Broad Research Question:

How do cultural and societal values influence political and economic behaviour?

Relevant Sections:

Social Values

Political Interest & Participation

Economic Values

Political Culture

Specific Research Questions:

**1. What are the primary cultural values associated with trust in political institutions?**

Variables:

Trust in institutions (e.g., government, political parties, parliament)

Essential characteristics of democracy

Views on corruption and transparency in parliament and government

**2. How does trust in political institutions compare across countries?**

Variables:

Same as above, but including cross-country comparative analysis

Regional modules or filtered analysis by country codes

**3. How has trust in political institutions evolved from 2017 to 2022 and over the entire time span?**

Variables:

Time-series analysis of Trust in institutions and Views on corruption and transparency in parliament and government

Incorporate historical data from previous waves (1981 onwards) for longitudinal analysis

3. How has trust in political institutions evolved from 2017 to 2022 and over the entire time span?

Variables:

Time-series analysis of Trust in institutions and Views on corruption and transparency in parliament and government

Incorporate historical data from previous waves (1981 onwards) for longitudinal analysis

Wave7 Metadata: (World Values Survey Wave 7 (2017-2022))

Files below constitute the final (6.0) version of the World Values Survey (WVS) wave 7 data release comprising data for 66 countries/territories. Majority of surveys were completed in 2018-2020 with only about a dozen of countries conducting their fieldwork since the pandemic outbreak in 2021-2022. The last included survey comes from India and was completed in July 2023.

As per the WVS rules, every country is surveyed once per wave. All countries employed random probability representative samples of the adult population. Vast majority of surveys were conducted using face-to-face interview (PAPI/CAPI) as the data collection mode.

Data can be downloaded in formats for SPSS, Stata, SAS, R and csv. The data can be used freely for non-commercial purposes such as research, publication, teaching. Data redistribution is prohibited: publication of the original WVS datasets at other online platforms is against the WVSA Constitution.

When using the WVS data in any publication, please, make sure to include a relevant citation into the reference list:

Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano J., M. Lagos, P. Norris, E. Ponarin & B. Puranen (eds.). 2022. World Values Survey: Round Seven – Country-Pooled Datafile Version 6.0. Madrid, Spain & Vienna, Austria: JD Systems Institute & WVSA Secretariat. doi:10.14281/18241.24

For publications in social media, please, cite @WVS\_Survey, #WVS, #WorldValuesSurvey.

In case of repeated problems with the data download, try using an alternative Internet browser. In case of any questions or problems with the data (or in case of suspected errors with scales or variables), please, get in contact with the WVSA Secretariat: wvsa.secretariat@gmail.com.

Time Series Trend Metadata: World Values Survey (Longitudinal Multiple-Wave Documentation)

File below constitutes version V3.0 of the World Values Survey (WVS) time-series data-set for the period 1981-2022. This dataset combines WVS surveys completed in waves

1 (1981-1983);

2 (1990-1992);

3 (1995-1998);

4 (2000-2004);

5 (2005-2008);

6 (2010-2014);

7 (2017-2022).

WVS time-series shows how the values of the given country/ society have been changing over time - rather than how the values of a selected group of people (panel) have been changing over their life. Therefore, methodologically, this WVS dataset is a time-series but it is not a panel data-file. National-wide representative samples of the adult population have been surveyed in every country/ territory in every wave, but there is no continuity between the samples across waves. Respondent ID numbers across the waves refer to different respondents and not the same person.

Data can be downloaded in formats for SPSS, Stata, SAS, R and csv. When using the WVS data, inclusion of a relevant reference is mandatory (see the citation format below). For immediate publications in social media, please, use: @WVS\_Survey, #WVS, #WorldValuesSurvey.

World Values Survey time-series dataset can be merged with the time-series data-file of the European Values Study (1981-2008) creating the “Integrated Values Surveys” data-file. In order to ease the construction of the Integrated Values Surveys data file, the longitudinal data files released by WVS and EVS apply the same variable structure and a common dictionary. Variables used only in WVS surveys are coded -4 not asked in EVS, and vice versa, variables only used in EVS surveys are coded -4 not asked in WVS.

The data can be used freely for non-commercial purposes such as research, publication, teaching etc. Data redistribution is prohibited: publication of the original WVS datasets at other online platforms is against the WVSA Constitution. In case of repeated problems with the data download, try using an alternative Internet browser.

When using the WVS data in any publication, please, make sure to include a relevant citation into the reference list:

Inglehart, R., C. Haerpfer, A. Moreno, C. Welzel, K. Kizilova, J. Diez-Medrano, M. Lagos, P. Norris, E. Ponarin & B. Puranen (eds.). 2022. World Values Survey: All Rounds - Country-Pooled Datafile. Madrid, Spain & Vienna, Austria: JD Systems Institute & WVSA Secretariat. Dataset Version 3.0.0. doi:10.14281/18241.17

In case of any questions or problems with the data (or in case of suspected errors with scales or variables), please, contact: wvsa.secretariat@gmail.com.

Analysis Metadata:

Some main aspects that the survey queries are the following:

• Social Values, Norms, Stereotypes

• Happiness and Well-being

• Social Capital, Trust and Organizational Membership

• Economic Values

• Perceptions of Corruption

• Perceptions of Migration

• Perceptions of Security

• Index of Post-Materialism

• Perceptions about Science and Technology

• Religious Values

• Ethical Values

• Political Interest and Political Participation

• Political Culture and Political Regimes