research questions and limited to the member states of the EU. In the *Euromodule* project also non-EU-countries such as Switzerland, Turkey and a couple of Central and Eastern European countries do participate. Thus a number of additional cross-national comparisons have become possible.

The aims of the *Euromodule* research initiative can be described as follows:

- strengthening efforts to monitor and systematically analyze the current state of and changes in living conditions and quality of life in – as many as possible - European countries.
- providing comparative and representative survey data dealing with several aspects of quality of life and individual welfare.
- bringing together different national traditions of welfare research, which we regard as complementary rather than conflicting.
- using the competence and knowledge of the national teams to provide thorough and meaningful interpretation of the data.
- providing accurate assessments of the quality of life for policy makers.
- improving the public's understanding of welfare development.

3. Welfare Concepts and Conceptualizations

The *Euromodule* initiative considers the development of welfare to be part of the processes of social change which are judged according to socially highly valued aims. The underlying premise is that welfare is a concept which applies not only to the rich West European

countries, but also to less modernized countries. Although there are different opinions of what the right notion and conceptualization of welfare is – even within Western Europe – *quality of life* is "the most widely recognised and the most frequently used framework for analysing the welfare development of a society" (Berger-Schmitt/Noll 2000: 8). It is a multidimensional concept which encompasses both material and immaterial, objective and subjective, individual and collective aspects of welfare. In principle, the *Euromodule* combines three kinds of welfare concepts: objective living conditions, subjective well-being, and (perceived) quality of society.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the understanding of welfare was an "individualistic" one. Quality of life was conceptualized mainly as individual welfare or welfare of households (cf. Noll 2000). Components of this individual welfare are not only good objective living conditions, but also subjective well-being. *Objective living conditions* have been and still are prominent in the Scandinavian approach as well as in the above-mentioned Social Indicator Development Programme of the OECD (under the heading "social concerns"). In the tradition of level-of-living research, welfare is defined as "the individual's command over resources through which the individual can control and consciously direct his living conditions" (Erikson 1993: 72/73). Living conditions are measured in a variety of life domains: income, housing, education, family, work, and so on, some of them representing resources or capabilities, some of them representing outcomes or ends, and some of them both (e.g. income). The theoretical assumption of this objectivist approach is that there are so-called basic needs and that satisfying these basic needs determines people's well-being (see Zapf et al. 1987). This approach was very influential for comparative social reporting, especially the Social Indicator Programme of the OECD, started in 1970 and closed in 1986 (cf. OECD 1973, 1977, 1982).

Subjective well-being emphasizes another perspective, closely related to the socio-psychological approach. It is often associated with the Anglo-Saxon – mainly American – research tradition of mental health. Although American researchers also use objective indicators when assessing quality of life, there is a long-standing tradition to analyse subjective well-being, which "is concerned with individual's subjective experience of their lives. The underlying assumption is that well-being can be defined by people's conscious experiences – in terms of hedonic feelings or cognitive satisfactions" (Diener/Suh 1997). Or, as Campbell (1972: 422) had stated it: "Quality of life must be in the eye of the beholder". Life satisfaction, pleasant affect and unpleasant affect are interrelated, but separable components of subjective well-being. That is, it includes not only positive feelings and experiences, but also negative affective experiences like anxieties and worries.

During the 1970s there was an intensive discussion within the scientific community about which concept is more appropriate. Nowadays, there is a mainstream consensus that objective living conditions and subjective evaluations are actually just two sides of one coin. Subjective evaluations of personal life circumstances can relate to life as a whole as well as to different life domains, like work or income. This underlines the complementary nature of the two approaches, objective welfare measurement, and subjective well-being. In the *Euromodule* survey, both approaches have "equal rights". The main idea is to collect both objective and subjective indicators in order to focus on the constellation of these two. This combined approach is used in several survey projects, e.g. in the above-mentioned Scandinavian Welfare Survey, or the German welfare research. The German Welfare Survey, which was initiated in 1978 and has been replicated several times since then (recently in 1998), is one of the central surveys for continuous observation of the German society (Habich 1996, Habich/Noll/Zapf 1999). This branch of welfare research combines the Swedish approach with its socio-political focus and the socio-psychological approach of the American tradition. Welfare and quality of life are thus influenced by the constellation of objective living conditions and subjective well-being. "By quality of life we mean ... good living conditions that go along with positive subjective well-being" (Zapf 1984: 23, own translation).

"Quality of society" is another aspect of welfare which is included in the *Euromodule*. As human beings, our personal development and opportunities depend to a large extent on the "liveability" (Veenhoven 1996, 1997) of the society we live in. In recent years, new concepts of welfare emerged, highlighting specific aspects of the *societal* components of welfare, namely social cohesion, social exclusion, and social capital (cf. Noll 2000, Berger-Schmitt/Noll 2000). These concepts refer to the quality of a given society, i.e. the quality of relations among members of the society and the binding effects of these relations, the rupture of the relationship between the individual and the society due to new forms of poverty, and the mutual feelings of commitment and trust created by common values and norms. The *Euromodule* also includes some of these concepts in its programme, although it was not possible to cover all these dimensions with a broad range of questions. Those characteristics of society and its central institutions which may have a positive or negative influence on individual welfare are subsumed under the term of "quality of society". When these characteristics are evaluated by the population, we speak of *perceived* quality of society. The different aspects of welfare, which form the basis of the *Euromodule*, are illustrated in table 1.

Table 1: Taxonomy of welfare concepts

	Objective	Subjective
Individual level	Objective living conditions (e.g. income)	Subjective well-being (e.g. income satisfaction)
Societal level	Quality of society (e.g. income distribution)	Perceived quality of society (e.g. perceived strength of conflicts between rich and poor)

4. The *Euromodule* questionnaire

In June 1998 and January 1999 two meetings have been arranged at the WZB, where the participants agreed on a common core questionnaire ("Master Questionnaire") and methodological standards for carrying out the project. The result of this international cooperation is the "*Euromodule*". Its conceptualization is closely related to the German Welfare Survey. Beyond the "classic" concept of welfare research, more recent concepts regarding the societal quality have influenced the choice of indicators.

The questionnaire consists of a core part and an optional part. The core part, which is obligatory for all participating countries, focuses on central life domains and their subjective evaluation: housing, composition of the household, social relations, participation, standard of living, income, health, work, education, personal environment and safety. Both, private and public social concerns are thus covered. Moreover, well-established global measures of subjective well-being (life satisfaction, happiness, anomia, anxiety) as well as some aspects of the quality of society are included. A set of socio-demographic background variables is obligatory for all countries and should be asked in a uniform fashion, as far as possible. In the optional part, more detailed questions are available, which can be additionally asked if sufficient financial resources are at hand. This optional part offers supplementary questions, in particular regarding the quality of society, for instance the subject of social integration. But there are also additional questions regarding the individual level, e.g. the importance of various life domains for well-being or the evaluation of personal living conditions. The main indicators are listed in table 2.

Table 2: Indicators used in the *Euromodule*

Objective living conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • housing • household composition • social relations (also *) • participation • standard of living • income • health • education and work • personal environment and safety 	Subjective well-being <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • domain satisfactions (see left column) • general life satisfaction • happiness • anxieties and anomia • subjective class position • importance of various life domains* • optimism/pessimism for various social concerns* • evaluation of the own living conditions*
(Perceived) quality of society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social conflicts • trust in other people • degree of achievement of public goods (freedom, security, social justice)* • living conditions in various European countries in comparison to the own country* • preconditions for social integration* 	
Background variables (so far as not included in objective living conditions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age • gender • type of community • marital status • employment status • occupation (current / former) 	

* = optional part

As the *Euromodule* is planned as a "small" survey ready to be attached to an omnibus survey, each life domain could be covered only by a few indicators. The intention was to cover a variety of social concerns, rather than ascertain in-depth data for few concerns. With regard to the measurement of the standard of living, however, a more detailed and time-consuming unit was developed. Following earlier British and German studies (Townsend 1979, Gordon/Pantazis 1997, Andress 1999), a list of 19 commodities and activities was drawn up, which serve as indicators for the achieved living standard of the respondents. Additionally, information is gathered about the respondents' notion of a decent standard of living. This gives the researcher the opportunity to explore not only cross-national differences in material well-being, but also differences in the definitions of "acceptable" and "unacceptable" living conditions. Emphasizing material living conditions is justified by the wide range of economic power the participating countries command, from "rich" Switzerland to "poor" Turkey, and by the vital political and public interest in processes of social exclusion and poverty.

The *Euromodule* may be carried out as a stand-alone survey as well as part of a multi-purpose survey. Till now it has been carried out in nine European countries: in Germany, Hungary, Slovenia, Sweden (all in 1999), Spain, Switzerland (both in 2000), Italy, Turkey (both in 2001), and Austria (2002). Although the initiative is a European enterprise, the idea of comparative welfare research has also attracted interest from outside Europe. In 2000, South Korea has joined the network and has carried out the survey in 2001. The South Asian "tiger state" will provide an interesting extra-European case of comparison. The same holds true for South Africa, which has firm plans to field the survey in 2002 or 2003.

Other countries participating in the research network are Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, and the Czech Republic; at least some of them are still looking for an opportunity to run the *Euromodule*. In addition, the *Euromodule* project cooperates with the NORBALT project, a "level of living" survey in the Baltic countries directed by the Norwegian FaFo Institute. Another interesting opportunity for comparative research could turn out from the project "Living conditions, lifestyles and health" in eight former Soviet countries (2001), coordinated at the Institute for Advanced Studies, Austria. This survey dealing with the changing (and often declining) quality of life in the successor states of the Soviet Union has adapted some parts of the *Euromodule* questionnaire. Thus, the data of the *Euromodule* facilitates international comparisons as to the level of welfare, the relationship between different dimensions of welfare, and the social situation of certain groups of people in various European societies, which are characterized by a wide range of economic power, different types of welfare states and political traditions.

5. Outlook

The members of the Euromodule network agreed that for the time being the documentation of the data as well as their harmonization and management should be coordinated and carried out by the Social Structure and Social Reporting Department at the WZB. The harmonization of the data and the integration into a common database is an important step to enable comparative research. Part of this package is the *Euromodule Codebook*. This technical documentation gives an overview on the wording of the questions and the coding of the answers and offers unweighted marginals and means for all variables, broken down by countries. Furthermore, the national studies are described by giving information on the fieldwork procedures, the principal investigator, sample type, fieldwork method and institute, the context of the *Euromodule* questionnaire, sample size, response rates, weighting and national population characteristics. Another product will be a Compendium of Welfare in Europe. In this documentation, for each participating country central variables of the Euromodule questionnaire are broken down by a common set of socio-demographic characteristics. Whereas the Codebook concentrates on technical documentation, the Compendium is dedicated to the documentation of results.

With surveys in ten countries by mid 2002, the *Euromodule* project has effectively taken off. With this enterprise, the research initiative hopes to contribute to social reporting in Europe and to a deeper understanding of the state of the nations and the mood of their populations. However, some larger European countries are still missing, namely France and Great Britain. We cordially invite our European colleagues to join the project and fill the white spots on the *Euromodule* map. Besides a broader geographical coverage, another vision is to repeat the surveys within the next years. This might add another perspective, the perspective of comparisons over time. And it might provide a good opportunity for newcomers to join. A repetition would be another milestone for establishing the *Euromodule* as a continuous enterprise in the long run.

(large parts taken from: Jan Delhey, Petra Böhnke, Roland Habich & Wolfgang Zapf: "Quality of Life in a European Perspective. The Euromodule as a New Instrument for Comparative Welfare Research". In: Social Indicators Research, 2002, forthcoming)

References

Allardt, Erik (1981): Experiences from the Comparative Scandinavian Welfare Study, with a Bibliography of the Project. In: European Journal of Political Research 9 (1981), p. 101-111.

- Allardt, Erik and the Research Group for Comparative Sociology (1972): The Scandinavian Welfare Survey 1972. Data Material. (Available at the Finnish Social Science Data Archive, Tampere).
- Andreß, Hans-Jürgen (1999): Leben in Armut. Analysen der Verhaltensweisen armer Haushalte mit Umfragedaten. Opladen.
- Berger-Schmitt, Regine / Beate Jankowitsch (1999): Systems of Social Indicators and Social Reporting: The State of the Art. EuReporting Working Paper No. 1. Mannheim: Centre for Survey Research and Methodology (ZUMA).
- Berger-Schmitt, Regina / Heinz-Herbert Noll (2000): Conceptual Framework and Structure of a European System of Social Indicators. EuReporting Working Paper No. 9, Centre for Survey Research and Methodology (ZUMA), Mannheim.
- Boehnke, Petra / Jan Delhey / Roland Habich (2000): Das Euromodul – ein neues Instrument für die europäische Wohlfahrtsforschung. In: Informationsdienst Soziale Indikatoren, Ausgabe 24, Juli 2000, S. 12-15.
- Campbell, Angus (1972): Aspiration, Satisfaction, and Fulfillment. In: Campbell, Angus / Philip E. Converse (eds.): The Human Meaning of Social Change. New York, 441-446.
- Delhey/Boehnke/Habich/Zapf (2001): The Euromodule. A new Instrument for Comparative Welfare Research. Euromodule working paper series, Social Science Research Center Berlin.
- Diener, Ed / Eunkook Suh (1997): Measuring Quality of Life: Economic, Social and Subjective Indicators. In: Social Indicators Research 40: 189-216, 1997.
- Erikson, R. (1993): Descriptions of Inequality: The Swedish Approach to Welfare Research. In: Nussbaum, M. / A. Sen (eds.): The Quality of Life. Oxford.
- Euromodule (2000): Codebook. Social Science Research Center Berlin, WZB.
- Gordon, David / Christina Pantazis (eds.) (1997): Breadline Britain in the 1990s. Aldershot.
- Habich, Roland (1996): Die Wohlfahrtssurveys - ein Instrument zur Messung der individuellen Wohlfahrt. In: Statistisches Bundesamt (Hg.), Wohlfahrtsmessung. Aufgaben der Statistik im gesellschaftlichen Wandel, Band 29 der Schriftenreihe Forum der Bundesstatistik, Stuttgart: Metzler-Poeschel, S. 121-147.
- Habich, Roland / Heinz-Herbert Noll (1994): Soziale Indikatoren in der Sozialberichterstattung. Internationale Erfahrungen und gegenwärtiger Forschungsstand. Bundesamt für Statistik, Bern.
- Habich, Roland / Heinz-Herbert Noll, Wolfgang Zapf (1999): Subjektives Wohlbefinden in Ostdeutschland nähert sich westdeutschem Niveau. Ergebnisse des Wohlfahrtssurveys 1998. In: Informationsdienst Soziale Indikatoren, Ausgabe 22, Juli 1999, S. 1-6.
- Noll, Heinz-Herbert (2000): Konzepte der Wohlfahrtsentwicklung: Lebensqualität und "neue" Wohlfahrtskonzepte. WZB Discussion paper P00-505, Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB).
- OECD (1973): List of Social Concerns Common to most OECD Countries. The OECD Social Indicator Development Programme, 1, Paris.
- OECD (1982): The OECD List of Social Indicators. The OECD Social Indicator Development Programme, 5, Paris.

- OECD (1986): Living Conditions in OECD Countries. A Compendium of Social Indicators. OECD Social Policy Studies No. 3, Paris.
- OECD (1977): 1976 Progress Report on Phase II. Plan for Future Activities. The OECD Social Indicator Development Programme, 4, Paris.
- Statistisches Bundesamt (Hg.) in Zusammenarbeit mit WZB und ZUMA: Datenreport 1999. Zahlen und Fakten über die Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Schriftenreihe der Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, Band 365, Bonn.
- Townsend, Peter (1979): Poverty in the United Kingdom. Harmondsworth/Middlesex/Berkeley.
- Veenhoven, Ruut (1996): Happy Life-Expectance: A Comprehensive Measure of Quality-of-life in Nations. In: Social Indicators Research, 39, 1996, p. 1-58.
- Veenhoven, Ruut (1997): Lebenszufriedenheit der Bürger: Ein Indikator für die Lebbarkeit von Gesellschaften? In: Noll, Heinz-Herbert (Hg.): Sozialberichterstattung in Deutschland. Konzepte, Methoden und Ergebnisse für Lebensbereiche und Bevölkerungsgruppen. Weinheim/München, S. 267-293.
- Vogel, Joachim (1994): Social indicators and social reporting. In: Statistical Journal of the United Nations ECE 11 (1994), p. 241-260.
- Zapf, Wolfgang (1984): Individuelle Wohlfahrt: Lebensbedingungen und wahrgenommene Lebensqualität. In: Glatzer, Wolfgang / Wolfgang Zapf (Hg.): Lebensqualität in der Bundesrepublik. Objektive Lebensbedingungen und subjektives Wohlbefinden. Frankfurt/Main, New York, S. 13-26..
- Zapf, Wolfgang et al. (1987): Individualisierung und Sicherheit. Untersuchungen zur Lebensqualität in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. München.
- Zapf, Wolfgang (2000): Social Reporting in the 1970s and the 1990s. In: Social Indicators Research 51, 2000, p. 1-15.

Address:
Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB)
Research Unit "Social Structure and Social Reporting"
Reichpietschufer 50
10785 Berlin
Germany
Internet: <http://www.wz-berlin.de/sb/>

DESCRIPTION OF THE MERGED DATA FILE

In order to ensure data quality and to facilitate comparative research a common Euromodule data file was made containing all national data sets available by now. In the following you will find details on data processing and on characteristic features of the new common data file.

1. Recoding of Variables

Although the Euromodule national questionnaires had been identical when running the field work, most of them have been part of other national surveys. Therefore the information on the respondents' socio-demographic facts were coded in a national specific form, which you neither can compare nor join together.

At the WZB the socio-demographic variables had to be recoded and adapted to the original common guidelines. This has not always been possible as it is described later. At the end, some new common socio-demographic variables were created for the common data file. The original variables of each country have been kept in the common data file. They were marked with a country specific suffix, whereas the new common variable received the original name. The suffixes are:

D	for Germany,
SLO	for Slovenia,
H	for Hungary
E	for Spain and
CH	for Switzerland and
S	for Sweden
A	for Austria
TR	for Turkey
ROK	for South Korea.

For example, the “household income” was surveyed in national currencies and stored in the variable v24. We renamed v24 in each national data set using the suffixes. In a next step the national currencies were recoded into Euro and into Purchasing Power Parities (PPP), respectively. As a result, you have comparable income variables. Later on you will find more information on income variables.

Unfortunately there were national specific variables, which could not be adapted in a meaningful sense. An example is “size of community” (*v11_country*). In this case, we added

country suffixes to each existing variable without creating a common one. There are other variables each surveyed only in one country. They kept their original names.

Country names in some variable or value labels were replaced by a common term. Doubled variables were dropped, as well as variables without variation. And, of course, the data were corrected for mistakes.

Our main principle when doing the recodes was to change as little as possible. Table 1 gives an overview of the most important changes in the data. Table 2 contains the code for national educational degrees into the ISCED 1997. Table 3 shows the recoding of national occupational status into a common five-categories scheme.

For more details contact the WZB team, it will provide you with the SPSS-syntax-files.

2. Weighting Procedure

You will find two weighting variables in the common data file. The variable *weight1* was created from the individual weighting variables in the national data sets. But the Slovenian, Spanish and Turkish data sets are lacking weighting variables. Here we have to assume that the selection of respondents was representative. We gave the weighting variable a value of one. Tables 4, 5 and 6 illustrate the representativeness of the Slovenian, Spanish and Turkish data in terms of age and gender. Furthermore, we created a new weighting variable to cover disproportions of the number of respondents and the number of each country's inhabitants in the age limits of the respondents. For example, the number of respondents in Germany is about the same as in Spain. But the number of inhabitants is not. Therefore we need a weight to correct this. This second common weight variable is a product of the individual weight and a factor containing the number of inhabitants in each country. The Swedish data required special measures due to the structure of the data. There have been two Swedish data sets, surveyed in 1998 and 1999 with different respondents. Due to the fact that either the first or the second Swedish data set is used for comparison with other countries, we weighted the two data sets to have the same number of respondents. Then *weight2* is the Swedish proportionality factor of the number of Swedish inhabitants from the age of 18 to 84 years for each of the two data sets. If you wish to analyse both of the Swedish data sets pooled with other countries, it becomes necessary to divide the Swedish *weight2* by 2.

3. Merging the national data sets

We have chosen the German data set to be the master data set. Negligible differences between variable labels and value labels of different data sets were eliminated and adapted to the German data set during the SPSS merging procedure.

Table 1: Overview of important changes in variables

Variable label and variable name	Change	Country specific comments
Case identity number <i>id</i>	The value of variable <i>country</i> * 100000 was added to make <i>id</i> unambiguous in the common data file	Slovenia, Sweden, Austria: <i>id</i> created from casenumber
Parents' citizenship: <i>v9</i>	Value labels standardized: country name eliminated	Switzerland: <i>v9_CH</i> means 'respondents citizenship', may not be joined with <i>v9</i>
Type of Community: <i>v11_country</i>	Meaningful merging not possible	Germany: <i>V11_D1</i> : Type of community - categories of settlement structure <i>V11_D2</i> : Size of community – political seize of community
Contact friends: <i>v15</i>	Adapting of value labels	Slovenia, Hungary, Turkey, South Korea: With process of joining adaptation of value 1 'infrequently' to 1 'less often' – like Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Austria
Marital status: <i>v18</i>	Adaptation of German value labels to the commonly used	Germany: original <i>v18</i> kept in <i>v18_D</i> ; category 'married' not separated into 'married and living with spouse' and 'married but separated from spouse'; German category 'married' kept in category 'married and living with spouse' of <i>v18</i>
Standard of living <i>v21c-s</i>	All available Swedish variables changed in <i>v21c_S</i> – <i>v21s_S</i> with only two values: 1 – have or do it; 2 – have not or do not do it	Sweden: only a few variables of this battery have three values like in the other national data sets, the rest is dichotomous
Standard of living: Actual: phone <i>v21f</i>	Creation of a new variable in the Switzerland data set	Switzerland: not asked, because data were surveyed by telephone interviews; <i>v21f</i> has value 1 'I have or do it' for Switzerland
Household income in Euro: <i>v24</i>	Conversion of all country specific currencies in Euro, original household income variables kept, but partly renamed in a meaningful sense	Germany: renaming of <i>v25a1</i> in <i>v25meanD</i>

Table 1, continued: Overview of important changes in variables

Variable label and variable name	Change	Country specific comments
Equivalent household income in country <i>v24eq_country</i>	Computed according to the Buhmann et al. ² formula: Equivalent income=household income / Size of household ⁰ (with $\theta=0.5$)	
Equivalent household income in Euro: <i>v24eq</i>	Conversion of all national specific household equivalent incomes in Euro, original household income variables kept	
Quintiles of equivalent household income in country: <i>v24eqcol</i>	Quintiles computed for countries, not for common data file	
Household income in PPP (international \$) <i>v24_PPP</i>	Conversion of all country specific currencies in Purchasing Power Parities at U.S. Dollar Source: OECD Report 2001	
Equivalent household income in PPP (international \$) <i>v24eqPPP</i>	Conversion of all country specific household equivalent incomes in Purchasing Power Parities at U.S. Dollar Source: OECD Report 2001	
Educational degree: <i>v33</i>	Educational degree following ISCED 1997, Codes shown at Table 2	Germany: Adding of <i>v33a_D</i> and <i>v33b_D</i> to ISCED 1997
Present occupational status/former occupational status: <i>v36 / v44</i>	Condensed in five categories: unskilled or semiskilled worker, skilled worker and foreman, employee or civil servant lower level, employee or civil servant higher level and self-employed, Codes shown at Table 3	Switzerland: employee no managerial position/managerial position, low level + tertiary educational degree → 'employee/civil servant, higher level'; no separation of workers and employees in Swiss data set → Reconstruction of „worker“ from present/last job (<i>v37/v45</i>); Spain: not asked Sweden: coded following country specific occupational classification (Socioedonomisk indelning, SEI) Austria: separation of present and former occupational status (<i>v36_A</i>) by Austrian variable bt (employed/not employed)

² Buhmann, B. et al. (1988): Equivalence Scales, Well-Being, Inequality, and Poverty: Sensitivity Estimates Across Ten Countries Using the Luxemburg Study (LIS) Database. In: The Review of Income and Wealth, Vol. 34, S. 115-142

Table 1, continued: Overview of important changes in variables

Variable label and variable name	Change	Country specific comments
Present job/last job: v37 / v45	No changes, no merging	Germany: not asked; Slovenia: two-digit-code of ISCO-88-Subgroups; Spain: coded following country specific occupational classification (CNO) Sweden: coded following country specific occupational classification (Socioedonomisk indelning, SEI) Austria: not coded; Turkey: three-digit-code of ISCO-88-minor groups; South Korea: not asked
Working hours per week: v39		Sweden: valid values for both employed and other economically active people (farmers and others)
Reasons for not being employed: V42		Sweden: v42 has been recoded from v36_S and v42d, because the meaning of the Swedish variables v42a-e is not completely clear South Korea: v42 has been recoded from v35_ROK
Ever employed: v43		Austria: computed from v35_A
Weighting: <i>weight1</i> <i>weight2</i>	Computing <i>weight1</i> from individual weighting variables of country data sets Individual weight * factor containing the number of inhabitants aged 18+ in each country	Germany, South Korea: Division of individual weighting to keep the original number of respondents; Slovenia/Spain: no weighting variable available → <i>weight1</i> =1 for all cases Germany: number of inhabitants aged 14+ Please remember Swedish specifics, see text above; Austria: number of inhabitants aged 14+; Turkey: number of inhabitants aged 16+ South Korea: number of inhabitants aged 20+

Introduction

Table 2: Recoding of national educational degrees into ISCED 1997³ (v33):

ISCED-1997	Germany	Slovenia	Hungary	Spain	Switzerland	Sweden	Austria	Turkey	South Korea
	Original national labels								
0 pre- primary education		Incomplete elementary school		Analfabetos; Sin estudios; Estudios primarios sin finalizar				Illiterate; Literate without diplom	None
1 primary education	School without qualification + no vocational training	Complete elementary school	No educational degree; Less then 8 th class	Estudios primarios; EGB o equivalente	Incomplete compulsory education	Elementary school (compulsory school shorter than 9 years)	Ohne Pflichtschulabschluss; Schüler einer Hauptschule	Primary school	Elementary school
2 lower secondary education, general, vocational		Incomplete vocational or secondary school	8 th class			9-year compulsory school'	Pflichtschulabschluss; Schüler einer BMS; Schüler einer AHS/BHS	Junior high school	
2A lower secondary education, general	Lower secondary / complete compulsory education, middle school education, Certification from a secondary technical or trade school, other school qualification, still at school: middle school / Abitur + no vocational training, in vocational training				Compulsory education Preparatory course for vocational education		Anderer Schulabschlus s		Middle school
3C secondary edu., vocational			Vocational Training		Basic vocational education				

³ UNESCO (1997): International Standard Classification of Education ISCED 1997; coding following: Eurostat – Education and Training statistics: Construction of the Variable 'Highest Level of Education and Training Attained' (ISCED) from the European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS). Methodological Note. March 2000

Table 2: continued: Recoding of national educational degrees into ISCED 1997 (v33):

ISCED-1997	Germany	Slovenia	Hungary	Spain	Switzerland	Sweden	Austria	Turkey	South Korea
	Original national labels								
3B secondary edu., general, prep. For ISCED 5B	School without qualification, lower secondary / complete compulsory education, middle school education, certification from a secondary technical or trade school, other school qualification, still at school: middle school / Abitur + apprenticeship / vocational college, other job training	Complete 2 or 3 year vocational school		Formaci3n Profesional 1 y enseanza Tecnico Profes. Equival.; Formaci3n profesional 2 y equivalentes ; Otros estudios no reglados	Intermediate diploma school and other general education Apprenticeship Vocational college	Upper secondary school, 2 years or shorter'	Pflichtschulabschluss mit Lehre; BMS-Abschluss		
3A secondary edu., general, prep. for ISCED 5A	Abitur + no vocational training, in vocational training	Complete 4 year secondary school	Upper secondary school degree	Bachillerato superior, B.U.P. y equivalentes	School preparing for the university entrance certificate Teacher training Vocational matura	Upper secondary school, 3 years'	AHS-Matura	High school	High school
4 post secondary, non tertiary education	Abitur + apprenticeship / vocational college, other job training; Lower secondary / complete compulsory education, middle school education, Abitur + student at university	Incomplete college or university	Vocational training with upper secondary school degree	Arquitecto e Ingeniero Tecnico; Diplomado de otras Escuelas Universitarias y equivalentes			BHS-Matura		
5B first stage of tertiary edu., technical	Technical college / master, craftsman	Complete (2year) college degree		Estudios superiores de 2 o 3 aos; Arquitecto e Ingeniero Superior	Master craftsman Technical college	Tertiary (post secondary) education, shorter than 3 years			Junior college
5A Tertiary education, university	Advanced technical college (Fachhochschule)		Polytechnical university/college	Licenciado	Advanced technical college	Tertiary (post secondary) education, 3 years or longer	Universitt, FH, Akademie	University	University

Introduction

Table 2: continued: Recoding of national educational degrees into ISCED 1997 (v33):

ISCED-1997	Germany	Slovenia	Hungary	Spain	Switzerland	Sweden	Austria	Turkey	South Korea
	Original national labels								
5A/6 Tertiary education, university /doctorate	University completed	Complete university degree or academy	University	Doctorado; Estudios de Postgrado o especializaci�n	University	Postgraduate education		Above university	Graduate school

Table 3: Recoding of national occupational status v36 und v44:

Occupational Status	Germany	Slovenia	Hungary	Switzerland	Sweden	Austria	Turkey	South Korea
Original national labels								
Unskilled/semi-skilled worker	Unskilled/semi-skilled worker	Unskilled; semi-skilled worker	Unskilled worker; semi-skilled worker; worker in primary sector	Employee /no managerial position) + ISCO 88-Hauptgruppe 6 – 9; employee (managerial position, low level) + ISCO 88-Hauptgruppe 6 – 9	unskilled employee in goods production; unskilled employee in service production	Arbeiter	Unskilled worker; semi-skilled worker	Agriculture/ fishery; Sales/ services; Blue-collar unskilled laborer
Skilled worker/foreman	Skilled worker; foreman in manual work/ master craftsman	Skilled worker; foreman in manual work	Skilled worker	Employee (managerial position, medium level) + ISCO 88-Hauptgruppe 6 – 9; employee (managerial position, high level) + ISCO 88-Hauptgruppe 6 – 9; Employee /no managerial position) + Tertiärer Bildungsabschluss+ ISCO 88-Hauptgruppe 6 – 9; employee (managerial position, low level) + Tertiärer Bildungsabschluss+ ISCO 88-Hauptgruppe 6 – 9	skilled employee in goods production; skilled employee in service production	Facharbeiter; Vorarbeiter/Meister	Skilled worker; Foreman in manual work; Master craftman	Blue-collar technical/ skilled laborer

Introduction

Table 3: continued: Recoding of national occupational status v36 und v44:

Occupational Status	Germany	Slovenia	Hungary	Switzerland	Sweden	Austria	Turkey	South Korea
Original national labels								
Employee/civil servant, lower level	Civil servant/judge/soldier: lower level; employee: routine non-manual	Employee (also civil servant), low qualification	Managing position, low level; non-manual, other	Employee /no managerial position); employee (managerial position, low level)	assistant non-manual employee, lower level; assistant non-manual employee, higher level, without subordinates; assistant non-manual employee, higher level, with subordinates; assistant non-manual employee, higher level; intermediate non-manual employee, without subordinates; intermediate non-manual employee; employee	Einfache Beamte; Einfache Angestellte	Non-manual employee, low qualifications; Civil servant, lower level	White-collar office worker/ technician
Employee/civil servant, higher level	Civil servant/judge/soldier: medium level/higher level; employee: professionals; employee: upper level executive	Employee (also civil servant), medium qualification; Employee (also civil servant), high qualification	Managing position, medium level; managing position, high level; non-manual worker, master; academics	Employee (managerial position, medium level); employee (managerial position, high level); Employee /no managerial position) + Tertiärer Bildungsabschluss; employee (managerial position, low level) + Tertiärer Bildungsabschluss	intermediate non-manual employee, with subordinates; professional and other higher non-manual employee, without subordinates; professional and other higher non-manual employee, with subordinates; professional and other higher non-manual employee; Upper-level executives	Gehobene Beamte; höhere Beamte; mittlere Angestellte; leitende Angestellte	Non-manual employee, medium qualifications; Non-manual employee, high qualifications; Managing position; Civil servant, medium level; Civil servant, higher level	Administrative/ managerial; Professional/ free-lance

Table 3: continued: Recoding of national occupational status v36 und v44:

Occupational Status	Germany	Slovenia	Hungary	Switzerland	Sweden	Austria	Turkey	South Korea
	Original national labels							
Self-employed	Self-employed-farmer/cooperative farmer (+helping family member); self-employed professional /academic); self-employed in trade, sales, industry	Entrepreneur with employees; self-employed; free profession; farmer /also helping family members)	Self-employed, farmer; Self-employed, industry; Self-employed trade; Self-employed service sector; professionals	Self-employed (no employees); self-employed (with employees); collaborator in family-owned business	Self-employed professional; Self-employed without employee; Small-scale entrepreneurs; Large-scale entrepreneurs ; Entrepreneurs; Small-scale farmers; Medium-scale farmers; farmers, forest farmers	Landwirte (Mithelfende); freiberufliche Akademiker; Selbständige	Farmer; Professional; Self-employed; Helping family members	Self-employed/owner of small business
Others	In education/apprenticeship; military/alternative service	Other; military service according to v35	military service according to v35	Trainee/apprentice; military or community service	Students; military service according to v35	In Ausbildung	Military service; Apprenticeship; Trainee	

Table 4: Representativeness of Slovenian Data for Age and Gender

	Euromodul	Reference^a
Female, till 64 years	46,7	40,9
Female, 65 years and older	9,8	11,0
Male, till 64 years	38,3	41,8
Male, 65 years and older	5,1	6,3
Sum	100	100

Column Percent

^a Source: Statistical Office of the Republic Slovenia: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia 2000**Table 5:** Representativeness of Spanish Data for Age and Gender

	Euromodul	Reference^a
Female, till 64 years	39,7	39,6
Female, 65 years and older	11,9	12,0
Male, till 64 years	39,5	39,7
Male, 65 years and older	8,9	8,7
Sum	100	100

Column Percent

^a Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística: Base de datos INEbase 2000; <http://www.ine.es/inebase/cgi/um>, 2001-09-15**Table 6:** Representativeness of Turkish Data for Age and Gender

	Euromodul	Reference^a
Female, till 64 years	37,9	44,8
Female, 65 years and older	2,2	4,8
Male, till 64 years	56,2	46,3
Male, 65 years and older	3,7	4,1
Sum	100	100

Column Percent

^a Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base; <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbagg.html>, 2002-08-29

DATA CORRECTION

Processing Euromodule data, we came across several deviations from the master questionnaire in nearly every national data set. These deviations affect filtering and coding as well as labeling.

Our aim was to correct and to adapt the data as good as possible. First we had to differentiate between real errors and national peculiarities, which always occur in international survey projects. Generally, the data have been adapted, regardless of the nature of their anomaly. Part of this data processing can be found in Table 1 of the previous chapter.

To lose as little information as possible one exception to the rule has been made: filters affecting variables of occupation have not been standardized, but corrected according to national specifics.

Another problem arose from insufficient information. E.g., the Swedish data set provides two variables for the respondent's employment status. But these two variables are not consistent in every case. In this situation, we considered the very detailed Swedish occupational status variable (*v36_S*) to be more valid than the employment status variable (*v35*). For this reason the Swedish *v35* has been modified according to *v36_S*, but not vice versa. Thus all "military conscripts" according to *v36_S* got the code "military/alternative service" in *v35*, too. As a result, deviations and data errors are adapted as best possible in the merged Euromodule data file. In some cases, however, there was no rationale to adapt deviations and data errors.

For the error treatment we have performed, please compare Table 1 (adaptation of labels is not shown). The WZB-team can provide the complete data processing syntax, if needed.

Table 1: Error Treatment

Country	Variables	Deviation/ Error	Correction
Slovenia	<i>v35</i> , <i>v36_slo</i> , <i>v36</i> , <i>v37_slo</i> , <i>v38</i> , <i>v39</i> , <i>v39col</i> , <i>v40</i> , <i>v41</i>	filter	If employment status (<i>v35</i>) = "not employed at all", the following variables on the respondent's occupation have been set to "does not apply" or "not employed".

Table 1: continued: Error Treatment

Country	Variables	Deviation/ Error	Correction
Slovenia	v35, v42, v43, v44_slo, v44, v45_slo	filter	If employment status (v35) = “employed full-time/part-time/occasionally”, the following variables on the respondent’s socio-economic “non-working” status and former occupation have been set to “does not apply” or “employed”.
	v35, v36, v44	filter	If employment status (v35) = “military service”, the present occupational status (v36) has been set to “others” and the former occupational status (v44) has been set to “does not apply”.
Germany	v35, v36_d, v36, v42, v44_d	filter	If employment status (v35) = “military service”, the present occupational status (v36) has been set to “others”, German occupational status (v36_d) has been set to “military service/alternative service”, reasons for not being employed (v42) has been set to “employed” and the former occupational status (v44) has been set to “does not apply”.
	v36_d, v38	filter	If occupational status (v36_d) = “in education/apprenticeship”, v38 (training necessary for job) has been set to “not employed”.
	v35, v43	filter	If employment status (v35) = „employed full-time“, v43 (ever employed) has been set to „employed“.
	v42, v46, v47, v48	filter	If reasons for not being employed (v42) = “unemployed” and unemployment last 5 years (v46) = “no”, unemployment last 5 years (v46) has been set to “yes”, how often unemployed (v47) has been set to “1” and number of long-term spells (v48) has been set to “no answer”
Spain	v6	coding	Correction of v6 (people in household under 18) according to plausibility: value 7 has been recoded to 0, value 9 has been recoded to “no answer”.
	v42, v46, v47, v48	filter	If reasons for not being employed (v42) = “unemployed” and unemployment last 5 years (v46) = “no”, unemployment last 5 years (v46) has been set to “yes”, how often unemployed (v47) has been set to “1” and number of long-term spells (v48) has been set to “no answer”
Switzerland	v42, v46, v47, v48	filter	If reasons for not being employed (v42) = “unemployed” and unemployment last 5 years (v46) = “no”, unemployment last 5 years (v46) has been set to “yes”, how often unemployed (v47) has been set to “1” and number of long-term spells (v48) has been set to “no answer”

Table 1: continued: Error Treatment

Country	Variables	Deviation/ Error	Correction
Sweden	v8	sampling	The data set of 1999 contains data of respondents under 18 years (v8 age), these cases were deleted.
	v13, v15	filter	If there were no „close friends“ (v13), the frequency of contacts (v15) has been set to “does not apply”.
	v18	coding	marital status “single”: old value=0, new value=1
	v24	measurement	conversion of annual household income (v24) into monthly household income
	v35, v36_S, v39, v39col	filter	V36_S (Swedish occupational status) is considered to be most valid, and therefore was not modified, but it served as a source of information to modify other variables: if v36_S = “military conscripts”, employment status (v35) has been set to “military service”, working hours per week (v39, v39col) and satisfaction: present job (v40) have been set to “not employed” according to the Swedish filter.
Sweden	v35, v36_S, v39, v39col, v40	filter	If Swedish occupational status (v36_S) = economically not active codes, employment status (v35) has been set to “not employed at all”, working hours per week and satisfaction: present job have been set to “not employed”.
	v35, v36_S, v39	Swedish specific	If Swedish occupational status (v36_S) = “self-employed”, v35 has been set to “employed full-time/part-time” (depending on working hours per week (v39)).
	v35, v36_S, v42d	Swedish specific	If employment status (v35) = “not employed at all” and Swedish occupational status (v36_S) = “economically active” (standing for short-time unemployment), reason for not being employed: unemployment (v42d) has been set to “yes”.
	v36_S, v42d	filter	If Swedish occupational status (v36_S) = “long-time unemployed”, reason for not being employed: unemployment (v42d) has been set to “yes”.
	v35, v39, v39col, v40	filter	If employment status (v35) = “not employed at all”, working hours per week (v39, v39col) and satisfaction: present job (v40) have been set to “not employed”.

Table 1: continued: Error Treatment

Country	Variables	Deviation/ Error	Correction
Austria	v42, v46, v47, v48	filter	If reasons for not being employed (v42) = “unemployed” and unemployment last 5 years (v46) = “no”, unemployment last 5 years (v46) has been set to “yes”, how often unemployed (v47) has been set to “1” and number of long-term spells (v48) has been set to “no answer”
Turkey	v13, v14	Filter	If close friends: “yes” (v13) and number of close friends (v15)=0, number of close friends (v15)=has been set to “no answer”
	v18, v19	Filter	If marital status (v18)=“married and living with spouse”, value 8 in v19 (partner) has been set to partner: yes
	v36_TR	Coding	Recoding of values according to the value labels
	v44, v35	Filter	If employment status (v35) = „employed“, last occupational status (v44) has been set to „does not apply“
	v67, v69a, v69b	Filter	If contact with children (v69a, v69b) = “daily” or “live in the same household”, children (v67) has been set to “yes”
	v66, v68a, v68b	Filter	If there is contact with parents (v68a, v68b) , parents still alive (v66) has been set to “yes”
South Korea	v13, v14, v15	Filter	If no close friends (v13), number close friends (v14) and contact friends (v15) have been set to “does not apply”

STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

To differentiate countries in the crosstabulations within this codebook we have decided to use the international automobile identification codes:

SLO	-	Slovenia
D	-	Germany
H	-	Hungary
E	-	Spain
CH	-	Switzerland
S	-	Sweden
A	-	Austria
TR	-	Turkey
ROK	-	South Korea

Due to practical reasons, the order of countries in this codebook is not alphabetical, but corresponds to the sequence of data collection.

The following study descriptions contain basic information on the Euromodule surveys. If available, the samples are compared with selected national population characteristics.

Study description:	Slovenia
Study title:	Slovenian Public Opinion 1999/2 – Attitudes on Health (III) and International Survey on the Quality of Life
Fieldwork dates:	May 1999
Principal investigator:	Prof. Dr. Niko Toš (Public Opinion and Mass Communication Researchs Centre, University of Ljubljana)
Sample type:	Systematic multi-stage sample with random start of adults aged 18 years or older living at non-institutional address in Slovenia is based on Central Register of Population. 140 PSU (primary sampling units) and 420 SSU (secondary sampling units) are formed, with names and addresses of persons in final clusters. A replacement procedure is used for non-responses. Halves of sample with every second person selected were used for SJM99/1 (non-Euromodule survey) and SJM 99/2 (Euromodule survey).
Fieldwork methods:	Personal interviews with trained interviewers
Fieldwork institute	Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Centre, Ljubljana
Context of Euromodule Questionnaire	Euromodule questionnaire follows a survey on health values, behaviour and health system 1999/2
Sample size:	1012
Response rate:	2013 Total SJM99 questionnaires received 1001 SJM99/1 without Euromodule 1012 SJM/99/2 with Euromodule In SJM99/2 338 (33.4%) replacements were used due to non-response or ineligibility.
Language:	Slovenian
Weighted:	No

National Population Characteristics: Slovenia

Source: Census 1991, population 15+ years (Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia 1995)

<i>Gender:</i>	Male	47.7%
	Female	52.3%

<i>Age groups:</i>	0-14	20.6%
--------------------	------	-------

Euromodule

15-29	22.5%
30-44	23.5%
45-64	22.5%
65+	10.9%

<i>Education:</i>	0-7 years of elementary school	17.3%
	Elementary school completed	30.3%
	Completed vocational school	19.7%
	Completed secondary school	23.7%
	University degree	9.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, 1995

Employment Status	
Persons in Employment	882.000
Unemployed persons	70.000
Non-active population	669.000

Study description:	Germany																																	
Study title:	German Welfare Survey Trend 1999 - Euromodule																																	
Fieldwork dates:	October 1999																																	
Principal investigator:	Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Zapf, Dr. Roland Habich (Social Science Research Center Berlin, Research Unit: Social Structure and Social Reporting)																																	
Sample type:	Stratified multi-stage sample technique, random-route sampling. The population universe consisted of all German nationals aged 14 and older living at non-institutional address in Germany. The sample was stratified by the criteria federal state, administrative district, and type of community. The first stage of sampling was constituted by the selection of voting districts, the second stage by the selection of households, the third stage by the selection of individuals.																																	
Fieldwork methods:	Personal interviews with trained interviewers																																	
Fieldwork institute	Infratest Burke Sozialforschung GmbH, Munich																																	
Context of Euromodule Questionnaire	Part of the 'Infratest Omnibus Survey, Autumn 1999'																																	
Sample size:	2493																																	
Response rate:	64,3% (total non-response: n = 1384)																																	
	<table><tr><td></td><td>N</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Sample, point of departure</td><td>4024</td><td>100,0</td></tr><tr><td>Neutral non-response</td><td></td><td>3,7</td></tr><tr><td>Remaining addresses</td><td>3877</td><td>100,0</td></tr><tr><td>Systematic non-response</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Not-at-homes</td><td></td><td>14,8</td></tr><tr><td>Respondent away/in vacation</td><td></td><td>0,6</td></tr><tr><td>Respondent ill</td><td></td><td>1,3</td></tr><tr><td>Refused</td><td></td><td>11,2</td></tr><tr><td>Total non-response</td><td>1384</td><td>35,7</td></tr><tr><td>Interviews realized</td><td>2493</td><td>64,3</td></tr></table>		N	%	Sample, point of departure	4024	100,0	Neutral non-response		3,7	Remaining addresses	3877	100,0	Systematic non-response			Not-at-homes		14,8	Respondent away/in vacation		0,6	Respondent ill		1,3	Refused		11,2	Total non-response	1384	35,7	Interviews realized	2493	64,3
	N	%																																
Sample, point of departure	4024	100,0																																
Neutral non-response		3,7																																
Remaining addresses	3877	100,0																																
Systematic non-response																																		
Not-at-homes		14,8																																
Respondent away/in vacation		0,6																																
Respondent ill		1,3																																
Refused		11,2																																
Total non-response	1384	35,7																																
Interviews realized	2493	64,3																																
Language:	German																																	
Weighted:	Yes																																	
Weighting procedure	The data are weighted according to employment																																	

status, federal state, sex, and age using
parameters from the national office of statistics
(Bevölkerungsfortschreibung vom 31.12.1997)

The German data set contains several weighting variables
 GEWPDEMO weighting of sample of individuals
 GEWPDE_W weighting of sample of individuals (West Germany)
 GEWPDE_O weighting of sample of individuals (East Germany)
 GEWHHW_O weighting of sample of households
 GEWHHW_W weighting of sample of households (West Germany)
 GEWHHW_O weighting of sample of households (East Germany)

Comparison with National Population Characteristics: Germany

(in %)	German Euromodule 1999	National office of statistics 1997
Gender		
Women	52,3	51,3
Men	47,7	48,7
Country region		
West Germany	79,6	81,2
East Germany	20,4	18,8
Age		
18-24	10,4	9,4
25-44	35,7	39,3
45-59	25,3	24,1
60-64	8,2	7,5
65+	20,4	19,6
Size of community		
< 2000 inhabitants	7,7	8,0
2000 – 4999	9,1	9,7
5000 – 19999	21,8	24,9
20000 – 49999	17,3	17,7
50000 – 99999	9,6	8,8
100.000 – 499999	19,6	16,5
> 500000	14,8	14,5

By means of the variable w_o one can split the sample into West German and East German population:

W_O	'West-German / East German'	
0	West Germany	(N = 2006)
1	East Germany	(N = 487)

Study Description:	Hungary
Study-Title:	EURÓPA
Fieldwork Dates:	November, 1999
Principal Investigator:	Zsolt Spéder, Demographic Research Institute, HCSO, Budapest
Sample Type:	Multi-stages probability sample. First stage: settlements; 9 classes of settlement-type, than probability sample: 73 settlement). Second stages: probability addresses sample concerning the chosen settlements. Supplementary sample with using Leslie Kish – method. In addition to the core and optional part of the joint Euromodule-Questionary there were some other topics included. Namely: the quality of the societies, anomie, norm acceptance, children' poverty. We included a demographic part: the household structure too. At first the core and than the optional part of the questionnaire was asked, then the additional topics. In some places we modified the structure of the original questionnaire, but always hold the original blocks of the Euromodule together.
Fieldwork Institute:	TÁRKI, Budapest
Fieldwork Method:	Personal interview
Sample Size:	1510
Response Rate:	In order to reach the ca 1500 sample we used 2383 addresses (62,7%).

The causes of the unsuccessful attempts:

	In proportion of all failed interviews:
R was unable to answer	2,2 %
Refusal	35,0 %
Temporarily far from home	13,8 %
Respondent moved	9,3 %
Individual/address not exist	3,3 %
R died	1,2 %
Cannot be found at home by 3 times visit	23,0 %
Other	11,9 %
Total	100 %

The failure was more typical in Budapest, in the case of men and younger aged (18-29).

Language: Hungarian

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: Weights were counted using the 1996 Microcensus. Four dimension have been included: gender, age group (3 category), level of education (3 category), type of settlement (3 category).

Study description:	Spain
Study title:	Objective Living Conditions, Subjective Well-being, and Quality of the Society
Fieldwork dates:	January 2000
Principal investigator:	Prof. Dr. Salustiano del Campo, Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Sample type:	Stratified multi-stage sample technique, random route and quota sampling. The population universe consisted of Spanish adults aged 18 years or more in the Spanish mainland and island provinces (excluding the African settlements of Ceuta and Melilla). The sample was stratified by the criteria region (comunidad autónoma) and community size. The first stage of sampling was constituted by the proportional random sampling of communities (municipios), the second stage by the proportional random sampling of districts (secciones), the third stage by the random route and quota (sex and age) sampling of individuals.
Fieldwork methods:	Personal interviews
Fieldwork institute	CIS Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas
Context of Euromodule Questionnaire	Individual survey
Sample size:	2.489
Response rate:	99,56 % (total non-response: n = 11)
Language:	Spanish
Weighted:	No

Study description:	Switzerland
--------------------	-------------

Study title: Living Conditions and Quality of Life in Switzerland

Fieldwork dates: May – July 2000
Recontacting of households: August – September 2000

Principal investigator: Prof. Dr. Christian Suter (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich)

Sample type: Random-random sample: Random selection of households from updated Swisscom telephone list and random selection of person to be interviewed of each household. The population universe consisted of the language-assimilated Swiss resident population aged 18 and over. Persons living in institutions were excluded.

Fieldwork methods: Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)

Fieldwork institute: Institut für Praxisorientierte Sozialforschung (IPSO), Dübendorf

Context of Euromodule
Questionnaire: Individual survey

Sample size: 1570 (unweighted), oversampling of canton Zurich and Italian speaking part of Switzerland
1054 (weighted national sample)

Response rate: 52,0%

	N	%
Gross sample I, point of departure	4263	100,0%
Neutral non-response on household level	1198	28,1%
Technical problems	514	
Language problems	299	
Not physically able to be interviewed	385	
Neutral non-response on individual level	43	1,0%
Not language-assimilated	14	
Does not belong to target group	3	
Not physically able to be interviewed	26	
Gross sample II	3022	100,0%
Systematic non-response on household level		
Refusals	1292	42,8%
Systematic non-response on individual level		
Refusals	154	5,1%
Target person away/on vacation	6	0,2%
Σ	1452	48,0%
Interviews realized	1570	52,0%

Languages: French, German, Italian

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: The data are weighted according to region, selection probability of individual, and age using parameters from the national office of statistics (ESPOP, Dec. 1999).

The Swiss data set contains the following weighting variables:

w_reg	regional weighting / weighting of sample of households
w_ind	weighting of sample of individuals
w_age_h	age weighting (households)
w_age_i	age weighting (individuals)

Comparison with National Population Characteristics: Switzerland

(in %)	Swiss Euromodule 2000 ¹	National office of statistics (ESPOP, Dec. 1999 / SAKE 2000)
Gender		
Women	51,7	51,8
Men	48,3	48,2
Age		
18-24	10,7	10,2
25-34	13,4	18,9
35-44	22,0	20,4
45-54	20,5	17,5
55-64	15,9	13,7
65+	17,5	19,3
Educational degree ²		
Compulsory education, basic vocational education	16,2	15,5
Intermediate diploma school and other general education	2,3	1,1
Vocational education	55,1	52,6
School preparing for the university entrance certificate, teacher training	9,9	8,7
Higher vocational education	9,6	12,6
University	7,0	9,6

¹ The data are weighted with w_ind (individual weight)

² Because SAKE gathers data on the Swiss resident population aged 15 and over (Euromodule 18 and over), the category »incomplete compulsory education« is not included

Additional variables:	regions	Swiss regions
	a1	Cantons
	a2	Exact number of inhabitants

Study description:	Sweden																																																					
Study title:	ULF = Swedish Annual Survey of Living Conditions 1999 (3-4 quarter) – attached EUROMODULE, and complementary data from ULF 1998 (quarters 1-4).																																																					
Fieldwork dates:	January-December 1999 Part of the data (see documentation) comes from the 1998 survey																																																					
Principal investigator:	Prof. Dr. Joachim Vogel, Statistics Sweden, Social Welfare Analysis Program, and University of Umeå, dept of Sociology, Sweden																																																					
Sample type:	Simple random sampling of persons 16-84 years, from the current population register																																																					
Fieldwork methods:	Personal interviews with trained interviewers																																																					
Fieldwork institute	Statistics Sweden																																																					
Context of Euromodule	Part of ULF 1999'																																																					
Questionnaire																																																						
Sample size:	2698 (for 1999) resp. 5003 (for 1998)																																																					
Response rate:	<table> <tr> <th></th><th colspan="2">1999:3-4</th><th colspan="2">1998:1-4</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>N</th><th>%</th><th>N</th><th>%</th></tr> <tr> <td>Sample, point of departure</td><td>3542</td><td>100,0</td><td>6622</td><td>100,0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Remaining addresses</td><td>3542</td><td>100,0</td><td>6622</td><td>100,0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Systematic non-response</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Not-at-homes</td><td>207</td><td>5,8</td><td>369</td><td>5,7</td></tr> <tr> <td>Respondent ill</td><td>79</td><td>2,2</td><td>81</td><td>1,2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Refused</td><td>558</td><td>15,8</td><td>1075</td><td>16,5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total non-response</td><td>844</td><td>23,8</td><td>1525</td><td>23,4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Interviews realized</td><td>2698</td><td>76,2</td><td>5003</td><td>76,6</td></tr> </table>					1999:3-4		1998:1-4			N	%	N	%	Sample, point of departure	3542	100,0	6622	100,0	Remaining addresses	3542	100,0	6622	100,0	Systematic non-response					Not-at-homes	207	5,8	369	5,7	Respondent ill	79	2,2	81	1,2	Refused	558	15,8	1075	16,5	Total non-response	844	23,8	1525	23,4	Interviews realized	2698	76,2	5003	76,6
	1999:3-4		1998:1-4																																																			
	N	%	N	%																																																		
Sample, point of departure	3542	100,0	6622	100,0																																																		
Remaining addresses	3542	100,0	6622	100,0																																																		
Systematic non-response																																																						
Not-at-homes	207	5,8	369	5,7																																																		
Respondent ill	79	2,2	81	1,2																																																		
Refused	558	15,8	1075	16,5																																																		
Total non-response	844	23,8	1525	23,4																																																		
Interviews realized	2698	76,2	5003	76,6																																																		
Language:	Swedish																																																					
Weighted:	yes, standard procedure, see below																																																					
Weighting procedure:	poststratification by gender, age and region based on population register statistics (weights are given for persons as well as households)																																																					

Study description:	Austria
--------------------	---------

Study title:	Austrian Welfare Survey
Fieldworks date:	April 2002
Principal investigator:	WISDOM
Sample type:	Simple random sampling of persons aged 14 and older living at non- institutional address in Austria.
Fieldworks methods:	Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)
Fieldworks institute:	ipr Sozialforschungsinstitut
Sample size:	502
Language:	German
Weighted:	Yes

Study description:	Turkey
Study title:	Turkish Life Standard Survey 2001
Fieldwork dates:	2001-2002
Principal investigator:	Sencer Ayata, Yusuf Ziya Özcan, Adnan Akçay (Department of Sociology, Middle East Technical University)
Sample Type:	<p>Multi-stage Stratified Cluster Sampling. Two stratifying criteria were used: rural-urban differentiation of geographic regions as external stratifying criterion and population groups and socio-economic levels of quarters for internal stratifying criterion. In the first step, 7 geographic regions have been stratified as urban and rural. In the second step, the strata were again stratified according to their population and socio-economic development. In the areas where the population is more than 2000, blocks which involve 25 households have been chosen according to the size of the streets and avenues. The households which are in the sample have been chosen from these blocks. In this group 110 blocks (2750 households) have been chosen for the sample. In the areas where the population is less than 2000, the unit of sampling in the first step is the residential area itself. The unit of sampling in the second step consists of the households chosen from that residential area. In these areas samples have been drawn in the residential area and from every block 25 households have been chosen by systematic sampling. Total number of blocks in this group is 50 (1250 households). The original sample size of 8000 households was resampled to reduce the sample size to 4000 households</p>
Fieldwork methods:	Personal interviews with trained interviewers
Fieldwork institute:	Middle East Technical University
Context of Euromodule Questionnaire:	Euromodule questionnaire including optional questions
Sample Size:	4020
Response rate:	89.3 % , replacements were used due to non-response
Language:	Turkish
Weighted:	No

Comparison with National Population Characteristics: Turkey

(in %)	Turkish Euromodule 2001	State Planning Organization
Location		(National Survey, 2000 estimation)
Urban	68.9	70.6
Rural	31.1	29.4
Regional Sample Size		(National Survey, 1997)
Mediterranean Region	16.5	12.82
East Anatolia Region	9.8	8.22
Aegean Region	12.5	13.44
South-East Anatolia Region	10.9	9.75
Central Anatolia Region	21.3	16.83
Black Sea Region	6.2	12.48
Marmara Region	22.8	25.75
Education		(National Survey, 1996)
Illiterate	8.9	13
Literate without diploma	4.2	(Included in Primary School data)
Primary school	38.0	78
Junior high school	17.3	7
High School	19.8	9.7
University	10.4	5.2
Above university	1.4	(Included in university data)

Study description:	South Korea
--------------------	-------------

Study title:	Quality of Life in Korea 2001		
Fieldwork dates:	August 2001 and March-April 2002		
Principal investigator:	Prof. Doh Shin (University of Missouri, Columbia) Prof. Chong-Min Park (Korea University)		
Sample type:	<p>Stratified multi-stage sampling, with proportionate probability to size. The target population consisted of all Korean nationals age 20 and older living at non-institutional address in South Korea except the island of Jeju.</p> <p>The first stage - the selection of second-level administrative districts from the primary sampling units, all the highest administrative districts consisting of special cities and provinces.</p> <p>The second stage - the selection of third-level administrative districts from the secondary sampling units including urban districts and rural counties.</p> <p>The fourth stage - the selection of households.</p> <p>The fifth stage - the selection of individuals.</p>		
Fieldwork methods:	Personal interviews with trained interviewers		
Fieldwork institute	Garam Research Inc, Seoul		
Context of Euromodule Questionnaire	Major part of the QOL in Korea survey		
Sample size:	1,134		
Response rate:	54.5% (total non-response: n = 948)		
		N	%
	Sample, point of departure	2,082	100.0
	Systematic non-response		9.5
	Unable to answer		0.7
	Not-at-homes		17.4
	Respondent away/in vacation		1.1
	Refused		16.9
	Total non-response	948	45.5
	Interviews realized	1,134	54.5
Language:	Korean		
Weighted:	Yes		

CODEBOOK INFORMATION AND EXPLANATION

The example below is a reproduction of information appearing in this codebook. The numbers in angular brackets < > do not appear in the codebook, but are references to the descriptions which follow the example.

< 1 > < 2 >

V23 Satisfaction: standard of living

< 3 >

What is about your standard of living? I mean goods and services which one can buy like housing, cloth, food, cars, vacation, travel. How satisfied are you, overall, with your standard of living?

< 4 > < 5 >

0: completely dissatisfied

↓

10: completely satisfied

99: no answer

< 6 >

						< 7 >	< 8 >			
	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	1	1	4	0	0	n.a	1	0	13	0
1 (%)	1	0	3	0	0	n.a	0		4	1
2 (%)	1	1	7	1	0	n.a	1	0	7	2
3 (%)	3	2	12	3	0	n.a	1		12	4
4 (%)	4	3	11	4	0	n.a	2	2	13	10
5 (%)	19	10	29	15	6	n.a	6	8	22	26
6 (%)	13	10	11	17	4	n.a	6	7	12	21
7 (%)	17	17	10	25	15	n.a	15	19	10	20
8 (%)	23	26	7	20	27	n.a	26	28	5	13
9 (%)	10	14	2	7	13	n.a	14	10	1	2
10 (%)	9	16	5	7	33	n.a	28	26	2	0
Mean	6,8	7,4	5,0	6,8	8,3	n.a	8,0	7,9	4,3	5,8
Median	7,0	8,0	5,0	7,0	8,0	n.a	8,0	8,0	5,0	6,0
valid n	1010	2492	1498	2461	1048	n.a	2637	502	4011	1134
99	2M	1M	12M	28M	6M	n.a	61M	0M	9M	0M

Explanations

< 1 > A variable (and reference) number has been assigned to each item in the study. The variable numbers are identical with the question numbers in the Euromodule master questionnaire.

< 2 > Indicates the abbreviated (24 character maximum) variable label used within SPSS system files.

< 3 > Indicates the full question text taken from the Euromodule master questionnaire.

< 4 > Indicates the code value for the single answer category.

< 5 > Indicates the textual definition of the codes.

< 6 > Indicates percentaged frequencies by country (unweighted). This form is used whenever code categories have the same meaning for all countries. Columns percentages are based only on "valid cases". Missing data values were excluded from percentages. Missing cases are indicated by "M". If meaningful, mean and median are printed.

< 7 > n.a. indicates non-availability

< 8 > Swedish data consists of two data sets, surveyed in 1998 and 1999

The entry "x" indicates that further information of the principal investigators are needed

Part 1

Core Questions for the Dimensions Objective Living Conditions, Subjective Wellbeing, Quality of Society

Core Questions

Country

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1 | Slovenia |
| 2 | Germany |
| 3 | Hungary |
| 4 | Spain |
| 5 | Switzerland |
| 6 | Schweden |
| 7 | Austria |
| 8 | Turkey |
| 9 | South Korea |

HOUSING

V1 number of rooms

How many rooms has your apartment / your house? I mean, without kitchen, bathroom, corridor, storage rooms, and sublet rooms.

Number of rooms: ;____,____, [open]

<The data are recoded only for presentation in the codebook. The dataset contains the variable unchanged.>

0-5, >5: number of rooms

99: no answer

CH

v1a: half rooms are also listed

v1b: number of rooms rounded down to next integer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 (%)	6	4	11	1	2	5	4	3	1	3
2 (%)	25	18	42	8	11	15	15	15	12	31
3 (%)	29	30	35	43	25	21	22	25	46	56
4 (%)	20	20	8	32	25	21	21	21	36	9
5 (%)	10	13	3	10	22	18	19	16	3	1
>5 (%)	9	15	1	5	17	20	19	20	1	0
Mean	3,3	3,8	2,5	3,6	4,3	4,1	4,0	4,1	3,3	2,73
Median	3,0	3,0	2,0	3,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	3,0	3,00
valid n	1011	2481	1504	2474	1043	5003	2698	501	3964	1134
99	1M	12M	6M	15M	11M	0M	0M	1M	56M	0M

V2 a-j equipment of the apartment

How is your apartment equipped? Does it have the following amenities?

- a) a separate kitchen
- b) a bath or shower
- c) an indoor flushing toilet
- d) hot running water
- e) central heating or electric storage heaters
- f) a place to sit outside, e.g. balcony, terrace or garden

0: no

1: yes

9: no answer

V2a amenities: kitchen

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	1	1	2	1	0	n.a	2	1	12	0
1 (%)	99	99	98	99	100	n.a	98	99	88	100
valid n	1012	2492	1509	2482	1010	n.a	2698	502	4009	1134
9	0M	1M	1M	7M	44M	n.a	0M	0M	11M	0M

V2b amenities: shower

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	3	1	9	1	0	1	1	1	31	5
1 (%)	97	99	91	99	100	99	99	99	69	95
valid n	1012	2492	1509	2481	1051	5003	2698	502	4008	1134
9	0M	1M	1M	8M	3M	0M	0M	0M	12M	0M

Core Questions

V2 equipment of the apartment (...continued)

V2c amenities: toilet

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	2	1	12	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	1	53	6
1 (%)	98	99	88	n.a.	99	n.a.	n.a.	99	47	94
valid n	1012	2489	1507	n.a.	1051	n.a.	n.a.	502	4008	1134
9	0M	4M	3M	n.a.	3M	n.a.	n.a.	0M	12M	0M

V2d amenities: hot water

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	3	2	13	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	2	62	2
1 (%)	97	98	87	99	100	n.a.	n.a.	98	38	98
valid n	1012	2491	1509	2480	1013	n.a.	n.a.	502	4002	1134
9	0M	2M	1M	9M	41M	n.a.	n.a.	0M	18M	0M

V2e amenities: heating

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	10	5	18	12	4	n.a.	2	10	31	1
1 (%)	90	95	82	89	96	n.a.	98	90	69	99
valid n	1012	2490	1509	2477	1014	n.a.	1633	502	4008	1134
9	0M	3M	1M	12M	40M	n.a.	1065M	0M	12M	0M

V2f amenities: balcony

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	9	15	18	27	5	n.a.	7	17	38	55
1 (%)	91	85	82	73	95	n.a.	93	83	62	45
valid n	1012	2482	1508	2478	1049	n.a.	2698	502	4005	1134
9	0M	11M	2M	11M	5M	n.a.	0M	0M	15M	0M

V3	housing conditions
-----------	--------------------

Please tell me, which item on this list applies to the housing conditions of your household?

- 1: renter of an apartment,
- 2: renter of a house,
- 3: own or family owned apartment,
- 4: own or family owned house
- 5: other?
- 9: no answer

Hungary:

- 1: renter
- 3: owner
- 5: other

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	6	51	7	10	49	32	31	31	17	13
2 (%)	1	4	n.a.	3	3			4	12	15
3 (%)	25	5	87	52	11	14	14	14	35	40
4 (%)	67	37	n.a.	34	36	53	54	47	35	31
5 (%)	1	3	7	1	1	1	1	4	1	1
valid n	1012	2492	1507	2483	1049	5003	2698	502	4009	1134
9	0M	1M	3M	6M	5M	0M	0M	0M	11M	0M

Core Questions

V4 satisfaction: apartment

Please tell me, by means of this list, how satisfied you are – all in all – with your apartment or house?

In case you are completely satisfied, please answer “10”. If you are completely dissatisfied, please answer “0”. If you are neither completely satisfied nor completely dissatisfied, please choose one of the options between “1” and “9”.

0: completely dissatisfied



10: completely satisfied

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	1	1	3	1	0	n.a	0	0	6	0
1 (%)	1	1	2	1	0	n.a	0		2	0
2 (%)	1	1	3	1	0	n.a	1		4	2
3 (%)	2	2	5	2	0	n.a	1	1	6	4
4 (%)	4	2	4	2	1	n.a	1	1	7	7
5 (%)	11	6	17	9	6	n.a	5	7	18	25
6 (%)	8	7	9	11	4	n.a	4	3	12	14
7 (%)	11	11	13	19	11	n.a	12	9	16	19
8 (%)	19	22	16	25	26	n.a	26	22	13	20
9 (%)	11	17	7	11	15	n.a	15	16	5	6
10 (%)	31	31	24	20	37	n.a	35	40	13	2
Mean	7,6	8,0	6,9	7,5	8,4	n.a	8,3	8,44	6,0	6,2
Median	8,0	8,0	7,0	8,0	9,0	n.a	8,0	9,0	6,0	6,0
valid n	1011	2492	1498	2465	1049	n.a	2643	502	3997	1134
99	1M	1M	12M	24M	5M	n.a	55M	0M	23M	0M

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND DEMOGRAPHY

V5 people in household

The next questions refer to your household. How many people live in your household including yourself? We mean everyone who lives here normally even if he/she is absent at the moment, e.g. in the hospital or on vacation.
Please also include the children.

Number: [open]

(excluding paid employees and persons who pay for rent)

<The data are recoded only for presentation in the codebook. The data set contains the variable unchanged.>

1-5, >5: number of persons

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	7	26	16	7	29	21	22	19	3	4
2 (%)	19	38	27	21	33	36	39	32	11	10
3 (%)	23	17	23	25	14	17	14	17	17	22
4 (%)	33	13	22	27	15	18	17	19	26	47
5 (%)	10	4	9	13	6	7	6	7	18	13
>5 (%)	8	2	3	7	3	2	2	5	25	5
Mean	3,5	2,4	2,9	3,4	2,4	2,7	2,5	2,8	4,7	3,7
Median	4,0	2,0	3,0	3,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	4,0	4,0
valid n	1008	2493	1510	2484	1054	5003	2698	502	4002	1134
99	4M	0M	0M	5M	0M	0M	0M	0M	18M	0M

V6 how many under 18

How many of them are under 18 years?

Number: [open]

<The data are recoded only for presentation in the codebook. The dataset contains the variable unchanged.>

0-2, >2: number of persons

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	56	71	66	62	70	64	69	63	30	50
1 (%)	24	15	17	21	12	14	11	17	26	18
2 (%)	17	11	13	14	12	15	14	15	23	28
>2 (%)	4	3	4	3	6	6	6	6	21	3
Mean	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,6	0,9
valid n	1002	2493	1510	2434	1054	5003	2698	500	3901	1134
99	10M	0M	0M	55M	0M	0M	0M	2M	119M	0M

Core Questions

V7 gender

Gender 0: female
 1: male

 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	57	56	56	52	54	50	51	55	40	52
1 (%)	44	44	44	48	46	50	50	45	60	48
valid n	1012	2493	1510	2489	1054	5003	2698	502	4020	1134
9	0M	0M	0M	0M	0M	0M	0M	0M	0M	0M

V8 age

In which year are you born
year [open]

<The information “year of birth” is transformed into age. Presented are marginals of V8col (age groups). >

- 1: till 24 years
- 2: 25-34 years
- 3: 35-44 years
- 4: 45-54 years
- 5: 55-64 years
- 6: 65 years and older

9999: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	14	12	11	13	7	12	11	10	11	22
2 (%)	19	15	16	21	15	20	19	18	26	24
3 (%)	19	16	15	18	22	20	17	22	27	19
4 (%)	16	14	20	15	19	22	19	17	20	23
5 (%)	16	18	17	13	17	15	15	14	10	9
6 (%)	15	25	23	21	20	12	19	19	6	4
Mean	44,7	49,0	49,9	46,1	48,7	44	47	46,4	40,2	43,0
Median	44,0	49,0	50,0	44,0	47,4	44	46	44,0	39,0	41,0
valid n	1012	2493	1508	2489	1054	5003	2698	502	3987	1134
9999	0M	0M	2M	0M	0M	0M	0M	0M	33M	0M

Core Questions

V9 parents' citizenship

Were both your parents <country> citizens when you were born?

- 1: both <country> citizens
- 2: one non <country>
- 3: both non <country>
- 9: no answer

CH

v9: respondents citizenship

- 1: Swiss citizenship
- 2: other citizenship
- 3: Swiss + other citizenship
- 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	93	94	97	97	87	84	83	95	98	99
2 (%)	2	2	1	1	10	4	4	2	1	1
3 (%)	5	4	2	2	4	12	13	3	1	0
valid n	1006	2492	1510	2488	1044	4996	2685	502	4009	1134
9	6M	1M	0M	1M	10M	7M	13M	0M	11M	0M

V10 voting

Did you vote in the last general parliamentary election?

[in Spain: Could you tell me which party or coalition you voted for at the general elections in March 1996?]

- 1: yes
 2: no
 3: no right to vote [Spain: under age]

 7: no candidate [only asked in Spain]
 8: I do not remember. [only asked in Spain]
 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	76	81	78	69	61	n.a.	83	84	85	83
2 (%)	23	16	22	22	30	n.a.	12	11	13	14
3 (%)	1	4		9	10	n.a.	5	4	2	3
valid n	1005	2487	1496	1823	1029	n.a.	2662	497	4015	1134
7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	198M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	7M	6M	14M	438M	25M	n.a.	36M	5M	5M	0M

V11 type of community

Type of Community <country specific>

SLO

1: large city	1 (%)	10
2: suburb of large city	2 (%)	9
3: middle-size city	3 (%)	11
4: small city	4 (%)	13
5: village	5 (%)	43
6: rural area	6 (%)	14
valid n		1012

D

0: 500.000 and more inhabitants (without suburbs)	0 (%)	33
1: 500.000 and more inhabitants (suburbs)	1 (%)	9
2: 100.000-499.999 inhabitants (without suburbs)	2 (%)	12
3: 100.000-499.999 inhabitants (suburbs)	3 (%)	6
4: 50.000-99.999 inhabitants (without suburbs)	4 (%)	4
5: 50.000-99.999 inhabitants (suburbs)	5 (%)	1
6: 20.000-49.999 inhabitants	6 (%)	9
7: 5.000-19.999 inhabitants	7 (%)	16
8: 2.000-4.999 inhabitants	8 (%)	6
9: less than 2.000 inhabitants	9 (%)	6
valid n		2493

V11	type of community (...continued)
------------	----------------------------------

Hungary

1:	Budapest	1 (%)	20
2:	>100000 inhabitants	2 (%)	9
3:	50001-100000	3 (%)	8
4:	20001-50000	4 (%)	9
5:	10001-20000	5 (%)	11
6:	5001-10000	6 (%)	8
7:	2001-5000	7 (%)	14
8:	1001-2000	8 (%)	10
9:	-1000 inhabitants	9 (%)	11
		valid n	1495
99:	no answer	99	15M

Spain

1:	> 2000 inhabitants	1 (%)	8
2:	2001- 10000	2 (%)	16
3:	10001 - 50000	3 (%)	24
4:	50001 - 100000	4 (%)	10
5:	100001 - 400000	5 (%)	24
6:	400001 - 1000000	6 (%)	7
7:	> 1000000 inhabitants	7 (%)	12
		valid n	2489

Switzerland

0:	more than 300.000 inhabitants (Zurich)		
1:	100.000 to 299.999 inhabitants	0 (%)	5
2:	50.000-99.999 inhabitants	1 (%)	8
3:	20.000-49.999 inhabitants	2 (%)	3
4:	10.000-19.999 inhabitants	3 (%)	8
5:	5.000-9.999 inhabitants	4 (%)	17
6:	2.000-4.999 inhabitants	5 (%)	16
7:	1.000-1.999 inhabitants	6 (%)	21
8:	less than 1.000 inhabitants	7 (%)	10
		8 (%)	11
		valid n	1054

(Variable a2: exact number of inhabitants)

V11 type of community (...continued)

Sweden

		98	99
10: H1 Greater Stockholm Area	10 (%)	18	18
28: H2 Greater Göteborg	28 (%)	10	9
29: H2 Greater Malmö	29 (%)	5	6
30: H3 Larger cities	30 (%)	37	37
40: H4 Other Southern Sweden	40 (%)	19	19
50: H5 Northern cities	50 (%)	6	6
60: H6 Other Northern Sweden	60 (%)	5	6
	valid n	5003	2698

Austria

1: under 2000	1 (%)	23
2: 2001 to 5000 inhabitants	2 (%)	23
3: 5001 to 20000 inhabitants	3 (%)	14
4: 20001 to 50000 inhabitants	4 (%)	3
5: 50001 to 100000 inhabitants	5 (%)	3
6: 100001 to 500000 inhabitants	6 (%)	16
7: more than 500000 inhabitants (Vienna)	7 (%)	16
	valid n	502

Turkey

1: Urban	1 (%)	69
2: Rural	2 (%)	31
	valid n	4020

South Korea

1: Large city	1 (%)	48
2: Medium/ small city	2 (%)	39
3: Town/ rural area	3 (%)	13
	valid n	1134

SOCIAL RELATIONS

V12 a-j membership in an organisation or association

Are you currently a member of an organisation or association?

Please look at this list and tell me if you are a member of a:

- a) trade union
- b) political party
- c) neighbourhood association
- d) environmental association
- e) charity association
- f) church related association [Turkey: religious association]
- g) cultural group like music or theatre group
- h) sports club or leisure club
- i) other
- j) not a member of any organisation or association?

0: no

1: yes

9: no answer

Core Questions

V12 a-j membership in an organisation or association (...continued)

V12a membership: trade union

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	72	90	91	94	87	27	29	82	97	98
1 (%)	28	10	9	6	13	73	71	18	3	2
valid n	1012	2480	1507	2478	1047	4402	2180	502	4007	1134
9	0M	13M	3M	11M	7M	601M	518M	0M	13M	0M

V12b membership: political party

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	96	97	98	97	89	93	92	91	95	99
1 (%)	5	3	2	3	11	7	8	9	5	1
valid n	1012	2480	1507	2476	1049	4993	2689	502	4007	1134
9	0M	13M	3M	13M	5M	10M	9M	0M	13M	0M

V12c membership: neighbourhood association

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	n.a.	100	99	93	90	n.a.	71	99	99	97
1 (%)	n.a.	0	1	7	10	n.a.	29	1	1	3
valid n	n.a.	2480	1507	2478	1050	n.a.	2670	497	4007	1134
9	n.a.	13M	3M	11M	4M	n.a.	28M	5M	13M	0M

V12d membership: environmental association

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	98	98	100	99	89	n.a.	95	97	99	99
1 (%)	2	2	0	1	11	n.a.	5	3	1	1
valid n	1012	2480	1507	2476	1047	n.a.	2668	502	4007	1134
9	0M	13M	3M	13M	7M	n.a.	30M	0M	13M	0M

V12e membership: charity association

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	92	97	99	96	83	n.a.	86	98	99	98
1 (%)	8	3	1	4	17	n.a.	14	2	1	2
valid n	1012	2480	1507	2474	1048	n.a.	2668	497	4007	1134
9	0M	13M	3M	15M	6M	n.a.	30M	5M	13M	0M

V12 a-j membership in an organisation or association (...continued)**V12f** membership: church related association

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	96	94	99	95	88	n.a	75	87	99	96
1 (%)	4	6	1	5	12	n.a	25	13	1	4
valid n	1012	2480	1507	2475	1048	n.a	2669	497	4007	1134
9	0M	13M	3M	16M	6M	n.a	29M	5M	13M	0M

V12g membership: cultural group

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	92	95	99	96	84	n.a.	n.a.	93	99	99
1 (%)	8	5	1	4	16	n.a.	n.a.	7	1	1
valid n	1012	2480	1507	2473	1048	n.a.	n.a.	497	4007	1134
9	0M	13M	3M	16M	6M	n.a.	n.a.	5M	13M	0M

V12h membership: sports club

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	86	77	96	89	62	n.a	68	81	98	93
1 (%)	14	23	4	11	38	n.a	32	19	2	8
valid n	1012	2480	1507	2474	1046	n.a	2668	497	4007	1134
9	0M	13M	3M	15M	8M	n.a	30M	5M	13M	0M

V12i membership: other

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	79	87	94	93	85	n.a	33	88	98	99
1 (%)	21	13	6	7	15	n.a	67	12	2	1
valid n	1012	2480	1508	2424	1041	n.a	2686	497	4007	1134
9	0M	13M	2M	65M	13M	n.a	12M	5M	13M	0M

V12j membership: none

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	59	46	21	33	71	n.a	94	53	41	16
1 (%)	41	54	79	67	29	n.a	6	47	59	84
valid n	1012	2480	1509	2435	1050	n.a	2615	497	4007	1134
9	0M	13M	1M	54M	4M	n.a	83M	5M	13M	0M

Core Questions

V13	close friends
------------	---------------

Thinking now of close friends – not your husband, or wife, or partner, or family members – but people you feel fairly close to. Do you have a close friend with whom you can discuss intimate and important matters?

0: no

1: yes

9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	27	21	51	42	21	18	19	14	21	8
1 (%)	74	80	49	58	79	82	81	86	79	92
valid n	1012	2491	1509	2467	1043	4998	2680	502	3982	1134
9	0M	2M	1M	22M	11M	5M	18M	0M	38M	0M

V14 number close friends

And how many close friends do you have?

.....number of friends [open]

<The data are recoded only for presentation in the codebook. The dataset contains the variable unchanged.>

1-5, >5: number of close friends

98: does not apply [Turkey: practically no filter¹]

99: no answer

[Turkey: Code 50 means 50+.]

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.
1 (%)	18	16	36	23	16	n.a.	n.a.	9	11	0
2 (%)	27	28	31	31	27	n.a.	n.a.	18	25	13
3 (%)	24	20	17	17	23	n.a.	n.a.	21	19	27
4 (%)	10	11	5	11	13	n.a.	n.a.	15	11	25
5 (%)	11	10	4	6	9	n.a.	n.a.	19	11	8
>5 (%)	10	15	6	13	11	n.a.	n.a.	18	22	22
Mean	2,7	3,8	2,5	3,1	3,6	n.a.	n.a.	4,3	5,9	3,6
Median	2,0	3,0	2,0	2,0	3,0	n.a.	n.a.	4,0	3,0	3,0
valid n	745	1975	706	1441	819	n.a.	n.a.	429	3640	1042
98	263M	513M	776M	1026M	227M	n.a.	n.a.	69M	223M	92M
99	4M	5M	28M	22M	9M	n.a.	n.a.	4M	157M	0M

¹ In Turkish culture, friendship and sharing private problems with others are different. In question 13, the respondents were asked if they had any close friends that they can share intimate and important matters. However this is different than asking if they have any close friends. The same persons may have a lot of close friends with whom they spend time but they can not discuss sensitive and personal issues. So these people give different answers to question 14.

Core Questions

V15	contact friends
------------	-----------------

How often do you contact your close friends?

- 1: less often [Slovenia, Hungary, Turkey, South Korea: infrequently]
- 2: at least once a month
- 3: at least once a week
- 4: nearly daily [not asked in Sweden]

- 8: does not apply [Turkey: practically no filter²]
- 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	3	5	6	5	5	41	41	1	6	2
2 (%)	11	23	21	12	21	35	35	15	7	20
3 (%)	29	51	45	38	53	24	24	55	35	54
4 (%)	57	22	29	45	22	n.a.	n.a.	29	52	23
valid n	748	1976	726	1378	822	4113	2171	432	3738	1042
8	263M	513M	776M	1026M	227M	878	519	69M	94M	92M
9	1M	4M	8M	85M	5M	12M	8M	1M	188M	0M

² In Turkish culture, friendship and sharing private problems with others are different. In question 13, the respondents were asked if they had any close friends that they can share intimate and important matters. However this is different than asking if they have any close friends. The same persons may have a lot of close friends with whom they spend time but they can not discuss sensitive and personal issues. So these people give different answers to question 14.

V16 people can be trusted

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

- 1: can't be too careful
 2: most people can be trusted
 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	86	69	81	72	57	n.a.	n.a.	61	86	40
2 (%)	14	31	19	28	43	n.a.	n.a.	39	14	60
valid n	972	2475	1425	2381	981	n.a.	n.a.	482	3964	1131
9	40M	18M	85M	108M	73M	n.a.	n.a.	20M	56M	3M

Core Questions

V17 a-j conflicts

In all countries there are differences or even conflicts between different social groups. In your opinion, how much conflict is there between...

- a) poor and rich people?
- b) the unemployed and people with jobs?
- c) management and workers?
- d) young people and older people?
- e) men and women?
- f) <nationals> and immigrants?
- g) Roma-Non Roma [only asked in Hungary]
- h) <nationals> and guest-workers [only asked in Germany and Austria]
- i) peasants-urbanised [only asked in Turkey]
- j) Yongnam-Honam [only asked in South Korea]

- 1: no conflicts
- 2: only weak conflicts
- 3: strong conflicts
- 4: very strong conflicts

9: no answer

V17a conflicts: rich - poor

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	9	5	3	19	4	n.a	8	9	9	2
2 (%)	46	32	13	38	48	n.a	43	45	21	13
3 (%)	32	47	46	32	40	n.a	37	39	38	60
4 (%)	12	16	38	10	8	n.a	12	7	32	26
valid n	876	2481	1435	2291	1028	n.a	2347	491	3913	1134
9	136M	12M	75M	198M	26M	n.a	351M	11M	107M	0M

V17b conflicts: unemployed - employed

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	14	6	11	27	11	n.a	15	11	14	2
2 (%)	47	37	35	37	53	n.a	48	47	30	20
3 (%)	30	44	40	27	32	n.a	32	36	38	57
4 (%)	8	14	14	9	4	n.a	6	6	18	22
valid n	853	2476	1347	2281	948	n.a	2291	464	3889	1134
9	159M	17M	163M	208M	106M	n.a	407M	38M	131M	0M

V17 a-j conflicts (...continued)**V17c** conflicts: management - workers

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	4	9	9	18	8	n.a	11	16	11	1
2 (%)	30	52	35	49	54	n.a	54	51	24	25
3 (%)	47	32	38	25	34	n.a	30	28	42	53
4 (%)	20	8	18	7	5	n.a	5	5	23	20
valid n	879	2465	1311	2193	954	n.a	2248	470	3870	1134
9	133M	28M	199M	296M	100M	n.a	450M	32M	150M	0M

V17d conflicts: young - older

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	16	15	22	36	17	n.a	30	18	27	4
2 (%)	57	57	48	44	56	n.a	54	51	44	42
3 (%)	22	24	23	17	25	n.a	15	27	21	45
4 (%)	6	4	6	3	3	n.a	2	4	8	10
valid n	928	2482	1436	2318	1030	n.a	2402	493	3868	1134
9	84M	11M	74M	171M	24M	n.a	296M	9M	152M	0M

V17e conflicts: men - women

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	28	25	35	33	17	n.a	21	24	21	5
2 (%)	58	60	48	44	54	n.a	57	50	41	54
3 (%)	12	13	13	18	26	n.a	20	22	29	37
4 (%)	2	2	3	5	4	n.a	2	3	10	4
valid n	901	2477	1361	2326	1007	n.a	2403	489	3879	1134
9	111M	16M	149M	163M	47M	n.a	295M	13M	141M	0M

V17f conflicts: <nationals> - foreigners

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	12	5	10	12	6	n.a	4	9	n.a.	6
2 (%)	43	33	29	35	27	n.a	26	35	n.a.	51
3 (%)	33	46	42	38	53	n.a	51	43	n.a.	36
4 (%)	12	17	19	15	14	n.a	19	12	n.a.	7
valid n	891	2477	1318	2270	1020	n.a	2472	487	n.a.	1134
9	121M	16M	192M	219M	34M	n.a	226M	30M	n.a.	0M

Core Questions

V17 a-j conflicts (...continued)

V17g conflicts: Roma - Non Roma?

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	40	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1385	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	n.a.	n.a.	125M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

V17h conflicts: <nationals> – guest-workers?

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	n.a.	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34	n.a.	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	36	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48	n.a.	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	2470	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	472	n.a.	n.a.
9	n.a.	23M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30M	n.a.	n.a.

V17i conflicts: peasants-urbanied?

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3872	n.a.
9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	148M	n.a.

V17j conflicts: Yongnam-Honam?

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0M

V18 marital status

At present, are you...

- 1: single
 2: married and living with your spouse [Germany: 'married']
 3: married but separated from your spouse
 4: widowed
 5: or divorced

 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	27	23	16	30	24	22	19	26	15	18
2 (%)	61	54	58	61	55	67	68	59	78	76
3 (%)	1	n.a.	3	2	2	1	0	0	1	0
4 (%)	7	14	16	7	10	3	5	9	5	6
5 (%)	3	8	8	1	9	8	8	6	1	1
valid n	1011	2492	1509	2485	1053	5003	2698	501	3995	1134
9	1M	1M	1M	4M	1M	0M	0M	1M	25M	0M

Core Questions

V19 partner

Do you live with a partner?

0: no

1: yes

9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	36	40	37	35	41	33	32	31	16	24
1 (%)	64	61	64	65	59	67	68	69	84	76
valid n	962	2488	1509	2440	1048	5003	2698	502	3846	1134
9	50M	5M	1M	49M	6M	0M	0M	0M	174M	0M

STANDARD OF LIVING

V20	a-u	standard of living: necessities
------------	------------	---------------------------------

There are different views/opinions about what one needs for a decent living. What is your opinion: What items on this list should every household in your country be able to afford? What could be renounced, what is desirable but not necessarily needed, and what is absolutely necessary?

- 1: could be renounced
- 2: desirable
- 3: necessary

- 9: no answer

- a) an apartment in which every household member has his own room
- b) WC and bath or shower in the apartment
- c) garden, balcony or terrace
- d) one week vacation travel per year
- e) subscription to a newspaper
- f) phone
- g) to be able to buy new clothes regularly
- h) to be able to replace worn-out furniture
- i) to have on average one cooked meal per day
- j) to be able to invite friends for dinner once a month
- k) to be able to take the family out for dinner once a month
- l) car
- m) television
- n) washing machine
- o) dishwasher
- p) to be able to save at least (50 Euro)* per month
- q) private pension plan
- r) video-recorder
- s) computer
- t) cellular phone [only asked in Turkey]
- u) private health insurance [only asked in Turkey]

(* give amount in national currency, around 5% of the national average net household income)

V20	a-u	standard of living: necessities (...continued)
------------	------------	------------------------------------------------

List of country specific savings:

SLO	8000 Tolars	approx. 40 Euro
D	100 DM	approx. 50 Euro
H	5000 Forint	approx. 20 Euro
E	8000 Pesetas	approx. 48 Euro
CH	100 CHF	approx. 64 Euro
S	100 SEK	approx. 11 Euro
A	963 ATS	approx. 70 Euro
TR	64898600 TRL	approx. 50 Euro
ROK	100000 KRW	approx. 87 Euro

Core Questions

V20 a-u standard of living: necessities (...continued)

V20a necessities: own room

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	12	9	9	10	13	n.a	n.a.	8	6	2
2 (%)	55	56	46	31	58	n.a	n.a.	54	44	42
3 (%)	32	36	45	59	30	n.a	n.a.	38	51	57
valid n	1002	2482	1492	2453	1046	n.a	n.a.	499	3975	1134
9	10M	11M	18M	36M	8M	n.a	n.a.	3M	45M	0M

V20b necessities: bath

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	1	1	2	2	1	n.a	n.a.	1	1	1
2 (%)	10	8	16	2	9	n.a	n.a.	10	16	17
3 (%)	89	91	82	96	91	n.a	n.a.	88	83	82
valid n	1012	2484	1496	2461	1051	n.a	n.a.	502	3983	1134
9	0M	9M	14M	28M	3M	n.a	n.a.	0M	37M	0M

V20c necessities: garden

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	17	9	19	24	19	6	n.a	15	5	10
2 (%)	68	67	53	50	58	61	n.a	70	41	64
3 (%)	16	24	28	26	23	33	n.a	15	54	27
valid n	1009	2483	1493	2462	1049	4907	n.a	502	3972	1134
9	3M	10M	17M	27M	5M	96M	n.a	0M	48M	0M

V20d necessities: vacation

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	21	16	22	16	16	6	n.a	26	18	6
2 (%)	50	59	60	42	42	51	n.a	51	57	55
3 (%)	29	26	18	41	42	43	n.a	23	25	39
valid n	1007	2482	1491	2449	1047	4903	n.a	502	3972	1134
9	5M	11M	19M	40M	7M	100M	n.a	0M	48M	0M

V20 a-u standard of living: necessities (...continued)**V20e** necessities: newspaper

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	34	38	28	73	34	7	n.a	48	25	16
2 (%)	47	40	42	22	32	35	n.a	30	52	41
3 (%)	19	22	30	5	34	58	n.a	22	23	43
valid n	1008	2482	1490	2434	1050	4090	n.a	502	3970	1134
9	4M	11M	20M	55M	4M	94M	n.a	0M	50M	0M

V20f necessities: phone

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	8	4	13	10	5	0	n.a	4	3	1
2 (%)	33	22	37	18	20	3	n.a	17	19	5
3 (%)	59	74	50	72	75	96	n.a	78	79	94
valid n	1012	2487	1495	2451	1050	4924	n.a	502	3969	1134
9	0M	6M	15M	38M	4M	79M	n.a	1M	51M	0M

V20g necessities: new clothes

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	40	15	29	17	28	2	n.a	21	13	12
2 (%)	51	62	56	48	55	31	n.a	55	61	64
3 (%)	10	23	15	35	17	67	n.a	24	26	24
valid n	1004	2486	1484	2447	1044	4886	n.a	502	3963	1134
9	8M	7M	26M	42M	10M	117M	n.a	0M	57M	0M

V20h necessities: replace furniture

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	36	19	34	28	34	n.a	n.a.	23	20	19
2 (%)	58	66	59	55	56	n.a	n.a.	66	62	72
3 (%)	6	15	7	16	11	n.a	n.a.	11	18	9
valid n	993	2482	1481	2430	1040	n.a	n.a.	501	3966	1134
9	19M	11M	29M	59M	14M	n.a	n.a.	1M	54M	0M

Core Questions

V20 a-u standard of living: necessities (...continued)

V20i necessities: cooked meal

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	1	2	2	3	3	0	n.a	1	2	7
2 (%)	10	15	3	4	12	4	n.a	9	14	31
3 (%)	90	83	95	93	86	96	n.a	90	84	62
valid n	1011	2485	1491	2454	1046	4921	n.a	502	3916	1134
9	1M	8M	19M	35M	8M	82M	n.a	0M	104M	0M

V20j necessities: invite friends

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	39	25	47	36	15	18	n.a	24	18	15
2 (%)	54	59	43	54	54	62	n.a	55	59	67
3 (%)	6	16	11	10	31	20	n.a	22	24	19
valid n	1000	2484	1482	2435	1047	4986	n.a	500	3960	1134
9	12M	9M	28M	54M	7M	107M	n.a	2M	60M	0M

V20k necessities: take out family

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	41	34	58	32	44	39	n.a	35	22	8
2 (%)	53	57	37	56	45	52	n.a	52	58	62
3 (%)	6	10	5	11	12	10	n.a	13	20	30
valid n	999	2482	1484	2441	1043	4890	n.a	501	3968	1134
9	13M	11M	26M	48M	11M	113M	n.a	1M	52M	0M

V20l necessities: car

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	9	20	38	18	35	7	n.a	17	14	7
2 (%)	34	37	42	28	38	59	n.a	28	51	40
3 (%)	58	43	20	54	28	34	n.a	56	35	53
valid n	1010	2486	1488	2444	1044	4878	n.a	501	3973	1134
9	2M	7M	22M	45M	10M	125M	n.a	1M	47M	0M

V20 a-u standard of living: necessities (...continued)**V20m** necessities: television

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	8	8	14	13	31	2	n.a	21	3	2
2 (%)	43	29	39	30	40	24	n.a	33	15	9
3 (%)	49	63	47	57	29	75	n.a	46	82	89
valid n	1009	2487	1490	2451	1049	4920	n.a	502	3979	1134
9	3M	6M	20M	38M	5M	83M	n.a	0M	41M	0M

V20n necessities: washing machine

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	1	2	20	3	6	10	n.a	3	3	1
2 (%)	15	12	42	11	18	38	n.a	11	22	12
3 (%)	84	86	38	85	76	52	n.a	86	75	88
valid n	1012	2488	1491	2458	1048	4914	n.a	502	3974	1134
9	0M	5M	19M	31M	6M	89M	n.a	0M	46M	0M

V20o necessities: dishwasher

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	40	35	77	42	56	26	n.a	36	14	37
2 (%)	47	50	20	43	33	59	n.a	38	42	55
3 (%)	13	15	4	15	12	15	n.a	26	44	8
valid n	1009	2482	1487	2449	1048	4911	n.a	502	3970	1134
9	3M	11M	23M	40M	6M	92M	n.a	0M	50M	0M

V20p necessities: save money

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	9	9	5	7	6	5	n.a	3	6	3
2 (%)	65	59	64	49	54	64	n.a	66	43	37
3 (%)	26	32	31	44	41	31	n.a	31	51	60
valid n	996	2483	1492	2438	1043	4883	n.a	501	3969	1134
9	16M	10M	18M	51M	11M	120M	n.a	1M	51M	0M

Core Questions

V20 a-u standard of living: necessities (...continued)

V20q necessities: private pension plan

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	12	7	45	29	11	9	n.a	7	14	6
2 (%)	52	45	38	52	43	53	n.a	48	54	53
3 (%)	36	48	17	19	47	38	n.a	45	32	42
valid n	966	2476	1376	2393	1029	4712	n.a	497	3959	1134
9	46M	17M	134M	96M	25M	291M	n.a	5M	61M	0M

V20r necessities: video-recorder

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	70	53	56	51	78	23	n.a	70	52	13
2 (%)	28	39	34	41	19	58	n.a	26	39	47
3 (%)	2	8	10	9	3	19	n.a	5	9	40
valid n	1004	2485	1487	2449	1048	4907	n.a	502	3967	1134
9	8M	8M	23M	40M	6M	96M	n.a	0M	53M	0M

V20s necessities: computer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	51	58	57	48	50	27	n.a	46	32	12
2 (%)	41	32	36	37	35	60	n.a	32	46	35
3 (%)	8	10	7	15	15	13	n.a	22	22	53
valid n	1001	2485	1485	2443	1046	4881	n.a	501	3971	1134
9	11M	8M	25M	46M	8M	122M	n.a	1M	49M	0M

V20t necessities: cellular phone

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	25	n.a
2 (%)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	44	n.a
3 (%)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	31	n.a
valid n	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3967	n.a
9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	53M	n.a

V20	a-u	standard of living: necessities (...continued)
------------	------------	------------------------------------------------

V20u necessities: private health insurance

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	12	n.a
2 (%)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	48	n.a
3 (%)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	39	n.a
valid n	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3974	n.a
9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	46M	n.a

V21	a-u	standard of living: actual
------------	------------	----------------------------

Now if you consider your own living conditions, what do you have or can do? What don't you have or can't do because you cannot afford it? What don't you have or do out of other reasons?

- 1: I have or do it
- 2: I can not afford it [Sweden in some cases: I don't have or do it]
- 3: I don't have or don't do it out of other reasons [Sweden in some cases: not asked]

- 9: no answer

- a) an apartment in which every household member has his own room
- b) WC and bath or shower in the apartment
- c) garden, balcony or terrace
- d) one week vacation travel per year
- e) subscription to a newspaper
- f) phone
- g) to be able to buy new clothes regularly
- h) to be able to replace worn-out furniture
- i) to have on average one cooked meal per day
- j) to be able to invite friends for dinner once a month
- k) to be able to take the family out for dinner once a month
- l) car
- m) television
- n) washing machine
- o) dishwasher
- p) to be able to save at least (50 Euro)* per month
- q) private pension plan
- r) video-recorder
- s) computer
- t) cellular phone [only asked in Turkey]
- u) private health insurance [only asked in Turkey]

(* give amount in national currency, around 5% of the national average net household income)

V21	a-u	standard of living: actual (...continued)
------------	------------	-------------------------------------------

List of country specific amounts written down in the questionnaires:

SLO	8000 Tolars	approx. 40 Euro
D	100 DM	approx. 50 Euro
H	5000 Forint	approx. 20 Euro
E	8000 Pesetas	approx. 48 Euro
CH	100 CHF	approx. 64 Euro
S	100 SEK	approx. 11 Euro
A	963 ATS	approx. 70 Euro
TR	64898600 TRL	approx. 50 Euro
ROK	100000 KRW	approx. 87 Euro

Core Questions

V21 a-u standard of living: actual (...continued)

V21a actual: own room

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	79	84	73	85	94	n.a.	n.a.	89	42	78
2 (%)	13	7	21	9	2	n.a.	n.a.	4	29	18
3 (%)	9	10	6	6	5	n.a.	n.a.	7	29	4
valid n	1012	2483	1502	2462	1044	n.a.	n.a.	502	3982	1134
9	0M	10M	8M	27M	10M	n.a.	n.a.	0M	38M	0M

V21b actual: bath

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	97	99	89	98	99	n.a.	n.a.	100	87	94
2 (%)	2	0	9	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	7	5
3 (%)	1	1	2	2	1	n.a.	n.a.	0	6	1
valid n	1012	2488	1504	2466	1051	n.a.	n.a.	502	3988	1134
9	0M	5M	6M	23M	3M	n.a.	n.a.	0M	32M	0M

V21c actual: garden

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	91	85	78	72	95	95	93	87	74	42
2 (%)	3	3	13	10	0	3	7	4	12	36
3 (%)	6	12	8	18	4	2	n.a.	9	14	21
valid n	1012	2484	1503	2463	1049	4810	2694	502	3981	1134
9	0M	9M	7M	26M	5M	193M	4M	0M	39M	0M

V21d actual: vacation

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	64	63	24	55	77	62	60	67	15	44
2 (%)	18	16	53	28	8	38	40	12	67	41
3 (%)	18	20	23	18	15	n.a.	n.a.	21	18	15
valid n	1012	2487	1502	2464	1050	5003	2698	502	3971	1134
9	0M	6M	8M	25M	4M	0M	0M	0M	49M	0M

V21 a-u standard of living: actual (...continued)**V21e** actual: newspaper

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	70	68	57	11	78	77	75	62	18	68
2 (%)	6	8	21	17	4	9	25	5	45	17
3 (%)	24	24	22	72	19	14	n.a.	33	37	15
valid n	1012	2480	1501	2456	1050	4897	2697	501	3960	1134
9	0M	13M	9M	33M	4M	106	1M	1M	60M	0M

V21f actual: phone

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	95	97	79	91	n.a.	99	n.a.	99	84	98
2 (%)	2	1	13	4	n.a.	1	n.a.	0	9	1
3 (%)	3	2	9	5	n.a.	1	n.a.	0	7	1
valid n	1012	2485	1499	2469	n.a.	4927	n.a.	502	3968	1134
9	0M	8M	11M	20M	n.a.	76M	n.a.	0M	52M	0M

V21g actual: new clothes

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	42	63	21	71	57	n.a.	n.a.	66	22	40
2 (%)	23	16	53	18	8	n.a.	n.a.	9	65	46
3 (%)	36	21	26	11	35	n.a.	n.a.	26	14	14
valid n	1011	2486	1499	2460	1048	n.a.	n.a.	502	3973	1134
9	1M	7M	11M	29M	6M	n.a.	n.a.	0M	47M	0M

V21h actual: replace furniture

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	36	45	10	38	44	n.a.	n.a.	51	12	16
2 (%)	26	21	55	34	11	n.a.	n.a.	13	71	56
3 (%)	38	34	35	29	45	n.a.	n.a.	36	17	28
valid n	1012	2482	1498	2444	1038	n.a.	n.a.	502	3942	1134
9	0M	11M	12M	45M	16M	n.a.	n.a.	0M	78M	0M

Core Questions

V21 a-u standard of living: actual (...continued)

V21i actual: cooked meal

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	99	96	97	97	95	n.a	n.a.	97	90	79
2 (%)	0	1	1	1	0	n.a	n.a.	0	7	15
3 (%)	1	3	2	3	5	n.a	n.a.	2	3	6
valid n	1012	2486	1501	2465	1051	n.a	n.a.	502	3919	1134
9	0M	7M	9M	24M	3M	n.a	n.a.	0M	101M	0M

V21j actual: invite friends

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	42	48	23	42	61	n.a	n.a.	64	29	26
2 (%)	16	10	33	26	4	n.a	n.a.	4	51	44
3 (%)	42	41	44	32	35	n.a	n.a.	32	20	30
valid n	1012	2483	1496	2446	1046	n.a	n.a.	498	3960	1134
9	0M	10M	14M	43M	8M	n.a	n.a.	4M	60M	0M

V21k actual: take out family

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	40	42	11	43	49	n.a	n.a.	55	15	48
2 (%)	17	16	38	28	10	n.a	n.a.	10	59	37
3 (%)	43	42	51	29	41	n.a	n.a.	35	26	15
valid n	1012	2480	1499	2442	1046	n.a	n.a.	499	3965	1134
9	0M	13M	11M	47M	8M	n.a	n.a.	3M	55M	0M

V21l actual: car

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	84	70	46	69	80	85	83	81	25	74
2 (%)	8	14	24	16	5	15	17	6	50	18
3 (%)	8	17	30	15	15	n.a.	n.a.	13	25	9
valid n	1012	2482	1498	2458	1050	5002	2693	502	3983	1134
9	0M	11M	12M	31M	4M	1M	5	0M	37M	0M

V21 a-u standard of living: actual (...continued)**V21m** actual: television

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	98	98	94	98	95	99	98	95	92	99
2 (%)	1	0	4	1	0	0	2	1	5	1
3 (%)	2	2	2	2	5	1	n.a.	3	3	0
valid n	1012	2485	1501	2469	1050	4934	2698	502	3986	1134
9	0M	8M	9M	20M	4M	69M	0M	0M	34M	0M

V21n actual: washing machine

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	98	96	73	97	91	77	73	97	75	98
2 (%)	1	1	17	1	1	7	27	0	16	2
3 (%)	1	3	10	2	8	16	n.a.	3	9	0
valid n	1010	2486	1497	2466	1051	4834	2698	502	3988	1134
9	2M	7M	13M	23M	3M	169M	0M	0M	32M	0M

V21o actual: dishwasher

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	35	50	4	30	60	55	55	67	26	10
2 (%)	19	13	22	26	4	9	45	5	46	49
3 (%)	46	37	73	45	36	36	n.a.	28	28	40
valid n	1011	2483	1495	2450	1049	4818	2697	499	3978	1134
9	1M	10M	15M	39M	5M	185M	1M	3M	42M	0M

V21p actual: save money

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	55	64	28	59	81	n.a.	n.a.	70	30	69
2 (%)	28	23	64	31	14	n.a.	n.a.	19	51	24
3 (%)	17	14	8	11	5	n.a.	n.a.	11	20	7
valid n	1011	2482	1502	2419	1046	n.a.	n.a.	501	3977	1134
9	1M	11M	8M	70M	8M	n.a.	n.a.	1M	43M	0M

Core Questions

V21 a-u standard of living: actual (...continued)

V21q actual: private pension plan

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	51	48	25	19	63	n.a.	n.a.	57	7	54
2 (%)	12	22	15	35	13	n.a.	n.a.	14	51	31
3 (%)	37	30	59	46	24	n.a.	n.a.	28	43	15
valid n	1011	2477	1444	2402	1048	n.a.	n.a.	499	3953	1134
9	1M	16M	66M	87M	36M	n.a.	n.a.	3M	67M	0M

V21r actual: video-recorder

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	51	62	48	69	63	85	81	71	5	85
2 (%)	13	8	19	12	3	4	19	4	45	9
3 (%)	36	30	34	19	34	11	n.a.	26	50	6
valid n	1011	2486	1501	2460	1049	4899	2698	502	3970	1134
9	1M	7M	9M	29M	5M	104M	0M	0M	50M	0M

V21s actual: computer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	39	35	17	34	57	56	62	61	10	75
2 (%)	18	12	26	24	5	44	38	7	49	15
3 (%)	43	52	57	43	38	n.a.	n.a.	32	40	11
valid n	1010	2484	1501	2453	1049	5003	2693	502	3971	1134
9	2M	9M	9M	36M	5M	0M	5M	0M	49M	0M

V21t actual: cellular phone

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3983	n.a.
9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37M	n.a.

V21	a-u	standard of living: actual (...continued)
------------	------------	-------------------------------------------

V21u actual: private health insurance

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3963	n.a.
9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57M	n.a.

Core Questions

V22	social class
------------	--------------

If you were asked to choose one of these five names for your social class, which would you say you belong to?

- 1: lower class [Turkey: code 1 and code 2 condensed]
 2: working class
 3: middle class
 4: upper middle class
 5: upper class

 6: none of these classes / refuse classification
 7: do not know
 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	4	2	9	4	1	n.a	2	1	n.a.	8
2 (%)	33	33	48	56	13	n.a	35	17	48	32
3 (%)	55	56	41	34	68	n.a	55	67	45	51
4 (%)	8	9	3	5	15	n.a	9	14	6	9
5 (%)	0	0	0	1	2	n.a	1	1	1	0
valid n	971	2277	1478	2454	1027	n.a	2596	496	3965	1134
6	0M	111M	0M	0M	9M	n.a	0M	4M	0M	0M
7	0M	97M	0M	26M	14M	n.a	0M	2M	0M	0M
9	41M	8M	32M	9M	4M	n.a	102M	0M	55M	0M

V23 satisfaction: standard of living

What is about your standard of living? I mean goods and services which one can buy like housing, cloth, food, cars, vacation, travel. How satisfied are you, overall, with your standard of living?

0: completely dissatisfied

↓

10: completely satisfied

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	1	1	4	0	0	n.a	1	0	13	0
1 (%)	1	0	3	0	0	n.a	0		4	1
2 (%)	1	1	7	1	0	n.a	1	0	7	2
3 (%)	3	2	12	3	0	n.a	1		12	4
4 (%)	4	3	11	4	0	n.a	2	2	13	10
5 (%)	19	10	29	15	6	n.a	6	8	22	26
6 (%)	13	10	11	17	4	n.a	6	7	12	21
7 (%)	17	17	10	25	15	n.a	15	19	10	20
8 (%)	23	26	7	20	27	n.a	26	28	5	13
9 (%)	10	14	2	7	13	n.a	14	10	1	2
10 (%)	9	16	5	7	33	n.a	28	26	2	0
Mean	6,8	7,4	5,0	6,8	8,3	n.a	8,0	7,9	4,3	5,8
Median	7,0	8,0	5,0	7,0	8,0	n.a	8,0	8,0	5,0	6,0
valid n	1010	2492	1498	2461	1048	n.a	2637	502	4011	1134
99	2M	1M	12M	28M	6M	n.a	61M	0M	9M	0M

INCOME

V24	household income in Euro (combination of v24 and v25)
------------	-------------------------------------------------------

Would you please tell me, what the monthly net income of your household is. I mean the total income of all household members, after deduction of taxes and contributions. Please do not forget additional incomes, like for instance housing or child allowances.

988888: do not know [not available in Germany, Spain, Sweden and Austria]
 999999: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
Mean	952	1826	273	1139	4074	2112	2199	2044	224	1898
Median	850	1667	240	1054	3548	2024	2015	1820	154	1745
valid n	644	1697	1384	1884	965	5003	2698	417	3942	1112
988888	2M	0M	81M	0M	22M	0M	0M	0M	25M	8M
999999	366M	796M	45M	605M	67M	0M	0M	85M	78M	14M

Conversion factors:

Slovenia:	200 Tolars	approx.	1 Euro
Germany:	1.95 DM	approx.	1 Euro
Hungary:	250 Forint	approx.	1 Euro
Spain:	166 Pesetas	approx.	1 Euro
Switzerland:	1.55 CHF	approx.	1 Euro
Sweden	9 Kronor	approx.	1 Euro
Austria	13.76 ATS	approx.	1 Euro
Turkey	1297972 TRL	approx.	1 Euro
South Korea	1146.99 KRW	approx.	1 Euro

V24eq	equivalent household income in Euro (combination of v24 and v25)
--------------	------------------------------------------------------------------

Computed according to the Buhmann et al.³ formula: Equivalent income = household income * size of household⁰ (with $\theta=0.5$)

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
Mean	533	1243	164	646	2833	1364	1432	1292	113	995
Median	495	1135	141	532	2421	1274	1307	1150	77	926
valid n	641	1697	1384	1884	965	5003	2698	417	3924	1112
988888	2M	0M	81M	0M	22M	0M	0M	0M	25M	8M
999999	369M	796M	45M	605M	67M	0M	0M	85M	71M	14M

V25 household income, classified

(no common table available)

³ Buhmann, B. et al. (1988): Equivalence Scales, Well-Being, Inequality, and Poverty: Sensitivity Estimates Across Ten Countries Using the Luxemburg Study (LIS) Database. In: The Review of Income and Wealth, Vol. 34, S. 115-142

Core Questions

V26	household's financial situation
------------	---------------------------------

If you compare your household's present financial situation to that of one year ago, would you say the situation today has...

- 1: clearly deteriorated,
- 2: deteriorated somewhat,
- 3: remained the same,
- 4: improved somewhat,
- 5: clearly improved?

9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	7	4	16	3	5	n.a	3	5	46	6
2 (%)	23	12	32	9	17	n.a	11	21	34	22
3 (%)	49	66	40	65	57	n.a	54	58	14	56
4 (%)	18	15	10	20	16	n.a	25	13	6	15
5 (%)	4	3	2	3	5	n.a	7	3	1	1
valid n	1005	2493	1503	2467	1043	n.a	2667	495	4011	1134
9	7M	0M	7M	22M	11M	n.a	31M	7M	9M	0M

V27 make ends meet

Is your household able to make ends meet...

- 1: with great difficulty,
 2: with some difficulty,
 3: fairly easily,
 4: very easily?
- 8: do not know [only asked in Spain]
 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	5	3	27	5	3	n.a	5	3	43	6
2 (%)	31	28	51	16	15	n.a	25	18	46	41
3 (%)	62	55	20	41	49	n.a	50	56	11	50
4 (%)	3	14	2	38	34	n.a	21	23	1	4
valid n	976	2487	1509	2428	1035	n.a	2413	501	3998	1134
8	n.a	n.a	n.a	28M	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a.	n.a.
9	36M	6M	1M	33M	19M	n.a	285M	1M	22M	0M

Core Questions

V28 satisfaction: household income

Taking everything into account, how satisfied are you with your household income? Please use the scale from 0 to 10.

0: completely dissatisfied

↓

10: completely satisfied

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	3	2	10	2	2	n.a	2	0	19	1
1 (%)	1	1	8	1	0	n.a	1	0	5	1
2 (%)	3	3	10	3	1	n.a	2	2	9	4
3 (%)	6	5	15	6	1	n.a	4	3	12	9
4 (%)	7	6	13	7	3	n.a	4	3	13	13
5 (%)	23	14	23	17	11	n.a	13	10	18	23
6 (%)	15	11	7	19	10	n.a	9	11	10	20
7 (%)	19	17	7	20	17	n.a	16	20	8	18
8 (%)	16	22	4	15	25	n.a	22	23	4	9
9 (%)	3	10	1	5	9	n.a	10	9	1	2
10 (%)	5	10	2	5	20	n.a	17	17	2	0
Mean	5,9	6,7	3,9	6,1	7,4	n.a	7,0	7,3	3,7	5,4
Median	6,0	7,0	4,0	6,0	8,0	n.a	7,0	7,0	4,0	5,0
valid n	1000	2486	1496	2418	1034	n.a	2629	498	4004	1134
99	12M	7M	14M	71M	20M	n.a	69M	4M	16M	0M

HEALTH

V29 health problems

Are you hampered in your daily activities by any chronic physical or mental health problem, illness or disability?

- 0: no
 1: yes, to some extend
 2: yes, severely

 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	72	65	63	75	70	79	77	76	56	81
1 (%)	19	26	17	17	7	12	13	14	36	16
2 (%)	9	10	20	8	23	10	10	10	8	3
valid n	1012	2490	1377	2483	1049	4993	2685	502	4013	1134
9	0M	3M	133M	6M	5M	10M	13M	0M	7M	0M

Core Questions

V30	medicine regularly
------------	--------------------

Do you need to take medicine regularly? I mean real medicine, not vitamin pills.

0: no

1: yes

9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	74	63	56	69	71	n.a.	n.a	65	79	85
1 (%)	26	37	44	31	29	n.a.	n.a	35	21	15
valid n	1012	2486	1507	2483	1042	n.a.	n.a	496	4009	1134
9	0M	7M	3M	6M	12M	n.a.	n.a	6M	11M	0M

V31 a-e anxiety

Please answer the following questions simply by saying “yes” or “no”.

- a) Do you often get spells of complete exhaustion or fatigue?
- b) Do you usually feel unhappy or depressed?
- c) Do you often shake or tremble?
- d) Are you constantly keyed up and jittery?
- e) Do frightening thoughts again and again come back in your mind?

0: no

1: yes

9: no answer

Core Questions

V31 a-e Anxiety (...continued)

V31a anxiety: exhaustion

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	63	64	50	57	78	n.a	81	54	47	84
1 (%)	37	36	50	43	22	n.a	19	46	53	16
valid n	1012	2491	1501	2480	1049	n.a	2641	499	4010	1134
9	0M	2M	9M	9M	5M	n.a	57M	3M	10M	0M

V31b anxiety: depressed

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	89	88	77	83	91	n.a	94	89	71	87
1 (%)	11	12	23	17	9	n.a	6	11	29	13
valid n	1012	2487	1496	2471	1048	n.a	2640	501	4009	1134
9	0M	6M	14M	18M	6M	n.a	58M	1M	11M	0M

V31c anxiety: tremble

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	94	95	86	74	97	n.a	n.a.	96	87	93
1 (%)	6	5	14	27	3	n.a	n.a.	4	13	8
valid n	1012	2484	1503	2467	1051	n.a	n.a.	500	4009	1134
9	0M	9M	7M	22M	3M	n.a	n.a.	2M	11M	0M

V31d anxiety: keyed up

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	84	90	77	78	87	n.a	96	89	65	87
1 (%)	16	10	23	22	13	n.a	5	11	35	13
valid n	1012	2489	1504	2471	1050	n.a	2641	500	4009	1134
9	0M	4M	6M	18M	4M	n.a	57M	2M	11M	0M

V31e anxiety: frightening thoughts

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	92	81	89	87	80	n.a	95	82	78	93
1 (%)	8	19	11	13	20	n.a	5	18	22	7
valid n	1012	2488	1500	2470	1049	n.a	2639	500	4007	1134
9	0M	5M	10M	19M	5M	n.a	59M	2M	13M	0M

V32 satisfaction: health

Now I have some questions about your health. All in all, how satisfied are you with your health? Please use the scale from 0 to 10.

0: completely dissatisfied

↓

10: completely satisfied

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S98	S99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	2	1	4	1	1	n.a.	1	1	4	1
1 (%)	1	1	3	1	0	n.a.	1	0	2	1
2 (%)	1	3	5	2	0	n.a.	1	1	3	2
3 (%)	3	4	8	3	1	n.a.	3	1	5	5
4 (%)	4	4	6	4	2	n.a.	3	3	7	5
5 (%)	19	10	18	10	7	n.a.	9	9	15	18
6 (%)	10	8	8	9	5	n.a.	6	7	10	13
7 (%)	17	14	10	18	14	n.a.	13	13	15	22
8 (%)	24	25	15	23	27	n.a.	22	20	17	23
9 (%)	12	16	12	15	18	n.a.	15	19	10	10
10 (%)	7	15	12	14	26	n.a.	28	25	13	3
Mean	6,7	7,2	6,2	7,2	8,0	n.a.	7,7	7,8	6,4	6,6
Median	7,0	8,0	6,0	8,0	8,0	n.a.	8,0	8,0	7,0	7,0
valid n	1011	2490	1508	2472	1051	n.a.	2645	502	4012	1134
99	1M	3M	2M	17M	3M	n.a.	53M	0M	8M	0M

EDUCATION AND WORK

V33	educational degree
------------	--------------------

What educational degree do you have? Please tell me only the highest general educational degree you have.

Country specific educational degrees recoded into ISCED 1997

- 0: ISCED 0: pre-primary education
- 1: ISCED 1: primary education
- 2: ISCED 2: lower secondary education, general, vocational
- 3: ISCED 2A: lower secondary education, general
- 4: ISCED 3C: secondary edu., vocational
- 5: ISCED 3B: secondary edu., general, prep. for ISCED 5B
- 6: ISCED 3A: secondary edu., general, prep.for ISCED 5A
- 7: ISCED 4: post secondary, non tertiary education
- 8: ISCED 5B: first stage of tertiary edu., technical
- 9: ISCED 5A: Tertiary education, university
- 10: ISCED 5A/6: Tertiary education, university/doctorate

99: n.a.

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	6			14					13	5
1 (%)	20	3	12	45	2	13	15	4	38	8
2 (%)	3		24			9	9	18	17	
3 (%)		17			14			0		11
4 (%)			24		2			27		
5 (%)	26	53		13	54	32	30	15		
6 (%)	29	1	14	14	12	17	18	14	20	44
7 (%)	3	6	12	7				8		
8 (%)	6	9		1	5	15	15			11
9 (%)		4	10	6	5	13	12	14	10	20
10 (%)	9	7	5	0	7	0	1		1	1
valid n	1009	2474	1509	2482	1050	5002	2693	502	4008	1134
99	3M	19M	1M	7M	4M	1M	5M	0M	12M	0M

V34 satisfaction: education

How satisfied are you with your education?

0: completely dissatisfied

↓

10: completely satisfied

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	3	2	2	4	2	n.a	2	1	23	2
1 (%)	1	1	2	2	0	n.a	1	1	5	3
2 (%)	2	3	4	6	0	n.a	2	1	8	4
3 (%)	5	4	7	10	1	n.a	3	2	12	9
4 (%)	4	3	9	10	2	n.a	4	3	11	9
5 (%)	18	12	20	18	8	n.a	15	9	14	24
6 (%)	12	9	10	13	8	n.a	9	9	8	13
7 (%)	16	14	10	14	16	n.a	15	14	8	17
8 (%)	18	22	12	11	27	n.a	19	21	6	13
9 (%)	9	13	6	5	11	n.a	10	13	3	4
10 (%)	12	19	18	6	25	n.a	21	25	4	2
Mean	6,6	7,1	6,2	5,5	7,7	n.a	7,1	7,6	3,8	5,5
Median	7,0	8,0	6,0	5,0	8,0	n.a	7,0	8,0	4,0	5,0
valid n	987	2446	1470	2417	1040	n.a	2600	501	4000	1134
99	25M	47M	40M	72M	14M	n.a	98M	1M	20	0M

Core Questions

V35	employment status
------------	-------------------

Now we have some questions concerning your occupation. Are you currently working for pay either

- 1: full-time,
- 2: part-time,
- 3: or are you only occasionally employed,
- 4: are you not employed at all,
- 5: or are you in military service?
- [6: on leave (child-rearing and other reasons); only asked in Germany and Austria]

- 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	50	31	39	34	43	48	44	40	30	51
2 (%)	1	9	4	8	20	11	10	10	10	4
3 (%)	2	3	0	2	3	9	8	2	5	2
4 (%)	46	56	57	57	34	32	37	46	55	43
5 (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	
6 (%)	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.
valid n	1011	2475	1465	2476	1050	5003	2698	495	3996	1134
9	1M	18M	45M	13M	4M	0M	0M	7M	24M	0M

V36 present occupational status

Please classify your present occupational status

- 1: unskilled/semi-skilled worker
- 2: skilled worker/foreman
- 3: employee/civil servant, lower level
- 4: employee/civil servant, higher level
- 5: self-employed
- 6: others

98: does not apply

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	9	11	26	n.a.	3	21	20	4	25	28
2 (%)	21	18	29	n.a.	13	15	16	7	18	9
3 (%)	5	15	17	n.a.	13	25	23	20	7	25
4 (%)	59	38	18	n.a.	51	18	20	53	14	2
5 (%)	5	11	11	n.a.	18	10	10	15	35	36
6 (%)	1	7		n.a.	2	11	12	2	2	
valid n	541	1052	660	n.a.	1006	3773	1871	268	1771	646
98	470M	1441M	850M	n.a.	552M	1209M	819M	234M	2199M	488M
99	1M	2M	0M	n.a.	12M	21M	8M	0M	50M	0M

V37 present job

Please name your present job.

The data are recoded according to the ISCO classification.

Respondent's occupation: ILO / ISCO international code

SLO: ISCO 1988 sub-major groups

D: n.a.

H: ISCO 1988

CH: ISCO 1988 (com)

E: CNO (Clasificación Nacional de Ocupaciones), 1979

S: n.a.

A: not coded

TR: ISCO 1988 minor groups

ROK: n.a.

9998: not employed

9999: no answer

9997: not classifiable [only CH]

V38 training necessary for job

What type of professional education or training is usually necessary for the job that you do?

- 1: no vocational education or particular training
- 2: no vocational education, but fairly lengthy training at the workplace
- 3: no vocational education, but certain courses
- 4: vocational training, non-university
- 5: university education

- 8: not employed
- 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	11	11	20	25	11	n.a.	n.a	7	47	n.a.
2 (%)	9	15	10	28	10	n.a.	n.a	13	24	n.a.
3 (%)	3	6	9	9	13	n.a.	n.a	16	11	n.a.
4 (%)	53	55	45	23	53	n.a.	n.a	46	6	n.a.
5 (%)	24	13	18	16	14	n.a.	n.a	20	13	n.a.
valid n	529	984	630	1064	683	n.a.	n.a	272	1780	n.a.
8	473M	1383M	838M	1403M	361	n.a.	n.a	230M	2208M	n.a.
9	10M	126M	42M	22M	10M	n.a.	n.a	0M	32M	n.a.

Core Questions

V39 working hours / week

How many hours do you normally work per week?

..... hours per week [open]

<Presented are the marginals of v39col (working hours / week, categories)>

le 10: less equal 10 hours per week

↓

gt50: more than 50 hours per week

988: not employed

999: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
le10 (%)	1	4	1	3	6	1	1	3	2	1
11-20 (%)	3	14	2	7	10	5	5	8	2	2
21-30 (%)	2	8	4	9	11	11	10	11	3	3
31-40 (%)	54	57	47	53	19	63	64	43	8	7
41-50 (%)	29	12	25	19	40	12	13	24	10	34
gt50 (%)	10	5	21	9	13	8	7	10	74	53
Mean	42,9	35,5	46	39,3	38,6	39,5	39,2	39,3	50,8	56,8
Median	40,0	38,5	40	40,0	42,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	50,0	54,0
valid n	533	933	611	1010	678	3392	1666	266	1750	646
988	474M	1483M	838M	1404M	361M	1611	1032M	232M	2235M	488M
999	5M	77M	61M	75M	15M	0M	0M	4M	35M	0M

V40 satisfaction: present job

Taking everything into consideration, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your present job? Please use the scale from 0 to 10.

0: completely dissatisfied

↓

10: completely satisfied

98: not employed

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	2	1	0	2	0	n.a	1	0	9	1
1 (%)	0	1	1	1	0	n.a	1	0	4	1
2 (%)	2	2	2	2	0	n.a	1	1	6	3
3 (%)	4	3	4	5	1	n.a	1	2	9	7
4 (%)	3	3	6	4	2	n.a	2	1	9	9
5 (%)	14	6	17	12	8	n.a	8	6	15	28
6 (%)	10	7	11	14	7	n.a	9	6	11	15
7 (%)	19	16	16	21	17	n.a	16	14	14	20
8 (%)	23	27	17	20	27	n.a	25	27	11	14
9 (%)	9	17	11	9	14	n.a	14	12	4	3
10 (%)	14	18	17	11	23	n.a	22	30	8	1
Mean	6,9	7,5	7,0	6,8	7,9	n.a	7,7	8,0	5,2	5,8
Median	7,0	8,0	7,0	7,0	8,0	n.a	8,0	8,0	5,0	6,0
valid n	536	991	623	1076	683	n.a	1652	268	1801	646
98	473M	1483M	838M	1404M	364M	n.a	1046M	232M	2202M	488M
99	3M	19M	49M	9M	7M	n.a	0M	2M	17M	0M

Core Questions

V41	find equivalent job
------------	---------------------

In case you would lose your present job, how difficult would it be to find an equivalent job?

- 1: practically impossible
- 2: difficult
- 3: easy

- 7: does not apply (other reasons) [Spain: do not know]
- 8: not employed
- 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	16	24	23	12	16	n.a.	n.a.	14	25	13
2 (%)	64	52	55	41	45	n.a.	n.a.	43	63	55
3 (%)	21	24	21	47	40	n.a.	n.a.	43	12	32
valid n	532	900	595	955	641	n.a.	n.a.	258	1797	646
7	n.a.	189M	n.a.	118M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	477M	1383M	838M	1403M	361M	n.a.	n.a.	232M	2198M	488M
9	3M	21M	77M	13M	52M	n.a.	n.a.	12M	25M	0M

V42 reasons for not being employed

On this list you find several reasons for not being employed. What applies best to your current situation?

- 1: retired
- 2: early retirement [not asked in Sweden, South Korea]
- 3: permanently disabled, sick [not asked in South Korea]
- 4: in school, university
- 5: retraining [not asked in Sweden, South Korea]
- 6: unemployed
- 7: homemaker
- 8: others
- 9: Rantier [only asked in Turkey, means people who live on income from renting property]

- 98: employed
- 99: no answer

[For Sweden, v42 has been recoded from v36_S and v42d, because the meaning of the Swedish variables v42a-e is not completely clear.]

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	50	53	56	24	58	36	52	60	18	3
2 (%)	7	3	1	5	4	n.a.	n.a.	2	1	n.a.
3 (%)	2	4	16	4	4	14	11	3	2	n.a.
4 (%)	16	9	6	12	6	26	20	12	7	15
5 (%)	0	1	1	2	1	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	n.a.
6 (%)	9	10	10	14	2	16	11	2	26	15
7 (%)	10	17	3	36	22	8	6	18	9	68
8 (%)	6	5	7	4	3	0	0	3	1	n.a.
9 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	n.a.
valid n	469	1395	805	1395	359	1562	1004	224	2082	488
98	542M	1054M	660M	1090M	693M	3373M	1668M	277M	1819M	646M
99	1M	44M	45M	4M	2M	68M	26M	1M	119M	0M

Core Questions

V43 ever employed

Have you ever been employed?

0: no

1: yes

8: employed

9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	29	16	12	34	11	n.a.	n.a.	15	58	n.a.
1 (%)	71	84	89	66	89	n.a.	n.a.	85	41	n.a.
valid n	469	1445	850	1389	361	n.a.	n.a.	225	2114	n.a.
8	542M	1010M	660M	1086M	693	n.a.	n.a.	270 M	1819M	n.a.
9	1M	38M	0M	14M	0M	n.a.	n.a.	7 M	87M	n.a.

V44 last occupational status

Please classify your last occupational status.

The different national categories are condensed into five common categories:

- 1: unskilled/semi-skilled worker
- 2: skilled worker/foreman
- 3: employee/civil servant, lower level
- 4: employee/ civil servant, higher level
- 5: self-employed
- 6: others

98: does not apply

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	33	17	46	n.a.	5	35	36	22	35	n.a.
2 (%)	23	21	18	n.a.	10	20	20	1	20	n.a.
3 (%)	3	21	16	n.a.	20	30	29	35	10	n.a.
4 (%)	32	34	17	n.a.	47	7	6	35	15	n.a.
5 (%)	7	6	3	n.a.	18	8	9	7	18	n.a.
6 (%)	2	1		n.a.	1			1	4	n.a.
valid n	344	1212	751	n.a.	494	1020	783	189	794	n.a.
98	667M	1268M	759M	n.a.	1074M	3783M	1873M	313M	3065M	n.a.
99	1M	13 M	0M	n.a.	2 M	200 M	87 M	0M	161M	n.a.

V45 last job

Please name your last job.

The data are recoded according to the ISCO classification.

Respondent's last occupation: ILO / ISCO international code

SLO: ISCO 1988 sub-major groups

D: n.a.

H: ISCO 1988

CH: ISCO 1988 (com)

E: CNO (Clasificación Nacional de Ocupaciones), 1979

S: n.a.

A: not coded

TR: ISCO 1988 minor groups

ROK: n.a.

9998: employed or never been employed

9999: no answer

9997: not classifiable [only CH]

V46 unemployment last 5 years

Have you ever experienced spells of unemployment during the last five years?

- 0: no
 1: yes

 8: does not apply (never employed)
 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	80	81	78	68	90	74	78	91	60	n.a.
1 (%)	20	19	22	32	10	26	22	9	40	n.a.
valid n	872	2160	1401	1855	986	5003	2698	460	2194	n.a.
8	139M	275M	0M	474M	40M	0M	0M	41M	1361M	n.a.
9	1M	58M	109M	160M	27M	0M	0M	1M	465M	n.a.

Core Questions

V47	how often unemployed
------------	----------------------

How often have you been unemployed during the last five years?

..... (number of spells) [open]

<The data are recoded only for presentation in the codebook. The dataset contains the variable unchanged.>

0-2, >2: number of spells

98: does not apply

99: no answer

[Turkey: Code 88 (“many”) recoded into 30]

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.
1 (%)	82	67	79	44	80	60	60	72	22	n.a.
2 (%)	10	22	14	18	15	18	19	18	22	n.a.
>2 (%)	8	12	7	39	5	21	22	10	54	n.a.
Mean	1,6	1,5	1,4	2,9	1,3	1,9	2,1	1,4	4,5	n.a.
Median	1,0	1,0	1,0	2,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	3,0	n.a.
valid n	164	405	290	601	98	1040	520	39	740	n.a.
98	780M	2082M	1096M	1728M	954M	3963M	2178M	461M	2765M	n.a.
99	68M	6M	124M	160M	2M	0M	0M	2M	515M	n.a.

V48 number of long-term spells

In the last five years, how often have you been unemployed for more than 6 month?

..... (number of long-term spells) [open]

<The data are recoded only for presentation in the codebook. The dataset contains the variable unchanged.>

0-2, >2: number of spells

98: does not apply

99: no answer

[Turkey: Code 88 means: more than 30]

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	25	23	24	9	50	n.a.	n.a.	50	20	n.a.
1 (%)	63	60	66	41	44	n.a.	n.a.	50	33	n.a.
2 (%)	7	11	7	9	4	n.a.	n.a.		18	n.a.
>2 (%)	5	6	4	40	2	n.a.	n.a.		29	n.a.
Mean	1,0	1,0	1,0	3,2	0,6	n.a.	n.a.	0,5	2,2	n.a.
Median	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,7	n.a.	n.a.	0,5	1,0	n.a.
valid n	169	394	288	588	97M	n.a.	n.a.	38	692	n.a.
98	775M	2082M	1096M	1728M	954M	n.a.	n.a.	461M	2762M	n.a.
99	68M	17M	126M	173M	3M	n.a.	n.a.	3M	566M	n.a.

PERSONAL ENVIRONMENT AND PERSONAL SAFETY

V49	satisfaction: neighbourhood
------------	-----------------------------

Overall, how satisfied are you with the neighbourhood in which you live?
Please use again this scale (0-10).

0: completely dissatisfied



10: completely satisfied

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	1	1	2	1	1	n.a	0	1	3	0
1 (%)	0	1	1	1	0	n.a	0	0	1	1
2 (%)	2	1	2	1	0	n.a	1	0	2	1
3 (%)	3	2	4	2	1	n.a	1	2	4	3
4 (%)	3	2	4	2	2	n.a	1	2	6	6
5 (%)	12	6	13	7	5	n.a	5	6	13	18
6 (%)	7	6	8	10	5	n.a	4	5	13	14
7 (%)	13	12	12	19	11	n.a	12	9	18	25
8 (%)	23	22	18	26	24	n.a	23	20	18	25
9 (%)	15	19	11	14	12	n.a	16	12	8	6
10 (%)	22	27	25	17	40	n.a	37	45	14	2
Mean	7,5	7,9	7,2	7,6	8,4	n.a	8,4	8,4	6,6	6,5
Median	8,0	8,0	8,0	8,0	9,0	n.a	9,0	9,0	7,0	7,0
valid n	1008	2491	1504	2470	1051	n.a	2642	502	4001	1134
99	4M	2M	6M	19M	3M	n.a	56M	0M	19M	0M

V50 safety at night

How safe do you feel if you are walking around in this area at night? Do you feel

- 1: very unsafe,
 2: rather unsafe,
 3: rather safe,
 4: very safe?
- 8: do not know [only asked in Austria]
 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	2	7	12	4	2	n.a.	n.a.	3	9	1
2 (%)	10	21	28	13	11	n.a.	n.a.	11	21	16
3 (%)	46	50	33	50	34	n.a.	n.a.	36	47	72
4 (%)	43	21	26	34	54	n.a.	n.a.	49	23	11
valid n	968	2426	1471	2460	1043	n.a.	n.a.	490	4006	1134
8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10M	n.a.	n.a.
9	44M	67M	39M	29M	11M	n.a.	n.a.	2M	14M	0M

Core Questions

V51 a-d crime

Have you yourself during the last 12 months been subjected to any of the following incidents?

- a) get things stolen
- b) be harassed or threatened
- c) get sexual molested
- d) be beaten and hurt

0: no

1: yes

9: no answer

V51a incidents: theft

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	93	94	86	94	91	72	74	96	83	89
1 (%)	7	6	14	6	9	28	26	4	17	11
valid n	1012	2490	1509	2485	1052	5003	2689	501	4011	1134
9	0M	3M	1M	4M	2M	0M	9M	1M	9M	0M

V51b incidents: harassed

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	95	91	95	98	91	95	96	97	97	99
1 (%)	5	9	5	2	9	5	4	3	3	1
valid n	1012	2486	1509	2483	1051	4999	2681	501	4005	1134
9	0M	7M	1M	6M	3M	4M	17M	1M	15M	0M

V51c incidents: sexually molested

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	99	99	100	99	98	n.a.	n.a.	99	100	99
1 (%)	1	1	1	1	2	n.a.	n.a.	1	0	1
valid n	1012	2482	1508	2481	1049	n.a.	n.a.	501	3925	1134
9	0M	11M	2M	8M	5M	n.a.	n.a.	1M	95M	0M

V51d incidents: beaten

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	99	99	98	99	98	96	96	98	93	98
1 (%)	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	2	7	2
valid n	1012	2483	1509	2480	1052	5003	2689	501	4007	1134
9	0M	10M	1M	9M	2M	0M	9M	1M	13M	0M

V52 satisfaction: public safety

And now generally speaking, how satisfied are you with the public safety?
Please tell me again by help of this list (0 to 10).

0: completely dissatisfied

↓

10: completely satisfied

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	2	2	5	2	1	n.a.	n.a.	1	10	1
1 (%)	1	2	4	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	2	0
2 (%)	3	3	7	3	0	n.a.	n.a.	1	4	1
3 (%)	6	6	12	5	1	n.a.	n.a.	1	7	3
4 (%)	5	7	11	8	2	n.a.	n.a.	3	9	5
5 (%)	20	17	23	15	9	n.a.	n.a.	11	18	19
6 (%)	15	15	10	14	10	n.a.	n.a.	8	14	16
7 (%)	18	18	10	19	18	n.a.	n.a.	19	15	26
8 (%)	17	20	10	18	28	n.a.	n.a.	27	11	23
9 (%)	7	6	4	8	10	n.a.	n.a.	13	4	5
10 (%)	8	4	5	8	20	n.a.	n.a.	15	6	1
Mean	6,3	6,1	5,0	6,4	7,7	n.a.	n.a.	7,5	5,3	6,6
Median	6,0	6,0	5,0	7,0	8,0	n.a.	n.a.	8,0	5,0	7,0
valid n	975	2490	1481	2418	1039	n.a.	n.a.	495	3988	1134
99	37M	3M	29M	71M	15M	n.a.	n.a.	7M	32M	0M

V53 a-d complaints concerning environment

Please think about the place where you live now. I mean the immediate neighbourhood of your apartment. Do you have

- a) noise,
- b) air pollution,
- c) lack of access to recreation areas or greensward,
- d) water quality?

- 1: no reasons at all to complain about the following problems,
- 2: not so many,
- 3: some,
- 4: very many?

- 9: no answer

V53 a-d complaints concerning environment (...continued)**V53a** complaint: noise

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	33	45	55	50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62	26	10
2 (%)	39	36	31	26	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23	24	33
3 (%)	20	14	9	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	31	44
4 (%)	8	5	5	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	19	14
valid n	1007	2491	1509	2486	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	502	4004	1134
9	5M	2M	1M	3M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0M	16M	0M

V53b complaint: air pollution

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	43	50	53	49	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58	26	12
2 (%)	35	37	29	26	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27	25	38
3 (%)	17	10	13	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	30	37
4 (%)	6	3	5	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	19	13
valid n	997	2490	1502	2478	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	502	3998	1134
9	15M	3M	8M	11M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0M	22M	0M

V53c complaint: lack of recreation areas

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	66	75	72	49	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82	24	13
2 (%)	18	19	17	23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	27	35
3 (%)	10	5	7	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	28	38
4 (%)	6	1	4	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	21	14
valid n	994	2490	1502	2480	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	502	3992	1134
9	18M	3M	8M	9M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0M	28M	0M

V53d complaint: water quality

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	65	77	65	55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	83	27	14
2 (%)	21	19	22	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	25	40
3 (%)	10	4	8	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	29	40
4 (%)	4	1	4	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	19	7
valid n	961	2490	1498	2478	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	502	3993	1134
9	51M	3M	12M	11M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0M	27M	0M

Core Questions

V54 satisfaction: environmental situation

And how satisfied are you, generally speaking, with the environmental situation in our country? Please use the scale from 0 to 10.

0: completely dissatisfied

↓

10: completely satisfied

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	1	1	3	3	1	n.a	1	0	10	1
1 (%)	0	1	3	1	0	n.a	1	0	3	1
2 (%)	2	2	5	5	1	n.a	2	1	6	4
3 (%)	5	6	14	10	2	n.a	5	2	10	9
4 (%)	6	7	15	15	4	n.a	7	3	13	15
5 (%)	22	21	29	23	17	n.a	25	17	22	24
6 (%)	18	16	13	16	18	n.a	15	17	15	17
7 (%)	22	22	8	14	22	n.a	20	24	12	15
8 (%)	15	16	6	9	21	n.a	15	25	6	12
9 (%)	4	5	1	3	6	n.a	4	5	2	1
10 (%)	5	3	2	2	8	n.a	5	5	3	0
Mean	6,2	6,1	4,7	5,2	6,8	n.a	6,1	6,8	4,6	5,3
Median	6,0	6,0	5,0	5,0	7,0	n.a	6,0	7,0	5,0	5,0
valid n	957	2488	1397	2255	1042	n.a	2498	500	3965	1134
99	55M	5M	113M	234M	12M	n.a	200M	2M	55M	0M

INDICATORS OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING (GLOBAL MEASURES)

V55 a-f anomia

Now I want to read to you several statements dealing with general problems of life. Please tell me, by help of this list, if you

- 1: not agree at all with the statement,
- 2: somewhat disagree,
- 3: somewhat agree,
- 4: or completely agree.

- 8: not employed [v55c, only asked in Turkey]
- 9: no answer

- a) I cannot influence most of today's problems.
[Hungary: ... everyday's problems]
- b) I often feel lonely.
- c) I don't really enjoy my work.
- d) Life has become so complicated today that I almost can't find my way.
- e) I am very optimistic about the future.
- f) In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct.

V55a anomia: cannot influence

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	3	5	36	8	17	n.a	17	14	5	9
2 (%)	15	21	37	19	33	n.a	38	31	17	48
3 (%)	42	46	21	36	29	n.a	23	32	41	40
4 (%)	40	28	7	37	21	n.a	22	23	37	3
valid n	947	2483	1471	2364	1034	n.a	2617	502	3982	1134
9	65M	10M	39M	125M	20M	n.a	81M	0M	38M	0M

V55b anomia: feel lonely

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	35	54	54	50	71	n.a	80	69	10	8
2 (%)	48	28	22	24	17	n.a	16	21	41	44
3 (%)	13	12	14	19	7	n.a	2	7	35	43
4 (%)	3	6	9	8	5	n.a	2	3	14	5
valid n	986	2485	1501	2429	1048	n.a	2638	501	3989	1134
9	26M	8M	9M	60M	6M	n.a	60M	1M	31M	0M

Core Questions

V55 a-f anomia (...continued)

V55c anomia: do not enjoy work

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	35	51	52	54	79	n.a.	n.a.	73	12	8
2 (%)	43	32	31	24	12	n.a.	n.a.	17	41	50
3 (%)	17	11	13	14	5	n.a.	n.a.	7	31	38
4 (%)	6	6	5	8	3	n.a.	n.a.	3	15	5
valid n	933	2406	1443	1957	990	n.a.	n.a.	480	3740	1134
8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	92M	n.a.
9	79M	87M	67M	532M	64M	n.a.	n.a.	22M	188M	0M

V55d anomia: life so complicated

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	30	47	38	49	70	n.a.	85	70	9	8
2 (%)	47	33	31	27	19	n.a.	11	20	33	49
3 (%)	15	16	22	18	7	n.a.	2	9	40	37
4 (%)	8	5	10	6	4	n.a.	2	1	19	6
valid n	971	2480	1465	2389	1044	n.a.	2628	500	3961	1134
9	41M	13M	45M	100M	10M	n.a.	70M	2M	59M	0M

V55e anomia: very optimistic

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	8	7	8	8	9	n.a.	10	8	21	6
2 (%)	26	31	17	22	18	n.a.	38	23	32	37
3 (%)	43	45	42	43	34	n.a.	31	37	38	50
4 (%)	22	17	33	28	39	n.a.	21	32	10	8
valid n	956	2484	1475	2377	1035	n.a.	2622	500	3979	1134
9	56M	9M	35M	122M	19M	n.a.	76M	2M	41M	0M

V55f anomia: do things not correct

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	17	36	4	51	59	n.a.	56	54	26	23
2 (%)	35	35	13	23	20	n.a.	31	24	35	51
3 (%)	34	22	42	20	15	n.a.	8	15	24	24
4 (%)	14	8	41	7	6	n.a.	5	7	14	2
valid n	899	2476	1442	2336	1032	n.a.	2592	497	3962	1134
9	113M	17M	68M	153M	22M	n.a.	106M	5M	58M	0M

V56 satisfaction: life in general

What do you mean, how satisfied are you at present with your life in general?

0: completely dissatisfied

↓

10: completely satisfied

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	1	0	2	0	0	n.a.	0	0	11	0
1 (%)	0	0	1	0	0	n.a.	0	0	4	0
2 (%)	1	1	3	1	0	n.a.	1	0	6	2
3 (%)	1	2	6	2	0	n.a.	1	0	9	3
4 (%)	2	2	6	3	1	n.a.	2	2	11	7
5 (%)	13	8	23	9	3	n.a.	7	3	21	26
6 (%)	9	8	11	13	4	n.a.	7	3	14	23
7 (%)	20	18	16	27	15	n.a.	18	13	11	26
8 (%)	29	29	18	26	35	n.a.	31	30	7	11
9 (%)	12	19	8	11	17	n.a.	13	21	2	2
10 (%)	12	12	7	9	25	n.a.	20	28	3	1
Mean	7,3	7,6	6,2	7,2	8,3	n.a.	7,8	8,4	4,6	6,0
Median	8,0	8,0	6,0	7,0	8,0	n.a.	8,0	8,0	5,0	6,0
valid n	1007	2491	1496	2462	1042	n.a.	2656	502	4007	1134
99	5M	2M	14M	27M	12M	n.a.	42M	0M	13M	0M

Core Questions

V57	happiness
------------	------------------

Taking all things together, how would you say things are these days – would you say you are

- 1: very unhappy these days,
- 2: not too happy,
- 3: pretty happy,
- 4: very happy?

- 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	2	1	3	1	0	n.a	1	1	12	1
2 (%)	25	17	19	10	6	n.a	4	7	53	28
3 (%)	64	70	71	70	62	n.a	66	58	31	64
4 (%)	10	13	7	18	32	n.a	30	34	5	7
valid n	964	2479	1400	2454	1044	n.a	2656	499	4007	1134
9	48M	14M	110M	35M	10M	n.a	42M	3M	13M	0M

Part 2

Optional Questions

QUALITY OF SOCIETY

V58 a-m realization: liberties, rights, chances, and securities

What do you mean? To what degree the following freedoms, rights, life chances and securities are realized in <country>?

- 1: not at all realized
- 2: rather not realized
- 3: rather realized
- 4: fully realized

- 9: no answer

- a) freedom of political participation
- b) freedom to choose for yourself your occupation
- c) protection of environment
- d) protection of private property
- e) just and fair distribution of wealth
- f) equality of men and women
- g) equality of life chances regardless of origin
- h) freedom of free speech always and everywhere
- i) freedom of religion/faith
- j) protection from crime
- k) social security
- l) solidarity with the poor and needy
- m) chance to get a job

[Remark: in Germany, this question was not included in the 1999 Euromodule survey, but in the larger 1998 German Welfare Survey]

Optional Questions

V58 a-m realization: liberties, rights, chances and securities (...continued)

V58a realized: political participation

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	3	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35	7
2 (%)	23	n.a.	31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	47
3 (%)	44	n.a.	36	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	43
4 (%)	30	n.a.	22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	3
valid n	827	n.a.	1311	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3975	1134
9	185M	n.a.	199M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45M	0M

V58b realized: choose occupation

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	8	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	7
2 (%)	33	n.a.	41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	37
3 (%)	35	n.a.	27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	47
4 (%)	24	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	9
valid n	921	n.a.	1419	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3976	1134
9	91M	n.a.	91M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44M	0M

V58	a-m	realization: liberties, rights, chances and securities (...continued)
------------	------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------

V58c realized: protection of environment

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	6	n.a.	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	11
2 (%)	56	n.a.	57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51	51
3 (%)	32	n.a.	26	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	36
4 (%)	6	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	2
valid n	878	n.a.	1381	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3981	1134
9	134M	n.a.	129M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39M	0M

V58d realized: protection of private property

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	5	n.a.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	5
2 (%)	40	n.a.	45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	38
3 (%)	45	n.a.	36	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35	52
4 (%)	10	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	6
valid n	872	n.a.	1380	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3978	1134
9	140M	n.a.	130M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42M	0M

V58e realized: just distribution of wealth

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	42	n.a.	55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67	27
2 (%)	50	n.a.	38	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26	53
3 (%)	5	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	19
4 (%)	3	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	1
valid n	923	n.a.	1412	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3984	1134
9	89M	n.a.	98M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36M	0M

V58f realized: equality of men and women

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	7	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	4
2 (%)	36	n.a.	37	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44	35
3 (%)	45	n.a.	40	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27	57
4 (%)	13	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	4
valid n	930	n.a.	1399	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3981	1134
9	82M	n.a.	111M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39M	0M

Optional Questions

V58 a-m realization: liberties, rights, chances and securities (...continued)

V58g realized: equality of life chances

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	21	n.a.	26	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35	9
2 (%)	49	n.a.	49	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	48
3 (%)	22	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	39
4 (%)	9	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	5
valid n	921	n.a.	1353	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3961	1134
9	91M	n.a.	157M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59M	0M

V58h realized: freedom of speech

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	6	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	3
2 (%)	24	n.a.	28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	25
3 (%)	45	n.a.	40	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	62
4 (%)	25	n.a.	23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	10
valid n	930	n.a.	1401	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3975	1134
9	82M	n.a.	109M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45M	0M

V58i realized: freedom of religion

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	1	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23	2
2 (%)	9	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28	16
3 (%)	45	n.a.	38	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34	56
4 (%)	46	n.a.	55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	27
valid n	916	n.a.	1426	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3985	1134
9	96M	n.a.	84M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35M	0M

V58j realized: protection from crime

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	10	n.a.	22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	6
2 (%)	55	n.a.	57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44	46
3 (%)	28	n.a.	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28	46
4 (%)	7	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	2
valid n	916	n.a.	1411	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3974	1134
9	96M	n.a.	99M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46M	0M

V58	a-m	realization: liberties, rights, chances and securities (...continued)
------------	------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------

V58k realized: social security

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	10	n.a.	32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33	12
2 (%)	49	n.a.	50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43	53
3 (%)	34	n.a.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	33
4 (%)	7	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	2
valid n	919	n.a.	1407	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3978	1134
9	93M	n.a.	103M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42M	0M

V58l realized: solidarity with poor

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	16	n.a.	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43	17
2 (%)	53	n.a.	50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40	61
3 (%)	26	n.a.	23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	22
4 (%)	6	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	0
valid n	920	n.a.	1410	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3974	1134
9	92M	n.a.	100M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46M	0M

V58m realized: chance to get a job

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	33	n.a.	38	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65	12
2 (%)	56	n.a.	46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28	53
3 (%)	8	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	33
4 (%)	3	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	2
valid n	945	n.a.	1439	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3986	1134
9	67M	n.a.	71M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34M	0M

Optional Questions

V59	young generation's standard of living
------------	---------------------------------------

What do you mean? Will today's young generation compared with their parents later have a higher, a lower or the same standard of living?

- 1: lower standard of living,
- 2: same standard of living?
- 3: higher standard of living,

- 9: no answer

[Remark: in Germany, this question was not included in the 1999 Euromodule survey, but in the larger 1998 German Welfare Survey]

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	35	n.a.	37	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	5
2 (%)	13	n.a.	22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	8
3 (%)	52	n.a.	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53	87
valid n	923	n.a.	1280	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3971	1134
9	89M	n.a.	230M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49M	0M

V60 satisfaction: social security system

How satisfied are you with the health insurance, unemployment insurance, and the pension insurance fund in <country>, what is generally called the „social security system“?

0: completely dissatisfied

↓

10: completely satisfied

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	2
1 (%)	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	1
2 (%)	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	6
3 (%)	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	10
4 (%)	n.a.	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	15
5 (%)	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	27
6 (%)	n.a.	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	19
7 (%)	n.a.	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	15
8 (%)	n.a.	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	6
9 (%)	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
10 (%)	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
Mean	n.a.	6,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,4	5,0
Median	n.a.	6,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,0	5,0
valid n	n.a.	2476	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3985	1134
99	n.a.	17M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35M	0M

Optional Questions

V61	satisfaction: democratic institutions
------------	---------------------------------------

Taking everything into account, how satisfied are you with the democratic institutions in our country? Please use the scale from 0 to 10.

0: completely dissatisfied

↓

10: completely satisfied

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	4	3	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26	1
1 (%)	2	1	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	1
2 (%)	6	4	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	3
3 (%)	10	6	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	6
4 (%)	10	8	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	12
5 (%)	27	20	23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	33
6 (%)	19	16	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	24
7 (%)	16	17	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	15
8 (%)	5	17	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	5
9 (%)	2	6	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	1
10 (%)	1	4	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
Mean	5,0	5,9	4,6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,2	5,3
Median	5,0	6,0	5,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,0	5,0
valid n	888	2476	1360	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3933	1134
99	124M	17M	150M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87	0M

V62 a-i living conditions: European countries

The living conditions among European countries differ quite a lot today, and we would like to get your personal evaluation. Please use these ladders, where the highest field represents very good living conditions and the lowest field stands for very bad living conditions.

- a) First, the <Federal Republic of Germany>. Where on this ladder would you classify the living conditions in <Germany>.
- b) In comparison to <Germany>, where on the second ladder would you classify the living conditions in Poland?
- c) Where on the third ladder would you classify the living conditions in France?
- d) ...in Italy?
- e) ...in Spain?
- f) ...in the Netherlands?
- g) ...in Switzerland?
- h) ...in Hungary?
- i) ...in Sweden?

0: very bad living conditions



10: very good living conditions

99: no answer

[In the national surveys living conditions in <own country> are used as the point of reference. In the harmonized data set the order of countries is coded according to the Hungarian scheme in order to ensure identical labelling of the variables.]

V62a Hungary

V62b Poland

V62c France

V62d Italy

V62e Spain

V62f Netherlands

V62g Switzerland

V62h Germany

V62i Sweden

V62j Turkey

Optional Questions

V62 a-i living conditions: European countries (...continued)

Hungarian survey: living conditions in...

	H	PL	F	I	E	NL	CH	D	S	TUR
0 (%)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.
1 (%)	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.
2 (%)	12	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	n.a.
3 (%)	19	20	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	n.a.
4 (%)	19	22	3	7	9	1	0	0	0	n.a.
5 (%)	28	20	8	14	13	3	1	2	2	n.a.
6 (%)	10	11	14	20	19	7	2	3	2	n.a.
7 (%)	4	3	26	27	24	17	4	9	7	n.a.
8 (%)	2	1	32	22	21	29	12	20	17	n.a.
9 (%)	0	0	13	6	7	30	28	39	34	n.a.
10 (%)	0	0	4	2	3	14	53	27	38	n.a.
Mean	4,1	3,9	7,3	6,6	6,6	8,1	9,2	8,7	8,9	n.a.
Median	4,0	4,0	7,0	7,0	7,0	8,0	10,0	9,0	9,0	n.a.
valid n	1355	1121	1181	1168	1105	1177	1226	1253	1168	n.a.
99	155M	389M	329M	342M	405M	333M	284M	257M	342M	n.a.

Turkish survey: living conditions in...

	H	PL	F	I	E	NL	CH	D	S	TUR
0 (%)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.a.	1	18
1 (%)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	0	8
2 (%)	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	n.a.	1	13
3 (%)	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	n.a.	1	19
4 (%)	9	14	2	2	3	1	2	n.a.	2	16
5 (%)	17	21	6	6	7	4	3	n.a.	5	16
6 (%)	22	17	8	10	13	6	5	n.a.	8	6
7 (%)	18	17	18	19	23	13	11	n.a.	12	3
8 (%)	11	10	24	26	24	20	16	n.a.	19	1
9 (%)	7	5	20	16	14	25	22	n.a.	21	0
10 (%)	8	6	18	18	14	29	39	n.a.	31	1
Mean	6,2	5,8	7,8	7,7	7,5	8,3	8,5	n.a.	8,2	3,0
Median	6,0	6,0	8,0	8,0	8,0	9,0	9,0	n.a.	9,0	3,0
valid n	3325	3312	3437	3416	3353	3448	3416	n.a.	3386	3775
99	695M	708M	583M	604M	667M	572M	604M	n.a.	634M	245M

[Remark: in Germany, this question was not included in the 1999 Euromodule survey, but in the larger 1998 German Welfare Survey]

V63 a-c quality of human relations

Please show how much you agree or disagree with each statement:

- a) Nobody takes care of what happens to the others.
- b) People are usually selfish and want to misuse the other.
- c) If I do good to somebody, I can hope he/she will treat me well similarly.

1: strongly disagree

2: disagree

3: agree

4: strongly agree

9: no answer.

Optional Questions

V63 a-c quality of human relations (...continued)

V63a human relations: nobody takes care

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	6	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	2
2 (%)	n.a.	28	24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	34
3 (%)	n.a.	48	38	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34	58
4 (%)	n.a.	18	33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48	6
valid n	n.a.	2488	1502	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3979	1134
9	n.a.	5M	8M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41M	0M

V63b human relations: people usually selfish

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	6	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	4
2 (%)	n.a.	34	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	35
3 (%)	n.a.	45	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	52
4 (%)	n.a.	15	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	9
valid n	n.a.	2484	1500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3982	1134
9	n.a.	9M	10M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38M	0M

V63c human relations: similar treatment

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	3	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	2
2 (%)	n.a.	18	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	22
3 (%)	n.a.	56	43	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44	63
4 (%)	n.a.	23	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	14
valid n	n.a.	2478	1468	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3982	1134
9	n.a.	15M	42M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38M	0M

EXCLUSION AND INTEGRATION

V64	a-o	integration
------------	------------	-------------

One may have the feeling to be integrated and included into normal social life or to be rather excluded. In your view how important are the following items for being integrated and included into social life. Are they

- 1: unimportant,
- 2: not so important,
- 3: important,
- 4: very important?

- 9: no answer

- a) to be in a respectable occupation
- b) not to be restricted or handicapped in one's working capabilities
- c) to be able to operate a computer
- d) to master a foreign language
- e) to have a driver's license
- f) to have an occupational training
- g) to have friends
- h) not to have chronic illness or handicaps
- i) to have one's own family and children
- j) to engage in voluntary activities
- k) to engage in political activities
- l) to have a higher education
- m) to have the <country> citizenship
- n) to have one's own personal income
- o) appearance [asked only in South Korea]

[Remark: in Germany, this question was not included in the 1999 Euromodule survey, but in the larger 1998 German Welfare Survey]

V64 a-o integration (...continued)**V64a** integration: respectable occupation

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	3	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	2
2 (%)	9	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	12
3 (%)	57	n.a.	31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26	56
4 (%)	31	n.a.	63	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70	30
valid n	982	n.a.	1475	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3999	1134
9	30M	n.a.	35M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21M	0M

V64b integration: not handicapped

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	2	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	0
2 (%)	10	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	10
3 (%)	58	n.a.	29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	48
4 (%)	30	n.a.	69	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51	42
valid n	951	n.a.	1468	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3988	1134
9	61M	n.a.	42M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32M	0M

Optional Questions

V64 a-o integration (...continued)

V64c integration: operate a computer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	7	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	3
2 (%)	19	n.a.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	21
3 (%)	51	n.a.	48	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43	55
4 (%)	23	n.a.	32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40	22
valid n	966	n.a.	1433	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3998	1134
9	46M	n.a.	77M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22M	0M

V64d integration: foreign language

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	3	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	4
2 (%)	11	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	26
3 (%)	51	n.a.	45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	50
4 (%)	34	n.a.	43	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47	20
valid n	984	n.a.	1462	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3999	1134
9	28M	n.a.	48M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21M	0M

V64e integration: driver's license

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	3	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.
2 (%)	8	n.a.	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	n.a.
3 (%)	49	n.a.	45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44	n.a.
4 (%)	40	n.a.	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35	n.a.
valid n	991	n.a.	1458	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3998	n.a.
9	21M	n.a.	52M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22M	n.a.

V64f integration: occupational training

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	3	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	4
2 (%)	11	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	31
3 (%)	59	n.a.	22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	54
4 (%)	27	n.a.	75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56	11
valid n	964	n.a.	1485	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3997	1134
9	48M	n.a.	25M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23M	0M

V64 a-o integration (...continued)**V64g** integration: having friends

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	1	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1
2 (%)	6	n.a.	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	6
3 (%)	56	n.a.	41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42	52
4 (%)	37	n.a.	49	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51	42
valid n	991	n.a.	1477	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3997	1134
9	21M	n.a.	33M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23M	0M

V64h integration: not chronically ill

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	2	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	0
2 (%)	7	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	6
3 (%)	39	n.a.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23	33
4 (%)	52	n.a.	81	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	69	61
valid n	991	n.a.	1482	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3995	1134
9	21M	n.a.	28M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25M	0M

V64i integration: own family

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	7	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.
2 (%)	21	n.a.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.
3 (%)	50	n.a.	31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	n.a.
4 (%)	23	n.a.	51	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48	n.a.
valid n	985	n.a.	1473	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3997	n.a.
9	27M	n.a.	37M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23M	n.a.

V64j integration: voluntary activities

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	12	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	3
2 (%)	39	n.a.	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25	21
3 (%)	42	n.a.	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43	57
4 (%)	8	n.a.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	19
valid n	962	n.a.	1436	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3994	1134
9	50M	n.a.	74M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26M	0M

Optional Questions

V64 a-o integration (...continued)

V64k integration: political activities

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	30	n.a.	31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	15
2 (%)	45	n.a.	44	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	50
3 (%)	20	n.a.	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25	29
4 (%)	5	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	6
valid n	946	n.a.	1439	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3990	1134
9	66M	n.a.	71M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30M	0M

V64l integration: higher education

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	3	n.a.	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	3
2 (%)	8	n.a.	22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	29
3 (%)	58	n.a.	45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33	51
4 (%)	30	n.a.	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57	17
valid n	988	n.a.	1470	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3992	1133
9	24M	n.a.	40M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28M	1M

V64m integration: citizenship

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	5	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	n.a.
2 (%)	12	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	n.a.
3 (%)	47	n.a.	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34	n.a.
4 (%)	36	n.a.	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	n.a.
valid n	981	n.a.	1457	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3992	n.a.
9	31M	n.a.	53M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28M	n.a.

V64n integration: own income

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	1	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.
2 (%)	4	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.
3 (%)	43	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	n.a.
4 (%)	52	n.a.	77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	73	n.a.
valid n	993	n.a.	1480	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3988	n.a.
9	19M	n.a.	30M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32M	n.a.

V64	a-o	integration (...continued)
------------	------------	----------------------------

V64o integration: appearance

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1133
9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1M

Optional Questions

V65	contacts
------------	----------

Considering your contacts with other people – friends, relatives and people at your workplace – which of these statements fit you situation:

- 1: I never feel lonely
- 2: Sometimes I feel lonely, but I don't see that as a problem
- 3: Sometimes I feel lonely, and generally I would like to associate more with other people than I am doing now
- 4: I often feel lonely
- 5: I always feel lonely

- 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58	58	n.a.	38	18
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32	33	n.a.	39	54
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	7	n.a.	13	18
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	n.a.	8	10
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	n.a.	3	1
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4991	2677	n.a.	3936	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12M	21M	n.a.	84M	0M

V66 parents still alive

Are your parents or one of your parents still alive?

0: no

1: yes

9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	47	n.a.	n.a.	31	30	n.a.	30	n.a.
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	53	n.a.	n.a.	69	70	n.a.	70	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1508	n.a.	n.a.	4629	2298	n.a.	4008	n.a.
9	n.a.	n.a.	2M	n.a.	n.a.	374M	400M	n.a.	12M	n.a.

Optional Questions

V67 children

Do you have children?

0: no

1: yes

9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	27	n.a.	22	n.a.	n.a.	30	29	n.a.	20	n.a.
1 (%)	73	n.a.	78	n.a.	n.a.	70	71	n.a.	80	n.a.
valid n	1011	n.a.	1510	n.a.	n.a.	5003	2698	n.a.	3989	n.a.
9	1M	n.a.	0M	n.a.	n.a.	0M	0M	n.a.	31M	n.a.

V68	a-b	contact with parents
------------	------------	----------------------

V68a contact with parents

- 1: less often
- 2: several times a year
- 3: at least once a month
- 4: at least once a week
- 5: at least several times a week
- 6: daily [not asked in Sweden]
- 7: they/she/he live in the same household
- 8: never [only asked in Hungary]

98: does not apply (parents not alive anymore)

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	12	12	n.a.	5	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	12	13	n.a.	14	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	24	22	n.a.	12	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.	26	25	n.a.	9	n.a.
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	13	n.a.	n.a.	17	19	n.a.	11	n.a.
6 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	n.a.
7 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	27	n.a.	n.a.	10	10	n.a.	36	n.a.
8 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	792	n.a.	n.a.	3570	1773	n.a.	2800	n.a.
98	n.a.	n.a.	715M	n.a.	n.a.	1419M	694M	n.a.	381M	n.a.
99	n.a.	n.a.	3M	n.a.	n.a.	14M	231M	n.a.	839M	n.a.

Optional Questions

V68 a-b contact with parents (...continued)

V68b phone contact with parents

- 1: less often
- 2: several times a year [not asked in Sweden]
- 3: at least once a month
- 4: at least once a week
- 5: at least several times a week [not asked in Sweden]
- 6: daily
- 7: they/she/he live in the same household
- 8: never [only asked in Hungary]

98: does not apply (parents not alive anymore)

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	6	7	n.a.	7	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	11	13	n.a.	10	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	55	52	n.a.	13	n.a.
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.
6 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	13	n.a.	n.a.	18	18	n.a.	14	n.a.
7 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	27	n.a.	n.a.	10	10	n.a.	37	n.a.
8 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	787	n.a.	n.a.	3568	1771	n.a.	2707	n.a.
98	n.a.	n.a.	715M	n.a.	n.a.	1419M	694M	n.a.	424M	n.a.
99	n.a.	n.a.	8M	n.a.	n.a.	16M	233M	n.a.	889M	n.a.

V69	a-b	contact with children
------------	------------	-----------------------

V69a contact with children

- 1: less often
 2: several times a year
 3: at least once a month
 4: at least once a week
 5: at least several times a week
 6: daily [not asked in Sweden]
 7: they live in the same household
 8: never [only asked in Hungary]

98: does not apply (no children)

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	3	3	n.a.	1	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.	5	6	n.a.	2	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	13	15	n.a.	3	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.	18	21	n.a.	3	n.a.
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.	19	18	n.a.	3	n.a.
6 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.
7 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	45	n.a.	n.a.	42	37	n.a.	82	n.a.
8 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1181	n.a.	n.a.	3510	1918	n.a.	3140	n.a.
98	n.a.	n.a.	327M	n.a.	n.a.	1492M	780M	n.a.	252M	n.a.
99	n.a.	n.a.	2M	n.a.	n.a.	1M	0M	n.a.	628M	n.a.

Optional Questions

V69 a-b contact with children (...continued)

V69b phone contact with children

- 1: less often
- 2: several times a year [not asked in Sweden]
- 3: at least once a month
- 4: at least once a week
- 5: at least several times a week [not asked in Sweden]
- 6: daily
- 7: they live in the same household
- 8: never [only asked in Hungary]

98: does not apply (no children)

99: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	2	3	n.a.	1	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	4	4	n.a.	2	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	9	n.a.	n.a.	36	39	n.a.	3	n.a.
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.
6 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	13	n.a.	n.a.	16	17	n.a.	6	n.a.
7 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	45	n.a.	n.a.	42	38	n.a.	82	n.a.
8 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1176	n.a.	n.a.	3507	1910	n.a.	3078	n.a.
98	n.a.	n.a.	327M	n.a.	n.a.	1492M	780M	n.a.	273M	n.a.
99	n.a.	n.a.	7M	n.a.	n.a.	4M	8M	n.a.	669M	n.a.

OBJECTIVE LIVING CONDITIONS AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING:
ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

Optional Questions

V70	a-b	job vs. leisure time
------------	------------	----------------------

Job and leisure time can be of different importance. How important is your job, what applies best to you? Please use the scale from 0 to 10. In case your job is absolutely important, please answer „10“. If it is not important at all, please answer „0“. And how important is your leisure time? Please use the scale from 0 to 10.

0: not important at all
↓
10: absolutely important

98: does not apply
99: no answer

[Remark: in Germany, this question was not included in the 1999 Euromodule survey, but in the larger 1998 German Welfare Survey]

V70a Job importance

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.
6 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.
7 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.
8 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.
9 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	n.a.
10 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53	n.a.
mean	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,6	n.a.
median	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2264	n.a.
98	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	530M	n.a.
99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1226M	n.a.

V70	a-b	job vs. leisure time (...continued)
------------	------------	-------------------------------------

V70b Leisure time importance

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.
6 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	n.a.
7 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.
8 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	n.a.
9 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	n.a.
10 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	n.a.
mean	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,6	n.a.
median	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,0	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3048	n.a.
99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	972M	n.a.

Optional Questions

V71	a-f	personal future
------------	------------	-----------------

And now let us talk about your personal future with respect to the next two to three years. I am going to read you several different aspects and would like you to tell me whether you are...

- 1: pessimistic about them,
- 2: more pessimistic than optimistic,
- 3: more optimistic than pessimistic,
- 4: optimistic.

9: no answer

- a) further development of your income,
- b) (if employed) security of your job,
- c) development of your cost of living (clothing, rent etc.),
- d) the environmental situation of where you live,
- e) your opportunities of political influence,
- f) your opportunities to promote in your occupational career?

[Remark: in Germany, this question was not included in the 1999 Euromodule survey, but in the larger 1998 German Welfare Survey]

V71a optimism: income development

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	43	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1434	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3899	n.a.
9	n.a.	n.a.	76M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	121M	n.a.

V71b optimism: job security

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	628	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2716	n.a.
9	n.a.	n.a.	882M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1304M	n.a.

V71 a-f personal future (...continued)**V71c** optimism: cost of living

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S98	S99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	43	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	40	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1449	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3909	n.a.
9	n.a.	n.a.	61M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	111M	n.a.

V71d optimism: environmental situation

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S98	S99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	62	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1428	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3908	n.a.
9	n.a.	n.a.	82M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	112M	n.a.

V71e optimism: political influence

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S98	S99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1105	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3802	n.a.
9	n.a.	n.a.	405M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	218M	n.a.

V71f optimism: occupational career

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S98	S99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23	n.a.
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	36	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	n.a.
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31	n.a.
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	595	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2976	n.a.
9	n.a.	n.a.	915M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1044M	n.a.

Optional Questions

V72	personal future in general
------------	----------------------------

And how do you , in general, evaluate your personal future?

- 1: pessimistic,
- 2: more pessimistic than optimistic,
- 3: more optimistic than pessimistic,
- 4: optimistic?

- 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	3	2	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	n.a.
2 (%)	13	15	28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46	n.a.
3 (%)	42	45	56	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	n.a.
4 (%)	42	38	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.
valid n	894	2489	1431	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3972	n.a.
9	118M	4M	79M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48M	n.a.

V73	a-k	importance: areas of life
------------	------------	---------------------------

The areas of life which we have talked about so far might be of different importance for the well-being and satisfaction of people. Please tell me for the following areas if they are

- 1: unimportant for your well-being and satisfaction,
- 2: not very important,
- 3: important,
- 4: very important.

9: no answer

- a) work,
- b) family,
- c) income,
- d) love and affection,
- e) influence on political decisions,
- f) successful career,
- g) leisure time,
- h) faith,
- i) health,
- j) protection of natural environment,
- k) protection against crime.

[Remark: in Germany, this question was not included in the 1999 Euromodule survey, but in the larger 1998 German Welfare Survey]

Optional Questions

V73 a-k importance: areas of life (...continued)

V73a importance: work

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	4
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	44
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	72	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84	51
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1485	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3454	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	25M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	566M	0M

V73b importance: family

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	19
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	91	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81	80
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1503	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3968	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	7M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	52M	0M

V73c importance: income

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	3
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	36
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82	61
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1501	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3962	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	9M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58M	0M

V73d importance: love

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	0
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	4
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	45
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51	51
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1505	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3931	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	5M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	89M	0M

V73 a-k importance: areas of life (...continued)**V73e** importance: political influence

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S98	S99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	14
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35	51
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33	28
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	7
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1470	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3933	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	40M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87M	0M

V73f importance: successful career

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S98	S99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	2
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	27
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	38	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	52
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59	19
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1468	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3949	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	42M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71M	0M

V73g importance: leisure

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S98	S99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	1
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	14
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	43	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47	63
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	49	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29	23
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1485	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3956	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	25M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	64M	0M

V73h importance: faith

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S98	S99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	8
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	40
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29	38
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	38	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65	15
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1490	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3956	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	20M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	64M	0M

Optional Questions

V73 a-k importance: areas of life (...continued)

V73i importance: health

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	18
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	95	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84	81
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1506	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3959	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	4M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61M	0M

V73j importance: environment

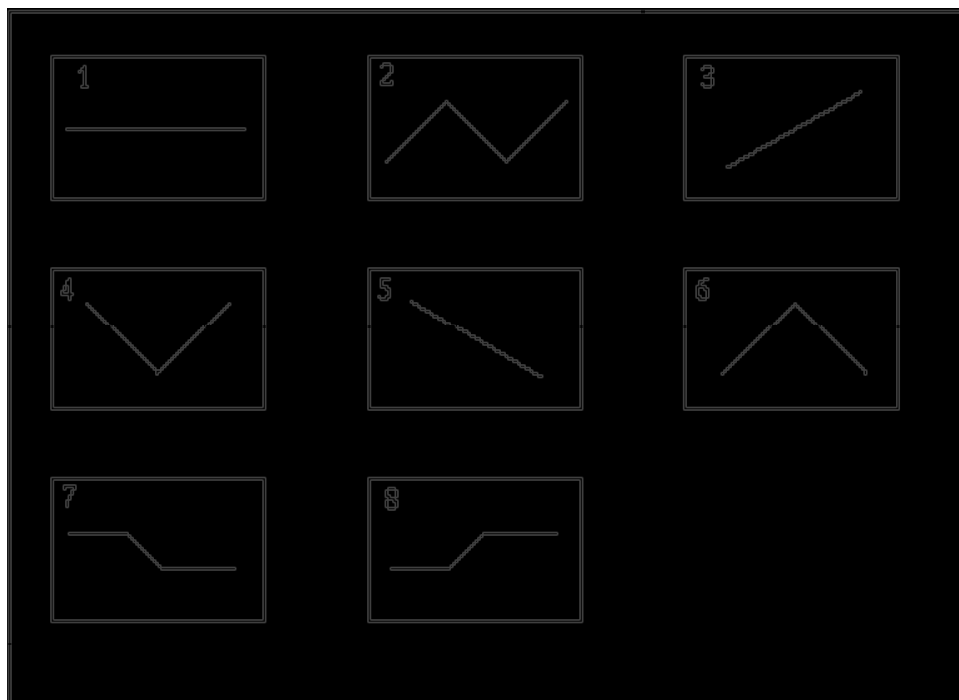
	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	18
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47	59
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	52	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45	22
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1488	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3953	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	22M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67M	0M

V73k importance: protection against crime

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	0
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	9
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	56
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	73	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54	34
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1496	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3954	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	14M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	66M	0M

V74 course of living conditions

Considering the course of your personal living conditions since 1990 up to now: What picture on this list would be most appropriate? Please give only the number.



9: no answer

[Remark: in Germany, this question was not included in the 1999 Euromodule survey, but in the larger 1998 German Welfare Survey]

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	33
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	13
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	12
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	7
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45	9
6 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	6
7 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	10
8 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	10
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1454	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3991	1134
9	n.a.	n.a.	56M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29M	0M

Optional Questions

V75	a-f	evaluation: living conditions
------------	------------	-------------------------------

Now we would like you to consider your general living conditions once more. On the following scheme you see a series of ladders. The highest fields of every ladder represents the best living conditions you can imagine; the lowest field represents the worst living conditions you can imagine.

- a) First to your current living conditions. Where, on this ladder, would you locate your current living conditions?
- b) What are your personal future expectations? What do you expect, where on the second ladder would you classify the life you will lead in five years from now?
- c) Now please recall how it has been five years ago? Where would you classify your living conditions five years ago?
- d) Nearly everyone has an opinion as to what he or she is entitled to. What do you think, where on the fourth ladder would you classify the living condition you feel you are entitled to.
- e) And where would you classify the living condition of the people in your neighbourhood?
- f) And where on the sixth ladder would you classify the living condition of your friends?

0: worst living conditions



10: best living conditions

99: no answer

[Remark: in Germany, this question was not included in the 1999 Euromodule survey, but in the larger 1998 German Welfare Survey]

V75 a-f evaluation: living conditions**V75a** evaluation: current living conditions

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	1
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	1
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	2
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	6
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	12
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	31
6 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	22
7 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	18
8 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	7
9 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	0
10 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	0
Mean	n.a.	n.a.	5,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,9	5,5
Median	n.a.	n.a.	5,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,0	5,0
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1490	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3941	1134
99	n.a.	n.a.	20M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	79M	0M

V75b evaluation: in five years

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	0
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	1
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	1
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	2
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	5
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	17
6 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	19
7 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	25
8 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	21
9 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	7
10 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	2
Mean	n.a.	n.a.	5,4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,7	6,5
Median	n.a.	n.a.	5,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,0	7,0
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1318	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3930	1134
99	n.a.	n.a.	192M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90M	0M

Optional Questions

V75 a-f Evaluation: living conditions (...continued)

V75c evaluation: five years ago

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	0
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	0
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	2
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	7
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	15
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22	32
6 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	21
7 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	14
8 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	7
9 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	2
10 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	0
Mean	n.a.	n.a.	5,6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,7	5,4
Median	n.a.	n.a.	6,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,0	5,0
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1480	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3941	1134
99	n.a.	n.a.	30M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	79M	0M

V75d evaluation: entitled to

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	0
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	0
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	2
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	4
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	23
6 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	19
7 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	25
8 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	18
9 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	5
10 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	2
Mean	n.a.	n.a.	7,5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,4	6,4
Median	n.a.	n.a.	8,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,0	7,0
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1436	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3916	1134
99	n.a.	n.a.	74M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104M	0M

V75 a-f evaluation: living conditions (...continued)**V75e** evaluation: neighborhood

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	0
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	0
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	2
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	6
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	31
6 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	27
7 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	24
8 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	9
9 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	1
10 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	0
Mean	n.a.	n.a.	5,5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,7	6,0
Median	n.a.	n.a.	5,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,0	6,0
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	1198	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3916	1134
99	n.a.	n.a.	312M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104M	0M

V75f evaluation: friends

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	0
1 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	
2 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	0
3 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	1
4 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	5
5 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	28
6 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	26
7 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	27
8 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	11
9 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	2
10 (%)	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	0
Mean	n.a.	n.a.	5,8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,8	6,1
Median	n.a.	n.a.	6,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,0	6,0
valid n	n.a.	n.a.	853	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3897	1134
99	n.a.	n.a.	657M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	123M	0M

Optional Questions

V76	public sector
------------	---------------

Do you work in public service/public sector?

- 0: no
- 1: yes

- 8: does not apply
- 9: no answer

	SLO	D	H	E	CH	S 98	S 99	A	TR	ROK
0%	n.a.	79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	63	64	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1%	n.a.	21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	37	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
valid n	n.a.	1035	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3081	1514	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	n.a.	1449M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1922M	1184M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	n.a.	9M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0M	0M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Optional Questions

Non comparable items

Due to semantic or other reasons, the comparability is **not** ensured for the following variable:

Hungary: v55a

List of variables

The following list contains the variables presented in this book.

v2, v12, v17, v20, v21, v31, v51, v53, v55, v58, v63, v64, v68, v69, v70, v71, v73, v75 are listed only as a place marker. For this kind of questions, the data set contains only the corresponding variables with the extensions a, b, c, and so on.

Country	4	
V1	number of rooms.....	4
V2	a-j equipment of the apartment.....	4
V2a	amenities: kitchen	4
V2b	amenities: shower.....	4
V2c	amenities: toilet.....	4
V2d	amenities: hot water	4
V2e	amenities: heating	4
V2f	amenities: balcony	4
V3	housing conditions	4
V4	satisfaction: apartment	4
V5	people in household	4
V6	how many under 18	4
V7	gender	4
V8	age 4	4
V9	parents' citizenship	4
V10	voting.....	4
V11	type of community	4
V12	a-j membership in an organisation or association	4
V12a	membership: trade union.....	4
V12b	membership: political party	4
V12c	membership: neighbourhood association	4
V12d	membership: environmental association	4
V12e	membership: charity association	4
V12f	membership: church related association	4
V12g	membership: cultural group	4
V12h	membership: sports club	4
V12i	membership: other	4
V12j	membership: none.....	4
V13	close friends.....	4
V14	number close friends.....	4
V15	contact friends.....	4
V16	people can be trusted	4
V17	a-j conflicts.....	4
V17a	conflicts: rich - poor.....	4
V17b	conflicts: unemployed - employed	4
V17c	conflicts: management - workers	4
V17d	conflicts: young - older	4
V17e	conflicts: men - women.....	4
V17f	conflicts: <nationals> - foreigners	4
V17g	conflicts: Roma - Non Roma?.....	4
V17h	conflicts: <nationals> – guest-workers?.....	4
V17i	conflicts: peasants-urbanied?	4
V17j	conflicts: Yongnam-Honam?	4
V18	marital status.....	4
V19	partner	4
V20	a-u standard of living: necessities.....	4
V20a	necessities: own room	4
V20b	necessities: bath	4
V20c	necessities: garden	4
V20d	necessities: vacation.....	4
V20e	necessities: newspaper	4

Optional Questions

V20f	necessities: phone.....	4
V20g	necessities: new clothes	4
V20h	necessities: replace furniture	4
V20i	necessities: cooked meal	4
V20j	necessities: invite friends	4
V20k	necessities: take out family	4
V20l	necessities: car	4
V20m	necessities: television.....	4
V20n	necessities: washing machine.....	4
V20o	necessities: dishwasher	4
V20p	necessities: save money	4
V20q	necessities: private pension plan	4
V20r	necessities: video-recorder.....	4
V20s	necessities: computer	4
V20t	necessities: cellular phone.....	4
V20u	necessities: private health insurance	4
V21	a-u standard of living: actual	4
V21a	actual: own room.....	4
V21b	actual: bath	4
V21c	actual: garden.....	4
V21d	actual: vacation	4
V21e	actual: newspaper.....	4
V21f	actual: phone	4
V21g	actual: new clothes	4
V21h	actual: replace furniture	4
V21i	actual: cooked meal.....	4
V21j	actual: invite friends.....	4
V21k	actual: take out family.....	4
V21l	actual: car	4
V21m	actual: television	4
V21n	actual: washing machine	4
V21o	actual: dishwasher.....	4
V21p	actual: save money	4
V21q	actual: private pension plan.....	4
V21r	actual: video-recorder	4
V21s	actual: computer.....	4
V21t	actual: cellular phone	4
V21u	actual: private health insurance	4
V22	social class	4
V23	satisfaction: standard of living	4
V24	household income in Euro	4
V25	household income, classified	4
V26	household's financial situation	4
V27	make ends meet.....	4
V28	satisfaction: household income	4
V29	health problems.....	4
V30	medicine regularly	4
V31	a-e anxiety	4
V31a	anxiety: exhaustion	4
V31b	anxiety: depressed.....	4
V31c	anxiety: tremble	4
V31d	anxiety: keyed up	4
V31e	anxiety: frightening thoughts	4
V32	satisfaction: health	4
V33	educational degree	4
V34	satisfaction: education	4
V35	employment status	4
V36	present occupational status	4
V37	present job.....	4
V38	training necessary for job.....	4
V39	working hours / week.....	4
V40	satisfaction: present job	4

Euromodule

V41	find equivalent job	4
V42	reasons for not being employed	4
V43	ever employed.....	4
V44	last occupational status	4
V45	last job.....	4
V46	unemployment last 5 years	4
V47	how often unemployed.....	4
V48	number of long-term spells	4
V49	satisfaction: neighbourhood	4
V50	safety at night.....	4
V51	a-d crime.....	4
V51a	incidents: theft.....	4
V51b	incidents: harassed	4
V51c	incidents: sexually molested	4
V51d	incidents: beaten.....	4
V52	satisfaction: public safety.....	4
V53	a-d complaints concerning environment	4
V53a	complaint: noise	4
V53b	complaint: air pollution	4
V53c	complaint: lack of recreation areas	4
V53d	complaint: water quality.....	4
V54	satisfaction: environmental situation	4
V55	a-f anomia	4
V55a	anomia: cannot influence	4
V55b	anomia: feel lonely.....	4
V55c	anomia: do not enjoy work.....	4
V55d	anomia: life so complicated	4
V55e	anomia: very optimistic.....	4
V55f	anomia: do things not correct.....	4
V56	satisfaction: life in general	4
V57	happiness	4
V58	a-m realization: liberties, rights, chances, and securities.....	4
V58a	realized: political participation.....	4
V58b	realized: choose occupation	4
V58c	realized: protection of environment	4
V58d	realized: protection of private property	4
V58e	realized: just distribution of wealth.....	4
V58f	realized: equality of men and women	4
V58g	realized: equality of life chances.....	4
V58h	realized: freedom of speech	4
V58i	realized: freedom of religion.....	4
V58j	realized: protection from crime.....	4
V58k	realized: social security	4
V58l	realized: solidarity with poor	4
V58m	realized: chance to get a job	4
V59	young generation's standard of living.....	4
V60	satisfaction: social security system	4
V61	satisfaction: democratic institutions.....	4
V62	a-i living conditions: European countries	4
V62a	Hungary	4
V62b	Poland	4
V62c	France.....	4
V62d	Italy	4
V62e	Spain	4
V62f	Netherlands	4
V62g	Switzerland	4
V62h	Germany.....	4
V62i	Sweden.....	4
V63	a-c quality of human relations	4
V63a	human relations: nobody takes care	4
V63b	human relations: people usually selfish	4
V63c	human relations: similar treatment.....	4

Optional Questions

V64	a-o integration.....	4
V64a	integration: respectable occupation.....	4
V64b	integration: not handicapped.....	4
V64c	integration: operate a computer.....	4
V64d	integration: foreign language.....	4
V64e	integration: driver's license.....	4
V64f	integration: occupational training.....	4
V64g	integration: having friends.....	4
V64h	integration: not chronically ill.....	4
V64i	integration: own family.....	4
V64j	integration: voluntary activities.....	4
V64k	integration: political activities.....	4
V64l	integration: higher education.....	4
V64m	integration: citizenship.....	4
V64n	integration: own income.....	4
V64o	integration: appearance.....	4
V65	contacts.....	4
V66	parents still alive.....	4
V67	children.....	4
V68	a-b contact with parents.....	4
V68a	contact with parents.....	4
V68b	phone contact with parents.....	4
V69	a-b contact with children.....	4
V69a	contact with children.....	4
V69b	phone contact with children.....	4
V70	a-b job vs. leisure time.....	4
V71	a-f personal future.....	4
V71a	optimism: income development.....	4
V71b	optimism: job security.....	4
V71c	optimism: cost of living.....	4
V71d	optimism: environmental situation.....	4
V71e	optimism: political influence.....	4
V71f	optimism: occupational career.....	4
V72	personal future in general.....	4
V73	a-k importance: areas of life.....	4
V73a	importance: work.....	4
V73b	importance: family.....	4
V73c	importance: income.....	4
V73d	importance: love.....	4
V73e	importance: political influence.....	4
V73f	importance: successful career.....	4
V73g	importance: leisure.....	4
V73h	importance: faith.....	4
V73i	importance: health.....	4
V73j	importance: environment.....	4
V73k	importance: protection against crime.....	4
V74	course of living conditions.....	4
V75	a-f evaluation: living conditions.....	4
V75a	evaluation: current living conditions.....	4
V75b	evaluation: in five years.....	4
V75c	evaluation: five years ago.....	4
V75d	evaluation: entitled to.....	4
V75e	evaluation: neighborhood.....	4
V75f	evaluation: friends.....	4
V76	public sector.....	4