

Appendix A: Concepts and Measures

Variable	Definitions, coding and sources
SOCIETAL-LEVEL INDICATORS	
Human Development Index	The Human Development Index (HDI) is based on longevity, as measured by life expectancy at birth; educational achievement; and standard of living, as measured by per capita GDP (PPP \$US). Source: UNDP <i>Human Development Report</i> , various years.
Type of society	' <i>Postindustrial societies</i> ' were defined as independent nation states around the world ranking with a HDI score over .900. ' <i>Industrial societies</i> ' are classified as the nations with a moderate HDI (ranging from .740 to .899). Lastly, ' <i>agrarian societies</i> ' are the nations with lower levels of development (HDI of 739 or below). Source: UNDP <i>Human Development Report</i> , various years.
Type of economy	' <i>High income</i> ' economies were defined as the most affluent states around the world, ranking with a mean per capita GDP of \$15,000+. ' <i>Medium income</i> ' economies are classified as the nations with a moderate per capita GDP of \$2,000-14,999. Lastly, ' <i>low income</i> ' are those economies with a mean per capita GDP of \$1999 or less. All are measured in constant international \$ in purchasing power parity. Source: The World Bank. World Development Indicators.
Per Capita GDP	Measured in constant international \$ in Purchasing Power Parity. Various years. Source: The World Bank. World Development Indicators.
Level of democracy	The Gastil index, a 7-point scale used by Freedom House, measuring political rights and civil liberties every year. Source: Freedom House, various years < www.Freedomhouse.com >.
Type of State	Based on the Freedom House Gastil index, we define <i>free</i> states as those with a Freedom House rating of 5.5 to 7.0. <i>partly free states</i> have current Gastil index ratings of 3.5 to 5.5. <i>not free states</i> have a Gastil Index score from 1.0 to 3.0; they include military-backed dictatorships, authoritarian states, elitist oligarchies, and absolute monarchies.
Media Freedom index	Based on the Freedom House Press Freedom index which is designed to measure how much the free flow of news is influenced by the legal, political and economic environments. The index is 100-points. Freedom House. 2007. <i>Global Press Freedom 2007</i> . www.freedomhouse.org . (and various years).
Globalization index	The KOF Index of Globalization, 1970-2005. For methodological and technical details see http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/ The 100-point index is constructed from a comprehensive range of two dozen variables, designed to gauge three dimensions: <i>social</i> globalization (the spread of personal contact, information flows, and cultural proximity); <i>economic</i> globalization (the actual long-distant flows of goods, investment capital, and commercial services, as well as restrictions through import barriers, taxes and tariffs); and <i>political</i> globalization (measured by integration with international inter-governmental organizations, the number of embassies based in a country, and national engagement in UN peace missions).
Cosmopolitanism index	The index is constructed from adding the standardized Media Freedom index, the Globalization Index, and per capita GDP (for sources, see above). The standardization means that each component is equally weighted.
INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL MEDIA AND CULTURAL INDICATORS:	

Use of the media	<p><i>"People use different sources to learn what is going on in their country and the world. For each of the following sources, please indicate whether you used it last week (1) or did not use it last week (0) to obtain information." (read out and code one answer for each):</i></p>																									
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	<p>Source: World Values Survey 2005-7</p>																									
News media use scale	<p>Based on the above item, this scale is calculated by summing use of a daily newspaper, news broadcasts on radio or TV, printed magazine, books, and the internet/email, transformed into a 100-point scale. Source: World Values Survey 2005-7</p>																									
Television use	<p>E188 Q: <i>"Do you ever watch television? If yes, how much time do you often watch television during an average workday?"</i></p> <p>World Values Survey 1981-2001</p>																									
Newspaper use	<p>E187 Q: <i>"Do you regularly read a daily newspaper?"</i></p> <p>World Values Survey 1981</p>																									
Confidence and trust in the media	<p>V133-134 <i>"I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence (4), quite a lot of confidence (3), not very much confidence (2) or none at all (1)? (Read out and code one answer for each): The press. Television."</i> The 8-point media trust scale, where high represents most confidence, combines both answers. Source: World Values Surveys</p>																									
Confidence in the UN and regional organizations	<p>V146-147 <i>"I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence (4), quite a lot of confidence (3), not very much confidence (2) or none at all (1)? (Read out and code one answer for each): The United Nations. Regional organizations (such as the European Union)."</i> The 8-point global institutional trust scale, where high represents most confidence, combines both answers. Source: World Values Surveys</p>																									
Political interest	<p>V95. <i>"How interested would you say you are in politics? Are you..."</i> Very interested (recoded 4), Somewhat interested (3), Not very interested (2), Not at all interested (1). Source: World Values Surveys.</p>																									
Global and national identities	<p><i>"People have different views about themselves and how they relate to the world. Using this card, would you tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about how you see yourself? (Read out and code one answer for each statement):</i></p>																									
	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Strongly agree</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Agree</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Disagree</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Strongly disagree</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>V210. I see myself as a world citizen.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V211. I see myself as member of my local community.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V212. I see myself as citizen of the [French]* nation.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V213. I see myself as citizen of the [European Union]**</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	V210. I see myself as a world citizen.	1	2	3	4	V211. I see myself as member of my local community.	1	2	3	4	V212. I see myself as citizen of the [French]* nation.	1	2	3	4	V213. I see myself as citizen of the [European Union]**	1	2	3	4
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree																						
V210. I see myself as a world citizen.	1	2	3	4																						
V211. I see myself as member of my local community.	1	2	3	4																						
V212. I see myself as citizen of the [French]* nation.	1	2	3	4																						
V213. I see myself as citizen of the [European Union]**	1	2	3	4																						

	V214. I see myself as an autonomous individual.	1	2	3	4
	* [Substitute your country's nationality for "French"]				
	** [Substitute appropriate regional organization for "European Union"]				
Global governance	Source: World Values Survey 2005-7 <i>"Some people believe that certain kinds of problems could be better handled by the United Nations or regional organizations, such as the European Union, rather than by each national government separately. Others think that these problems should be left entirely to the national governments. I'm going to mention some problems. For each one, would you tell me whether you think that policies in this area should be decided by the national governments, by regional organizations, or by the United Nations?" (Read out and code one answer for each problem):</i>				
		National governments	Regional organizations	United Nations	
	V179. Peacekeeping	1	2	3	
	V180. Protection of the environment	1	2	3	
	V181. Aid to developing countries	1	2	3	
	V182. Refugees	1	2	3	
	V183. Human Rights	1	2	3	
National pride	V209. <i>"How proud are you to be [French]*?"</i> Very proud (4); Quite proud (3); Not very proud (2); Not at all proud (1). *Substitute nationality. Source: World Values Surveys.				
Trust of foreigners	V130. <i>"I'd like to ask you how much you trust people from various groups. Could you tell me for each whether you trust people from this group completely, somewhat, not very much or not at all? People of another nationality."</i> Source: World Values Surveys.				
Left-Right Ideology Scale	V114. <i>"In political matters people talk of 'the left' and 'the right'. How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking?"</i> The 10-point scale is coded from 1 = Most Left, 10 = Most Right. Source: World Values Surveys.				
Type of religion	V184: <i>"Do you belong to a religious denomination? [IF YES] Which one?"</i> Coded: No, not a member; Roman Catholic; Protestant; Orthodox (Russian/Greek/etc.); Jewish; Muslim; Hindu; Buddhist; Other. Source: World Values Surveys.				
Type of predominant religion worldwide	The classification of the major religion (adhered to by the largest population) in all 193 states around the world is based on the CIA. <i>The World Factbook, 2001.</i> (Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency). Source: http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook				
Traditional v. Secular-rational values	The Traditional values scale is measured by support of the following items: God is very important in respondent's life; It is more important for a child to learn obedience and religious faith than independence and determination; Autonomy index; Abortion is never justifiable; Respondent has strong sense of national pride; Respondent favors respect for authority. In contrast, support for Secular-rational values is measured by the opposite position on all of above. Source: World Values Surveys.				
Gender equality scale	The combined 100-pt gender equality scale is based on the following 5 items: MENPOL Q118: <i>"On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do."</i> (Agree coded low); MENJOBS Q78: <i>"When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women."</i> (Agree coded low); BOYEDUC Q.119: <i>"A university education is more important for a boy than a girl."</i> (Agree coded low); NEEDKID Q110 <i>"Do you think that a woman has to have children in order to be fulfilled or is this not necessary?"</i> (Agree coded low);				

	SGLMUM Q112 <i>"If a woman wants to have a child as a single parent but she doesn't want to have a stable relationship with a man, do you approve or disapprove?"</i> (disapprove coded low). Source: World Values Surveys.
Sexual liberalization scale	<i>"Please tell me for each of the following statements whether you think it can always be justified (10), never justified (1), or somewhere in-between, using this card...Abortion, Homosexuality, prostitution, divorce".</i> Source: World Values Surveys
INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS:	
Occupational Class	Coded for the respondent's occupation. <i>"In which profession/occupation do you, or did you, work?"</i> The scale is coded into 4 categories: Professional/manager (1); Other non-manual (2); Skilled non-manual (3); Unskilled Manual Worker (4). Source: World Values Surveys
Paid work status	V220. <i>"Are you employed now or not?"</i> Coded fulltime, part-time or self-employed (1), other (0). Source: World Values Surveys
Education	V217. <i>"What is the highest educational level that you have ever attained?"</i> Coded on a 9-point scale from no formal education (1) to university level with degree (9). Source: World Values Surveys
Age	Age coded in continuous years derived from date of birth. Source: World Values Surveys
Age group	Young= Under 30 years old; Middle aged =30-59 years old; Older =60 years and above. Source: World Values Surveys
Cohort	Year of birth coded into 10-year cohorts: 1900-1916, 1917-1926, 1927-1936, 1947-1956, 1957-1966, 1967-1976, 1977-1984. Source: World Values Surveys
Language	V222. <i>"What language do you normally speak at home?"</i> Code English=1, else=0. Source: World Values Surveys
Urbanization	V255. <i>Size of town (pop).</i> (1)Under 2,000; (2) 2,000 - 5,000; (3) 5 - 10,000; (4) 10 - 20,000; (5) 20 - 50,000; (6) 50 - 100,000; (7) 100 - 500,000; (8) 500,000 and more. Source: World Values Surveys
Household savings	V251. <i>"During the past year, did your family (read out and code one answer): (4) Save money; (3) Just get by; (2) Spent some savings; (1) Spent savings and borrowed money."</i> Source: World Values Surveys
Household Income	V253 <i>"On this card is a scale of incomes on which 1 indicates the "lowest income decile" and 10 the "highest income decile" in your country. We would like to know in what group your household is. Please, specify the appropriate number, counting all wages, salaries, pensions and other incomes that come in." (Code one number).</i> Source: World Values Surveys
Education scale	V238. <i>"What is the highest educational level that you have attained?"</i> [NOTE: if respondent indicates to be a student, code highest level s/he expects to complete]: (1) No formal education; (2) Incomplete primary school; (3) Complete primary school; (4) Incomplete secondary school: technical/vocational type; (5) Complete secondary school: technical/vocational type; (6) Incomplete secondary: university-preparatory type; (7) Complete secondary: university-preparatory type; (8) Some university-level education, without degree; (9)University-level education, with degree. Source: World Values Surveys

Note: Full details of the World Values Survey codebooks and questionnaires can be found at www.worldvaluessurvey.com.