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The importance of items' level of measurement in investigating the structure and assessing the psychometric properties of multidimensional constructs

DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

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To my family

Abbreviations

CC: Corrected Item-total Correlation

CESD: Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale

CFA: Confirmatory Factor Analysis

CFI: Comparative Fit Index

CI: Confidence Interval

CRCMM: Composite reliability for congeneric measures model

df: Degrees of Freedom

EFA: Exploratory Factor Analysis

ESS: European Social Survey

MAR: Missing at Random

MCAR: Missing Completely at Random

NA: No Answer

NFI: Normed Fit Index

PAF: Principal Axis Factoring

PCA: Principal Component Analysis

PVQ: Portrait Value Questionnaire

RMSEA: Root-mean-square Error of Approximation

SD: Standard Deviation

SRMR: Standardized Root Mean Square Residual

SVS: Schwartz's Value Survey

TLI: Tucker-Lewis index

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Abstract

Investigating the structure and assessing the psychometric properties of multidimensional scales before their application is a prerequisite of scaling theory. This involves splitting a sample of adequate size randomly into two halves and first performing Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) on one half-sample in order to assess the construct validity of the scale. Then the structure identified by EFA is validated by carrying out Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) on the second half. As in any statistical analysis ─ whether univariate, bivariate or multivariate ─ the first and most important consideration is to ascertain the level of measurement of the input variables, in this instance the defining items of the scale. This guides the correct choice of the methods to be used. In this doctoral dissertation, we carry out the investigation and assessment of Schwartz's human values scale included in the European Social Survey (ESS) when items are considered as pseudo-interval and the 2012 ESS measurement of wellbeing when items are considered as both ordinal and pseudo-interval. It is a methodological study aiming at demonstrating the importance of items' level of measurement in carrying out a psychometric validation of multidimensional constructs.

Schwartz's human values scale has been widely used by social and cross-cultural psychologists in order to study differences in values among individuals and includes the ten motivationally distinct basic values which encompass the major value orientations recognized cross-culturally: power, achievement, hedonism, stimulation, self-direction, universalism, benevolence, tradition, conformity and security. The measurement of wellbeing provides an important indicator of the welfare of nations and presents opportunities for policy making. Researchers generally share the view of wellbeing as a multidimensional concept. The 2012 ESS measurement of personal and social wellbeing, a combination of theoretical models and evidence from statistical analysis, is defined as a six-dimensional construct: evaluative wellbeing, emotional wellbeing, functioning, vitality, community wellbeing and supportive relationships. The theoretical structure of both scales has been thoroughly documented.

The analysis was based on the ESS Round 1 to Round 7 Data (2002-2014) for 16 European countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden,

Switzerland and the UK. In the case of Schwartz's human values scale, EFA resulted in a two-factor solution for 41 cases, a three-factor solution for 51 cases and a four-factor solution for 20 cases. In the case of wellbeing scale, EFA resulted in a four-factor solution and a five-factor solution for seven countries, respectively, and a six-factor solution for two countries. These results were supported by CFA performed on the second half-samples. Subscales were constructed based on analysis of the total samples, and reliabilities, convergent and discriminant validities and internal consistencies were investigated.

Although the definition of each subscale differs from the documented theoretical structures and across countries the analysis contributes to the growing research on the measurement of Schwartz's human values and wellbeing by providing reliable and valid subscales for each country that can be used by social researchers in their analyses. The methodology presented may be easily applied to other Likert-type scales or scales using both ordinal and pseudo-interval items which are defined as multidimensional by theory. In the case of theory development, the preliminary considerations and the sequence of decisions for performing EFA may be applied with the appropriate modifications.

Keywords: Exploratory Factor Analysis, Confirmatory Factor Analysis, reliability, validity, European Social Survey.

Η σημασία του επιπέδου μέτρησης των ερωτήσεων-μονάδων κατά τη διερεύνηση της δομής και την αποτίμηση των ψυχομετρικών ιδιοτήτων πολυδιάστατων εννοιών

Αναστασία Χαραλάμπη

Περίληψη

Η διερεύνηση της θεωρητικής δομής και η εκτίμηση των ψυχομετρικών ιδιοτήτων πριν την εφαρμογή πολυδιάστατων κλιμάκων είναι προαπαιτούμενο της θεωρίας κλιμάκων. Αυτό περιλαμβάνει την τυχαία διχοτόμηση ενός δείγματος επαρκούς μεγέθους σε δύο ημι-δείγματα διενεργώντας αρχικά Διερευνητική Παραγοντική Ανάλυση (ΔΠΑ) στο πρώτο ημι-δείγμα προκειμένου να εκτιμηθεί η εγκυρότητα κατασκευής της εννοίας της κλίμακας. Στη συνέχεια ακολουθεί η επαλήθευση της δομής με την εφαρμογή Επιβεβαιωτικής Παραγοντικής Ανάλυσης (ΕΠΑ) στο δεύτερο ημι-δείγμα. Όπως σε κάθε στατιστική ανάλυση – μονοδιάστατη, διμεταβλητή ή πολυμεταβλητή – το πρώτο και σημαντικότερο που πρέπει να ληφθεί υπόψη είναι η θεώρηση του επιπέδου μέτρησης των μεταβλητών και στην προκειμένη περίπτωση των ερωτήσεων-μονάδων που προσδιορίζουν την κλίμακα. Με αυτόν τον τρόπο καθοδηγείται η σωστή επιλογή της μεθόδου που θα χρησιμοποιηθεί. Στην παρούσα διδακτορική διατριβή, εξετάζουμε τη διερεύνηση και την εκτίμηση της κλίμακας ανθρωπίνων αξιών του Schwartz, που περιλαμβάνεται στην Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινωνική Έρευνα (ΕΚΕ), όταν οι ερωτήσεις-μονάδες θεωρούνται ψευδο-διαστήματος και της μέτρησης της ευζωίας της ΕΚΕ για το 2012 όταν οι ερωτήσεις-μονάδες θεωρούνται τακτικές και ψευδο-διαστήματος. Πρόκειται για μία μεθοδολογική έρευνα που επιχειρεί να αποδώσει τη σημασία του επιπέδου μέτρησης κατά τη διερεύνηση του διαστατού και την αποτίμηση των ψυχομετρικών ιδιοτήτων πολυδιάστατων εννοιών.

Η κλίμακα ανθρωπίνων αξιών του Schwartz έχει χρησιμοποιηθεί ευρέως από τους κοινωνικούς και διαπολιτισμικούς ψυχολόγους προκειμένου να μελετήσουν τις διαφορές ως προς τις προσωπικές αξίες μεταξύ των ατόμων και περιλαμβάνει δέκα ξεχωριστές ως προς κίνητρο αξίες, οι οποίες περικλείουν τις κύριες αξίες που αναγνωρίζονται διαπολιτισμικά: εξουσία, κατόρθωμα, ηδονισμός, διέγερση, αυτό-καθορισμός, καθολικότητα, καλοσύνη, παράδοση, συμμόρφωση και ασφάλεια. Η μέτρηση της ευζωίας παρέχει έναν σημαντικό δείκτη για την ευημερία των χωρών και παρουσιάζει ευκαιρίες για τη χάραξη πολιτικών. Γενικά οι ερευνητές

αντιμετωπίζουν την ευζωία ως μία πολυδιάστατη έννοια. Με βάση τη μέτρηση της ΕΚΕ για την προσωπική και κοινωνική ευζωία για το 2012, που αποτελεί συνδυασμό θεωρητικών μοντέλων και στατιστικών αναλύσεων, προσδιορίζεται μία κατασκευή εννοίας σε έξι διαστάσεις-κλειδιά: αξιολογική ευζωία, συναισθηματική ευζωία, λειτουργικότητα, ζωτικότητα, κοινοτική ευζωία και υποστηρικτικές σχέσεις. Η θεωρητική δομή και των δύο κλιμάκων έχει τεκμηριωθεί διεξοδικά.

Η ανάλυση βασίστηκε στα δεδομένα των γύρων 1 έως 7 (2002-2014) της ΕΚΕ για 16 Ευρωπαϊκές χώρες: Βέλγιο, Δανία, Φινλανδία, Γαλλία, Γερμανία, Ουγγαρία, Ιρλανδία, Ολλανδία, Νορβηγία, Πολωνία, Πορτογαλία, Σλοβενία, Ισπανία, Σουηδία, Ελβετία και Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο. Στην περίπτωση της κλίμακας ανθρωπίνων αξιών του Schwartz, η ΔΠΑ οδήγησε σε λύση δύο παραγόντων για 41 περιπτώσεις, σε λύση τριών παραγόντων για 51 περιπτώσεις και σε λύση τεσσάρων παραγόντων για 20 περιπτώσεις. Στην περίπτωση της κλίμακας της ευζωίας, η ΔΠΑ οδήγησε σε λύση τεσσάρων και πέντε παραγόντων για επτά χώρες, αντίστοιχα, και σε λύση έξι παραγόντων για δύο χώρες. Η εφαρμογή ΕΠΑ στο δεύτερο ημι-δείγμα υποστήριξε αυτά τα αποτελέσματα. Οι υπό-κλίμακες κατασκευάστηκαν με βάση την ανάλυση του συνολικού δείγματος και διερευνήθηκε η αξιοπιστία, η συγκλίνουσα και διακρίνουσα εγκυρότητα, καθώς και η εσωτερική τους συνοχή.

Παρόλο που η ερμηνεία κάθε υπό-κλίμακας διαφέρει από τις προτεινόμενες θεωρητικές δομές και μεταξύ των χωρών, η ανάλυση συνεισφέρει στην αναπτυσσόμενη έρευνα πάνω στη μέτρηση της κλίμακας ανθρωπίνων αξιών του Schwartz και της ευζωίας παρέχοντας αξιόπιστες και έγκυρες υπό-κλίμακες για κάθε χώρα, οι οποίες μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν στις αναλύσεις των κοινωνικών ερευνητών. Η μεθοδολογία που παρουσιάζεται μπορεί εύκολα να εφαρμοστεί σε άλλες κλίμακες τύπου Likert ή σε κλίμακες που χρησιμοποιούν τακτικές και ψευδο-διαστήματος μεταβλητές και οι οποίες προσδιορίζονται ως πολυδιάστατες με βάση τη θεωρία. Στην περίπτωση ανάπτυξης της θεωρίας, οι πρωταρχικές θεωρήσεις και η ακολουθία των αποφάσεων για την εφαρμογή ΔΠΑ μπορούν να εφαρμοστούν με τις κατάλληλες τροποποιήσεις.

Λέξεις-κλειδιά: Διερευνητική Παραγοντική Ανάλυση, Επιβεβαιωτική Παραγοντική Ανάλυση, αξιοπιστία, εγκυρότητα, Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινωνική Έρευνα.

Introduction

Attitude Scales: Theory Testing

Attitude scaling methods, were first introduced by Thurstone (1928, 1929), Likert (1932) and Guttman (1944) as differential, summative and cumulative scales, respectively, have been widely used (Muruyama & Ryan, 2014). Of these, Likert (or Likert-type) scales are the most extensively used in social sciences, educational, medical and health sample survey research today. The development of attitude scales is based on the principle that a single question provides a poor indicator of a person's general attitude (or cognitive and non-cognitive skills or personality traits) and therefore, in order to measure an attitude more accurately, "a sample of beliefs [opinion-questions] covering a range of aspects of the attitude" (Moser & Kalton, 1975, p. 351) has to be defined and the respondent's attitude is usually measured by combining his or her responses for each of the items into some form of score depending on the definition of the scale. In order to allow for the computation of respondents' scores, each item is assigned the same number (and labeling) of response categories. Furthermore, a prerequisite of scaling theory is to provide evidence on the psychometric properties of the scale or subscales and ascertain their reliability and validity before computing the respondents' scores.

Factor analysis, introduced by Spearman (1904, 1927), aims to "determine the number and nature of latent variables or *factors* that account for the variation and covariation among a set of observed measures, commonly referred as *indicators* ... [which] are intercorrelated because they share a common cause" (Brown, 2015, p. 10). Thurstone (1947) developed the common factor model according to which "each indicator in a set of observed measures is a linear function of one or more common factors and one unique factor" (Brown, 2015, p. 11). There are two basic types of analyses based on the common factor model: Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). A fundamental equation of the common factor model is presented by Brown (2015, p. 17):

$$y_j = \lambda_{j1}\eta_1 + \lambda_{j2}\eta_2 + \ldots + \lambda_{jm}\eta_m + \varepsilon_j$$

where y_j is the jth of *p* indicators from a sample of *n* independent participants, λ_{jm} is the factor loading relating variable j to the mth factor η and ε_j is the variance that is unique to indicator y_j and independent to all ηs (factors) and εs (unique variances).

Attitude scaling theory requires a sequence of theoretical and rule of thumb decisions for investigating the scales' structure (dimensionality) and assessing their psychometric properties. This investigation depends on whether the goal is theory development ─ subscales are not predetermined as dimensions by theory ─ or theory testing ─ subscales are predetermined as dimensions by theory (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007; Thompson, 2005). In the case of theory development, Principal components analysis (PCA) or EFA is performed to define components or factors as subscales and component or factor loadings are reported (Symeonaki, Michalopoulou, & Kazani, 2015). As Thompson (2005) pointed out, although PCA is exploratory in nature it differs from common factor analyses defined as EFA (see also Bartholomew, Steele, Moustaki, & Galbraith, 2008; Fabrigar, Wegener, MacCallum, & Strahan, 1999). Bartholomew et al. (2008) and Fabrigar et al. (1999) noted that the choice between PCA and EFA depends on whether the goal is to reduce the correlated observed variables into a smaller set of independent composite variables (components) or to test a theoretical model of latent factors causing the observed variables. In the case of theory testing (Charalampi, Michalopoulou, & Richardson, 2016; Michalopoulou, 2017), first a sample of adequate size is randomly split into two halves and EFA is performed on one half-sample. Then the structure is investigated by carrying out CFA on the second half-sample. Applying this approach, the structure of the attitude scale identified by EFA is validated by performing CFA. In both theory development and theory testing, the validity and reliability of the resulting subscales (or overall scale) and their distributional properties are assessed, based on the EFA and the CFA results for the total sample.

In carrying out any statistical analysis, whether it is univariate, bivariate or multivariate, the first and most important consideration is to ascertain the level of measurement of the variable (or variables) and in this instance the defining items of the attitude in order to decide on the appropriateness of the methods to be used. Variables can be categorical or continuous (Field, 2009; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007). A categorical variable consists of categories and in its simplest form it names just two different types of items, known as a binary variable. A continuous variable is measured on a scale that changes values smoothly rather than in steps and can in principle take on any value on the measurement scale that we are using. Following Stevens' (1946) classification, we further distinguish four levels of measurement: nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio (Moser & Kalton, 1975; Muruyama & Ryan,

2014; Blalock, 1979; Selltiz, Jahoda, Deutsch, & Cook, 1977). For instance, Blalock (1979) in his book *Social Statistics* based his presentation of statistical analyses on variables' level of measurement and organized the chapters accordingly. The term nominal scale refers to the simplest level of measurement and consists of two or more named categories, into which objects, individuals or responses are classified. There is no implication of gradation or distance between the categories. Numbers may be used only as a labeling device, as mathematical relations among numbers are inappropriate. An ordinal scale is at a somewhat higher level of measurement than that used in obtaining a nominal scale, since it is possible not only to group individuals into separate categories, but also to order the categories by rank on a continuum. Again there is no implication of distance between scale positions. On an interval scale, the positions are arranged in equal intervals. The numbers on the scale cannot be multiplied or divided because there is not a true zero point. The zero point on an interval scale is a matter of convenience. On a ratio scale, all types of statistical analyses are applicable. This constitutes the highest level of measurement which has the properties of an interval scale together with an absolute zero.

In the context of attitude scales, and in particular Likert scales, as Michalopoulou (2017, p. 8) pointed out, "the level of measurement of Likert scale items and the appropriateness of applying parametric or non-parametric analyses has been debated for many years".[1] Many researchers considered the items as ordinal and therefore proposed that only non-parametric statistical analyses should be performed (Kuzon, Urbanchek, & McCabe, 1996; Jamieson, 2004; Göb, McCollins, & Ramalhoto, 2007). Others favoured the application of parametric methods, persuaded by the empirical evidence on the robustness of the methods commonly used (Carifio & Perla, 2007; Carifio & Perla, 2008; Norman; 2010). However, in applications where the number of response categories used for each item is at least five, Bartholomew et al. (2008) proposed that the ordinal categories can be taken to be interval and therefore statistical analyses may be performed using these pseudo-interval items.

In this dissertation, to demonstrate the importance of items' level of measurement in investigating the structure and assessing the psychometric properties of multidimensional constructs we use Schwartz's human values scale included in the

[1] The items comprising a Likert scale are commonly assigned five response categories scored from 1 to 5 and usually labeled strongly agree, agree, neither agree or disagree, disagree, strongly disagree.

European Social Survey (ESS) for 2002 to 2014 and the 2012 ESS measurement of personal and social wellbeing (European Social Survey, n.d.a; New Economics Foundation 2009). The items comprising Schwartz's scale of human values (European Social Survey, n.d.a) are Likert-type rating scales with six response categories and, therefore their level of measurement is ordinal. However, according to Bartholomew et al. (2008), we may perform statistical analyses using these as pseudo-interval variables. The 35 items of the 2012 (Round 6) ESS measurement of personal and social wellbeing were not defined according to attitude scaling theory as a different number of response categories was assigned to them: 1-4 (11 items); 1-5 (10 Likert items); 0-6 (3 items); 0-10 (11 items). Based on Bartholomew et al. (2008), the items' level of measurement was considered as both ordinal (1-4) and pseudo-interval (1-5, 0-6, 0-10). Although, this crucial methodological issue was dealt with in the statistical analyses, the problem of using different definitions for the response categories remains unresolved.

The ESS is a set of independent national multipurpose social sample surveys conducted every two years since 2002 and 36 countries have taken part in one or more rounds. Free access is provided to a rich variety of high quality data for more than 30 European countries. The data collected is based on methodologically sound methods allowing for over time and cross-national comparability.

The analysis of Schwartz's scale of human values was based on the European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012) and European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014) for the following 16 countries that had participated in all seven rounds of the survey: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom. The analysis of personal and social wellbeing was based on the European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012) for the same 16 countries that had also participated in Round 3 (2006), when the wellbeing module was first introduced in the questionnaire.

The following section provides clarification of the terms reliability and validity and the methods used for their assessment, as well as a brief presentation of

the theoretical basis of the two instruments used for the demonstration of the methodology and the formulation of the research questions.

Reliability and Validity

Moser and Kalton (1975, p. 535) pointed out that "whatever approach to attitude scaling one cares to adopt, there always remains the question (which ideally should be answered before a scale is put to research use) as to what extent the scale is reliable and valid".

Reliability concerns the extent to which an experiment, test or any measuring procedure performs in consistent ways by giving the same results on repeated trials (Moser & Kalton, 1975; Muruyama & Ryan, 2014; Carmines & Zeller, 1983; DeVellis, 2012). Based on the literature, we briefly present the main methods for assessing reliability.

In the test-retest method, the same test is given to the same individuals after a period of time under equivalent conditions and the results of the two measurements are compared (Moser & Kalton, 1975; Muruyama & Ryan, 2014; Carmines & Zeller, 1983; Selltiz et al., 1977; DeVellis, 2012). It is crucial to decide the balance between the memory effect and the effect of changes in views, as memory effects may lead to inflated reliability estimates and experience may influence responses in the second test (Moser & Kalton, 1975; Muruyama & Ryan, 2014; Carmines & Zeller, 1983; Selltiz et al., 1977).

The alternate forms method is similar to the test-retest method in that it also requires two testing situations with the same individuals, but within the same testing session. In this procedure, an alternative form of the same test is administered on the second testing (Carmines & Zeller, 1983; Selltiz et al., 1977; Moser & Kalton, 1975; DeVellis, 2012). The two forms contain different items but the items are intended to measure the same underlying characteristic. The basic limitation of this method is the practical difficulty of constructing parallel alternative forms (Carmines & Zeller, 1983; DeVellis, 2012).

In contrast with the two aforementioned methods, the split-half method can be conducted on one occasion. The items of the test are divided into two halves and the scores on the halves are correlated to provide an estimate of reliability (Muruyama & Ryan, 2014; Selltiz et al., 1977; Carmines & Zeller, 1983). The major problem is that

the correlation between the two halves will differ according how the total number of items is divided into halves (Carmines & Zeller, 1983). To avoid some of the pitfalls associated with item order, the most typical way is to place the even-numbered items in one group and the odd-numbered item in the other (Carmines & Zeller, 1983; DeVellis, 2012; Muruyama & Ryan, 2014).

Most psychological measures are constructed from a set of components. The measures yield scores that are composites or sum of the scores on their components. The composite reliability for congeneric measures model (CRCMM) is a method to evaluate composite reliability and is applicable to a general case of measures addressing a common dimension, such as congeneric tests (Raykov, 1997). One of the most frequently used methods of assessing composite reliability is Cronbach's coefficient alpha. Internal consistency is typically equated with Cronbach's alpha (DeVellis, 2012; Muruyama & Ryan, 2014). The interpretation of this coefficient is closely related to that given for reliability estimates based on the split-half sample, "...coefficient alpha for a test having 2N items is equal to the average value of the alpha coefficients obtained for all possible combinations of items into two half-tests" (Carmines & Zeller, 1983, p. 45). It should be computed for any multiple-item scale, it requires only a single test administration and can be expressed as follows (Carmines & Zeller, 1983, p. 44):

$$a = N/(N-1)[1 - \Sigma\sigma^2(Y_i)/\sigma_x^2]$$

where N is the number of items, $\Sigma\sigma^2(Y_i)$ is the sum of items variances and σ_x^2 is the variance of the total composite.

McDonald has proposed two ω coefficients, ω_t and ω_h (McDonald 1978 and McDonald 1999, Equation 6.20a). The former is based upon the sum of squared loadings on all the factors, whereas the latter is based upon the sum of squared loadings on the general factor (Revelle & Zinbarg, 2009; Revelle, 2013; Zinbarg, Revelle, Yowel, & Li, 2005; Zinbarg, Yowel, Revelle, & McDonald, 2006) and is defined by Zinbarg et al. (2005, p. 125) as follows:

$$\omega_h = \frac{1cc'1}{V(x)},$$

where c is a k x 1 vector of unstandardized general factor loadings and V(x) is the variance in the scale scores obtained by summing the k indicators comprising the scale.

By *validity* is meant the success of the scale in measuring what it was intended to measure (Moser & Kalton, 1975; Muruyama & Ryan, 2014; Carmines & Zeller, 1983; DeVellis, 2012; Oppenheim, 1984). If a scale is unreliable it also lacks validity. However, a reliable scale is not necessarily valid as it could be measuring something different from what it was designed to measure. There are several different types of validity. According to these types, we present the main methods for assessing validity.

Criterion-related validity is more a practical than a scientific issue, because it is concerned with predicting a process rather than understanding it (DeVellis, 2012). Researchers differentiate between two types of criterion-related validity. Concurrent validity concerns a criterion that exists in the present and is assessed by correlating a measure and the criterion at the same point in time. Predictive validity concerns the extent to which scores from a measure predict criteria that occur in the future (Muruyama & Ryan, 2014; Carmines & Zeller, 1983; DeVellis, 2012; Selltiz et al., 1977). The only difference between them involves the present or future existence of the criterion variable.

Content validity refers to the extent to which an empirical measurement represents a specific domain of content (Muruyama & Ryan, 2014). It is mainly a goal to be achieved in order to assess valid measurements of any type and less a specific type of assessing validity. However, a specific method or procedure in order to determine the extent to which this goal is achieved in practice does not exist (Carmines & Zeller, 1983). The assessment of content validity is mostly a matter of judgment (Moser & Kalton, 1975). Both content and criterion-related validity present limited usefulness for assessing validity of empirical measures focused on theoretical concepts.

The essence of construct validity is that it must be conceived of within a theoretical context (Moser & Kalton, 1975; Carmines & Zeller, 1983; DeVellis, 2012). The more elaborate the theoretical framework, the more demanding the

evaluation of the construct validity of the empirical measure. The researcher is interested in the test performance as a basis for inferring the degree to which some individuals' characteristics are actually reflected in the test performance (Selltiz et al., 1977). In contrast to content and criterion-related validity, construct validity has generalized applicability in the social sciences.

Face validity concerns measures which focus directly on behavior of the kind in which the researcher is interested (Selltiz et al., 1977). It is considered the least scientific means of evaluating construct validity because its evaluation is highly subjective (Muruyama & Ryan, 2014). Both face validity and content validity concern the extent to which item content appears to be relevant to the construct of interest, something that might prove confusing (DeVellis, 2012).

Another type of validity is discriminant validity. This type is useful when a new scale is being developed which is intended to be distinct from the existing one. If the correlation between the new and the existing scale is very high, they are too similar to detect the discrimination between them (Moser & Kalton, 1975).

Finally, convergent validity refers generally to the evidence of similarity between measures of theoretically related constructs (DeVellis, 2012). In cases of measures of a single conceptual variable, it also concerns the overlap between alternative measures which have different sources of systematic errors (Muruyama & Ryan, 2014).

Schwartz's Human Values Scale

The ESS aims to measure attitudes, beliefs and behaviour patterns of populations across Europe. One component that has been present in every round is Schwartz's human values scale, which is designed to classify respondents according to their value orientation. As with any scale, it is important to carry out detailed analysis of its psychometric properties and, in the case of a scale to be used in cross-national research, to establish that these are the same in each country.

In 1992, Schwartz developed the theory of basic human values which has been widely used by social and cross-cultural psychologists in order to study differences in values among individuals (European Social Survey, n.d.a). This theory includes the following ten motivationally distinct basic values which encompass the major value orientations recognized cross-culturally: 1) Power (PO): social status and

prestige, control or dominance over people and resources; 2) Achievement (AC): personal success through demonstrating competence according to social standards; 3) Hedonism (HE): pleasure and sensuous gratification for oneself; 4) Stimulation (ST): excitement, novelty, and challenge in life; 5) Self-direction (SD): independent thought and action-choosing, creating, exploring; 6) Universalism (UN): understanding, appreciation, tolerance, and protection for the welfare of all people and for nature; 7) Benevolence (BE): preservation and enhancement of the welfare of people with whom one is in frequent personal contact; 8) Tradition (TR): respect, commitment, and acceptance of the customs and ideas that traditional culture or religion provide the self; 9) Conformity (CO): restraint of actions, inclinations, and impulses likely to upset or harm others and violate social expectations or norms; and finally; 10) Security (SEC): safety, harmony, and stability of society, of relationships, and of self (Sagin & Schwartz, 2000; Davidov, 2008; see also Hopman, Winter, & Koops, 2014). Schwartz derived these values from three universal requirements of the human condition: needs of individuals as biological organisms, requisites of coordinated social interaction and requirement for the survival and welfare needs of group (Davidov et al., 2008; Datler et al., 2013; Knoppen & Saris, 2009).

Schwartz presented the ten basic values in a circular structure (Figure 1) based on the relations of conflict and congruity among the types of values (Davidov et al., 2008) and the motivational domains can be described as a motivational continuum (Schwartz, 2011; Schwartz & Boehnke, 2004; Schwartz & Butenko, 2014; Cieciuch, Davidov, Vecchione, Beierlein, & Schwartz, 2014; Hopman et al., 2014). More similar value types are close to each other in either direction around the circle and consequently have more similar underlying motivations. On the other hand, conflicting value types appear on opposite sides of the circle and have more antagonistic underlying motivations (Davidov et al., 2008; European Social Survey, n.d.; Barni & Knafo, 2012; Schwartz & Boehnke, 2004; , Davidov, et al., 2014; Hopman et al., 2014).

Fig. 1 Structural relations among the ten values and the two dimensions. Reproduced from "Bringing values back in: the adequacy of the European Social Survey to measure values in 20 countries," by E. Davidov, P. Schmidt and S. H. Schwartz, 2008, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 72(3), p. 425. Copyright 2008 by Oxford Journals.

Moreover, the circular structure also summarizes two dimensions of relations between these values: the self-enhancement versus self-transcendence dimension opposes power and achievement values to universalism and benevolence values, and the openness to change versus conservation dimension opposes self-direction and stimulation values to security, conformity and traditional values; hedonism shares elements of both openness to change and self-enhancement (Davidov et al, 2008; European Social Survey, n.d.a; Cieciuch & Davidov, 2012; Barni & Knafo, 2012; Hopman et al, 2014).

Lilleoja and Saris (2014, 2015) pointed out that Schwartz first used a 57-item questionnaire with abstract value labels in his survey (Schwartz's value survey, SVS), which was later replaced by the 40-item Portrait value questionnaire (PVQ), which included 40 short verbal portraits of different people. The ESS human values scale was derived from the earlier 40-item PVQ, but because of space limitations, the number was reduced to 21 (PVQ-21) (Davidov et al., 2008). According to Knoppen and Saris (2009), ESS selected Schwartz's human values scale because it is considered as one of the most comprehensive models that had been widely validated across cultures.

The European Social Survey Measurement of Wellbeing

Achieving wellbeing has been the concern of philosophers since Aristotle, under the term of eudemonia, and constitutes in many respects the essence of human existence (New Economics Foundation 2009; Huppert & Cooper, 2014). The areas of application and definitions of wellbeing reflect the complexity of human life in parallel with disagreements about what aspects of life are of importance or more important than others (Halleröd & Seldén, 2013). In recent years, wellbeing has moved from the realm of philosophy to that of science.

Measures of various aspects of wellbeing have been widely used in social sciences research and more recently in economics. A shared belief among researchers is that it provides an important indicator of the welfare of nations and opportunities for policy making, supplementing "the national accounts and the headline measure GDP in particular" (Allin & Hand, 2017, p. 15; see also Allin & Hand, 2014). In this context, in 2006 (Round 3), a module on personal and social wellbeing was included in the ESS questionnaire. The theoretical structure of the ESS measurement of wellbeing, "a compromise between various theoretical models and the available data" (New Economics Foundation 2009, p. 59), was documented thoroughly (Huppert et al., 2009; European Social Survey, 2013).

A good starting point for the definition of "wellbeing" is that given under "welfare" in the Concise Oxford Dictionary: satisfactory state, health and prosperity, wellbeing. Based on this approach, at least two facets of wellbeing can be inferred:

a) the subject, individual or group, whose wellbeing is being studied, and
b) the area of life in which the wellbeing is assessed, such as the domain of health, economic prosperity etc. (Levy & Guttman, 1975, 1981).

More precisely, according to Levy and Guttman (1981), an item belongs to the sphere of wellbeing items solely in the case its domain asks for cognitive, affective or instrumental assessment of the level or treatment of the state of a social group in combination with a life area. The range of responses should be from "very satisfactory" to "very unsatisfactory" according to the normative criterion of the respondent for that specific life area (Levy & Guttman, 1975, 1981).

As Huppert and Cooper (2014) pointed out, some researchers refer to wellbeing just in terms of positive emotions or the balance of positive and negative emotions. However, this "hedonic" approach το wellbeing is only part of the whole, since emotions are by their nature transient, whereas the concept of wellbeing encompasses a more sustainable experience. On the other hand, other researchers have equated psychological facet of wellbeing with eudemonic wellbeing. Nevertheless, a more general definition of wellbeing combines both hedonic and eudemonic aspects (Huppert & Cooper, 2014).

Harrison (2016, p. 8) pointed out that "the wellbeing of individuals … can be understood as a sustainable condition that allows an individual to develop and thrive. It is the combination of feeling good and functioning well; the experience of positive emotions such as happiness and contentment as well as the development of one's potential, having some control over one's life, having a sense of purpose, and experiencing positive relationships" (see also, Huppert, 2009). Based on theoretical and empirical studies, all approaches view wellbeing as a multidimensional concept (Halleröd & Seldén, 2013; Huppert & So, 2013; Jeffrey et al., 2015). All proposed measures include both an objective and a subjective dimension (Halleröd & Seldén, 2013). Objective wellbeing refers to the societal level, to something external to the individual which has an impact on their wellbeing, whereas subjective wellbeing relates to the way people actually experience their lives (Huppert & Cooper, 2014; Huppert et al., 2009; Allin & Hand, 2014).

Three main accounts of wellbeing have been documented (Dolan et al., 2011; Dolan & Metcalfe, 2012):

a) Objective lists, which are based on assumptions about basic human needs and rights;
b) Preference satisfaction, which is based on fulfilling our desires;
c) Subjective wellbeing, which is generally measured by simply asking people about their happiness.

Focusing on subjective wellbeing, a very common term in the literature, the Encyclopaedia of Quality of Life Research defines it as the individual evaluation of quality of life (Abdallah & Mahony, 2012; European Commission, 2013).

Subjective wellbeing covers a broad category of phenomena that includes people's emotional responses, their satisfaction within each domain separately, and their global judgment of life satisfaction (Diener et al., 1999; Diener, 2000). It is a composite construct requiring a cognitive and an affective component for its assessment. The cognitive component refers to how individuals evaluate, in terms of satisfaction, their lives as a whole or in different aspects. The affective component includes the emotions experienced by individuals in their present situation (Maggino, 2014). Typically, the data are gathered by asking the respondents how happy or satisfied they are with certain aspects of their lives or with their lives in general (Kristoffersen, 2015).

According to the literature, three main approaches to subjective wellbeing measurement can be identified. These complement each other and should be used together in order to provide a complete view of wellbeing (Abdallah & Mahony, 2012; Dolan et al., 2011; Dolan & Metcalfe, 2012; European Commission, 2013):

a) Evaluative wellbeing, which captures individuals' appraisals of their lives as a whole or with reference to specific aspects of it. Respondents are expected to provide cognitive judgments as opposed to feelings. The most common question is to ask people to report how satisfied they are with their lives, without a tight time frame.
b) Hedonic wellbeing, which refers to people's feelings and moods at a given moment. Both positive and negative feelings are measured. The term "hedonic" has its origins in the philosophy of Aristippus of Cyrene (Panek, 2015).
c) Eudemonic wellbeing, which aims to capture psychological functioning. The term can be traced back to Aristotle, who argued that the good life was not connected just with happiness, but also with doing good and being virtuous.

The personal and social wellbeing module was first included in the ESS questionnaire of Round 3 (2006), representing "one of the first systematic attempts to develop a coherent set of subjective well-being measures for use in national and cross-national studies" (Huppert et al., 2009, p. 303). This module was repeated with certain changes − mainly by omitting and adding more variables as well as reordering the items − in Round 6 (2012) of the survey (European Social Survey, 2015; Jeffrey,

Abdallah, & Quick, 2015). The theoretical structure of the ESS measurement of wellbeing, "a compromise between various theoretical models and the available data" (New Economics Foundation, 2009, p. 59), was documented thoroughly for both rounds of the survey (Huppert et al., 2009; European Social Survey, 2015). Personal wellbeing measures people's experiences of positive and negative emotions, satisfaction, vitality, resilience and self-esteem (New Economics Foundation, 2009). Social wellbeing includes both interpersonal and societal-level experiences and behaviors in line with the sense of support, trust and belonging (European Social Survey, 2015; New Economics Foundation, 2009).

Combining theoretical models and evidence from statistical analyses, the following six key dimensions were defined for the 2012 ESS measurement of personal and social wellbeing (European Social Survey, 2015; Jeffrey et al., 2015):

a) Evaluative wellbeing was defined as people's overall estimation concerning their lives (satisfaction and happiness).
b) Emotional wellbeing was determined by positive feelings within a tight time frame, such as happiness, and enjoyment of life, as much as the lack of negative feelings, such as anxiety and depression.
c) Functioning was described by feelings of autonomy, competence, engagement, meaning and purpose, self-esteem, optimism and resilience.
d) Vitality referred to sleeping well, feeling energized and feeling able to face the imminent challenges of life.
e) Community wellbeing dealt with people's feelings about the community they live in.
f) Supportive relationships related to individuals' feelings that there are people in their lives who surround them with support, companionship, appreciation and intimacy.

Research Questions

To demonstrate the importance of items' level of measurement in carrying out a psychometric validation of a multidimensional construct (theory testing), as mentioned before, we use Schwartz's human values scale which is comprised of pseudo-interval items and the 2012 ESS measurement of personal and social

wellbeing which is comprised of both ordinal and pseudo-interval items. Therefore, two research questions are formulated.

First research question. Davidov, Schmidt and Schwartz (2008, pp. 440-441) showed that Schwartz's human values scale "failed to exhibit scalar invariance across the 20 countries they considered (Table 1). Therefore, one should not compare the mean importance of the values across all 20 countries simultaneously. However, as illustrated for Denmark and Spain, one can compare means for values across subsets of countries where scalar invariance or partial scalar invariance are found." In each country, they found that there were at least two pairs of values which were dependent on each other that could not be separated. In order to solve the problem of non-positive definite covariance matrices of the constructs, Davidov, Schmidt and Schwartz (2008, pp. 430-432) unified in pairs the strongly associated values.

Table 1 Number of values found in each country after unifying values to solve the problem of non-positive definite matrices of the constructs in single-country CFAs

Country	Number of values	Unified values
Austria	8	POAC, COTR
Belgium	6	POAC, CORT, UNBE, STSD
Czech Republic	7	POAC, UNBE, COTR
Denmark	8	COTR, POAC
Germany	7	POAC,UNBE,COTR
Finland	8	COTR, POAC
France	7	COTR, POAC, UNBE
Great Britain	8	COTR, POAC
Greece	5	POAC, COTR, UNBE, HEST, STSD
Hungary	5	UNBE, COTR, POAC, SECUN, HESD
Ireland	6	POAC, COTR, UNBE, HEST
Israel	7	UNBE, POAC, STSD
Netherlands	8	COTR, POAC
Norway	8	POAC, COTR
Poland	6	UNBE, COTR, HEST, POAC
Portugal	7	COTR, UNBE, HEST
Slovenia	5	COTR, UNBE, HEST, POAC, STSD
Spain	8	COTR, POAC
Sweden	8	COTR, POAC
Switzerland	7	COTR, POAC, UNBE

POAC = power and achievement; COTR = conformity and tradition; UNBE = universalism and benevolence; STSD = stimulation and self-direction; HEST = hedonism and stimulation; HESD = hedonism and self-direction. Reproduced from "Bringing values back in: the adequacy of the European Social Survey to measure values in 20 countries," by E. Davidov, P. Schmidt and S. H. Schwartz, 2008, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 72(3), p. 425. Copyright 2008 by Oxford Journals.

Their results showed that there were between five and eight distinct values in the different countries. They found that 69 out of 71 pairs of unified values across the 20 countries were adjacent in the circular structure of the Schwartz theory of values. However, these unified values are difficult to interpret. Therefore, a psychometric

validation of this scale would indicate how the values could be treated in country-level analyses.

In this respect, the first research question is formulated as follows: to demonstrate using the Schwartz's human values scale the complex sequence of decisions required in carrying out an investigation of the structure (dimensionality) and assessment of the psychometric properties of a multidimensional construct when items are considered as pseudo-interval. The research thus would represent how items may be combined to provide subscales suitable for use in analyses.

Second research question. Huppert et al. (2009, p. 306) recommended that the wellbeing items included in the 2012 ESS module could be used for descriptive analysis at the item level or in various multivariate analyses:

> "At one extreme, Europe-wide responses to individual items will provide valuable descriptive, and often policy-relevant, information. At the other extreme, psychometric analysis of the data obtained from the survey will indicate how items can be combined into the most informative summary measures of well-being. At an intermediate level of analysis, examination of the relationship between these new measures and the single-item life satisfaction/happiness questions should also yield valuable insights into the meaning and validity of these latter widely used measures."

To the best of our knowledge, the literature contains no evidence on the structure (dimensionality) and psychometric properties of the 2012 ESS measurement of personal and social wellbeing. Ruggeri et al. (2016) ─ in line with the Huppert and So (2013) study on flourishing ─ selected ten items from the wellbeing module of both ESS rounds and presented overall results on comprehensive psychological wellbeing. Karim et al. (2015) validated the eight-item Center for Epidemiologic Studies depression scale (CESD) which is included in the wellbeing module. In this dissertation, all items are included in an investigation and assessment based on current theory and practice. Therefore, the second research question is formulated as follows: to demonstrate using the 2012 ESS measurement of wellbeing the complex sequence of decisions required in carrying out an investigation of the structure (dimensionality) and assessment of the psychometric properties of a multidimensional construct when items are considered as both ordinal and pseudo-interval. The research thus would represent a methodological study aiming at indicating "how items can be combined into the most informative summary measures of well-being" (Huppert et al., 2009, p. 306).

Method

Participants

The analysis was based on the European Social Survey Round 1 to Round 7 Data (2002-2014) for the following 16 countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK. These countries were selected from the 29 participants in Round 6 because they had also participated in Round 3 (2006), when the wellbeing module was first introduced in the questionnaire. In parallel, these 16 countries had also participated in all Rounds of the ESS under consideration.

The ESS implements all the strict methodological prerequisites for comparability over time and cross-nationally (Kish, 1994; Carey, 2000) by applying probability sampling, minimum effective achieved sample sizes in all participating countries, a maximum target non-response rate of 30% (European Social Survey, n.d.b,c and d; The ESS Sampling Expert Panel, 2014, 2016; The Sampling Expert Panel of the ESS, 2008, 2010, 2012) and rigorous translation strategies for the standardized questionnaire (Harkness et al., 2010).

The survey population was defined as all persons aged 15 and over residing within private households in each country, regardless of their nationality, citizenship or language. In Table 2, the realized sample sizes and a summary of the participants' demographic and social characteristics are presented.

Table 2 Participants' demographic and social characteristics: European Social Survey, 2002-2014

Country	*N*	Men (%)	Women (%)	Age Mean (SD)	Married (%)	Secondary education or lower (%)	In paid work* (%)
Belgium							
2002	1,899	50.7	47.8	45 (18.29)	53.0	72.1	49.5
2004	1,778	49.2	50.8	45 (18.31)	51.9	72.5	47.2
2006	1,798	46.7	53.3	46 (18.64)	54.1	72.2	48.2
2008	1,760	49.1	50.9	47 (18.73)	50.2	67.0	50.2
2010	1,704	48.1	51.9	47 (18.86)	50.4	68.0	48.7
2012	1,869	48.7	51.3	47 (19.08)	50.4	58.8	48.3
2014	1,769	50.7	49.3	47 (18.97)	47.0	74.2	48.9
Denmark							
2002	1,506	50.6	49.1	46 (17.64)	54.5	71.5	59.8
2004	1,487	48.6	51.4	47 (17.80)	54.1	60.9	55.1
2006	1,505	49.0	51.0	50 (17.51)	55.7	57.3	55.7
2008	1,610	49.6	50.4	49 (18.07)	56.4	60.0	56.6

Table 2 (continued)

Country	*N*	Men (%)	Women (%)	Age Mean (SD)	Married (%)	Secondary education or lower (%)	In paid work* (%)
Denmark							
2010	1,576	51.3	48.7	49 (18.47)	53.4	61.8	52.3
2012	1,652	50.5	49.5	49 (19.02)	52.5	58.8	60.9
2014	1,502	51.9	48.1	48 (18.94)	50.3	57.1	52.1
Finland							
2002	1,730	47.3	52.7	46 (18.04)	52.0	73.8	53.8
2004	2,022	46.9	53.1	47 (18.64)	50.1	71.7	51.3
2006	1,896	48.5	51.5	49 (19.02)	50.8	70.0	51.5
2008	2,195	49.1	50.9	48 (18.76)	48.8	69.4	53.3
2010	1,878	48.5	51.5	49 (19.25)	—	60.1	47.1
2012	2,197	48.9	51.1	50 (18.88)	48.2	58.7	49.9
2014	2,087	49.2	50.8	51 (19.07)	48.9	55.8	46.9
France							
2002	1,503	46.9	53.1	45 (17.84)	57.8	74.0	47.8
2004	1,806	46.6	53.4	49 (17.98)	50.6	74.6	50.1
2006	1,986	46.8	53.2	48 (17.74)	50.2	73.6	52.6
2008	2,073	45.4	54.6	49 (18.72)	46.5	69.0	50.7
2010	1,728	46.4	53.6	49 (18.49)	43.8	72.3	49.9
2012	1,969	45.9	54.1	49 (18.17)	51.3	72.1	50.2
2014	1,917	47.6	52.4	50 (18.74)	44.8	65.3	47.9
Germany							
2002	2,919	48.1	51.9	47 (17.72)	56.1	68.8	47.8
2004	2,870	48.1	51.9	47 (17.87)	53.8	69.6	44.1
2006	2,916	49.3	50.7	48 (18.08)	52.1	71.2	46.0
2008	2,751	52.7	47.3	49 (17.43)	54.9	64.5	51.4
2010	3,031	51.3	48.7	48 (18.44)	53.8	65.5	49.7
2012	2,964	50.3	49.7	48 (18.55)	54.5	60.3	49.7
2014	3,045	50.7	49.3	50 (18.39)	55.6	56.0	51.4
Hungary							
2002	1,685	48.0	52.0	46 (18.25)	55.2	86.5	42.7
2004	1,498	43.1	56.9	47 (18.11)	54.8	76.8	44.3
2006	1,518	41.3	58.7	51 (18.64)	45.7	78.8	40.5
2008	1,544	45.5	54.5	48 (19.07)	49.9	77.3	40.9
2010	1,561	45.8	54.2	48 (18.34)	47.1	75.9	47.5
2012	2,020	44.9	55.1	47 (18.17)	44.3	76.5	45.9
2014	1,698	42.5	57.5	50 (18.34)	48.9	77.4	50.9
Ireland							
2002	2,046	45.6	54.4	45 (17.61)	55.3	70.6	50.8
2004	2,286	43.1	56.9	48 (17.89)	56.3	70.3	48.6
2006	1,800	43.9	52.4	46 (18.02)	48.6	60.8	47.5
2008	1,764	45.9	54.1	48 (17.99)	50.6	57.3	44.2
2010	2,576	46.2	53.8	46 (18.71)	42.3	64.2	36.7
2012	2,633	48.2	51.8	45 (17.63)	53.7	59.2	40.9
2014	2,390	46.1	53.9	49 (18.19)	47.8	60.8	43.1
Netherlands							
2002	2,364	45.7	54.3	46 (16.78)	63.1	72.4	47.7
2004	1,881	41.6	58.4	49 (17.40)	52.7	69.4	47.0
2006	1,889	46.0	54.0	49 (17.70)	47.2	68.1	49.8
2008	1,778	46.0	54.0	49 (17.78)	47.2	67.9	51.7
2010	1,829	45.7	54.3	50 (17.49)	48.9	67.7	51.0

Table 2 (continued)

Country	*N*	Men (%)	Women (%)	Age Mean (SD)	Married (%)	Secondary education or lower (%)	In paid work* (%)
Netherlands							
2012	1,845	46.9	53.1	49 (17.85)	55.8	67.4	51.3
2014	1,919	44.8	55.2	51 (18.25)	46.2	64.5	47.1
Norway							
2002	2,036	54.2	45.8	46 (17.04)	51.2	69.3	62.3
2004	1,760	51.9	48.1	46 (17.29)	53.1	56.3	61.1
2006	1,750	50.9	49.1	46 (18.12)	49.2	54.4	61.9
2008	1,549	52.1	47.9	46 (17.85)	47.4	56.0	62.7
2010	1,548	52.0	48.0	46 (18.50)	47.2	54.8	59.3
2012	1,628	52.8	47.2	46 (18.17)	48.2	54.4	61.2
2014	1,436	53.2	46.8	47 (18.68)	44.3	52.0	58.9
Poland							
2002	2,110	49.0	51.0	43 (18.65)	57.6	85.1	39.9
2004	1,716	48.5	51.5	42 (18.02)	57.9	83.9	43.8
2006	1,721	47.4	52.6	44 (18.57)	55.4	83.5	45.1
2008	1,619	47.2	52.8	45 (18.96)	56.3	76.9	46.9
2010	1,751	48.0	52.0	44 (18.91)	55.4	74.4	48.6
2012	1,903	47.9	52.1	46 (18.87)	58.4	76.4	48.1
2014	1,615	45.8	54.2	47 (18.80)	56.3	75.7	48.6
Portugal							
2002	1,511	45.1	54.9	45 (18.62)	64.8	90.9	51.5
2004	2,052	40.0	60.0	49 (19.43)	56.3	89.5	42.4
2006	2,222	38.8	61.2	51 (19.14)	57.6	89.5	46.2
2008	2,367	39.1	60.9	53 (19.96)	55.0	87.8	40.3
2010	2,150	39.9	60.1	54 (19.21)	55.5	88.8	37.2
2012	2,152	39.9	60.1	50 (18.95)	55.7	89.4	40.4
2014	1,265	45.1	54.9	53 (19.33)	51.7	80.8	41.7
Slovenia							
2002	1,519	47.6	52.3	44 (18.32)	53.3	85.2	39.1
2004	1,442	44.9	52.8	45 (18.99)	51.9	84.6	43.6
2006	1,476	45.2	54.8	47 (18.88)	49.5	80.2	41.9
2008	1,286	46.3	53.7	47 (18.91)	49.7	79.1	45.4
2010	1,403	46.5	53.5	47 (18.50)	49.7	79.1	43.8
2012	1,261	45.9	54.1	48 (18.85)	49.6	76.6	41.1
2014	1,224	46.0	54.0	50 (18.65)	51.1	76.0	41.7
Spain							
2002	1,729	47.3	52.7	46 (19.03)	58.0	77.4	43.9
2004	1,663	51.1	48.9	45 (18.72)	57.8	73.0	52.2
2006	1,876	48.1	51.9	46 (18.91)	54.1	72.8	54.4
2008	2,576	47.4	52.6	47 (19.16)	54.7	76.8	52.3
2010	1,885	49.2	50.8	46 (19.26)	51.8	70.7	48.0
2012	1,889	48.3	51.7	48 (17.99)	54.9	73.1	43.7
2014	1,925	51.3	48.7	49 (18.65)	52.8	71.1	45.6
Sweden							
2002	1,999	50.7	49.1	46 (18.59)	46.0	77.9	58.7
2004	1,948	49.9	50.1	47 (18.69)	44.7	76.5	58.2
2006	1,927	49.4	50.6	47 (18.70)	43.7	74.2	60.8
2008	1,830	50.2	49.8	48 (19.27)	45.0	73.5	60.8
2010	1,497	48.0	52.0	49 (19.24)	42.7	61.1	55.6
2012	1,863	51.3	48.7	48 (19.01)	45.9	57.4	54.1
2014	1,791	49.9	50.1	50 (19.90)	43.7	52.5	54.6

Table 2 (continued)

Country	*N*	Men (%)	Women (%)	Age Mean (SD)	Married (%)	Secondary education or lower (%)	In paid work* (%)
Switzerland							
2002	2,040	49.6	50.4	45 (17.56)	58.9	73.5	54.4
2004	2,141	44.3	55.7	48 (18.18)	50.6	73.3	55.3
2006	1,804	45.2	54.8	50 (18.00)	52.9	71.1	54.4
2008	1,819	45.2	54.8	49 (18.34)	45.3	71.6	55.1
2010	1,506	51.3	48.7	48 (18.75)	54.5	68.2	56.7
2012	1,529	50.0	50.0	47 (18.70)	54.1	66.1	57.6
2014	1,532	50.0	50.0	47 (18.83)	53.5	67.4	56.1
UK							
2002	2,052	48.6	51.4	47 (18.29)	55.6	68.4	54.4
2004	1,897	45.5	54.4	48 (18.82)	43.9	75.3	48.1
2006	2,394	45.1	54.9	50 (19.08)	46.1	60.3	51.5
2008	2,352	45.6	54.0	49 (18.57)	45.5	55.6	50.7
2010	2,422	43.6	56.4	50 (18.98)	45.2	64.4	48.8
2012	2,287	43.4	56.6	49 (19.03)	55.3	62.9	48.1
2014	2,264	45.2	54.8	52 (18.39)	47.0	56.0	47.7

*The reference period for the respondent's main activity was defined as during the last 7 days.

Instruments

Schwartz's Portrait Value Questionnaire (PVQ-21). The ESS PVQ-21 questionnaire (Appendix I.A) is worded according to the respondent's gender and is administered as a self-completion questionnaire after the end of the interview. Each item represents one of the ten values of the Schwartz human values scale and verbal portraits of 21 different people are provided. Each portrait describes a person's goals, aspirations or wishes that show implicitly the importance of a value (Davidov et al., 2008). Each value is represented by two items, apart from universalism which is expressed by three items (Table 3).

There are six possible response categories which are defined as follows: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Therefore, as mentioned in the Introduction (Attitude Scales: Theory Testing), the items' level of measurement was considered as pseudo-interval. The total score for each respondent is calculated by averaging his or her responses on the items defining each value, i.e. subscales are constructed by computing the mean of items that measure each one (Davidov et al., 2008). The scale was first introduced in Round 1 of the ESS conducted in 2002 and has been included in all subsequent rounds of the ESS.

Table 3 The short form of Schwartz's Portrait Value Questionnaire (PVQ-21): European Social Survey

No.	Item	Value	Label
1.	Thinking up new ideas and being creative is important to him. He likes to do things in his own original way.	Self-Direction (SD)	SD1
11.	It is important to him to make his own decisions about what he does. He likes to be free and not depend on others.		SD11
3.	He thinks it is important that every person in the word should be treated equally. He believes everyone should have equal opportunities in life.	Universalism (UN)	UN3
8.	It is important to him to listen to people who are different from him. Even when he disagrees with them, he still wants to understand them.		UN8
19.	He strongly believes that people should care for nature. Looking after the environment is important to him.		UN19
12.	It's very important to him to help the people around him. He wants to care for their well-being.	Benevolence (BE)	BE12
18.	It is important to him to be loyal to his friends. He wants to devote himself to people close to him.		BE18
9.	It is important to him to be humble and modest. He tries not to draw attention to himself.	Tradition (TR)	TR9
20.	Tradition is important to him. He tries to follow the customs handed down by his religion or his family.		TR20
7.	He believes that people should do what they're told. He thinks people should follow rules at all time, even when no-one is watching.	Conformity (CO)	CO7
16.	It is important to him always to behave properly. He wants to avoid doing anything people would say is wrong.		CO16
5.	It is important to him to live in secure surroundings. He avoids anything that might endanger his safety.	Security (SEC)	SEC5
14.	It is important to him that the government ensures his safety against all threats. He wants the state to be strong so it can defend its citizens.		SEC14
2.	It is important to him to be rich. He wants to have a lot of money and expensive things.	Power (PO)	PO2
17.	It is important to him to get respect from others. He wants people to do what he says.		PO17
4.	It's important to him to show his abilities. He wants people to admire what he does.	Achievement (AC)	AC4
13.	Being very successful is important to him. He hopes people will recognize his achievements.		AC13
10.	Having a good time is important to him. He likes to "spoil" himself.	Hedonism (HE)	HE10
21.	He seeks every chance he can to have fun. It is important to him to do things that give him pleasure.		HE21
6.	He likes surprises and is always looking for new things to do. He thinks it is important to do lots of different things in life.	Stimulation (ST)	ST6
15.	He looks for adventure and likes to take risks. He wants to have an exciting life.		ST15

Item number indicates order as presented in the ESS questionnaire. Adapted from "Bringing values back in: the adequacy of the European Social Survey to measure values in 20 countries," by E. Davidov, P. Schmidt and S. H. Schwartz, 2008, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 72(3), pp. 427-428. Copyright 2008 by Oxford Journals.

The ESS measurement of personal and social wellbeing. The ESS questionnaire for the measurement of personal and social wellbeing is presented in

Appendix I.B. Table 4 presents the 2012 (Round 6) ESS measurement of personal and social wellbeing (European Social Survey, 2013, 2015; Jeffrey et al., 2015; New Economics Foundation, 2009). Based on a combination of theoretical models and statistical analyses, it is comprised of 35 items defined in six key-dimensions: evaluative wellbeing (two items), emotional wellbeing (six items), functioning (14 items), vitality (four items), community wellbeing (five items) and supportive relationships (four items). The scoring of negatively worded items was reversed before the analysis in order to achieve correspondence between the ordering of the response categories.

Of these 35 items, 29 were located in the wellbeing module of the questionnaire (part D) and the other six in the core questionnaire (parts A, B and C). As mentioned before in the Introduction (Attitude Scales: Theory Testing), most importantly, note that the items were not defined according to attitude scaling theory as they were assigned various numbers of response categories: 1-4 (11 items); 1-5 (10 Likert items); 0-6 (three items); 0-10 (11 items). Therefore, the items' level of measurement was considered as both ordinal (1-4) and pseudo-interval (1-5, 0-6, 0-10). We emphasize that, although this crucial methodological issue was dealt with in the statistical analyses, the problem of using different definitions for the response categories remains unanswered.

In order to resolve this issue for the construction of the subscales, New Economics Foundation (2009) and Jeffrey et al. (2015) proposed first computing standardized z-scores for each item and then, by a process of aggregation, transforming the recoded z-scores into scores for each predetermined wellbeing dimension. However, this approach fails to take into account that it is inappropriate to use standardization for ordinal items. Furthermore, it changes the scale and the meaning of its values since the difference of one unit is a difference of one standard deviation, rendering interpretation difficult. In this respect, taking into consideration what Kalmijn (2015) proposed for the measurement of happiness, all items were rescaled into a 1-5 scale by applying the following simple transformation:

$$\left(\frac{max_{new} - min_{new}}{max_{old} - min_{old}}\right).(v - max_{old}) + max_{new}$$

where *v* represents the variable before the rescaling.

Table 4 The 2012 European Social Survey (ESS) measurement of personal and social wellbeing

Wellbeing dimensions, items and response categories	ESS quest.	Aligned scale	Item label
Evaluative wellbeing			
How satisfied with your life as a whole: extremely dis. (0)/satisfied (10)	B20	0-10	Evwb1
How happy would you say you are: extremely unhappy (0)/happy (10)	C1	0-10	Evwb2
Emotional wellbeing			
Felt sad: how often past week*	D11	1-4 (R)	Emwb1
Felt depressed: how often past week*	D5	1-4 (R)	Emwb2
Enjoyed life: how often past week*	D10	1-4	Emwb3
Was happy: how often past week*	D8	1-4	Emwb4
Felt anxious: how often past week*	D14	1-4 (R)	Emwb5
Felt calm and peaceful: how often past week*	D15	1-4	Emwb6
Functioning			
Free to decide how to live my life: strongly agree (1)/disagree (5)	D16	1-5 (R)	Fun1
Little chance to show how capable I am: strongly agree (5)/disagree(1)	D17	1-5	Fun2
Feel accomplishment from what I do: strongly agree (1)/disagree (5)	D18	1-5 (R)	Fun3
Interested in what I am doing: none (0)/all (10) of the time	D31	0-10	Fun4
Absorbed in what I am doing: none (0)/all (10) of the time	D32	0-10	Fun5
Enthusiastic about what I am doing: none (0)/all (10) of the time	D33	0-10	Fun6
Feel what I do in life is valuable: strongly agree (1)/disagree (5)	D23	1-5 (R)	Fun7
Have a sense of direction in my life: not at all (0)/completely (10)	D35	0-10	Fun8
Always optimistic about my future: strongly agree (1)/disagree (5)	D2	1-5 (R)	Fun9
There are lots of things I feel I am good at: strongly agree (1)/dis. (5)	D25	1-5 (R)	Fun10
Feel very positive about myself: strongly agree (1)/disagree (5)	D3	1-5 (R)	Fun11
At times I feel as if I am a failure: strongly agree (5)/disagree (1)	D4	1-5	Fun12
When things go wrong in my life it takes a long time to get back to normal: strongly agree (5)/disagree (1)	D19	1-5	Fun13
Deal with important problems: extremely difficult (0)/easy (10)	D30	0-10	Fun14
Vitality			
Felt that everything I did was an effort: how often past week*	D6	1-4 (R)	Vi1
Sleep was restless: how often past week*	D7	1-4 (R)	Vi2
Could not get going: how often past week*	D12	1-4 (R)	Vi3
Had a lot of energy: how often past week*	D13	1-4	Vi4
Community wellbeing			
Most people can be trusted (10) or you can't be too careful (0)	A3	0-10	Cowb1
Most people would try to take advantage of me (0)/try to be fair (10)	A4	0-10	Cowb2
Most of the time people try to be helpful (10)/or…for themselves (0)	A5	0-10	Cowb3
Feel people in local area help one another: not at all (0)/a great deal(6)	D21	0-6	Cowb4
Feel close to the people of local area: strongly agree (1)/disagree (5)	D27	1-5 (R)	Cowb5
Supportive relationships			
Anyone to discuss intimate and personal matters with: how many**	C3	0-6	Sur1
To what extent …feel appreciated… : not at all (0)/completely (10)	D29	0-10	Sur2
Receive help and support…: not at all (0)/completely (6)	D36	0-6	Sur3
Felt lonely: how often past week*	D9	1-4 (R)	Sur4

R = these items were reversed before analysis. The grouping of items into the wellbeing dimensions is based on Jeffrey et al. (2015).

*1 = none or almost none of the time; 2 = some of the time; 3 = most of the time; 4 = all or almost all of the time.

**0 = none; 1 = 1; 2 = 2; 3 = 3; 4 = 4-6; 5 = 7-9; 6 = 10 or more.

Although this simple transformation in turn is not appropriate for ordinal items, it did produce scores that facilitated interpretation. The subscales were constructed by averaging their rescaled defining items based on their factor loadings so that low and high scores would indicate low and high wellbeing values, respectively.

Statistical Analyses

In both cases, when items are considered as pseudo-interval (Schwartz's Portrait value questionnaire, PVQ-21) and both ordinal and pseudo-interval (the 2012 ESS measurement of personal and social wellbeing), first the sample in each country was randomly split into two halves using an SPSS script taken from Raynald's SPSS Tools (Levesque, 2012). EFA was performed on the first half-sample in order to assess the construct validity of the scale. The structure suggested by EFA was subsequently validated by carrying out CFA on the second half-sample.

Tabachnick and Fidell (2007) proposed that a sample size of 300 cases or more is adequate for performing factor analysis. Since sample sizes (Table 2) ranged from 1,224 (Slovenia, 2014) to 3,045 (Germany, 2014), the half-samples ranged from 612 (Slovenia, 2014) to 1,522 (Germany, 2014) and were therefore considered large enough for carrying out factor analyses separately in each country.

Initially, missing data analysis was performed for both half-samples and the size and pattern of missing values for each item was investigated (Charalampi et al., 2016; Michalopoulou, 2017). The size and pattern of missing values for each item is investigated for the first half-sample. Little's MCAR test was conducted in order to ascertain if data was missing completely at random (MCAR) or missing at random (MAR). A non-significant *p*-value indicated that the data is probably missing completely at random. Missing at random (MAR) is inferred in the case of a significant *p*-value (Allison, 2002; Enders, 2010; Galati & Seaton, 2013; Potthoff, Tudor, Pieper, & Hasselblad, 2006; Seaman, Galati, Jackson, & Carlin, 2013). Direct maximum likelihood is currently considered the best method for dealing with missing data under the assumption of MCAR (Enders, 2010). However, SPSS does not provide this option and so the choice is among the following: mean substitution, regression imputation and expectation maximization (see for a detailed discussion Enders, 2010; Tabachnick and Fidell, 2007). In the case of missing values negligible

in size and with an appearing random pattern, list-wise exclusion may be adopted (Tabachnick and Fidell, 2007). Missing data analysis is then carried out on the second half-sample. Missing values are dealt with the same method for both half-samples.

Data screening for unengaged responses was performed for both half-samples. This involved calculating for each case the standard deviation of responses across the items defining each scale. Cases were eliminated if they exhibited low standard deviation (< 0.5), i.e. no variance in the responses (Gaskin, 2016). Data screening for outliers was performed for both half-samples based on the following background variables: gender (dichotomy), age (ratio) and education (pseudo-interval). Cases could be eliminated if they were shown in the boxplots as outliers (Gaskin, 2016; see also Brown, 2015; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007; Thompson, 2005).

Methodology when items are considered as pseudo-interval. Schwartz (n.d., p. 3) pointed out that "Exploratory factor analysis [EFA] is not suitable for discovering the theorized set of relations among values because they form a quasi-circumplex, which EFA does not reveal. Factors obtained in an EFA with rotation will only partly overlap with the 10 values and will exploit chance associations". In this respect, EFAs were performed in order to try and combine adjoining items so as to be able to interpret the resulting factors based on the higher order values, as proposed by Feather (1995). The EFA results decided on the models to be tested in the separate CFAs.

For the data of the first half-sample, item analysis was carried out to examine their distributional properties and decide on the items to be included in the analysis. Also, EFAs were performed testing one to 10 factors using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 20. Then, the structures identified by EFA were validated by carrying out CFAs under various structural assumptions on the second half-sample using IBM SPSS AMOS Version 21. Finally, CFAs were performed on the total sample.

Exploratory Factor Analysis. First, Principal axis factoring (PAF) was performed to define factors as subscales and factor loadings were reported (Fabrigar, Wegener, MacCallum, & Strahan, 2009). In performing PAF, as we have considered in previous work (Charalampi et al., 2016; Michalopoulou, 2017), the following sequence of decisions was required (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007; Thompson, 2005; Cabrera-Nguyen, 2010):

1. Initially, univariate statistics were computed for each item and their distributional properties were inspected (testing for normality) to decide on the appropriateness of the methods to be used. The criterion of corrected item-total correlations < .30 was used to decide which items to reject from analysis (Clark & Watson, 1995; Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994; see also Charalampi et al., 2016; Michalopoulou, 2017; Symeonaki, Michalopoulou, & Kazani, 2015).
2. Missing data analysis was performed because complete data sets are required for SPSS Amos.
3. As the items are considered pseudo-interval, the covariance matrix is employed as the matrix of associations since it is the most commonly used matrix of associations in conducting CFA (Thompson, 2005).
4. The decision on the number of factors to be extracted was based on the eigenvalue greater than 1.0 rule, scree test, parallel analysis and interpretability (Hayton, Allen, Scarpello, 2004; see also Symeonaki et al., 2015). Parallel analysis (Ledesma & Valero-Mora, 2007; O'Connor, 2000; Schmitt, 2011) was performed using the parallel analysis engine provided by Patil, Singh, Mishra and Donavan (Patil, Singh, Mishra, & Donavan, 2007, 2008).
5. Factor rotation method: Promax (oblique) rotation was applied (Fabrigar et al., 1999). Items with loadings greater than .30 on one factor and greater than .22 on another factor were considered as "cross-loading" items, i.e. items that loaded on multiple factors (Anagnostopoulos, Yfantopoulos, Moustaki, & Niakas, 2013; Stevens, 2002).

Confirmatory Factor Analysis. In performing CFA, as we have considered in previous work (Charalampi et al., 2016; Michalopoulou, 2017), the following sequence of decisions was required (Brown, 2015; Cabrera-Nguyen, 2010; Gillapsy, Lackson, & Purc-Stephenson, 2009; Thompson, 2005):

1. The decision on the items to be included in the analysis was based on the item analysis results carried out before performing EFA.
2. CFA was performed using the covariance matrix of associations and using maximum likelihood for estimation.

3. Rival models: It was decided to consider the following basic models: one first-order factor (model 1); two first-order correlated factors employing all items (model 2a); two first-order correlated factors employing all items (model 2b) with cross-loadings; three first-order correlated factors based on the EFA results (model 3a); three first-order correlated factors based on the EFA results (model 3b) with cross-loadings and the five first-order correlated factors model based on Davidov and Schwartz's (Davidov et al., 2008) results (model 4). In some cases, the results led to additional models: two first-order correlated factors based on the solution obtained from EFA with consideration of the subscales' reliability (model 2c); two first-order correlated factors based on the solution obtained from EFA with consideration of the subscales' reliability (model 2d) with cross-loadings; four first-order correlated factors based on the EFA results and four first-order correlated factors based on the EFA results with cross-loadings. The last model for each country was based on the paper of Davidov et al. (2008) and it was constructed according to the proposed unified values.

   Lilleoja and Saris (2014, p. 157) pointed out that "Schwartz has criticized CFA approach, because it contradicts the view of values as arrayed on a continuum, as it seeks to confirm relatively pure factors and each item ideally loads on only one factor (Schwartz, 2011). The latter remark is not true because cross-loadings are in principle allowed in CFA, but in that case they have to be specified in the model. If they are ignored, the misspecification leads to improper estimates, like correlations larger than 1.0." Therefore, the presentation of cross-loadings in CFA is required and the models were run again by considering the respective cross-loadings resulting from EFA. Where necessary, error variances were correlated.
4. Model evaluation: In CFA, model fit was considered adequate if χ^2/df <3, the Standardized root mean square residual (SRMR) < .08, the Comparative fit index (CFI), the Normed fit index (NFI) and the Tucker-Lewis index (TLI) were ≥ .90 and the Root-mean-square error approximation (RMSEA) < .08 with the 90% Confidence interval (CI) upper limit < .08 (Hu & Bentler, 1999; Marsh, Hau, & Wen, 2004; Cieciuch & Davidov, 2012; Cieciuch et al, 2014; Schwartz & Butenko, 2014; see also Cieciuch & Schwartz, 2012; Steinmetz, Schmidt, Tina-Booh, Wieczorek, & Schwartz, 2009).

5. Model misspecification searches: searches for modification indices and further specifications were performed and, where necessary, correlations between error variances were introduced (Brown, 2015; Thompson, 2005).

Subscale construction and assessment. Subscales were constructed by averaging their defining items for the full sample. Descriptive statistics, Cronbach's alpha and Guttman split-half reliability coefficients of the subscales were computed. A subscale was considered reliable if these coefficients were ≥.70 (Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994). Average inter-item correlations in the recommended range of .15-.5 that clustered near their mean value were used as an indication of the unidimensionality of the subscales (Clark & Watson, 1995). To demonstrate whether or not subscales were warranted, the condition of average correlation between subscale items "significantly greater than zero but substantially less than the average within-subscale values (say, .20)" (Clark & Watson, 1995, p. 318) was used for justifying subscales. As Clark and Watson (1995) pointed out, "if this condition cannot be met, then the subscales should be abandoned in favor of a single overall score" (p. 318).

Descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) were computed after applying dweight (design weights). According to the European Social Survey (2014, p. 1): "The main purpose of the design weights is to correct for the fact that in some countries respondents have different probabilities to be part of the sample due to the sampling design used. Applying the weights allows to correct for this and obtain estimates that are not affected by a possible sample selection bias. The design weights are computed as the inverse of the inclusion probabilities and then scaled such that their sum equals the net sample size." Also, convergent and discriminant validity were assessed (Brown, 2015; Fornell & Larcker, 1981). Based on the CFA results for the total sample, the Average variance extracted (AVE) was computed for each subscale to assess the convergent validity of the respective construct. The formula for the calculation of the AVE according to Fornell and Larcker (1981, p. 45) is as follows:

$$\rho_{vc(\eta)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{p} \lambda_{yi}^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} \lambda_{yi}^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \mathrm{Var}(\varepsilon_i)}$$

where p is the number of indicators of construct $\rho_{vc(\eta)}$, λ_{yi} is the factor loadings and $Var(\varepsilon_i)$ is the error variance of i indicator of construct $\rho_{vc(\eta)}$. A simpler calculation for computing the AVE was used as proposed by Anagnostopoulos et al. (2013, p. 1977) by averaging the sum of all squared standardized factor loadings.

Convergent validity was considered adequate if the average extracted variance was ≥.50 (Fornell & Larcker, 1981; see also Anagnostopoulos et al., 2013). Adequate discriminant validity of constructs was accepted "if the squared inter-construct correlations estimates associated with that … [construct] were less than its AVE estimate" (Anagnostopoulos et al., 2013, p. 1977).

Methodology when items are considered as both ordinal and pseudo-interval. EFA was performed on the first half-sample in order to assess the construct validity of the scale. The structure suggested by EFA was subsequently validated by carrying out CFA on the second half. Statistical analyses were performed using Mplus Version 7.4 and IBM Statistics SPSS Version 20. Mplus was used for EFA and CFA because appropriate methods treating items considered as both ordinal and pseudo-interval are provided. Thus this crucial methodological issue was dealt with in the analysis.

Initially, missing data analysis was performed and the size and pattern of missing values for each item was investigated. In performing EFA and CFA, the default in Mplus is "to estimate the model under missing data theory using all available data" (Muthén & Muthén, 1998-2012, p. 43; see also, Enders 2010). Consequently, only cases with missing values on all items were excluded from the analysis. Data screening for unengaged responses and outliers was performed as mentioned before.

Exploratory Factor Analysis. In performing EFA, as mentioned in previous work (Charalampi et al., 2016; Michalopoulou, 2017), the following sequence of decisions was required (Brown, 2015; Cabrera-Nguyen, 2010; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007; Thompson, 2005):

1. Initially, the items' frequency distributions were inspected for floor and ceiling effects, bearing in mind that percentages of responses in the range 1-15 are normally deemed acceptable (Anagnostopoulos et al., 2013). Next the items were rescaled into a 1-5 scale, univariate statistics were computed for each item and their distributional properties were inspected (testing for normality) to decide on the appropriateness of the methods to be used. The criterion of corrected item-total correlations < .30 was used to decide which items to exclude from the analysis (Clark & Watson, 1995; Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994).
2. As the items (before rescaling) were considered as both ordinal and pseudo-interval, the polychoric correlation matrix was employed as the appropriate matrix of associations (Brown, 2015; see also Anagnostopoulos et al., 2013).
3. Robust weighted least squares was applied as the appropriate method of factor extraction (Brown 2015) and also because it "performs well … for variables with floor or ceiling effects" (Brown 2015, p. 355).
4. Based on the correlations among factors and the simple structure criterion, geomin rotation was used as the appropriate oblique factor rotation method (Brown, 2015; see also Fabrigar et al., 1999).
5. Considering the theoretical structure proposed for the 2012 ESS measurement of wellbeing, the decision on the number of factors to be extracted was based on the performance of six models with one to six factors tested for each country. Model fit was considered adequate if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI and TLI values were greater than or close to .95 and RMSEA ≤ .06 with the 90% CI upper limit ≤ .06 (Bollen, 1989; Brown, 2015; Hu & Bentler, 1999; Schmitt, 2011; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007; Thompson, 2005). Model fit was considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI and TLI values were > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08 (Hu & Bentler, 1999; Marsh et al., 2004; Cieciuch & Davidov, 2012; Cieciuch et al., 2014; Schwartz & Butenko, 2014; see also Cieciuch & Schwartz, 2012; Steinmetz et al., 2009).
6. Items were considered salient if their factor loadings were >.30 and therefore the meaning of each dimension was inferred from these items (Fabrigar et al., 1999; Thompson, 2005). Items with loadings >.30 on one factor and >.22 on another factor were considered as "cross-loading" items, i.e. items that loaded on multiple factors (Stevens, 2002; see also Anagnostopoulos et al., 2013).

Items with loadings <.30 on all factors (i.e., low communalities) were excluded from the analysis. Also, factors with salient loadings for only two items were eliminated from the analysis as poorly defined (Brown, 2015).

Confirmatory Factor Analysis. In performing CFA, as mentioned in previous work (Charalampi et al., 2016; Michalopoulou, 2017), the following sequence of decisions was required (Brown, 2015; Cabrera-Nguyen, 2010; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007; Thompson, 2005):

1. The decision on the inclusion of items in the analysis was based on the results of the item analysis carried out on the first half-sample and those of EFA.
2. The model indicated as best by the EFA results performed on the first half-sample was considered for testing.
3. CFA was performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix.
4. Model fit was considered adequate or acceptable as in EFA, i.e. if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI and TLI values greater than or close to .95 and RMSEA ≤ .06 with the 90% CI upper limit ≤ .06, or if $\chi^2/df < 3$, the CFI and TLI values were > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08, respectively.
5. Searches for modification indices and further specifications were performed and, where necessary, correlations between error variances were introduced (Brown, 2015; Thompson, 2005).

Subscale construction and assessment. Subscales were constructed as described before for the full sample and descriptive statistics were computed. Based on the CFA results for the full sample, as in our previous work (Charalampi et al., 2016; Michalopoulou, 2017), the AVE was computed for each subscale by averaging the sum of all squared standardized factor loadings to assess the convergent validity of the respective construct. Convergent validity was considered adequate if AVE was above or around .50, i.e. a relaxed version of the Fornell and Larcker (1981) criterion for AVE ≥ .50 (see also Anagnostopoulos et al., 2013). Average inter-item correlations in the recommended range of .15-.5 that cluster near their mean value were used as an indication of the unidimensionality of the subscales (Clark & Watson, 1995). To demonstrate whether subscales are warranted or not, the condition

of average correlation between subscale items "significantly greater than zero but substantially less than the average within-subscale values (say, .20)" (Clark & Watson, 1995, p. 318) was used for justifying subscales. As Clark and Watson (1995: 318) pointed out, "if this condition cannot be met, then the subscales should be abandoned in favor of a single overall score". Adequate evidence of discriminant validity was considered if the squared correlations between subscales were less than their AVE estimates (Anagnostopoulos et al., 2013). Furthermore, based on the CFA results for the full sample, composite reliability coefficients (Raykov, 1997) were computed using the calculator provided by Colwell (2016); these are more appropriate than the commonly used Cronbach's alpha coefficient (Brown, 2015; Raykov, 2007; see also Anagnostopoulos et al., 2013). A subscale was considered reliable if the composite reliability coefficients were above or around .70, i.e. using a more relaxed version of the Nunnally and Bernstein (1994) criterion for Cronbach's alpha coefficients $\geq .70$.

Results

Data Screening for Unengaged Responses and Outliers

Data screening of the first half-samples for unengaged responses (standard deviation = .000) in all data sets (Table 5) identified a negligible number of cases ranging from one (Belgium, 2006; Finland, 2010; France, 2002, 2004; Hungary, 2002, 2014; Netherlands, 2014; Norway, 2002, 2008; Slovenia, 2002; Spain, 2008; Sweden, 2004) to 26 (UK, 2008) and it was decided not to reject them from analysis. In some half-samples, a negligible number of outlying cases with Higher Education degree were detected ranging from one (Norway, 2002) to 10 (Germany, 2002, 2006, 2010-2014; Hungary, 2010-2014; Slovenia, 2010-2014; Sweden, 2012, 2014; Switzerland, 2008-2014) and it was decided not to reject them from analysis. Similar results were obtained for the second half-samples and no case was excluded from the analysis.

Results When Items Are Considered as Pseudo-Interval

In order to demonstrate the full analysis, the detailed results for Belgium are presented first in Tables 6-12 and Figures 2-3. Summarized results for all 16 countries are presented in Tables 14-17. In Appendix II.A, the detailed results for the other 15 countries are presented in Tables A1-A750 and Figures A1-A222.

Results – Belgium. The full analysis is demonstrated for Belgium based on the European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012).

EFA results. The majority of the responses were clustered close to the lower end of the scale in the second and the third response categories (Table 6). Low mean responses were found for items defining Benevolence (BE12 and BE18), Universalism (UN3 and UN19) and Self-Direction (SD11). Relatively high mean responses were found for items defining Power (PO2 and PO17), Stimulation (ST15), Conformity (CO7) and Achievement (AC4 and AC13).

As shown in Table 6, the proportion of missing values for all the items was negligible, ranging from 0.3 to 0.9%. Testing for randomness indicated that the data was probably missing at random (Little's MCAR test: $\chi^2 = 385.6$, $df = 253$, $p \leq 0.001$). Non-normality was not severe for any item (skewness>2; kurtosis>7), as the skewness and kurtosis values ranged from -0.30 to 1.24 and -0.76 to 4.25, respectively.

Table 5 Unengaged responses and outliers based on the first half-samples: European Social Survey

	Unengaged responses							Outliers						
Country	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Belgium	18	2	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	9	11	21	12	8	8	3	4 (hd.)	0	4 (hd.)	4 (hd.)	0	0	4 (hd.)
Finland	0	3	0	2	1	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 (hd.)
France	1	1	2	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 (hd.)
Germany	0	4	8	3	11	7	3	10 (hd.)	4 (hd.)	10 (hd.)	4 (hd.)	10 (hd.)	10 (hd.)	10 (hd.)
Hungary	1	0	3	6	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	10 (hd.)	10 (hd.)	10 (hd.)
Ireland	4	3	3	5	3	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	11	6	14	18	11	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1	3	2	1	9	6	4	1 (hd.)	0	4 (hd.)	4 (hd.)	4 (hd.)	4 (hd.)	4 (hd.)
Poland	10	4	7	6	6	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	5	6	8	14	4	5	4	4 (hd.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	1	15	6	8	16	4	5	0	0	0	0	10 (hd.)	10 (hd.)	10 (hd.)
Spain	17	15	5	1		2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	5	1	0	0	13	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	10 (hd.)	10 (hd.)
Switzerland	4	2	4	14	5	0	4	0	4 (hd.)	0	10 (hd.)	10 (hd.)	10 (hd.)	10 (hd.)
UK	7	11	12	26	18	12	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

hd. = Higher education.

Table 6 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Belgium (first half-sample: *n*=934)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.66 (1.149)	2.58-2.73	15.1	33.2	30.6	13.3	5.1	1.8	0.9	0.59	0.14	.333
SD11	2.11 (0.968)	2.05-2.17	26.2	47.3	18.8	3.9	2.7	0.6	0.4	1.17	1.97	.355
UN3	2.02 (0.854)	1.97-2.08	26.0	52.0	16.7	2.9	1.5	0.3	0.5	1.13	2.41	.240
UN8	2.35 (0.924)	2.29-2.41	14.5	48.2	28.3	5.4	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.96	1.73	.320
UN19	2.09 (0.950)	2.03-2.15	28.1	44.2	20.4	5.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.03	1.76	.259
BE12	2.05 (0.790)	2.00-2.10	23.0	53.5	19.4	2.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.79	1.49	.341
BE18	1.76 (0.719)	1.71-1.81	37.2	51.7	9.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.24	4.25	.420
TR9	2.42 (1.025)	2.35-2.48	14.1	48.6	23.9	7.6	4.3	1.0	0.5	1.02	1.17	.176
TR20	2.66 (1.202)	2.59-2.74	15.5	35.9	25.1	14.3	7.0	1.7	0.5	0.61	-0.16	.228
CO7	3.20 (1.295)	3.12-3.28	6.4	29.1	24.8	19.7	14.9	4.2	0.9	0.32	-0.75	.265
CO16	2.57 (1.059)	2.50-2.64	11.9	42.9	28.2	10.1	5.6	0.9	0.5	0.78	0.45	.271
SEC5	2.42 (1.079)	2.35-2.49	17.8	43.4	24.3	8.4	5.1	0.7	0.3	0.86	0.56	.294
SEC14	2.46 (0.990)	2.39-2.52	13.3	45.5	26.6	9.4	4.4	0.1	0.7	0.73	0.33	.337
PO2	4.10 (1.206)	4.02-4.17	1.9	8.4	18.8	32.0	25.6	12.7	0.5	-0.30	-0.39	.301
PO17	3.15 (1.193)	3.08-3.23	6.5	24.7	32.1	22.1	10.9	3.1	0.5	0.30	-0.39	.414
AC4	3.10 (1.224)	3.03-3.18	7.5	27.6	28.8	20.1	12.7	2.5	0.7	0.30	-0.59	.417
AC13	3.10 (1.209)	3.03-3.18	7.4	27.2	29.8	20.6	12.6	2.1	0.3	0.27	-0.59	.529
HE10	2.60 (1.108)	2.53-2.67	13.5	39.7	27.6	12.1	5.4	1.3	0.4	0.71	0.26	.406
HE21	2.58 (1.072)	2.52-2.65	11.9	42.1	28.8	10.3	4.9	1.4	0.6	0.82	0.64	.323
ST6	2.81 (1.239)	2.73-2.89	13.7	31.3	27.9	15.2	9.5	1.9	0.4	0.47	-0.41	.413
ST15	3.77 (1.355)	3.68-3.85	5.5	14.2	21.3	25.1	24.2	9.3	0.4	-0.22	-0.76	.330

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.080 and 0.160, respectively.

Based on the criterion of corrected item-total correlations > .30, the following seven items were rejected from the analysis: UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16 and SEC5.

EFA, performed with Principal Axis Factoring and applying promax rotation, resulted in a four-factor solution that was supported by the eigenvalue >1.0 rule and the scree test. Parallel analysis confirmed this result as the actual eigenvalues (5.155, 1.852, 1.499, 1.219) were greater than the randomly generated ones for both the average (1.208, 1.160, 1.124, 1.093) and the 95th percentile (1.249, 1.193, 1.151, 1.117) eigenvalue criteria. These four factors explained 31, 11, 9 and 7% of the variance, respectively, amounting to a cumulative 58%.

Table 7 presents the structure of the four-factor solution obtained by Principal Axis Factoring. Almost all the 14 items had strong factor loadings (≥ .45) on at least one factor. As shown, a simple structure was provided with three cross-loading items (UN8, SEC14 and ST15). The first factor was defined by four items (PO2, PO17, AC4 and AC13) referring mostly to self-enhancement and therefore the underlying

construct was labeled as such. The second factor was defined by five items (SD11, UN8, BE12, BE18 and SEC14) expressing self-transcendence and consequently the

Table 7 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Belgium (first half-sample: n = 934)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Hedonism	Factor IV Openness to change	
SD1	.062	.102	-.206	**.632**	.672
SD11	.030	**.243**	.177	.172	.785
UN8	-.143	**.410**	-.036	**.311**	.732
BE12	-.027	**.663**	-.058	.060	.563
BE18	.010	**.496**	.212	-.029	.668
SEC14	**.233**	**.371**	-.061	-.130	.825
PO2	**.560**	-.199	.008	.106	.623
PO17	**.449**	.133	.037	-.089	.779
AC4	**.682**	-.006	-.002	.031	.517
AC13	**.739**	.132	-.011	.048	.375
HE10	.020	.070	**.723**	-.091	.516
HE21	-.007	-.021	**.668**	-.045	.611
ST6	-.026	.003	.173	**.625**	.454
ST15	.110	-.157	**.260**	**.441**	.531
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Self-transcendence	.171	—			
Hedonism	.535	.243	—		
Openness to change	.470	.237	0.667	—	

Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

underlying construct was labeled accordingly. The third factor was defined by two items of the hedonism dimension (HE10 and HE21) and so this name was retained. The fourth factor was defined by three items (SD1, ST6 and ST15) referring mostly to openness to change and therefore the underlying construct was labeled as such.

Subscales were constructed by averaging the defining items of each factor based on the first half-sample, univariate statistics were computed and their psychometric properties were inspected. As shown in Table 8, Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficients for the subscales Self-enhancement Self-transcendence, Hedonism and Openness to change were .710, .562, .616 and .657, respectively, indicating that three out of four subscales were not reliable. Split-half reliabilities were .722, .546, .616 and .657, respectively. Average inter-item correlations were .379, .219, .445 and .389 within subscales and .186, .304, .299, .196, .196 and .335 between subscales, indicating that the values were within the recommended range for unidimensionality.

Table 8 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Belgium (first half-sample: n = 934)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Hedonism	Openness to change
Number of items	4	5	2	3
Mean (standard error)	3.36 (0.029)	2.14 (0.017)	2.59 (0.030)	3.08 (0.032)
95% Confidence interval	3.31-3.42	2.11-2.18	2.53-2.65	3.02-3.14
Standard deviation	0.883	0.533	0.927	0.963
Skewness (standard error)	0.201 (0.080)	0.552 (0.080)	0.583 (0.080)	0.262 (0.080)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.218 (0.160)	1.509 (0.160)	0.387 (0.160)	-0.091 (0.160)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	.710	.562	.616	.657
Split-half reliability coefficient	.722	.546	.616	.620
Average inter-item correlations	.379	.219	.445	.389
Minimum-maximum correlations	.257-.575	.102-.369	.445-.445	.290-.502
Range of correlations	.318	.267	.000	.212
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	.186	—		
Hedonism	.304	.196	—	
Openness to change	.299	.196	.335	—

CFA results. In performing CFA on the second half-sample, seven different models were tested: one first-order uncorrelated factor based on the 14 observed variables (model 1); two first-order correlated factors based on the 13 remaining observed variables as indicated by the factor analysis results (model 2) − one item (SEC14) was rejected because it exhibited low factor loading; three first-order correlated factors based on the 14 observed variables (model 3a); three first-order correlated factors based on the 14 observed variables with cross-loadings (model 3b); four first-order correlated factors based on the EFA results (model 4a); four first-order correlated factors with cross-loadings (model 4b); and four first-order correlated factors of unified values (model 5) as proposed by Davidov et al. (2008).

For the justification of the models 2, 3a and 3b, Principal axis factoring was performed on the first half-sample (Tables 9 and 10). The three factors of model 3b explained 30, 11 and 9% of the variance, respectively, amounting to a cumulative 50%. Parallel analysis confirmed this result as the actual eigenvalues (5.155, 1.852, 1.499) were greater than randomly generated ones for both the average (1.208, 1.160, 1.124) and the 95th percentile (1.249, 1.193, 1.151) eigenvalue criteria.

Table 9 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 Factors): European Social Survey 2012, Belgium (first half-sample: n = 934)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**.414**	.008	.105	.788
SD11	**.299**	.034	**.256**	.783
UN8	**.239**	-.160	**.422**	.747
BE12	-.041	-.024	**.679**	.559
BE18	.115	.039	**.505**	.682
SEC14	-.203	**.247**	**.368**	.825
PO2	.142	**.539**	-.211	.626
PO17	-.050	**.455**	.122	.782
AC4	.047	**.672**	-.018	.517
AC13	.048	**.727**	.121	.377
HE10	**.468**	.107	.079	.684
HE21	**.481**	.067	.002	.783
ST6	**.752**	-.066	.028	.472
ST15	**.685**	.076	-.150	.513
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	.542	—		
Self-transcendence	.302	.204	—	

Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table 10 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 Factors): European Social Survey 2012, Belgium (first half-sample: n = 934)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	.032	**. 445**	.784
SD11	.022	**.422**	.810
UN8	-.200	**.467**	.856
BE12	-.111	**.317**	.930
BE18	-.021	**.378**	.866
PO2	**.625**	-.076	.662
PO17	**.455**	-.042	.815
AC4	**.766**	-.098	.495
AC13	**.753**	.007	.427
HE10	.147	**.468**	.676
HE21	.121	**.435**	.732
ST6	.003	**.717**	.484
ST15	.194	**.489**	.607
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	.611	—	

Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

The two factors of model 2 explained 32 and 12% of the variance, respectively, amounting to a cumulative 44%. This also was confirmed by parallel analysis, as the actual eigenvalues (5.131, 1.832) were greater than the randomly generated ones for both the average (1.196, 1.149) and the 95th percentile (1.238, 1.180) eigenvalue criteria.

As shown in Table 11, the fit of model 1 was acceptable; model 2 had an adequate fit to the data; model 3a presented acceptable fit to the data and using all cross-loadings indicated by EFA (model 3b) improved model fit; model 4a had also an acceptable fit to the data and using all cross-loadings indicated by EFA (model 4b) improved model fit; model 5 resulted in an acceptable model fit. Therefore, model 2 (Figure 2) provided a better fit to the data than all other models.

Table 11 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2012, Belgium (second half-sample: n = 935)

Models Tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.78	.051	.902	.920	.882	.064 (.056-.071)
2	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)	3.38	.041	.934	.952	.933	.050 (.043-.058)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors	4.79	.053	.884	.905	.882	.064 (.057-.071)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors with cross-loadings	4.24	.048	.901	.922	.899	.059 (.052-.066)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors	4.88	.053	.887	.907	.879	.064 (.058-.071)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors with cross-loadings	4.67	.051	.896	.916	.886	.063 (.056-.070)
5	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.48	.063	.862	.888	.865	.061 (.056-.067)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual;; NFI = normed fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation. CI = confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

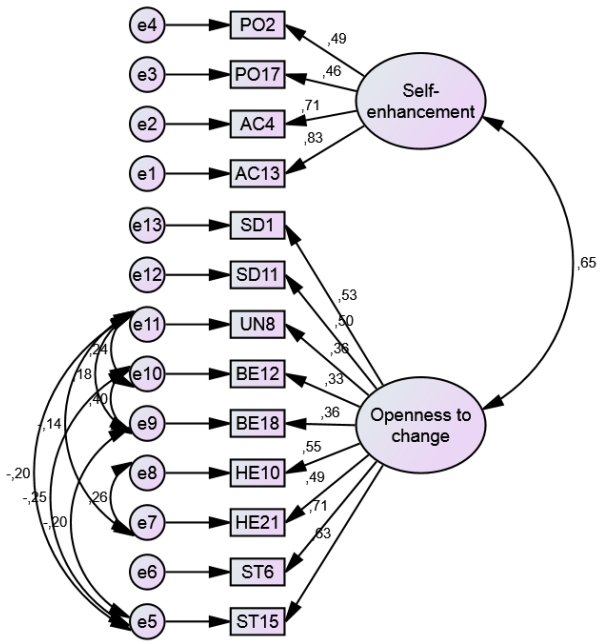

Fig. 2 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2-13 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Belgium (second half-sample: n = 935)

Subscale construction and assessment. In Table 12, descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales based on the two-factor solution are presented for Belgium for the full sample.

Table 12 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales (full sample): European Social Survey 2012, Belgium (N = 1,869)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Openness to change
Number of items	4	9
Mean (standard error)	3.34 (0.020)	2.50 (0.014)
95% Confidence interval	3.30-3.38	2.47-2.53
Standard deviation	0.885	0.603
Skewness (standard error)	0.243 (0.057)	0.347 (0.057)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.261 (0.113)	0.470 (0.113)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	.713	.744
Split-half reliability coefficient	.721	.729
Average inter-item correlations	.382	.244
Minimum-maximum correlations	.263-.582	.027-.482
Range of correlations	.318	.455
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Openness to change	.227	—

As shown, Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficients for the subscales Self-enhancement and Openness to change were .713 and .744, respectively (Table 12). Split-half reliabilities were .721 and .729, respectively. Average inter-item correlations within subscales were .382 and .244 and between subscales .227, indicating that the values were within the recommended range for unidimensionality.

Based on the CFA results for the full sample (Figure 3), the AVE was computed for each subscale. The two subscales demonstrated inadequate convergent validity (AVE above or around .50). The squared correlations between subscales were smaller than the AVE estimates, indicating adequate discriminant validity. The average inter-item correlations of the subscales were within the recommended range for unidimensionality (.15-.5). The individual inter-item correlations clustered well around their respective mean values as indicated by their range. As average inter-item correlations between subscale items were less than the respective average correlations within-subscale values, all subscales were justified. The analysis thus produced two subscales, both reliable but of problematic convergent validity.

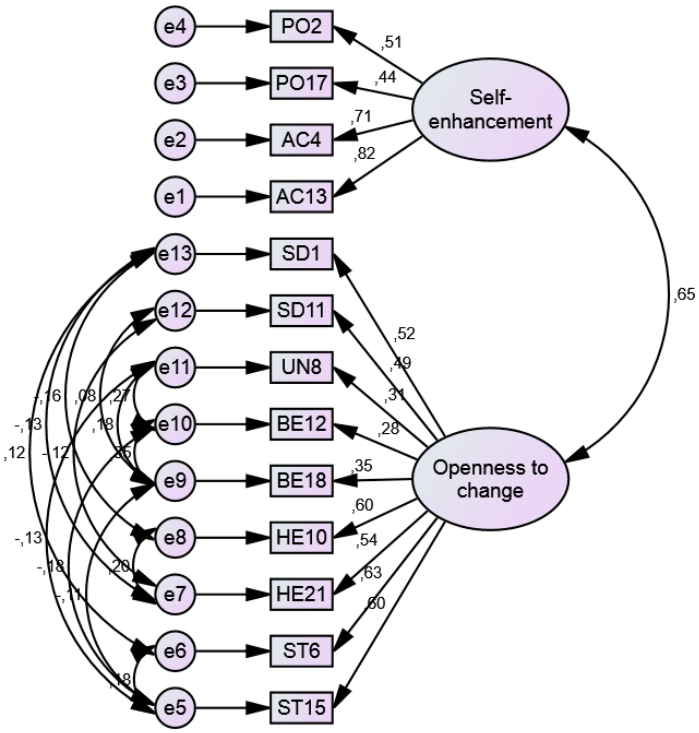

Fig. 3 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2-13 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Belgium (*N* = 1,869)

Results – all 16 countries. Based on the data screening of both half-samples for unengaged responses and outliers, it was decided to include all cases in the analysis. In Table 13, the results of testing missing values for randomness are presented.

Table 13 Missing data analysis of the Schwartz's human values items based on the first half-samples: European Social Survey

	Little's MCAR test					Little's MCAR test			
Country	Chi-Square	*df*	Sig.	Result	Country	Chi-Square	*df*	Sig.	Result
Belgium					Ireland				
2002	988.955	719	.000	MAR	2002	212.697	154	.001	MAR
2004	620.957	454	.000	MAR	2004	675.836	530	.000	MAR
2006	286.300	194	.000	MAR	2006	1020.570	782	.000	MAR
2008	272.059	209	.002	MAR	2008	364.452	215	.000	MAR
2010	119.590	117	.416	MCAR	2010	760.756	663	.005	MAR
2012	385.606	253	.000	MAR	2012	799.645	526	.000	MAR
2014	275.134	193	.000	MAR	2014	597.715	520	.010	MAR
Denmark					Netherlands				
2002	712.945	571	.000	MAR	2002	153.327	117	.014	MAR
2004	847.729	712	.000	MAR	2004	537.456	450	.003	MAR
2006	623.162	503	.000	MAR	2006	387.307	285	.000	MAR
2008	806.663	610	.000	MAR	2008	399.676	259	.000	MAR
2010	398.888	330	.006	MAR	2010	357.242	269	.000	MAR
2012	690.907	534	.000	MAR	2012	434.965	300	.000	MAR
2014	455.228	363	.001	MAR	2014	611.300	392	.000	MAR
Finland					Norway				
2002	542.025	449	.002	MAR	2002	348.306	236	.000	MAR
2004	840.489	632	.000	MAR	2004	424.836	459	.872	MCAR
2006	679.065	549	.000	MAR	2006	690.226	609	.012	MAR
2008	728.382	584	.000	MAR	2008	583.110	446	.000	MAR
2010	865.026	572	.000	MAR	2010	267.533	203	.002	MAR
2012	743.771	468	.000	MAR	2012	155.828	142	.202	MCAR
2014	935.812	594	.000	MAR	2014	217.657	188	.068	MAR
France					Poland				
2002	203.135	207	.563	MCAR	2002	657.591	527	.000	MAR
2004	600.513	520	.008	MAR	2004	1153.194	966	.000	MAR
2006	358.769	327	.109	MCAR	2006	1044.678	863	.000	MAR
2008	608.767	438	.000	MAR	2008	1096.107	904	.000	MAR
2010	364.077	333	.116	MCAR	2010	1090.573	932	.000	MAR
2012	459.451	384	.005	MAR	2012	1091.442	938	.000	MAR
2014	702.462	539	.000	MAR	2014	1094.454	861	.000	MAR
Germany					Portugal				
2002	602.970	450	.000	MAR	2002	279.463	190	.000	MAR
2004	1093.383	922	.000	MAR	2004	868.028	659	.000	MAR
2006	858.866	728	.001	MAR	2006	1139.674	1027	.008	MAR
2008	755.911	573	.000	MAR	2008	857.326	654	.000	MAR
2010	1087.044	739	.000	MAR	2010	677.816	497	.000	MAR
2012	683.316	583	.003	MAR	2012	909.613	611	.000	MAR
2014	662.038	490	.000	MAR	2014	708.194	534	.000	MAR
Hungary					Slovenia				
2002	635.197	458	.000	MAR	2002	472.688	305	.000	MAR
2004	557.645	405	.000	MAR	2004	352.652	319	.094	MAR
2006	764.298	588	.000	MAR	2006	– *	–	–	-
2008	604.250	490	.000	MAR	2008	627.058	442	.000	MAR
2010	530.688	425	.000	MAR	2010	589.234	478	.000	MAR
2012	331.695	235	.000	MAR	2012	738.89	580	.000	MAR
2014	369.930	342	.143	MCAR	2014	714.374	591	.000	MAR

Table 13 (continued)

Country	Little's MCAR test				Country	Little's MCAR test			
	Chi-Square	*df*	Sig.	Result		Chi-Square	*df*	Sig.	Result
Spain					Switzerland				
2002	214.371	232	.791	MCAR	2002	522.940	460	.022	MAR
2004	839.738	657	.000	MAR	2004	1221.340	1054	.000	MAR
2006	678.143	462	.000	MAR	2006	674.627	628	.096	MAR
2008	822.279	694	.001	MAR	2008	746.464	723	.265	MCAR
2010	486.385	369	.000	MAR	2010	672.019	491	.000	MAR
2012	339.458	363	.807	MCAR	2012	515.236	404	.000	MAR
2014	1332.349	1126	.000	MAR	2014	582.417	425	.000	MAR
Sweden					UK				
2002	597.962	349	.000	MAR	2002	486.320	373	.000	MAR
2004	380.596	388	.596	MCAR	2004	518.411	498	.255	MCAR
2006	397.156	356	.065	MAR	2006	752.085	666	.011	MAR
2008	387.362	370	.257	MCAR	2008	432.421	408	.194	MCAR
2010	563.882	448	.000	MAR	2010	666.436	557	.001	MAR
2012	457.178	363	.001	MAR	2012	546.451	510	.128	MCAR
2014	778.171	580	.000	MAR	2014	547.349	405	.000	MAR

* The same seven cases did not respond to any of the items and were deleted.

Testing missing values for randomness (Table 13) indicated that the data was probably missing at random (MAR) in most first half-samples and missing completely at random (MCAR) in the following half-samples: Belgium (2012); France (2002, 2006, 2010); Hungary (2014); Norway (2004, 2012); Spain (2002, 2012); Sweden (2004, 2008); Switzerland (2008); and the UK (2004, 2008, 2012). Similar results were obtained for the second half-samples. In both half-samples, missing data was replaced by the mean values (which for most items coincided with the median).

EFA results. In every country, respondents had used the full range of possible responses for all items. Non-normality was not severe for any item (skewness>2; kurtosis>7). Based on the criterion of corrected item-total correlations > .30, a number of items were excluded from the analysis. Principal axis factoring was performed to define factors as subscales for the first half-samples and promax rotation was applied. In every country, the number of factors to be extracted was based on the eigenvalue greater than 1.0 rule, scree test, parallel analysis and interpretability. Based on the initial EFA results, items with loadings < .22 were excluded from the analysis. Table 14 lists the items rejected from the analysis for each country.

Table 14 Items rejected from the analysis based on first half-samples: European Social Survey

Country	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Belgium	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, SEC5, PO2, ST15	UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, SEC5, PO2, ST15	SD1, SD11, UN3, UN19, TR9, CO7, TR20, CO16, PO2, PO17, HE21, ST15	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, PO2, ST15	UN3, UN8, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, PO2, ST15	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, SEC5	SD1, UN3, BE18, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, PO2, PO17, HE21, ST15
Denmark	SD11, UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, SEC5, PO2, PO17	SD1, UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, PO2, ST15	SD1, SD11, UN3, UN19, TR9, PO2, TR20, CO7, CO16, SEC5	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2	SD11, UN3, UN8, UN19, BE18, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, SEC5, PO2	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, SEC5, PO2	SD1, SD11, UN3, UN8, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2, CO16, SEC5
Finland	UN3, UN8, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, SEC5	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2	SD11, UN3, UN8, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, PO2	UN3, UN8, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, SEC5, PO2	SD1, UN3, TR9, TR20, PO2	SD1, SD11, UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, SEC5, PO2	SD1, SD11, UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, SEC5, PO2, ST15
France	UN3, TR9, PO2, ST15	SD1, UN3, TR20, PO2, ST15	SD11, TR20, CO7, PO2, ST15	TR9, CO7, PO2, ST15	SD11, TR20, PO2, ST15	UN3, TR9, CO7, PO2, ST15	SD11, UN3, UN8, TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2, ST15
Germany	UN3, UN8, PO2, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, ST15	UN3, UN8, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, SEC5, PO2, ST15	TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, PO2, ST15	UN3, UN19, TR9, CO7, SEC5, PO2, ST15	UN19, TR9, TR20, SEC5, PO2, ST15	SD1, UN3, UN8, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, SEC5, PO2, ST15 TR9, CO7,	SD1, SD11, UN3, UN19, TR9, PO2, TR20, SEC5, ST15, CO7, ST15
Hungary	TR9, CO7, PO2, ST15	TR9, CO7, PO2, ST15	TR9, TR20, CO7, ST15	TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2, ST15	CO7, ST15	TR9, CO7, ST15	TR9, CO7, ST15
Ireland	TR20, CO7, PO2		PO2	UN3, PO2, ST15	PO2	TR9, PO2, ST15	PO2, ST15
Netherlands	TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2, PO17, ST15	TR9, TR20, PO2, ST15	UN3, TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2, HE21, ST15	TR9, ST15	TR9, TR20, CO7	UN3, UN8, TR9, TR20, CO7, SEC5, PO2	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, PO2
Norway	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, SEC5, PO2	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, SEC5	UN19, TR9, CO7, CO16	UN3, UN8, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7	SD1, SD11, UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, ST15	SD1, UN19, TR9, TR20, PO2	SD1, SD11, UN3, UN19, TR9, PO2, TR20, SEC5,

Table 14 (continued)

Country	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Norway							ST15
Poland	TR9, TR20, SEC5, PO2, PO17	TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2	TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2	TR9, CO7, PO2	TR9, TR20, CO7	TR9, CO7, PO2	TR9, TR20
Portugal	TR20, CO7, PO2	ST15	TR20, CO7, HE21, ST15	PO2, ST15	PO2	PO2	CO7, PO2, ST15
Slovenia	TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2, ST15	TR20, PO2, ST15	TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2, ST15	TR20, CO7, PO2, ST15	TR9, TR20, CO7	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, SEC5, SEC14, PO2, ST15	SD11, UN3, CO7, UN19, TR9, PO2, TR20, CO16, ST15
Spain	TR20, CO7, PO2, ST15	TR20, CO7, PO2, ST15	TR20, CO7, PO2, ST15	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, SEC5	SD11, UN3, UN8, UN19, BE12, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, SEC5, SEC14, PO2	UN3, TR9, TR20, CO7, ST15	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2 CO16, SEC5,
Sweden	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, SEC5, PO2	UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, SEC5	UN3,UN8, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, SEC5	UN3, UN8, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, SEC5	SD1, SD11, UN3, UN8, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, ST15, SEC5, PO2, AC4,	UN3, TR9, TR20, PO2, ST15	SD1, SD11, UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, PO2, ST15
Switzerland	SD1, UN3, UN8, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2, ST15	SD1, SD11, UN3, TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2, ST15	SD1, SD11, UN3, UN8, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2, ST15	SD1, SD11, UN3, UN8, UN19, BE12, TR9, TR20, CO7, CO16, SEC5, PO2, HE21, ST15	SD1, UN3, TR9, TR20, CO7, PO2, ST15	SD1, UN3, UN8, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, ST15	SD1, SD11, UN3, TR9, CO7, PO2, ST15
UK	UN3, TR9, CO7	TR9	SD1, UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, CO7, SEC5, PO2	SD11, UN3, UN19, TR9, TR20, PO2	TR9	UN3, UN8, TR9, PO2	UN3, TR9, PO2

Items rejected based on the criterion of corrected-item-total correlations <.30.

As shown in Table 14, from zero (Ireland, 2004) to 14 items (Switzerland, 2008) were rejected. In this respect, the analysis provided evidence on the performance of the items. The items HE10 and AC13 performed well overall. The items AC4 and BE12 were retained in most cases except in Sweden (2010) and Spain (2010), respectively. The item BE18 was only excluded in Belgium (2014) and Denmark (2010). The item HE21 was retained in most cases except in Belgium (2006, 2014), the Netherlands (2006), Portugal (2006) and Switzerland (2008). The item PO17 was also mainly retained in the analyses except in Belgium (2006, 2014), Denmark (2002), the Netherlands (2002, 2004) and Poland (2002). The item TR9 was rejected in 89 out of 112 cases and in every round of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK. The item PO2 was omitted in 85 cases and in every round of Denmark, France and Germany. The item TR20 was rejected in 81 cases and in every round of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. Finally, the item CO7 was also rejected in 81 cases and in every round of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Spain and Sweden.

EFA resulted variously in two, three and four factors solutions. The corresponding factors and items are presented according to their factor loadings in Table 15. The factors were labeled based on their dominant defining items as follows: Openness to change, self-transcendence, self-enhancement, conservation, achievement, benevolence, hedonism, power, security and stimulation. However, the items comprising a factor differ among countries. Only the self-enhancement factor defined by three items (AC4, AC13 and PO17) is the same in 32 half-samples: Belgium (2004, 2008, 2010), Denmark (2006, 2010, 2012, 2014), Finland (2004, 2006, 2010, 2012, 2014), France (2014), Germany (all rounds except 2012), Ireland (2002), the Netherlands (2004), Norway (2002, 2014), Slovenia (2002), Spain (2002, 2006, 2010), Switzerland (2004, 2014) and the UK (2002, 2006, 2014).

Table 15 Factors and items presented according to their factor loadings: European Social Survey

Country	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Belgium							
Openness to change	ST6, HE10,HE21, SD11, SD1	ST6, HE21,HE10, SD1, SD11		ST6, HE10,HE21, SD1, SD11	SD1, ST6, SD11	ST6, ST15, HE10, UN8, SD1, HE21,	ST6, UN8, SD11, HE10, BE12
Self-transcendence	BE12, UN8,BE18	CO16, BE12, BE18, UN3, SEC14, UN8	BE12, BE18, UN8, ST6,HE10			SD11, BE18, BE12	
Self-enhancement	AC4, PO17, AC13, SEC14	AC13, AC4,PO17		AC4, AC13,PO17	AC4, AC13,PO17	AC4, AC13, PO2, PO17	
Conservation				BE12,BE18,UN8, SEC5, SEC14	SEC14, SEC5, BE12, BE18		
Achievement			AC4, AC13				AC4, AC13
Hedonism					HE10, HE21		
Security			SEC5, SEC14	SEC5, SEC14			SEC5, SEC14
Denmark							
Openness to change	ST15, ST6, HE21, SD1, HE10		HE21, ST6, ST15, HE10, BE18, BE12,	ST15, ST6, HE10, HE21, AC13, SD11, SD1, AC4, PO17, BE18, BE12, UN8	ST6, ST15,HE21, HE10, SD1, BE12	ST15, ST6, HE21, HE10, SD11, SD1	
Self-transcendence	BE12, BE18,UN8					BE12, BE18, CO16, SEC14,UN8	
Self-enhancement		AC13, HE10, AC4, ST6, HE21, PO17, SD11, BE18	AC13, AC4, PO17		AC13, AC4,PO17	AC4, AC13, PO17	AC13, AC4,PO17

Table 15 (continued)

Country	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Denmark							
Conservation				SEC5, CO16, SEC14			
Achievement	AC13, AC4						
Hedonism							HE21, HE10, BE18, BE12
Security		SEC5, SEC14					
Stimulation							ST15, ST6
Finland							
Openness to change	HE10, HE21, ST15, ST6, BE12, BE18	HE10, HE21, ST15, ST6	SD1, ST6,BE12		ST15, ST6, HE10, HE21, SD11	HE21, HE10, ST15, ST6	HE10, HE21, ST6, UN8, BE12, BE18, SEC14
Self-transcendence				ST6, BE12,UN19, BE18			
Self-enhancement	AC4, AC13, PO17, PO2	AC4, AC13,PO17	AC4, AC13, PO17	AC4, AC13, PO17, HE21, HE10, ST15, SD1, SD11	PO17, AC13,AC4	AC4, AC13, PO17	AC13, AC4,PO17
Conservation		SEC5, CO16, SEC14, BE18			CO16, BE12, CO7, SEC5, BE18, UN19, UN8, SEC14	CO16, CO7, BE18, BE12, SEC14	
Hedonism			HE10, HE21				
Security			SEC5, SEC14, BE18				

Table 15 (continued)

Country	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
France							
Openness to change	HE10, ST15, HE21, SD1, UN8, UN19, SD11, BE18, BE12	HE21, HE10, ST6, UN8, BE18, BE12, UN19, SED11	HE21, HE10, ST6, SD1	HE21, HE10,ST6, SD11		HE10, HE21, SD11	HE10, HE21,ST6, SD1
Self-transcendence			TR9, UN8, UN19, BE18, BE12, UN3, SEC14	UN8, UN3, BE12, SD1, BE18, UN19	UN8, BE12, BE18, SD1, UN3, ST6, UN19	UN8, BE12, SD1, ST6	
Self-enhancement			SEC5,AC4,PO17				AC4, AC13,PO17
Conservation	CO16, SEC14, SEC5, CO7, TR9, PO17	SEC14, SEC5, CO16, CO7, TR20		SEC14, CO16, TR20, SEC5, PO17	CO16, SEC5, SEC14, CO7, PO17, TR9	CO16, SEC5, SEC14, TR20, PO17, BE18, UN19	CO16, SEC14, SEC5, BE18, BE12, UN19
Achievement		AC13, AC4		AC4, AC13	AC4, AC13	AC4, AC13	
Hedonism					HE21, HE10		
Germany							
Openness to change	HE10, HE21, ST6, SD11, SD1	HE10, ST6, HE21, SD11, SD1	HE21, HE10, ST6, SD11	HE21, HE10, ST6	HE21, HE10, ST6	HE10, HE21, ST6, SD11	HE10, HE21, ST6, BE18, UN8
Self-transcendence			UN8,UN3,BE12, BE18,UN19,SD1	BE12, UN8,BE18	BE12,UN8,BE18, UN3, SD1, SD11		
Self-enhancement	AC4, PO17,AC13	AC4, AC13,PO17	AC4,AC13,PO17	AC4, AC13,PO17	AC4, AC13,PO17	PO17, AC13,CO16, AC4, SEC14	AC4, A13, PO17
Conservation	SEC14, CO16, SEC5	CO16, SEC14, BE18, BE12		CO16, SEC14, TR20	CO16, CO7, SEC14		CO16, CO7, SEC14
Security			SEC14, SEC5				

Table 15 (continued)

Country	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Hungary							
Self-transcendence	UN19, SEC5, BE18, CO16, SEC14, BE12, TR20, UN8, UN3	BE18, CO16, UN19, TR20, SEC14, SEC5, BE12, PO17, UN8, UN3		UN19, SEC5, BE18, CO16, SEC14, BE12, UN8, UN3	UN19, TR9, CO16, BE18, TR20, SEC5, SEC14, UN8, BE12, UN3	UN8, BE12	UN19, BE18, SEC5, SEC14, CO16, TR20, BE12
Self-enhancement	AC13, HE10, HE21, PO17	AC13, AC4, ST6, SD1, SD11, HE10, HE21	AC4, AC13, ST6, SD1, HE21, SD11	AC13, AC4, ST6, SD1, HE21, HE10, SD11, PO17	AC13, AC4, ST6, SD1, HE21, HE10, SD11	AC13, AC4, PO2, HE10, ST6, SD1, HE21, SD11	AC13, PO2, SD1, AC4, ST6, HE10, HE21, SD11
Conservation			SEC5, SEC14, UN19, BE18, CO16,UN3,UN8			CO16, PO17, TR20, BE18	
Security						SEC5, SEC14, UN3, UN19	
Ireland							
Openness to change	ST15, HE21, HE10, ST6, SD1		ST15, HE10, AC13, AC4, HE21, ST6		ST15, AC13, HE10, HE21,ST6, AC4	HE10, ST6, AC13, HE21, AC4, SD1	
Self-transcendence	BE12, UN8, UN3, UN19, SEC14, BE18, TR9,SEC5, CO16, SD11	UN8, UN3, BE12, BE18, UN19,SD1	UN8, BE12, UN3, UN19, SD11, BE18, TR9, SD1	BE12, UN8, SD11, UN19,SD1	UN3, BE12, UN19,SD11,UN8, BE18, SEC5, SEC14, SD1		UN3, BE12, BE18, UN8, UN19, SD11, SEC14
Self-enhancement	PO17, AC13,AC4	AC13, ST15, HE10, AC4, ST6, HE21, PO2		AC13, HE10, AC4, HE21, ST6			HE10, HE21, AC13, ST6, AC4, SD1

Table 15 (continued)

Country	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Ireland							
Conservation		CO16, CO7, SEC14, SEC5, TR20, PO17, TR9	CO16, PO17, CO7, TR20, SEC14, SEC5	CO16, CO7, TR20, SEC14, PO17, SEC5, TR9, BE18	CO16, CO7, PO17, TR9, TR20	SEC14,CO16,TR20, SEC5,BE18,UN19, CO7, BE12, UN8, PO17, UN3, SD11	CO7, CO16, TR20, PO17, SEC5, TR9
Netherlands							
Self-transcendence	BE12,UN19,CO16, BE18,SEC5,SEC14, UN3, UN8	SD1, BE12,UN3, UN8, UN19, BE18,SD11, ST6	ST6,UN8,BE12, SD1, SD11, BE18, UN19	UN3, UN8, SD1, BE12, UN19, BE18, ST6, SD11	UN19,UN3,UN8, BE12, BE18, ST6	BE12,UN19,BE18, SD1, SD11	BE12, BE18,UN8
Self-enhancement	AC13, AC4, ST6, HE10, SD1, HE21, SD11	AC13,AC4,PO17	AC4, AC13, PO17, HE10	AC13, AC4,PO2, PO17	AC13,AC4,PO17, PO2, ST15	AC13, AC4, ST15, HE10, HE21, ST6	AC13,ST15,AC4, ST6, PO17,HE10, HE21, SD1,SD11
Conservation		CO16, SEC5, SEC14, CO7	CO16, SEC14, SEC5	SEC14, CO7, CO16,SEC5,TR20	SEC5, SEC14, CO16	SEC14, CO16	CO16, CO7, SEC5, SEC14
Hedonism		HE21, HE10		HE21, HE10	HE21, HE10		
Norway							
Openness to change	ST6, ST15, SD1, HE21, HE10, SD11, UN8,BE12			ST15, HE21, ST6, HE10, SD11, SD1	HE21, ST6, HE10	ST15, AC4, HE21, AC13, HE10, ST6, SD11	HE21, ST6, HE10, UN8
Self-transcendence		BE12, BE18,UN8	UN8,BE12,UN3, BE18			UN8, BE12, BE18, UN3	
Self-enhancement	AC13, AC4,PO17	ST15, PO2,HE10, AC13,AC4,HE21, ST6, PO17,SD11, SD1	AC13,PO2,AC4, ST15, HE10, HE21, PO17, ST6, SD11	AC4, AC13, PO17, PO2	AC4, AC13, PO2, PO17		AC13, AC4, PO17
Conservation		CO16, SEC14	SEC5, SEC14, TR20		CO16, SEC14, BE12, SEC5, BE18, UN8	SEC5, SEC14, CO16, CO7	CO16, CO7, SEC14, BE12, BE18

Table 15 (continued)

Country	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Poland							
Openness to change	SD1, ST6, AC13, AC4, SD11	ST15,HE10,HE21, AC13, ST6, AC4, SD1, SD11	HE10, HE21, ST15, ST6		HE21, HE10, ST15, ST6, SD1	HE21,ST15, HE10, AC13, ST6, AC4, SD1, SD11	ST15,HE21,HE10, AC13, ST6, AC4, PO2, SD1, SD11
Self-transcendence			BE18, UN19, CO16, SEC5, SEC14, UN8, UN3, BE12, SD11				
Self-enhancement				AC4, SD1, AC13, ST6	AC4, PO2, PO17, AC13, SD1		
Conservation	CO16, UN19, SEC14, BE18, CO7, UN3, BE12, UN8	CO16, BE12, BE18, SEC5, UN19, SEC14, UN3, UN8		UN19, TR20, CO16, SEC14, BE18, SEC5, BE12, UN3, UN8	CO16, BE18, SEC14, BE12, UN19, UN8, SEC5, UN3	SEC5, CO16, UN19, TR20, SEC14, BE18, BE12, UN3, UN8, PO17	CO16, CO7, SEC14, UN3, UN19, UN8, SEC5, BE18, BE12
Hedonism	HE21,HE10,ST15			HE10, HE21			
Portugal							
Openness to change	ST15, HE21, HE10, AC13, ST6, SD11, AC4	ST6, HE21, HE10, SD1		HE21, HE10, ST6, AC13, AC4, SD1	ST15, HE21, ST6, HE10, AC13, AC4, SD1	HE21, HE10, ST15, ST6, AC13, SD1, AC4, SD11	
Self-transcendence	BE18, BE12, UN3, SEC5, SEC14, TR9, UN19, UN8, SD1	UN3, BE18, BE12, SD11, UN8,UN19,SEC5	BE12, BE18, UN3, TR9, SEC5, SEC14, UN8, UN19	BE18, BE12, SEC5, TR9, UN3, UN8, UN19, SEC14, SD11			BE12, TR9, BE18, UN19, UN3, SEC14, UN8,SD11, TR20

Table 15 (continued)

Country	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Portugal							
Self-enhancement		PO2, AC4, AC13, SEC14, PO17	AC13, HE10, AC4, ST6, SD1, PO2, SD11				AC4, AC13, ST6, HE21, HE10,SD1
Conservation		CO16, CO7, TR20, TR9			SEC5, BE12, BE18,TR9,SEC14, UN3,UN19,SD11, TR20,UN8, CO16, PO17, CO7	CO16, TR9, TR20, BE18, SEC5, BE12, PO17, CO7, SEC14, UN3, UN19, UN8	CO16, PO17, SEC5
Slovenia							
Openness to change	HE21, HE10, ST6, SD1, SD11			HE21, ST6, AC13, HE10, AC4, SD11,SD1	HE21, ST15 HE10, AC13, ST6, SD11, SD1		SD1, ST6, UN8
Self-transcendence	BE12, CO16, UN19, SEC5, SEC14, UN3, BE18, UN8		UN19, CO16, SEC14, UN3, SEC5, BE12, UN8, BE18			UN8, BE12, BE18	
Self-enhancement	PO17, AC13, AC4	HE10, ST6, HE21, AC13, AC4, SD11, SD1, BE18, PO17	HE10, HE21, AC13, ST6, AC4, SD1			AC13, AC4, HE21, HE10, ST6, SD1, SD11	HE21, HE10, AC13
Conservation		CO16, TR9, UN19, CO7, SEC14, SEC5, BE12, UN8, UN3		TR9,CO16,BE12, SEC5, SEC14, UN19,UN3,PO17, UN8, BE18	BE12, SEC5, SEC14, UN19, CO16, UN3, UN8, BE18		SEC5, PO17, SEC14, AC4
Power						PO17, CO16	

Table 15 (continued)

Country	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Spain							
Openness to change	ST6, HE10, HE21, SD1, SD11	HE10, ST6, HE21,SD1, SD11	HE21, HE10, ST15, ST6, SD11, SD1	HE21, HE10,ST6, ST15,SD11,UN8, BE18, BE12, SD1	HE21, HE10, ST6, ST15, SD1	HE21, ST6, HE10, SD11, SD1	HE21, ST15, ST6, HE10, SD11, SD1, UN8
Self-transcendence			BE12,UN3,BE18, UN19,UN8,SEC5, CO16, SEC14			BE12,CO16, BE18, SEC5,SEC14,UN8, UN19	
Self-enhancement	PO17, AC4, AC13		AC4, AC13,PO17	AC4, AC13, PO2, PO17	AC13,AC4,PO17	AC13, AC4, PO17, PO2	AC13, AC4, PO17, SEC14
Conservation	TR9,CO16,UN19, SEC14,UN8,SEC5, BE12, UN3, BE18	TR9,C016,SEC14, BE18,SEC5,BE12, UN8, UN3, UN19					
Sweden							
Openness to change		ST15, ST6, HE10, HE21, SD1, SD11	HE10, HE21, ST6, ST15, SD11	ST6,HE21, BE12, ST15, BE18, HE10, SD1, SD11	HE10, HE21, ST6		HE21,HE10, ST6, BE12,UN8, BE18
Self-transcendence	BE12, BE18, UN8	BE12, BE18, UN8, SEC14				BE12, UN8, BE18, UN19	
Self-enhancement	AC13, AC4, PO17, SD1, ST15, ST6, SD11	AC13, AC4, PO17, PO2	AC13, AC4, PO17, PO2	AC13, PO2, AC4, PO17	PO17, CO16, AC13	AC13, AC4, ST6, HE10, HE21, SD1, SD11	
Conservation	CO16, SEC14			CO16, SEC14		CO16,CO7, SEC14, SEC5, PO17	CO16,CO7,SEC5, SEC14, PO17
Achievement							AC13, AC4
Hedonism	HE21, HE10						
Benevolence					BE12, BE18		

Table 15 (continued)

Country	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Switzerland							
Openness to change	HE10, HE21, ST6, SD11	HE21, HE10, ST6	HE21, HE10, ST6,BE18,BE12	ST6, HE10	HE21, ST6, HE10, AC13,AC4	HE10, ST6, HE21, SD11	HE21, HE10, ST6
Self-transcendence		UN8,BE18,BE12, UN19					BE18, BE12, UN8, UN19
Self-enhancement		AC13, AC4, PO17		AC13, AC4, PO17, SEC14		AC13, AC4, PO2, PO17	AC4, AC13, PO17
Conservation	SEC5, SEC14, CO16	SEC5, SEC14, CO16	SEC5, CO16, SEC14, PO17		SEC5, CO16, SEC14, PO17, BE12, UN19	CO16, SEC5, SEC14, BE18, B12	SEC14, TR20, SEC5, CO16
Achievement	AC4, AC13		AC4, AC13				
UK							
Openness to change	SD1, ST6, SD11, UN8	ST15, HE10, HE21, AC13, PO2, ST6, AC4	HE21, ST15, ST6, HE10, SD11	ST15, AC13, HE10, AC4, ST6, HE21, SD1	HE21, HE10, ST15, ST6	HE10, HE21, ST15	HE21, HE10, ST15
Self-transcendence				BE12, UN8,BE18	UN8, BE12, , UN19, UN3, SD1 BE18, SD11	UN19, BE12, BE18, SEC14	UN8, BE12, SD1, SD11, UN19, BE18, ST6
Self-enhancement	AC4, AC13,PO17		AC4,AC13,PO17		AC13, AC4, PO2	AC13, AC4, SD1	AC13, AC4,PO17
Conservation	C016, SEC14, TR20,BE18,SEC5	CO16, CO7, TR20, SEC5, SEC14, PO17	CO16, BE18, SEC14, BE12, UN8	CO16, CO7, SEC5, SEC14, PO17	CO16, CO7, PO17, SEC14, SEC5, TR20	CO7, PO17, CO16, TR20	CO16,CO7,TR20, SEC5, SEC14
Hedonism	HE10, HE21						

CFA results. The structure indicated by EFA as providing the best model for each country was validated by performing CFA on the second half-samples (Table 16).

Table 16 Confirmatory factor analysis performed with maximum likelihood of the covariance matrix on the second half-sample of each country: Goodness-of-fit indices, European Social Survey

Country	Structure (no of items)	χ^2/df	SRMR	NFI	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
Belgium							
2002	3 first-order correlated factors* (12)	2.71	.034	.938	.959	.939	.042 (.033-.052)
2004	3 first-order correlated factors* (14)	4.50	.049	.859	.885	.842	.063 (.056-.070)
2006	3 first-order correlated factors* (9)	2.59	.026	.963	.977	.953	.042 (.027-.057)
2008	3 first-order correlated factors* (13)	3.89	.043	.897	.920	.885	.058 (.050-.067)
2010	4 first-order correlated factors*(12)	2.89	.043	.928	.951	.929	.047 (.038-.057)
2012	2 first-order correlated factors (13)	3.38	.041	.934	.952	.933	.050 (.043-.058)
2014	3 first-order correlated factors* (9)	3.66	.035	.913	.935	.898	.055 (.043-.068)
Denmark							
2002	3 first-order correlated factors* (10)	3.06	.033	.948	.964	.948	.052 (.040-.065)
2004	2 first-order correlated factors (10)	3.08	.042	.927	.949	.923	.053 (.041-.065)
2006	2 first-order correlated factors (9)	2.37	.031	.966	.980	.969	.043 (.028-.057)
2008	2 first-order correlated factors* (15)	3.69	.049	.884	.912	.882	.058 (.051-.065)
2010	2 first-order correlated factors* (9)	2.51	.023	.960	.976	.963	.044 (.030-.058)
2012	3 first-order correlated factors* (14)	4.05	.052	.880	.906	.877	.061 (.054-.068)
2014	3 first-order correlated factors (9)	3.07	.036	.946	.962	.941	.052 (.039-.067)
Finland							
2002	2 first-order correlated factors (10)	4.62	.043	.952	.962	.941	.065 (.054-.076)
2004	3 first-order correlated factors (11)	4.55	.050	.936	.949	.925	.064 (.055-.074)
2006	4 first-order correlated factors* (11)	2.42	.030	.959	.975	.961	.041 (.030-.053)
2008	2 first-order correlated factors (12)	8.02	.056	.901	.912	.855	.086 (.077-.095)
2010	3 first-order correlated factors* (16)	5.49	.060	.890	.908	.861	.072 (.065-.079)
2012	3 first-order correlated factors* (12)	5.26	.055	.928	.941	.909	.062 (.054-.070)
2014	2 first-order correlated factors (10)	4.75	.043	.943	.954	.920	.060 (.050-.071)
France							
2002	2 first-order correlated factors* (14)	2.69	.040	.921	.948	.931	.050 (.041-.059)
2004	3 first-order correlated factors* (16)	4.41	.053	.878	.902	.869	.063 (.057-.070)
2006	3 first-order correlated factors* (14)	3.89	.037	.907	.928	.901	.054 (.047-.061)
2008	4 first-order correlated factors* (17)	3.15	.038	.901	.929	.911	.046 (.040-.051)
2010	3 first-order correlated factors* (17)	3.34	.044	.884	.915	.891	.052 (.046-.058)
2012	4 first-order correlated factors* (16)	3.84	.044	.897	.921	.896	.054 (.048-.060)
2014	3 first-order correlated factors* (13)	5.56	.054	.890	.911	.874	.061 (.053-.069)
Germany							
2002	3 first-order correlated factors* (11)	5.92	.041	.942	.951	.923	.059 (.051-.067)
2004	3 first-order correlated factors* (12)	5.48	.043	.919	.933	.901	.056 (.049-.063)
2006	4 first-order correlated factors* (15)	5.02	.044	.910	.926	.904	.053 (.047-.058)
2008	4 first-order correlated factors* (12)	4.92	.039	.928	.941	.914	.053 (.047-.061)
2010	4 first-order correlated factors* (15)	8.25	.058	.837	.853	.812	.069 (.064-.074)
2012	2 first-order correlated factors* (9)	3.71	.028	.968	.977	.958	.043 (.033-.053)
2014	3 first-order correlated factors* (11)	6.47	.050	.915	.927	.892	.060 (.053-.068)
Hungary							
2002	2 first-order correlated factors* (13)	6.75	.041	.908	.921	.903	.059 (.054-.065)
2004	2 first-order correlated factors* (17)	3.24	.050	.882	.914	.895	.055 (.049-.062)
2006	2 first-order correlated factors* (13)	2.86	.041	.919	.946	.930	.050 (.042-.059)
2008	2 first-order correlated factors* (16)	3.66	.047	.894	.920	.901	.061 (.054-.067)
2010	2 first-order correlated factors (17)	4.52	.063	.869	.895	.875	.067 (.061-.073)
2012	4 first-order correlated factors* (18)	4.87	.048	.898	.917	.890	.063 (.058-.068)
2014	2 first-order correlated factors* (15)	3.14	.045	.931	.952	.937	.053 (.046-.060)
Ireland							
2002	3 first-order correlated factors* (18)	4.24	0.051	.890	.912	.884	.060 (.054-.065)
2004	3 first-order correlated factors* (20)	2.87	0.049	.884	.921	.902	.056 (.050-.062)

Table 16 (continued)

Country	Structure (no of items)	χ^2/df	SRMR	NFI	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
Ireland							
2006	3 first-order correlated factors* (20)	3.95	0.052	.880	.907	.884	.060 (.055-.065)
2008	3 first-order correlated factors* (18)	4.08	0.057	.872	.899	.869	.059 (.054-.065)
2010	3 first-order correlated factors* (20)	5.82	.054	.904	.919	.897	.063 (.059-.067)
2012	2 first-order correlated factors* (18)	5.57	.052	.916	.929	.900	.059 (.054-.064)
2014	3 first-order correlated factors* (19)	4.66	.048	.901	.920	.901	.055 (.051-.060)
Netherlands							
2002	2 first-order correlated factors* (15)	4.66	.049	.898	.917	.889	.056 (.050-.062)
2004	4 first-order correlated factors* (17)	4.80	.061	.869	.892	.860	.064 (.058-.069)
2006	3 first-order correlated factors* (14)	4.81	.050	.887	.907	.870	.064 (.057-.071)
2008	4 first-order correlated factors* (19)	5.26	.070	.838	.864	.832	.069 (.064-.074)
2010	4 first-order correlated factors* (16)	4.21	.048	.891	.914	.887	.059 (.053-.065)
2012	3 first-order correlated factors* (13)	4.93	.050	.911	.927	.889	.065 (.057-.073)
2014	3 first-order correlated factors* (16)	5.12	.050	.886	.905	.862	.067 (.061-.074)
Norway							
2002	2 first-order correlated factors* (11)	4.35	.039	.943	.955	.931	.061 (.051-.071)
2004	3 first-order correlated factors* (15)	3.30	.039	.923	.945	.921	.054 (.046-.061)
2006	3 first-order correlated factors* (16)	3.43	.048	.907	.932	.906	.056 (.049-.063)
2008	2 first-order correlated factors* (10)	2.67	.035	.957	.973	.960	.049 (.036-.062)
2010	3 first-order correlated factors* (13)	4.05	.056	.883	.908	.869	.063 (.054-.072)
2012	3 first-order correlated factors* (15)	3.46	.048	.900	.926	.901	.055 (.048-.062)
2014	3 first-order correlated factors* (12)	5.63	.061	.846	.869	.811	.080 (.071-.090)
Poland							
2002	3 first-order correlated factors* (16)	5.01	.056	.898	.916	.897	.062 (.056-.067)
2004	2 first-order correlated factors* (16)	4.53	.069	.869	.894	.869	.064 (.058-.070)
2006	2 first-order correlated factors* (13)	3.53	.049	.913	.935	.916	.054 (.046-.062)
2008	3 first-order correlated factors* (15)	3.59	.047	.916	.938	.916	.057 (.049-.064)
2010	3 first-order correlated factors* (18)	5.02	.060	.861	.884	.861	.068 (.063-.073)
2012	2 first-order correlated factors* (18)	4.58	.069	.874	.898	.872	.061 (.056-.067)
2014	2 first-order correlated factors (18)	4.62	.071	.870	.894	.869	.067 (.061-.073)
Portugal							
2002	2 first-order correlated factors* (16)	3.57	.051	.931	.949	.934	.058 (.052-.065)
2004	4 first-order correlated factors* (20)	4.46	.044	.918	.935	.920	.058 (.054-.063)
2006	2 first-order correlated factors* (15)	3.58	.041	.947	.961	.949	.048 (.042-.054)
2008	2 first-order correlated factors* (15)	6.05	.049	.932	.942	.920	.065 (.060-.071)
2010	2 first-order correlated factors* (20)	5.95	.055	.902	.916	.892	.068 (.064-.072)
2012	2 first-order correlated factors* (20)	5.90	.055	.890	.906	.878	.068 (.063-.072)
2014	3 first-order correlated factors* (18)	3.49	.049	.881	.911	.888	.063 (.056-.069)
Slovenia							
2002	3 first-order correlated factors* (16)	4.48	.051	.847	.876	.839	.068 (.061-.074)
2004	2 first-order correlated factors* (18)	4.17	.065	.827	.861	.832	.066 (.061-.072)
2006	2 first-order correlated factors* (14)	3.78	.051	.882	.910	.886	.061 (.054-.069)
2008	2 first-order correlated factors* (17)	3.89	.058	.867	.896	.870	.067 (.060-.074)
2010	2 first-order correlated factors* (15)	2.10	.052	.905	.933	.917	.055 (.047-.062)
2012	3 first-order correlated factors* (12)	3.17	.041	.927	.948	.916	.059 (.048-.070)
2014	3 first-order correlated factors* (10)	4.04	.048	.889	.913	.860	.071 (.057-.084)
Spain							
2002	3 first-order correlated factors* (17)	3.35	.044	.934	.952	.934	.052 (.046-.058)
2004	2 first-order correlated factors* (14)	2.88	.043	.935	.956	.943	.048 (.040-.055)
2006	3 first-order correlated factors* (17)	3.45	.048	.923	.944	.925	.051 (.045-.057)
2008	2 first-order correlated factors* (13)	5.28	.043	.943	.953	.933	.058 (.051-.064)
2010	2 first-order correlated factors (8)	3.06	.030	.973	.982	.970	.047 (.033-.062)
2012	3 first-order correlated factors* (16)	3.49	.045	.892	.920	.892	.051 (.045-.058)
2014	2 first-order correlated factors (11)	5.61	.043	.913	.927	.897	.069 (.060-.078)

Table 16 (continued)

Country	Structure (no of items)	χ^2/df	SRMR	NFI	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
Sweden							
2002	4 first-order correlated factors* (14)	2.96	.037	.939	.958	.932	.049 (.040-.057)
2004	3 first-order correlated factors* (14)	3.78	.045	.915	.935	.912	.058 (.051-.066)
2006	2 first-order correlated factors (9)	2.42	.027	.971	.983	.973	.043 (.028-.057)
2008	3 first-order correlated factors* (14)	3.53	.047	.914	.936	.908	.057 (.049-.066)
2010	3 first-order correlated factors* (8)	2.68	.033	.958	.973	.953	.047 (.030-.065)
2012	3 first-order correlated factors* (16)	4.61	.056	.891	.912	.882	.063 (.057-.069)
2014	3 first-order correlated factors* (13)	3.29	.050	.921	.943	.920	.051 (.043-.059)
Switzerland							
2002	3 first-order correlated factors* (9)	3.23	.031	.944	.960	.940	.047 (.035-.059)
2004	4 first-order correlated factors* (13)	3.86	.039	.917	.937	.913	.052 (.045-.059)
2006	3 first-order correlated factors* (11)	3.44	.042	.931	.949	.925	.052 (.042-.062)
2008	2 first-order correlated factors (6)	3.92	.032	.960	.969	.934	.057 (.035-.080)
2010	2 first-order correlated factors* (11)	4.66	.053	.877	.900	.859	.070 (.060-.080)
2012	3 first-order correlated factors* (13)	3.97	.048	.884	.909	.878	.063 (.055-.072)
2014	4 first-order correlated factors* (14)	3.53	.046	.880	.910	.881	.058 (.050-.065)
UK							
2002	4 first-order correlated factors* (14)	4.13	.049	.909	.929	.905	.059 (.052-.066)
2004	2 first-order correlated factors* (13)	2.88	.047	.927	.944	.925	.056 (.048-.063)
2006	3 first-order correlated factors* (13)	5.81	.045	.910	.923	.891	.063 (.057-.070)
2008	3 first-order correlated factors* (15)	4,76	.044	.909	.926	.899	.057 (.051-.062)
2010	4 first-order correlated factors* (20)	4.39	.047	.879	.903	.878	.053 (.049-.057)
2012	4 first-order correlated factors* (14)	3.62	.039	.934	.951	.930	.048 (.041-.055)
2014	4 first-order correlated factors* (18)	4.45	.045	.871	.896	.866	.055 (.050-.060)

df = degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root-mean-square residual; NFI = normed fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered adequate if $\chi^2/df < 3$, SRMR ≤ .08, NFI, CFI and TLI values greater than or close to .95 and RMSEA ≤ .06 with the 90% CI upper limit ≤ .06. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, SRMR ≤ .08, NFI > .90, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.
* Models defined with cross-loading items.

As shown, these analyses produced models with adequate model fit for 29 cases and acceptable model fit for 80 cases. Therefore, the structure identified by EFA was supported by the CFA results. In the following three cases model fit was inadequate: Finland (2008), Norway (2014) and Slovenia (2014). However, the full sample results for these cases provided acceptable model fit: Finland (2008: χ^2/df = 10.74, SRMR = .047, NFI = .942, CFI = .947, TLI = .900, RMSEA = .072 with the 90% CI upper limit = .078); Norway (2014: χ^2/df = 8.09, SRMR = .055, NFI = .884, CFI = .896, TLI = .854, RMSEA = .070 with the 90% CI upper limit = .077); Slovenia (2014: χ^2/df = 5.73, SRMR = 0.042, NFI = .922, CFI = .934, TLI = .895, RMSEA = .062 with the 90% CI upper limit = .072). The models of 14 cases were determined without using cross-loading items: Belgium (2012), Denmark (2004, 2006, 2014), Finland (2002, 2004, 2008, 2014), Hungary (2010), Poland (2014), Spain (2010, 2014), Sweden (2006) and Switzerland (2008).

Subscale construction and assessment. Subscales were constructed by averaging their defining items based on the full samples. In Table 17, Cronbach's alpha and split-half reliability coefficients and convergent and discriminant validity of the subscales are presented for each country.

Table 17 Cronbach's alpha (α) and split-half reliability coefficients and convergent and discriminant validity of Schwartz's human values subscales based on the full sample of each country: European Social Survey

Country & year		Subscale	Reliability		Convergent validity	Discriminant validity			
			α	Split-half		I	II	III	IV
BE	2002	Conservation (I)	**.673**	.643	.290	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	.567	.438	.310	.088	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	.576	.443	.443	.187	.021	—	
	2004	Openness to change (I)	**.674**	**.665**	.320	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	.636	.556	.228	.054	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	.615	.450	.327	.145	.051	—	
	2006	Achievement (I)	**.688**	**.688**	**.530**	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	.584	.428	.244	.084	—		
		Security (III)	.600	.600	.430	.031	.043	—	
	2008	Openness to change (I)	**.668**	.628	.288	—			
		Conservation (II)	.616	**.687**	.280	.083	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	.619	.442	.343	.157	.073	—	
	2010	Self-enhancement (I)	**.663**	.467	.407	—			
		Conservation (II)	.558	**.664**	.250	.090	—		
		Hedonism (III)	.610	.610	.440	.121	.029	—	
		Openness to change (IV)	.550	.364	.303	.136	.035	.165	—
	2012	Self-enhancement (I)	**.713**	**.721**	.405	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.744**	**.729**	.247	.211	—		
	2014	Achievement (I)	**.687**	**.687**	**.530**	—			
		Openness to change (II)	.560	.506	.206	.098	—		
		Security (III)	.547	.547	.380	.061	.032	—	
DK	2002	Openness to change (I)	**.737**	**.762**	.296	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	.580	.404	.330	.132	—		
		Achievement (III)	.643	.643	**.490**	.167	.018	—	
	2004	Self-enhancement (I)	**.731**	**.689**	.260	—			
		Security (II)	.564	.564	.395	.029	—		
	2006	Openness to change (I)	**.731**	**.653**	.298	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.688**	.508	**.453**	.161	—		
	2008	Openness to change (I)	**.780**	.634	.215	—			
		Conservation (II)	.601	.510	.336	.047	—		
	2010	Openness to change (I)	**.711**	**.775**	.277	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.671**	.505	.423	.154	—		
	2012	Openness to change (I)	**.745**	**.796**	.312	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.701**	.549	.453	.178	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	.565	.515	.258	.070	.040	—	
	2014	Hedonism (I)	.606	**.702**	.278	—			
		Stimulation (II)	**.667**	**.658**	**.430**	.117	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.710**	**.710**	**.550**	.177	.138	—	
FI	2002	Self-enhancement (I)	**.804**	**.815**	**.507**	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.741**	.648	.343	.247	—		
	2004	Openness to change (I)	**.788**	**.810**	.447	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.772**	**.624**	.413	.275	—		
		Conservation (III)	**.660**	**.658**	.330	.000	.016	—	
	2006	Self-enhancement (I)	**.790**	**.651**	**.557**	—			
		Hedonism (II)	**.707**	**.707**	**.590**	.206	—		
		Security (III)	.471	.328	.227	.022	.095	—	

Table 17 (continued)

Country & year		Subscale	Reliability		Convergent validity	Discriminant validity			
			α	Split-half		I	II	III	IV
FI	2006	Openness to change (IV)	.549	.331	.267	.013	.077	.046	—
	2008	Self-enhancement (I)	**.805**	**.727**	.311	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	.571	.608	.267	.298	—		
	2010	Conservation (I)	**.782**	**.796**	.302	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.739**	**.757**	.368	.029	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.735**	.596	.393	.017	.246	—	
	2012	Openness to change (I)	**.765**	**.795**	.382	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.740**	.583	**.497**	.170	—		
		Conservation (III)	.626	**.675**	.228	.006	.048	—	
	2014	Self-enhancement (I)	**.713**	.551	**.470**	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.658**	.436	.193	.112	—		
FR	2002	Openness to change (I)	**.754**	**.680**	.227	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.736**	**.683**	.350	.135	—		
	2004	Conservation (I)	**.731**	**.735**	.297	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.741**	**.740**	.224	.168	—		
		Achievement (III)	**.704**	**.704**	**.545**	.076	.117	—	
	2006	Self-transcendence (I)	**.740**	**.704**	.276	—			
		Openness to change (II)	.631	.514	.387	.143	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	.543	.492	.267	.110	.079	—	
	2008	Conservation (I)	**.684**	.633	.296	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	**.689**	.639	.262	.138	—		
		Openness to change (III)	.636	**.680**	.302	.036	.183	—	
		Achievement (IV)	**.656**	**.656**	**.490**	.089	.046	.158	—
	2010	Self-transcendence (I)	**.710**	**.717**	.213	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.701**	**.704**	.267	.144	—		
		Achievement (III)	**.661**	**.661**	**.495**	.043	.097	—	
		Hedonism (IV)	.605	.605	.415	.175	.043	.081	—
	2012	Conservation (I)	**.711**	.609	.204	—			
		Achievement (II)	**.675**	**.675**	**.520**	.104	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	.614	.549	.217	.147	.083	—	
		Openness to change (IV)	.567	.569	.350	.070	.071	.188	—
	2014	Openness to change (I)	.626	**.661**	.272	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.664**	.504	.208	.087	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	.614	.447	.380	.094	.095	—	
DE	2002	Openness to change (I)	**.739**	**.734**	.384	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.661**	.583	.407	.010	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.676**	.558	.400	.203	.051	—	
	2004	Openness to change (I)	**.722**	**.702**	.376	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	.643	.484	.397	.166	—		
		Conservation (III)	.537	.610	.195	.013	.037	—	
	2006	Self-transcendence (I)	**.693**	**.676**	.300	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.723**	**.760**	.370	.120	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.664**	.521	.390	.036	.147	—	
		Security (IV)	.587	.587	.410	.049	.000	.025	—
	2008	Openness to change (I)	**.734**	**.674**	.463	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.664**	.519	.400	.141	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	.627	.524	.360	.047	.002	—	

Table 17 (continued)

Country & year		Subscale	Reliability		Convergent validity	Discriminant validity			
			α	Split-half		I	II	III	IV
DE	2008	Conservation (IV)	.583	.499	.317	.033	.038	.085	—
	2010	Self-transcendence (I)	**.670**	**.656**	.255	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.685**	**.663**	.377	.127	—		
		Conservation (III)	.622	.591	.363	.035	.004	—	
		Self-enhancement (IV)	.621	.472	.340	.046	.108	.057	—
	2012	Openness to change (I)	**.678**	.634	.387	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	.578	.508	.248	.126	—		
	2014	Openness to change (I)	.623	.637	.286	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	.641	.498	.387	.094	—		
		Conservation (III)	.591	.571	.333	.007	.063	—	
HU	2002	Self-transcendence (I)	**.797**	**.767**	.320	—			
		Self- enhancement (II)	**.702**	.628	.362	.147	—		
	2004	Self-transcendence (I)	**.777**	**.722**	.285	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.783**	**.720**	.293	.186	—		
	2006	Self-enhancement (I)	**.778**	**.746**	.338	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.726**	**.704**	.290	.134	—		
	2008	Self-enhancement (I)	**.805**	**.800**	.337	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	**.794**	**.782**	.337	.188	—		
	2010	Self-transcendence (I)	**.819**	**.787**	.312	—			
		Self- enhancement (II)	**.809**	**.792**	.373	.138	—		
	2012	Self-enhancement (I)	**.841**	**.836**	.391	—			
		Security (II)	**.710**	**.681**	.375	.156	—		
		Conservation (III)	**.672**	**.655**	.330	.099	.208	—	
		Self-transcendence (IV)	.575	.575	.430	.131	.213	.257	—
	2014	Self-transcendence (I)	**.790**	**.768**	.361	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.831**	**.831**	.386	.144	—		
IE	2002	Self-transcendence (I)	**.792**	**.732**	.259	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.762**	**.777**	.358	.094	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.701**	.525	.280	.113	.256	—	
	2004	Self-enhancement (I)	**.852**	**.788**	.444	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.777**	**.724**	.356	.072	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	**.696**	.618	.187	.121	.310	—	
	2006	Openness to change (I)	**.824**	**.777**	.420	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.760**	**.745**	.358	.052	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	**.746**	**.709**	.225	.124	.257	—	
	2008	Conservation (I)	**.776**	**.782**	.277	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.758**	**.782**	.374	.054	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	.612	.579	.206	.211	.093	—	
	2010	Self-transcendence (I)	**.856**	**.817**	.349	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.815**	**.764**	.413	.159	—		
		Conservation (III)	**.760**	**.731**	.362	.335	.051	—	
	2012	Conservation (I)	**.834**	**.681**	.312	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.792**	**.736**	.375	.095	—		
	2014	Self-transcendence (I)	**.796**	**.772**	.341	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.775**	**.703**	.347	.133	—		
		Conservation (III)	**.745**	**.744**	.285	.268	.062	—	

Table 17 (continued)

Country & year		Subscale	Reliability		Convergent validity	Discriminant validity			
			α	Split-half		I	II	III	IV
NL	2002	Self-transcendence (I)	**.724**	**.711**	.246	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.848**	**.734**	.238	.078	—		
	2004	Self-transcendence (I)	**.725**	**.673**	.260	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.717**	**.733**	.375	.098	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.708**	.546	**.463**	.082	.054	—	
		Hedonism (IV)	.588	.588	.400	.109	.020	.118	—
	2006	Self-transcendence (I)	**.701**	.561	.216	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.712**	**.715**	.400	.120	—		
		Conservation (III)	**.667**	.574	.363	.067	.039	—	
	2008	Self-transcendence (I)	**.752**	**.710**	.269	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.757**	**.702**	.374	.097	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.734**	**.741**	.422	.065	.058	—	
		Hedonism (IV)	.616	.616	.445	.141	.031	.170	—
	2010	Self-enhancement (I)	**.778**	**.699**	.424	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	**.686**	.642	.288	.055	—		
		Conservation (III)	.646	.538	.377	.023	.071	—	
		Hedonism (IV)	.604	.504	.440	.192	.130	.031	—
	2012	Self-enhancement (I)	**.782**	**.720**	.430	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	**.651**	.589	.252	.216	—		
		Conservation (III)	.559	.559	.395	.023	.091	—	
	2014	Self-enhancement (I)	**.786**	**.724**	.274	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.694**	.635	.337	.021	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	.570	.479	.290	.066	.111	—	
NO	2002	Self-enhancement (I)	**.742**	.590	**.500**	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.773**	.603	.287	.228	—		
	2004	Self-enhancement (I)	**.827**	**.849**	.323	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	.613	.504	.357	.094	—		
		Conservation (III)	.520	.520	.375	.014	.094	—	
	2006	Self-enhancement (I)	**.836**	**.862**	.381	—			
		Conservation (II)	.624	.519	.363	.024	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	.643	.596	.265	.099	.142	—	
	2008	Openness to change (I)	**.781**	**.820**	.368	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.762**	**.769**	**.455**	.292	—		
	2010	Self-enhancement (I)	**.678**	**.664**	.347	—			
		Conservation (II)	.643	**.698**	.203	.083	—		
		Openness to change (III)	**.678**	.626	.397	.142	.044	—	
	2012	Openness to change (I)	**.772**	**.800**	.314	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.680**	**.715**	.310	.018	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	.648	.625	.330	.129	.141	—	
	2014	Conservation (I)	.635	**.665**	.248	—			
		Openness to change (II)	.630	.559	.325	.066	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.709**	.571	**.460**	.078	.131	—	
PL	2002	Conservation (I)	**.767**	**.742**	.291	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.724**	**.664**	.336	.100	—		
		Hedonism (III)	**.825**	**.750**	**.563**	.002	.299	—	
	2004	Openness to change (I)	**.807**	**.684**	.342	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.762**	**.754**	.291	.033	—		

Table 17 (continued)

Country & year		Subscale	Reliability		Convergent validity	Discriminant validity			
			α	Split-half		I	II	III	IV
PL	2006	Self-transcendence (I)	**.740**	**.683**	.245	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.798**	**.804**	**.507**	.034	—		
	2008	Conservation (I)	**.822**	**.798**	.330	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.702**	**.745**	.375	.081	—		
		Hedonism (III)	**.778**	**.778**	**.635**	.008	.241	—	
	2010	Conservation (I)	**.785**	**.756**	.309	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.780**	**.752**	.360	.015	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.694**	**.693**	.344	.091	.349	—	
	2012	Openness to change (I)	**.814**	**.702**	.335	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.783**	**.752**	.285	.061	—		
	2014	Openness to change (I)	**.848**	**.785**	.393	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.784**	**.779**	.285	.038	—		
PT	2002	Self-transcendence (I)	**.839**	**.808**	.387	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.848**	**.840**	.437	.171	—		
	2004	Self-transcendence (I)	**.856**	**.839**	.427	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.798**	**.787**	**.547**	.235	—		
		Conservation (III)	**.709**	**.699**	.340	.238	.024	—	
		Self-enhancement (IV)	**.733**	.580	.236	.370	.362	.107	—
	2006	Self-transcendence (I)	**.853**	**.832**	.432	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.808**	**.816**	.368	.118	—		
	2008	Self-transcendence (I)	**.867**	**.869**	.405	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.803**	**.763**	.370	.184	—		
	2010	Conservation (I)	**.883**	**.852**	.345	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.831**	**.796**	.408	.225	—		
	2012	Conservation (I)	**.856**	**.819**	.320	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.845**	**.842**	.391	.166	—		
	2014	Self-transcendence (I)	**.813**	**.755**	.293	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.768**	**.751**	.300	.229	—		
		Conservation (III)	.597	.565	.313	.214	.083	—	
SI	2002	Openness to change (I)	**.713**	**.726**	.332	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	**.729**	**.684**	.238	.111	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.683**	.547	.263	.261	.138	—	
	2004	Self-enhancement (I)	**.801**	**.780**	.272	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.781**	**.783**	.293	.141	—		
	2006	Self-transcendence (I)	**.750**	**.687**	.254	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.754**	**.716**	.322	.143	—		
	2008	Conservation (I)	**.806**	**.783**	.287	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.780**	**.783**	.290	.142	—		
	2010	Openness to change (I)	**.796**	**.780**	.384	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.763**	**.762**	.276	.055	—		
	2012	Self-enhancement (I)	**.789**	**.787**	.253	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	.569	.541	.333	.223	—		
		Power (III)	.492	.492	.275	.069	.132	—	
	2014	Conservation (I)	.573	.481	.227	—			
		Openness to change (II)	.494	.286	.280	.055	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	.627	.595	.300	.178	.182	—	
ES	2002	Conservation (I)	**.833**	**.821**	.311	—			

Table 17 (continued)

Country & year		Subscale	Reliability		Convergent validity	Discriminant validity			
			α	Split-half		I	II	III	IV
ES	2002	Openness to change (II)	**.786**	**.765**	.362	.144	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.668**	.513	.240	.088	.222	—	
	2004	Conservation (I)	**.815**	**.704**	.322	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.741**	**.733**	.326	.102	—		
	2006	Openness to change (I)	**.802**	**.828**	.387	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	**.788**	**.787**	.315	.070	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.659**	.483	.297	.238	.055	—	
	2008	Self-enhancement (I)	**.686**	**.696**	.300	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.794**	.613	.278	.207	—		
	2010	Openness to change (I)	**.766**	**.746**	.380	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.694**	**.673**	**.457**	.171	—		
	2012	Self-transcendence (I)	**.714**	**.702**	.201	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.706**	**.724**	.266	.055	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.672**	**.700**	.322	.046	.165	—	
	2014	Openness to change (I)	**.769**	**.785**	.330	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	.634	.549	.352	.168	—		
SE	2002	Self-enhancement (I)	**.755**	**.756**	.260	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	**.662**	.560	.383	.096	—		
		Hedonism (III)	**.704**	**.704**	**.540**	.238	.074	—	
		Conservation (IV)	.445	.445	.305	.033	.052	.012	—
	2004	Openness to change (I)	**.769**	**.748**	.342	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.759**	**.777**	.420	.281	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	.578	.564	.307	.126	.025	—	
	2006	Self-enhancement (I)	**.770**	**.793**	**.472**	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.754**	**.783**	.382	.244	—		
	2008	Self-enhancement (I)	**.777**	**.789**	.445	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.741**	**.756**	.261	.240	—		
		Conservation (III)	.454	.454	.360	.093	.040	—	
	2010	Openness to change (I)	**.679**	.602	.430	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	.535	.588	.367	.065	—		
		Benevolence (III)	.612	.612	.455	.121	.043	—	
	2012	Self-enhancement (I)	**.758**	**.684**	.248	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.728**	**.710**	.336	.102	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	**.689**	**.703**	.357	.127	.154	—	
	2014	Conservation (I)	**.691**	.621	.312	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.673**	.471	.237	.042	—		
		Achievement (III)	**.684**	**.684**	**.520**	.092	.098	—	
CH	2002	Openness to change (I)	**.652**	.611	.357	—			
		Conservation (II)	.621	.514	.370	.008	—		
		Achievement (III)	.630	.630	**.470**	.108	.034	—	
	2004	Self-transcendence (I)	**.677**	**.677**	.350	—			
		Conservation (II)	.643	.542	.377	.083	—		
		Openness to change (III)	**.675**	**.651**	.397	.061	.003	—	
		Self-enhancement (IV)	.643	.507	.363	.039	.075	.116	—
	2006	Conservation (I)	**.680**	.636	.315	—			
		Openness to change (II)	.645	**.699**	.294	.019	—		
		Achievement (III)	.623	.623	**.470**	.113	.105	—	

Table 17 (continued)

Country & year		Subscale	Reliability		Convergent validity	Discriminant validity			
			α	Split-half		I	II	III	IV
CH	2008	Self-enhancement (I)	.609	.502	.300	—			
		Openness to change (II)	.537	.537	.380	.051	—		
	2010	Conservation (I)	**.703**	**.659**	.285	—			
		Openness to change (II)	**.684**	.649	.286	.092	—		
	2012	Openness to change (I)	.653	**.717**	.368	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.712**	**.740**	.348	.151	—		
		Conservation (III)	.619	.609	.230	.059	.171	—	
	2014	Conservation (I)	.634	.598	.312	—			
		Openness to change (II)	.661	.636	.413	.030	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	.645	.626	.327	.089	.072	—	
		Self-enhancement (IV)	.643	.498	.337	.170	.118	.031	—
GB	2002	Conservation (I)	**.689**	.617	.318	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.725**	.559	**.460**	.099	—		
		Openness to change (III)	**.744**	**.744**	**.590**	.036	.233	—	
		Hedonism (IV)	.615	.603	.330	.082	.143	.129	—
	2004	Openness to change (I)	**.817**	**.837**	.407	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.709**	**.704**	.283	.051	—		
	2006	Openness to change (I)	**.742**	**.765**	.370	—			
		Conservation (II)	.601	.617	.246	.034	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.682**	.507	.353	.227	.084	—	
	2008	Openness to change (I)	**.770**	**.792**	.323	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.704**	**.678**	.324	.060	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	.603	.497	.333	.061	.106	—	
	2010	Conservation (I)	**.708**	**.698**	.267	—			
		Self-enhancement (II)	**.703**	**.721**	**.503**	.081	—		
		Self-transcendence (III)	**.666**	.607	.213	.166	.081	—	
		Openness to change (IV)	**.752**	**.783**	**.510**	.018	.294	.107	—
	2012	Self-transcendence (I)	.631	.649	.280	—			
		Conservation (II)	**.660**	.641	.230	.207	—		
		Openness to change(III)	**.698**	.604	.393	.044	.016	—	
		Self-enhancement (IV)	.618	.645	.400	.063	.070	.215	—
	2014	Conservation (I)	**.680**	**.682**	.300	—			
		Self-transcendence (II)	**.671**	.586	.187	.088	—		
		Self-enhancement (III)	**.697**	.524	.427	.116	.108	—	
		Openness to change (IV)	**.672**	.628	**.533**	.015	.144	.219	—

Reliability and convergent validity values above or around .70 and .50, respectively, are in boldface.

As shown, Cronbach's alpha was above or around .70 in 227 out of 315 subscales, whereas split-half reliability coefficient in 182 subscales. Both Cronbach's alpha and split-half reliability coefficients showed reliable subscales in Belgium (2012), France (2002, 2004), Hungary (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2014), Ireland (2006, 2010, 2012, 2014), the Netherlands (2002), Norway (2008), Poland (all rounds), Portugal (2002, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012), Slovenia (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010), Spain (2004, 2010, 2012), Sweden (2006, 2012) and the UK (2004). Only 34 subscales demonstrated adequate convergent validity (AVE values above and around .50): one

in the Netherlands (self-enhancement, 2004), Portugal (openness to change, 2004) and Spain (self-enhancement, 2010); two in Belgium (achievement, 2006; achievement, 2014) and Switzerland (achievement, 2002; achievement, 2006); three in Norway (self-enhancement, 2002; self-enhancement, 2008; self-enhancement, 2014), Poland (hedonism, 2002; openness to change, 2006; hedonism, 2008) and Sweden (hedonism, 2002; self-enhancement, 2006; achievement, 2014); four in France (achievement, 2008; achievement, 2010; achievement, 2012); and five in Denmark (achievement, 2002; self-enhancement, 2006; self-enhancement, 2012; stimulation and self-enhancement, 2014), Finland (self-enhancement, 2002; self-enhancement and hedonism, 2006; self-enhancement, 2012; self-enhancement, 2014), and the UK (self-enhancement and openness to change, 2002; self-enhancement and openness to change, 2010; openness to change, 2014). However, all the subscales exhibited adequate evidence of discriminant validity since the squared correlations between subscales were less than their AVE estimates.

Results When Items Are Considered as Both Ordinal and Pseudo-Interval

In order to demonstrate the full analysis, the detailed results for Poland are presented first in Tables 18-21 and Figures 4-5. Summarized results for all 16 countries are presented in Tables 22-27. In Appendix II.B, the detailed results for the other 15 countries are presented in Tables B1-B60 and Figures B1-B30.

Results – Poland. The full analysis is demonstrated for Poland based on the European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012).

EFA results. Univariate statistics, frequencies and distributional properties of items based on the first half-sample were first inspected (Table 18). The full range of possible responses was used for all items. However, in most cases, the majority of the responses were clustered at the higher end of each scale. Strong ceiling effects were detected for items defining emotional wellbeing (Emwb1, Emwb2 and Emwb5), functioning (Fun1, Fun3, Fun7, Fun9, Fun10, Fun11, Fun12 and Fun13), vitality (Vi1, Vi2 and Vi3) and supportive relationships (Sur3 and Sur4). Floor effects were not observed. Relatively low mean responses were found for items defining community wellbeing (Cowb1, Cowb2 and Cowb3). Relatively high mean responses were found for items defining supportive relationships (Sur3 and Sur4) and emotional wellbeing (Emwb5).

Table 18 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 949)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	3.87	0.879	3.81-3.93	2.1	1.1	1.1	4.4	4.0	12.4	7.2	18.0	23.0	12.5	13.5	0.7	-0.83	0.40	.463
Evwb2	3.94	0.792	3.88-4.00	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.2	3.2	14.3	8.5	15.1	25.7	13.8	13.8	0.5	-0.87	0.83	.538
Emwb1	4.23	1.001	4.16-4.30	-	4.4	8.0	31.3	55.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-1.34	1.59	.571
Emwb2	4.25	0.956	4.19-4.32	-	3.8	7.7	33.1	54.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-1.27	1.47	.544
Emwb3	3.70	1.239	3.61-3.79	-	8.2	20.2	36.1	33.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-0.60	-0.59	.597
Emwb4	3.52	1.210	3.43-3.61	-	8.5	23.4	39.8	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-0.45	-0.61	.632
Emwb5	4.31	0.995	4.23-4.38	-	3.0	8.5	27.3	59.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-1.44	1.67	.517
Emwb6	3.24	1.244	3.15-3.33	-	11.5	29.1	37.1	20.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-0.23	-0.81	.439
Fun1	4.05	0.808	3.99-4.11	-	0.5	6.0	13.0	53.7	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.88	0.93	.339
Fun2	3.12	1.066	3.05-3.20	-	5.2	29.3	22.3	35.6	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-1.01	-0.08	.302
Fun3	3.81	0.870	3.75-3.87	-	0.8	7.9	17.8	55.0	16.3	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-0.76	0.44	.459
Fun4	4.11	0.740	4.06-4.17	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.6	2.2	9.6	9.1	15.7	22.0	13.5	22.9	1.9	-0.68	0.20	.419
Fun5	4.18	0.716	4.13-4.23	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.6	8.3	7.1	14.5	23.8	15.1	25.3	1.9	-0.96	1.23	.416
Fun6	4.05	0.788	3.99-4.10	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.5	2.2	10.0	9.9	15.3	21.8	15.0	19.7	1.9	-0.88	0.76	.470
Fun7	4.04	0.698	3.99-4.09	-	0.5	2.5	13.0	60.0	22.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-0.79	1.89	.371
Fun8	3.98	0.793	3.92-4.03	0.6	0.1	0.8	2.0	2.6	11.4	8.4	19.5	20.1	14.8	16.1	3.5	-0.81	0.78	.475
Fun9	3.74	0.877	3.67-3.80	-	0.9	10.1	20.5	52.5	15.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-0.63	0.05	.466
Fun10	3.90	0.742	3.84-3.95	-	0.9	4.0	16.2	61.9	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-0.82	1.47	.340
Fun11	3.95	0.717	3.90-4.00	-	0.1	4.3	14.0	61.9	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-0.74	1.12	.488
Fun12	3.73	1.060	3.65-3.80	-	1.3	14.2	15.0	46.0	22.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-0.60	-0.60	.473
Fun13	3.36	1.042	3.29-3.44	-	5.0	19.5	19.5	46.7	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-0.52	-0.65	.374
Fun14	3.59	0.785	3.53-3.64	1.5	1.1	2.7	4.6	5.5	17.1	12.1	20.5	19.7	8.3	5.7	1.2	-0.47	-0.06	.556
Vi1	4.14	1.040	4.06-4.21	-	4.1	9.9	33.4	51.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-1.17	1.03	.471
Vi2	4.11	1.262	4.02-4.20	-	7.8	11.2	22.4	57.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-1.25	0.40	.385
Vi3	4.25	0.982	4.18-4.32	-	3.8	9.2	29.5	55.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-1.34	1.62	.517
Vi4	3.36	1.212	3.28-3.45	-	11.6	27.9	35.9	23.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-0.21	-0.81	.598
Cowb1	2.64	0.979	2.57-2.71	10.0	7.2	9.6	13.0	11.6	22.6	7.5	9.1	6.4	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.01	-0.66	.216
Cowb2	2.95	0.941	2.89-3.02	5.1	4.4	6.7	12.1	9.1	25.4	9.0	12.4	9.6	3.2	2.1	0.9	-0.20	-0.39	.228
Cowb3	2.49	0.958	2.42-2.55	9.3	8.6	15.7	15.4	10.3	18.1	7.2	6.4	4.1	1.7	1.3	1.9	0.37	-0.39	.167

Table 18 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA		
Cowb4	3.31	1.047	3.24-3.39	5.9	7.8	11.8	23.4	22.1	18.9	7.4	-	-	-	-	2.7	-0.42	-0.42	.251
Cowb5	3.69	0.956	3.62-3.75	-	2.3	12.3	19.9	47.7	16.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-0.71	0.14	.157
Sur1	3.05	0.988	2.98-3.12	6.6	11.2	16.4	22.3	29.2	6.7	5.6	-	-	-	-	1.9	-0.09	-0.35	.206
Sur2	4.18	0.712	4.13-4.23	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.0	7.4	6.7	12.5	24.0	20.1	23.5	1.5	-0.98	0.71	.444
Sur3	4.38	0.821	4.32-4.43	1.7	1.3	2.4	6.3	11.1	29.4	47.2	-	-	-	-	0.6	-1.82	3.59	.301
Sur4	4.46	1.004	4.38-4.53	-	4.1	6.3	18.9	69.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-1.96	3.26	.352

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.088 and 0.177, respectively.

As shown, the proportion of missing values was negligible, exceeding 2.2% only for the items Fun8 (3.5%) and Cowb4 (2.7%). There were no cases with missing values on all items. Testing for randomness indicated that the data was probably missing at random (Little's MCAR test: χ^2 = 1,815.2, *df* = 1,449, $p \leq 0.001$). No cases were excluded for unengaged responses or as outliers. Non-normality was not severe (skewness>2; kurtosis>7) for any item as the skewness and kurtosis values ranged from -1.96 to 0.37 and -0.81 to 3.59, respectively. Based on the criterion of corrected item-total correlations >.30, the following six items were rejected from analysis: all the items defining community wellbeing (Cowb1-Cowb5); and one item defining supportive relationships (Sur1). Therefore, five theoretical dimensions were investigated.

EFA was performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix calculated from the first half-sample and geomin rotation was applied. Five different models were tested. Because three items defining functioning (Fun2, Fun13 and Fun14) had factor loadings <.30 on all factors, they were excluded from the analysis. Therefore, twenty six items were retained in the analysis. Table 19 presents the results of testing the five models. The five-factor model provided an acceptable model fit: χ^2/df = 4.14, CFI = .939, TLI = .903, RMSEA (95% CI) = .058 (.054-.062).

Table 19 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Poland (*n* = 949): Goodness-of-fit indices

No. of factors	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	13.66	.639	.608	.116 (.112-.119)
2	8.36	.808	.772	.088 (.085-.091)
3	6.92	.859	.817	.079 (.075-.082)
4	5.66	.899	.856	.070 (.066-.074)
5	4.14	.939	.903	.058 (.054-.062)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if χ^2/df < 3, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table 20 shows the structure of the five-factor solution obtained by performing EFA. The correlations between the factors were low to moderate, ranging from .339 to .948. All items exhibited strong factor loadings (≥.40) with the exception

of two items ─ two defining functioning (Fun8 and Fun12). Simple structure was achieved without cross-loading items.

Table 20 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Poland (n = 949)

Item	Factor I EMWB (+)	Factor II EMWB (-)	Factor III FUN (specific)	Factor IV FUN (general)	Factor V SUR
Evwb1	.016	.189	-.016	.090	**.508**
Evwb2	.134	.117	.015	.106	**.527**
Emwb1	.001	**.836**	-.040	-.051	.177
Emwb2	.061	**.763**	-.031	.102	.026
Emwb3	**.715**	-.007	.022	-.018	.214
Emwb4	**.804**	.035	.012	-.032	.085
Emwb5	.058	**.742**	-.009	.036	.002
Emwb6	**.630**	.071	-.044	.000	-.054
Fun1	.069	.070	.021	**.422**	.021
Fun3	-.025	.095	.196	**.505**	.074
Fun4	.047	-.008	**.851**	-.012	.020
Fun5	-.044	.048	**.948**	-.037	.020
Fun6	.053	-.041	**.843**	.061	.008
Fun7	-.058	.083	.177	**.528**	-.040
Fun8	.049	-.040	**.358**	.162	.283
Fun9	.194	-.050	-.056	**.493**	.105
Fun10	-.016	.019	.213	**.543**	-.097
Fun11	.273	-.086	-.041	**.540**	.076
Fun12	.132	.124	.034	**.339**	.045
Vi1	-.019	**.748**	.030	.134	-.028
Vi2	.058	**.598**	.027	.010	-.097
Vi3	.074	**.689**	.069	.000	-.002
Vi4	**.625**	.102	.121	.117	-.110
Sur2	-.005	-.023	.117	.127	**.569**
Sur3	-.010	.054	.063	-.069	**.511**
Sur4	-.022	**.610**	.012	-.107	.256
Factors			Correlations between factors		
EMWB (+)	—				
EMWB (-)	.670	—			
FUN (specific)	.302	.264	—		
FUN (general)	.403	.311	.412	—	
SUR	.402	.283	.337	.375	—

EMWB = emotional wellbeing; FUN = functioning; SUR = supportive relationships. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 4.14, CFI = .939, TLI = .903, RMSEA (90% CI) = .058 (.054-.062).

The first factor was defined by four items ─ three from the emotional wellbeing dimension (Emwb3, Emwb4 and Emwb6) and one from the vitality dimension (Vi4). As these items referred mostly to positive emotional wellbeing, the underlying construct was labeled as such. The second factor was defined by seven items ─ three from the emotional wellbeing dimension (Emwb1, Emwb2 and

Emwb5), three from the vitality dimension (Vi1, Vi2 and Vi3) and one from the supportive relationships dimension (Sur4). Based on the interpretation suggested by the dominant items, the underlying construct was labeled as negative emotional wellbeing. The third factor was defined by four items of the functioning dimension (Fun4, Fun5, Fun6 and Fun8) referring to specific functioning and therefore the underlying construct was labeled accordingly. The fourth factor was defined by seven items of the functioning dimension (Fun1, Fun3, Fun7, Fun9, Fun10, Fun11 and Fun12) referring to general functioning and consequently the underlying construct was labeled as such. The fifth factor was defined by four items ─ two from the evaluative wellbeing dimension (Evwb1 and Evwb2) and two from the supportive relationships dimension (Sur2 and Sur3). According to factor loadings, the dominant item represented supportive relationships and therefore the underlying construct was labeled accordingly.

CFA results. The results of data screening and examination of the distributions of items in the second half-sample were similar to those of the first half-sample. No cases were excluded from analysis. The five-factor model indicated as best by the EFA results was tested by CFA of the polychoric correlation matrix using robust weighted least squares. Modification searches were conducted and, where necessary, correlations between error variances were introduced. The CFA results (Figure 4) showed adequate model fit for the five first-order correlated factors solution: χ^2/df = 3.75, CFI = .926, TLI = .914, RMSEA (90% CI) = .054 (.050-.057). Therefore, the CFA findings supported the five-dimensional structure confirming the EFA solution.

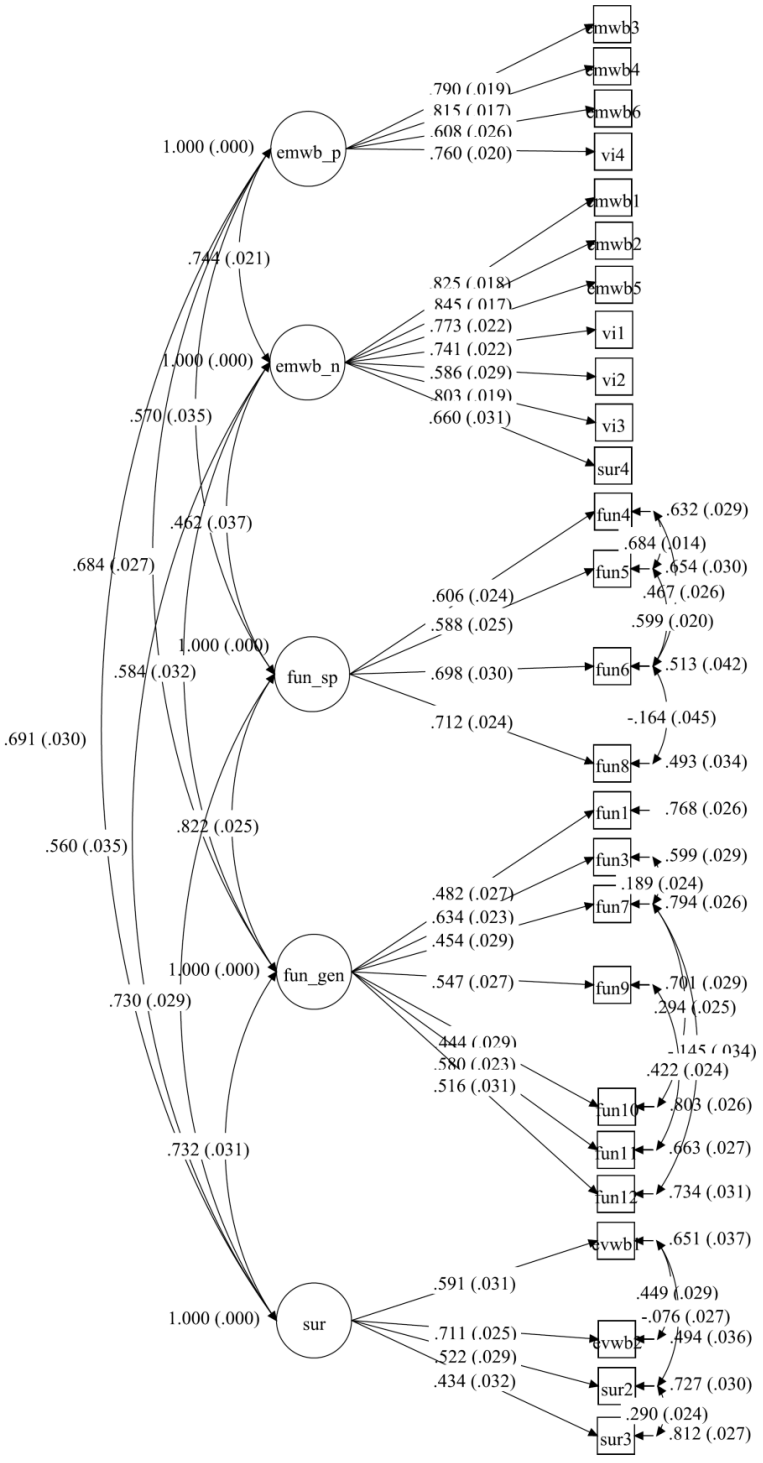

Fig. 4 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and without cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of Poland (n = 947). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.75, CFI = .926, TLI = .914, RMSEA (90% CI) = .054 (.050-.057).

Subscale construction and assessment. Table 21 presents descriptive statistics, composite reliability, convergent and discriminant validity, and internal consistencies for the full sample.

Table 21 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Poland (N = 1,898)

	Subscale				
	Emotional Wellb. (+)	Emotional Wellb. (-)	Functioning (specific)	Functioning (general)	Supportive relationships
Number of items	4	7	4	7	4
Mean (standard error)	3.45 (0.024)	4.26 (0.018)	4.09 (0.016)	3.89 (0.013)	4.10 (0.015)
95% Confidence interval	3.40-3.50	4.22-4.29	4.06-4.12	3.86-3.91	4.07-4.13
Standard deviation	0.964	0.743	0.639	0.523	0.599
Skewness	-0.363	-1.308	-0.759	-0.638	-0.935
Kurtosis	-0.473	1.573	0.733	1.167	0.822
Convergent validity	.568	.565	.730	.313	.362
Composite Reliability	.838	.900	.915	.760	.686
Average inter-item correl.	.485	.452	.600	.313	.395
Min.-max. correlations	.414-.606	.278-.588	.424-.814	.184-.600	.269-.694
Range of correlations	.192	.310	.389	.417	.425
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales				
Emotional wellbeing (+)	—				
Emotional wellbeing (-)	.399	—			
Functioning (specific)	.368	.328	—		
Functioning (general)	.298	.274	.325	—	
Supportive relationships	.341	.324	.368	.271	—
	Squared correlations between subscales				
Emotional wellbeing (+)	—				
Emotional wellbeing (-)	.159	—			
Functioning (specific)	.135	.108	—		
Functioning (general)	.089	.075	.106	—	
Supportive relationships	.116	.105	.135	.073	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.060 and 0.120, respectively.

In order to compute descriptive statistics and discriminant validity, the wellbeing items were rescaled into a 1-5 scale. Subscales were constructed by averaging their rescaled defining items. Based on the CFA results for the full sample (Figure 5), the AVE was computed for each subscale. With the exceptions of the general functioning and the supportive relationships subscales, the other three subscales demonstrated adequate convergent validity (AVE above or around .50). The squared correlations between subscales were smaller than the AVE estimates, indicating adequate discriminant validity. The average inter-item correlations of the subscales were within the recommended range for unidimensionality (.15-.5). The individual inter-item correlations clustered well around their respective mean values

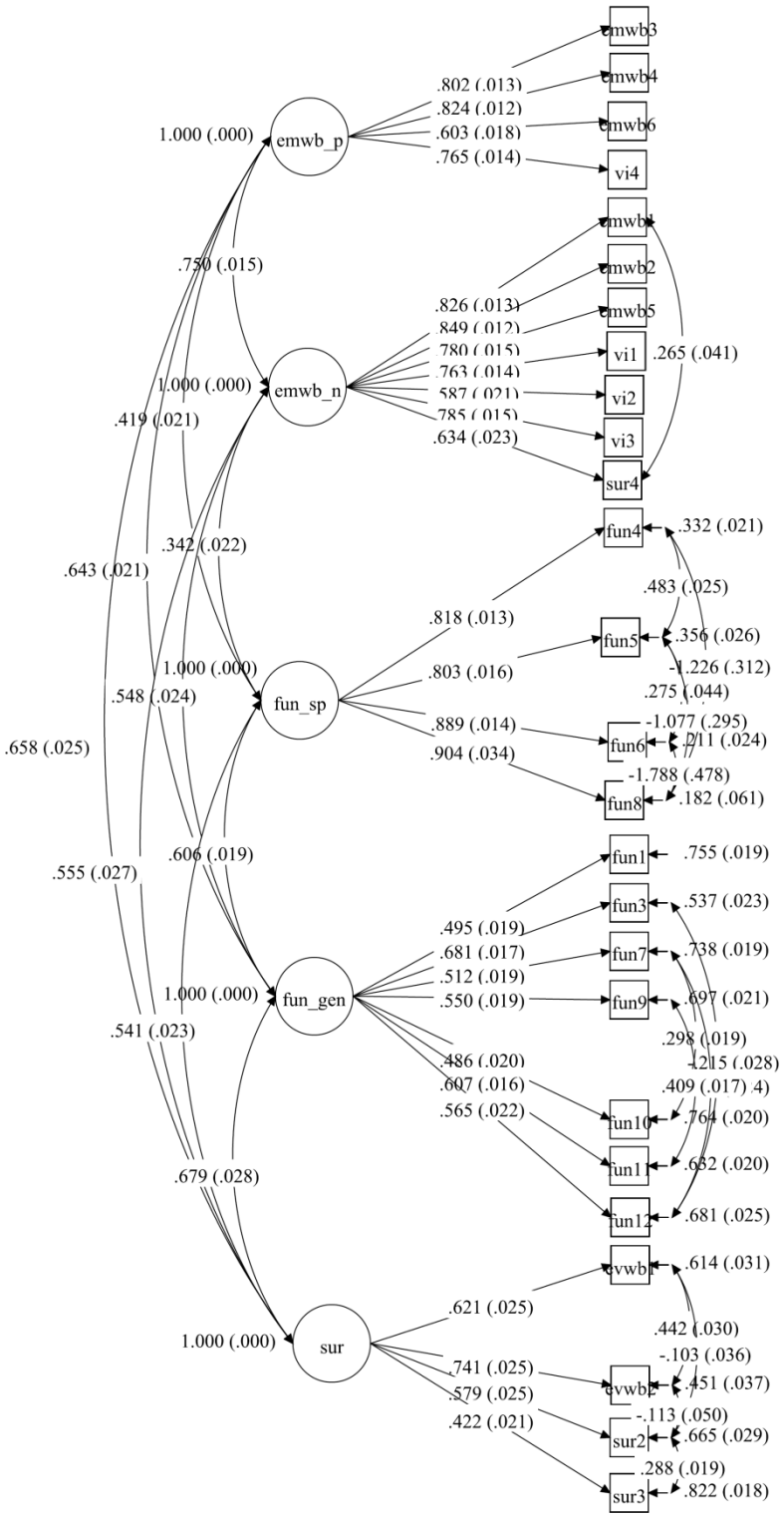

Fig. 5 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and without cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of Poland (N = 1,896). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 5.82, CFI = .937, TLI = .925, RMSEA (90% CI) = .050 (.048-.053).

as indicated by their range. As average inter-item correlations between subscale items were less than the respective average correlations within-subscale values, all subscales were justified. All five subscales were reliable with composite reliability values ranging from .686 to .915 (above or around .70). Therefore, the analysis produced three reliable and valid subscales and two ─ the general functioning and the supportive relationships subscales ─ reliable but of problematic convergent validity.

Results – all 16 countries. Based on the data screening of both half-samples for unengaged responses and outliers, it was decided to include all cases in the analysis. Consequently, only cases with missing values on all items were excluded from the analysis: one case in Denmark, Spain and the UK; two in Portugal; three in Ireland; four in Norway and Slovenia; five in Poland; six in Germany, Hungary and the Russian Federation; seven in France; 16 in Sweden; and 36 in Switzerland.

EFA results. In every country, respondents had used the full range of possible responses for all items. However, the responses were mainly clustered at the higher end of their respective scales, indicating the presence of ceiling effects ranging well above 1-15%. Non-normality was not severe for any item (skewness>2; kurtosis>7). Several items were rejected from the analysis based on the criterion of corrected item-total correlations < .30. EFA was performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix computed from the first half-samples and geomin rotation was applied. In every country, six different models were tested with one to six factors. Based on the initial EFA results, items with loadings < .30 were excluded from the analysis. Also, factors with only two items having salient loadings were eliminated from the analysis as poorly defined. Table 22 lists the items rejected from the analysis for each country.

As shown, from four (Denmark) to 15 items (Spain, Switzerland) were rejected. All the items defining evaluative wellbeing (two items) and emotional wellbeing (six items) were retained in the analysis everywhere except in Spain (Evwb1 and Evwb2 omitted) and Finland (Emwb3 and Emwb4 omitted) and therefore performed quite well overall. Of the 14 items defining functioning, only three (Fun4-Fun6) performed well overall and the other items were rejected from one to 15 countries' half-samples: Fun1 (seven countries); Fun2 (14 countries); Fun3 (two countries); Fun7 (one country); Fun 8 (four countries); Fun9 (one country); Fun10 (four countries); Fun11 (one country); Fun12 (eight countries); Fun13 (seven

countries); Fun14 (nine countries). The four items defining vitality performed well overall since only two items were excluded from the analyses of any half-samples: Vi1 in Portugal and Vi2 in Norway. All five items defining community wellbeing were rejected in nine countries' half-samples (Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK). Each item of the community wellbeing dimension was excluded in more than half of the countries' half-samples: Cowb1 (13 countries); Cowb2 (10 countries); Cowb3 (13 countries); Cowb4 (14 countries); Cowb5 (16 countries). Only one item (Sur4) of the supportive relationships dimension performed well overall: Sur1 was rejected in 15 countries, Sur2 in five and Sur3 in six.

Table 22 Items rejected from the analysis: European Social Survey, 2012

	Subscale		
Country	Functioning	Community Wellbeing	Supportive relationships
Belgium	Fun2, Fun8, Fun13, Fun14	Cowb1*, Cowb2*, Cowb3*, Cowb5*	
Denmark	Fun1	Cowb4, Cowb5*	Sur1*
Finland[a]	Fun2, Fun12-Fun14	Cowb3*, Cowb4*, Cowb5*	Sur1*
France	Fun2*, Fun8, Fun12, Fun14	Cowb1*, Cowb3-Cowb5*	Sur1*, Sur2-Sur3
Germany	Fun1, Fun2, Fun8, Fun10*	Cowb1*, Cowb3*, Cowb4*, Cowb5*	Sur1*
Hungary	Fun2*, Fun12, Fun13	Cowb5*	Sur1*
Ireland	Fun1, Fun2, Fun12, Fun13	Cowb1*, Cowb4, Cowb5	Sur1*, Sur3
Netherlands	Fun2, Fun3, Fun8, Fun10*	Cowb1, Cowb2, Cowb3*, Cowb4*, Cowb5*	Sur1*
Norway[b]	Fun1, Fun12	all 5 items*	Sur1*, Sur2-Sur3
Poland	Fun2, Fun13, Fun14	all 5 items*	Sur1*
Portugal[b]	Fun1-Fun3, Fun13, Fun14	all 5 items*	Sur1*
Slovenia	Fun2, Fun12, Fun14	all 5 items*	Sur1*, Sur2-Sur3
Spain[c]	Fun2, Fun10*, Fun12-Fun14	all 5 items*	Sur1* Sur2-Sur3*
Sweden	Fun2,* Fun14	Cowb1*, Cowb2*, Cowb3*, Cowb4, Cowb5*	Sur1*
Switzerland	Fun1*, Fun2, Fun7, Fun9*,Fun10, Fun11*, Fun12,* Fun13, Fun14	Cowb1*, Cowb2*, Cowb3*, Cowb4, Cowb5	Sur1*
UK	Fun1, Fun2, Fun12, Fun14	Cowb1, Cowb2, Cowb3*, Cowb4*, Cowb5*	Sur1*, Sur2-Sur3

[a] Items Emwb3, Emwb4 were rejected from the emotional wellbeing dimension for Finland.
[b] Items Vi2 and Vi1 were rejected from the vitality dimension based on the criterion of corrected-item-total correlations <.30 for Norway and Portugal, respectively.
[c] Items Evwb1, Evwb2 were rejected from the evaluative wellbeing dimension for Spain.
*Items rejected based on the criterion of corrected-item-total correlations <.30.

Table 23 presents the final EFA results. Adequate model fit was obtained for eight half-samples (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden

and Switzerland) and acceptable model fit for eight half-samples (Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and the UK).

Table 23 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix (geomin rotation) on the first half-sample of each country: Goodness-of-fit indices

Country	*n*	Items	no of factors	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
Belgium	934	27	5	3.15	.950	.923	.048 (.044-.052)
Denmark	825	31	6	3.17	.920	.873	.051 (.048-.055)
Finland	1,098	25	5	5.30	.913	.859	.063 (.059-.066)
France	984	24	5	2.96	.961	.935	.045 (.040-.049)
Germany	1,479	26	4	5.57	.915	.878	.056 (.053-.059)
Hungary	1,007	30	6	5.14	.920	.871	.064 (.061-.067)
Ireland	1,314	26	5	5.93	.929	.888	.061 (.058-.065)
Netherlands	922	25	4	4.46	.931	.900	.061 (.057-.065)
Norway	812	24	5	3.57	.932	.886	.057 (.051-.061)
Poland	949	26	5	4.14	.939	.903	.058 (.054-.062)
Portugal	1,075	23	4	5.52	.932	.897	.065 (.061-.069)
Slovenia	628	24	4	3.28	.937	.907	.060 (.055-.066)
Spain	943	20	4	3.26	.976	.960	.049 (.044-.055)
Sweden	923	27	5	3.37	.947	.918	.051 (.047-.055)
Switzerland	746	20	4	3.25	.957	.929	.055 (.049-.061)
UK	1,143	23	4	6.01	.931	.895	.066 (.062-.070)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered adequate if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI and TLI values greater than or close to .95 and RMSEA ≤ .06 with the 90% CI upper limit ≤ .06. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$ CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

EFA resulted variously in four, five and six factors solutions (Table 23). The corresponding wellbeing factors and items are presented according to their factor loadings in Table 24. The factors were labeled based on their dominant defining items as follows: Evaluative wellbeing, emotional wellbeing, positive emotional wellbeing, negative emotional wellbeing, general functioning, specific functioning, personal functioning, vitality, community wellbeing and supportive relationships. However, the items comprising a factor differ among countries. Only the specific functioning factor defined by three items (Fun4-Fun6) is the same in ten half-samples: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

Table 24 The wellbeing factors and items presented according to their factor loadings: European Social Survey, 2012

Country	Wellbeing (WB) factors	Items
BE	Evaluative WB	Evwb2, Emwb4, Evwb1, Emwb3
	Vitality	Vi1, Emwb2, Vi3, Emwb1, Vi2, Emwb5, Sur4, Emwb6, Vi4
	Functioning specific	Fun5, Fun4, Fun6
	Functioning general	Fun10, Fun11, Fun7, Fun3, Fun9, Fun12, Fun1
	Supportive relationships	Sur3, Sur2, Cowb4, Sur1
DK	Emotional WB	Emwb2,Emwb5,Emwb1,Emwb6,Vi3,Sur4,Vi1,Vi4,Vi2,Emwb3
	Functioning specific	Fun5, Fun4, Fun6
	Evaluative WB	Evwb2, Sur3, Emwb4, Evwb1, Fun8, Sur2
	Functioning general	Fun11, Fun9, Fun12, Fun13, Fun14
	Functioning personal	Fun7, Fun3, Fun10, Fun2
	Community WB	Cowb2, Cowb1, Cowb3
FI	Emotional WB positive	Emwb5, Emwb6, Vi2
	Functioning specific	Fun5, Fun6, Fun4
	Evaluative WB	Evwb2, Cowb2, Evwb1, Cowb1, Sur2, Sur3, Fun8
	Emotional WB negative	Emwb2, Vi3, Vi1, Vi4, Emwb1, Sur4
	Functioning general	Fun7, Fun11, Fun3, Fun10, Fun9, Fun1
FR	Evaluative WB	Evwb1, Evwb2, Cowb2
	Emotional WB negative	Emwb2, Emwb1,Vi1, Emwb5, Vi2, Sur4, Vi3, Emwb6, Fun13
	Emotional WB positive	Emwb4, Emwb3, Vi4
	Functioning specific	Fun5, Fun6, Fun4
	Functioning general	Fun10, Fun3, Fun11, Fun7, Fun1, Fun9
DE	Evaluative WB	Evwb2, Evwb1, Sur3, Sur2, Cowb2
	Emotional WB	Emwb1, Emwb2, Emwb5, Emwb6, Vi1, Emwb3, Sur4, Vi2, Vi3, Vi4, Emwb4
	Functioning specific	Fun4, Fun5, Fun6
	Functioning general	Fun11, Fun9, Fun3, Fun7, Fun13, Fun12, Fun14
HU	Emotional WB	Emwb3, Emwb4, Vi4, Emwb6
	Vitality	Vi1, Vi2, Emwb2, Emwb1, Vi3, Emwb5, Sur4
	Functioning specific	Fun5, Fun4, Fun6, Fun7
	Functioning general	Fun9, Fun11, Fun1, Fun3, Fun8, Fun10, Evwb1, Fun14
	Community WB	Cowb1, Cowb3, Cowb2
	Supportive relationships	Sur3, Sur2, Cowb4, Evwb2
IE	Emotional WB	Emwb4, Emwb3, Emwb6, Vi4
	Functioning specific	Fun5, Fun6, Fun4, Fun8, Sur2, Fun14
	Vitality	Vi1, Emwb1, Vi3, Vi2, Emwb2, Emwb5, Sur4
	Functioning general	Fun9, Fun3, Fun11, Fun7, Fun10
	Community WB	Cowb2, Cowb3, Evwb1, Evwb2
NL	Vitality	Vi1, Emwb1, Emwb2, Vi3, Sur4, Vi2, Emwb5, Vi4, Emwb3, Emwb6, Evwb1
	Evaluative WB	Emwb4, Evwb2, Sur3, Sur2
	Functioning specific	Fun5, Fun4, Fun6
	Functioning general	Fun9, Fun11, Fun1, Fun12, Fun14, Fun13
NO	Evaluative WB	Evwb2, Evwb1, Fun8
	Emotional WB negative	Emwb2, Emwb5, Vi1, Emwb1, Sur4, Vi3,Vi4, Fun14
	Emotional WB positive	Emwb3, Emwb4, Emwb6
	Functioning specific	Fun5, Fun6, Fun4
	Functioning general	Fun10, Fun11, Fun7, Fun13, Fun9, Fun3, Fun2
PL	Emotional WB positive	Emwb4, Emwb3, Emwb6, Vi4
	Emotional WB negative	Emwb1, Emwb2, Vi1, Emwb5, Vi3, Sur4, Vi2
	Functioning specific	Fun5, Fun4, Fun6, Fun8
	Functioning general	Fun10, Fun11, Fun7, Fun3, Fun9, Fun1, Fun12
	Supportive relationships	Sur2, Evwb2, Sur3, Evwb1

Table 24 (continued)

Country	Wellbeing (WB) factors	Items
PT	Evaluative WB	Evwb1, Evwb2, Fun9, Fun8, Fun3
	Emotional WB	Emwb1, Vi3, Emwb2, Emwb5,Vi2, Sur4, Emwb6, Fun13, Fun12
	Functioning specific	Fun5, Fun4, Fun6, Sur2 Sur3
	Functioning general	Fun10, Fun7, Fun11, Vi4
SI	Emotional WB positive	Emwb3, Emwb4, Evwb1, Evwb2, Fun8, Fun3, Fun1
	Emotional WB negative	Emwb5, Vi3, Vi1, Emwb1, Emwb2, Vi2, Sur4, Vi4, Emwb6, Fun13
	Functioning specific	Fun5, Fun6, Fun4
	Functioning general	Fun9, Fun10, Fun11, Fun7
ES	Emotional WB negative	Emwb1, Vi3, Emwb2, Emwb5, Vi2, Vi1, Sur4,
	Functioning specific	Fun4, Fun5, Fun6
	Emotional WB positive	Emwb3, Emwb4, Vi4, Emwb6
	Functioning general	Fun1, Fun3, Fun8, Fun11,Fun9, Fun7
SE	Evaluative WB	Evwb2, Evwb1, Fun8, Sur2, Sur3
	Emotional WB negative	Emwb1, Emwb5, Emwb2, Vi1, Sur4, Vi2, Emwb6, Fun12, Fun13, Vi3
	Emotional WB positive	Emwb3, Emwb4, Vi4
	Functioning general	Fun11, Fun10, Fun3, Fun7, Fun9, Fun1
	Functioning specific	Fun6, Fun5, Fun4
CH	Evaluative WB	Evwb2, Evwb1, Sur2, Sur3
	Emotional WB negative	Emwb1, Sur4, Emwb5, Emwb2, Vi3, Vi3
	Emotional WB positive	Emwb3, Emwb4, Vi4, Emwb6, Vi1
	Functioning	Fun4, Fun5, Fun6, Fun3, Fun8
GB	Emotional WB positive	Emwb3, Emwb4, Evwb1, Evwb2
	Emotional WB negative	Emwb2, Vi1, Vi3, Emwb1, Emwb5, Sur4, Vi2, Emwb6, Vi4, Fun13
	Functioning specific	Fun5, Fun4, Fun6, Fun8
	Functioning general	Fun3, Fun9, Fun11, Fun7, Fun10

Cowb = community wellbeing; Emwb = emotional wellbeing; Evwb = evaluative wellbeing; Fun = functioning; Sur = supportive relationships; Vi = vitality.

CFA results. The structure indicated by EFA as providing the best model for each country was validated by performing CFA on the second half-samples (Table 25). These analyses produced models with adequate fit for 14 countries and acceptable model fit for Portugal and Slovenia. Therefore, the structure identified by EFA was supported by the CFA results. The models of France and Poland had no cross-loading items. The models of Belgium, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland included a single cross-loading item. Two cross-loading items were required in the models of Finland and Germany, four in Denmark, Ireland, Slovenia and the UK, five in the Netherlands and seven in Hungary.

Table 25 Confirmatory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix on the second half-sample of each country: Goodness-of-fit indices

Country	*n*	Structure (no of cross-loading items)	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
Belgium	935	5 first-order correlated factors (1)	3.36	.914	.902	.050 (.047-.054)
Denmark	825	6 first-order correlated factors (4)	3.02	.893	.879	.050 (.046-.053)
Finland	1,099	5 first-order correlated factors (2)	3.77	.921	.908	.050 (.047-.054)
France	984	5 first-order correlated factors (0)	3.57	.926	.914	.051 (.047-.055)
Germany	1,479	4 first-order correlated factors (2)	4.25	.934	.922	.047 (.044-.050)
Hungary	1,007	6 first-order correlated factors (7)	4.27	.899	.880	.057 (.054-.060)
Ireland	1,314	5 first-order correlated factors (4)	3.72	.945	.933	.045 (.042-.049)
Netherlands	923	4 first-order correlated factors (5)	3.52	.936	.924	.052 (.049-.056)
Norway	812	6 first-order correlated factors (1)	3.65	.896	.875	.057 (.053-.061)
Poland	947	5 first-order correlated factors (0)	3.75	.926	.914	.054 (.050-.057)
Portugal	1,076	4 first-order correlated factors (1)	4.66	.939	.927	.058 (.055-.062)
Slovenia	629	4 first-order correlated factors (4)	3.16	.922	.908	.059 (.054-.063)
Spain	945	4 first-order correlated factors (1)	3.56	.955	.947	.052 (.047-.057)
Sweden	924	5 first-order correlated factors (4)	3.09	.938	.928	.048 (.044-.051)
Switzerland	747	5 first-order correlated factors (1)	3.08	.945	.933	.053 (.047-.058)
UK	1,143	4 first-order correlated factors (4)	3.59	.949	.937	.048 (.044-.051)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered adequate if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI and TLI values greater than or close to .95 and RMSEA ≤ .06 with the 90% CI upper limit ≤ .06. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Subscale construction and assessment. Subscales were constructed by averaging their rescaled defining items based on the full samples. In Table 26, composite reliability, convergent and discriminant validity of the wellbeing subscales are presented for each country. Most of the reliability values were above or around .70, showing that the analysis produced reliable wellbeing subscales. All subscales were reliable in Finland, France, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Only a single wellbeing subscale was not reliable for the samples of Belgium (supportive relationships), Denmark (personal functioning), Germany (emotional wellbeing), Ireland (community wellbeing), the Netherlands (evaluative wellbeing), Portugal, Slovenia and the UK (general functioning in each case). Relatively few of the wellbeing subscales demonstrated adequate convergent validity (AVE values above and around .50): one in Germany and the Netherlands; two in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and the UK; three in France, Ireland, Norway, Poland, Spain and Switzerland; and five in Hungary. However, all the wellbeing subscales exhibited adequate evidence of discriminant validity since the squared correlations between subscales were less than their AVE estimates.

Table 26 Composite reliability and convergent and discriminant validity of the wellbeing subscales based on the full sample of each country: European Social Survey, 2012

Country	Subscale	Composite Reliability	Convergent validity	Discriminant validity					
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI
BE	EVWB (I)	**.808**	**.515**	—					
	Vitality (II)	**.860**	.411	.114	—				
	FUN specific (III)	**.883**	**.751**	.155	.082	—			
	FUN general (IV)	**.719**	.272	.079	.057	.078	—		
	SUR (V)	.540	.283	.060	.046	.065	.032	—	
DK	EMWB (I)	**.868**	.405	—					
	FUN specific (II)	**.883**	**.716**	.077	—				
	EVWB (III)	**.696**	.294	.078	.125	—			
	FUN general (IV)	**.706**	.325	.082	.108	.084	—		
	FUN personal (V)	.572	.260	.063	.120	.069	.073	—	
	COWB (VI)	**.748**	**.501**	.059	.100	.067	.052	.046	—
FI	EMWB positive (I)	**.748**	**.500**	—					
	FUN specific (II)	**.885**	**.720**	.091	—				
	EVWB (III)	**.765**	.336	.072	.110	—			
	EMWB negative (IV)	**.727**	.324	.094	.086	.069	—		
	FUN general (V)	**.723**	.306	.060	.107	.076	.063	—	
FR	EVWB (I)	**.712**	**.474**	—					
	EMWB negative (II)	**.866**	.424	.092	—				
	EMWB positive (III)	**.755**	**.509**	.117	.116	—			
	FUN specific (IV)	**.908**	**.767**	.106	.082	.137	—		
	FUN general (V)	**.732**	.316	.062	.068	.094	.094	—	
DE	EMWB (I)	.629	.358	—					
	EVWB (II)	**.869**	.383	.055	—				
	FUN specific (III)	**.799**	**.573**	.049	.067	—			
	FUN general (IV)	**.698**	.251	.039	.060	.066	—		
HU	EMWB (I)	**.843**	**.573**	—					
	Vitality (II)	**.906**	**.585**	.171	—				
	FUN specific (III)	**.884**	**.667**	.176	.184	—			
	FUN general (IV)	**.765**	.304	.130	.145	.187	—		
	COWB (V)	**.812**	**.590**	.097	.126	.129	.097	—	
	SUR (VI)	**.812**	**.521**	.128	.154	.210	.139	.100	—
IE	EMWB (I)	**.876**	**.639**	—					
	FUN specific (II)	**.892**	**.580**	.139	—				
	Vitality (III)	**.916**	**.611**	.180	.131	—			
	FUN general (IV)	**.710**	.337	.151	.148	.132	—		
	COWB (V)	.598	.277	.107	.125	.114	.098	—	
NL	Vitality (I)	**.866**	.380	—					
	EVWB (II)	.625	.310	.102	—				
	FUN specific (III)	**.865**	**.683**	.088	.134	—			
	FUN general (IV)	**.687**	.249	.068	.050	.058	—		
NO	EVWB (I)	**.762**	**.517**	—					
	EMWB negative (II)	**.873**	**.467**	.078	—				
	EMWB positive (III)	**.695**	.446	.163	.067	—			
	FUN specific (IV)	**.861**	**.676**	.197	.051	.116	—		
	FUN general (V)	**.706**	.261	.024	.019	.018	.024	—	
PL	EMWB positive (I)	**.838**	**.568**	—					
	EMWB negative (II)	**.900**	**.565**	.159	—				

Table 26 (continued)

Country	Subscale	Composite Reliability	Convergent validity	Discriminant validity I	II	III	IV	V	VI
PL	FUN specific (III)	**.915**	**.730**	.135	.108	—			
	FUN general (IV)	**.760**	.313	.089	.075	.106	—		
	SUR (V)	**.686**	.362	.116	.105	.135	.073	—	
PT	EVWB (I)	**.776**	.411	—					
	EMWB (II)	**.887**	**.489**	.055	—				
	FUN specific (III)	**.862**	**.570**	.049	.067	—			
	FUN general (IV)	.656	.332	.039	.060	.066	—		
SI	EMWB positive (I)	**.795**	.369	—					
	EMWB negative (II)	**.902**	**.489**	.118	—				
	FUN specific (III)	**.925**	**.804**	.166	.127	—			
	FUN general (IV)	.658	.334	.131	.102	.187	—		
ES	EMWB positive (I)	**.908**	**.590**	—					
	FUN specific (II)	**.914**	**.781**	.138	—				
	EMWB negative (III)	**.783**	**.491**	.161	.146	—			
	FUN general (IV)	**.714**	.301	.091	.108	.091	—		
SE	EVWB (I)	**.741**	.403	—					
	EMWB negative (II)	**.842**	.359	.085	—				
	EMWB positive (III)	**.863**	**.677**	.154	.108	—			
	FUN general (IV)	**.771**	.364	.111	.074	.120	—		
	FUN specific (V)	**.842**	**.644**	.139	.069	.155	.110	—	
CH	EVWB (I)	.657	.336	—					
	EMWB negative (II)	**.811**	.423	.077	—				
	EMWB positive (III)	**.827**	**.817**	.096	.105	—			
	FUN (IV)	**.711**	.332	.061	.045	.066	—		
GB	EMWB positive (I)	**.756**	**.450**	—					
	EMWB negative (I)	**.882**	.432	.120	—				
	FUN specific (III)	**.830**	**.586**	.221	.100	—			
	FUN general (IV)	.614	.261	.132	.082	.169	—		

COWB = community wellbeing; EMWB = emotional wellbeing; EVWB = evaluative wellbeing; FUN = functioning; SUR = supportive relationships. Reliability and convergent validity values above and around .70 and .50, respectively, are in boldface. In order to compute discriminant validity, the items were rescaled into a 1-5 scale.

Table 27 presents univariate statistics (mean and standard deviation) of the wellbeing subscales. It should be pointed out that these subscales cannot be used for cross-national comparisons, because they are defined by different items. Only the specific functioning wellbeing subscale defined by the same items may be compared across eleven countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

Table 27 Univariate statistics of the wellbeing subscales based on the full sample of each country: European Social Survey, 2012

	Subscales								
	Evaluative wellbeing	Emotional wellbeing		Functioning			Vitality	Community wellbeing	Supportive relationships
		Positive	Negative	General	Specific	Personal			
Country	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Belgium	3.88 (0.67)			3.86 (0.52)	4.04 (0.57)		3.97 (0.63)		3.69 (0.49)
Denmark	4.25 (0.47)	4.22 (0.56)		3.83 (0.61)	4.14 (0.54)	4.04 (0.58)		3.74 (0.59)	
Finland	4.04 (0.41)	3.98 (0.71)	4.27 (0.55)	3.96 (0.49)	4.08 (0.49)				
France	3.58 (0.66)	3.59 (0.91)	3.91 (0.70)	3.86 (0.59)	3.96 (0.59)				
Germany	4.05 (0.44)	4.02 (0.59)		3.83 (0.48)	4.07 (0.58)				
Hungary		3.18 (0.86)		3.53 (0.66)	3.94 (0.78)		3.84 (0.81)	2.98 (0.77)	3.92 (0.65)
Ireland		3.60 (0.89)		3.95 (0.57)	3.81 (0.59)		4.36 (0.68)	3.53 (0.63)	
Netherlands		4.11 (0.53)		3.77 (0.46)	4.10 (0.463		4.04 (0.60)		
Norway	4.20 (0.52)	3.81 (0.78)	4.29 (0.45)	3.89 (0.39)	3.77 (0.61)				
Poland		3.45 (0.96)	4.26 (0.74)	3.89 (0.52)	4.09 (0.64)				4.10 (0.59)
Portugal	3.49 (0.57)	3.92 (0.65)		3.75 (0.58)	3.89 (0.61)				
Slovenia		3.85 (0.59)	4.15 (0.59)	4.00 (0.54)	3.91 (0.72)				
Spain	3.90 (0.76)	3.16 (0.97)	4.07 (0.59)	3.79 (0.569)	4.08 (0.67)				
Sweden	4.23 (0.47)	3.52 (0.94)	4.17 (0.58)	4.01 (0.45)	3.76 (0.65)				
Switzerland	4.33 (0.44)	3.77 (0.76)	4.34 (0.57)	4.00 (0.44)					
UK		3.82 (0.75)	3.90 (0.65)	3.82 (0.54)	3.84 (0.63)				

All items were rescaled into a 1-5 scale. Subscales were constructed by averaging their rescaled defining items.

Discussion and Conclusions

In order to demonstrate the importance of items' level of measurement in carrying out a psychometric validation of a multidimensional construct (theory testing) we used Schwartz's human values scale which is comprised of pseudo-interval items and the 2012 ESS measurement of personal and social wellbeing which is comprised of both ordinal and pseudo-interval items.

The analysis was based on the European Social Survey Round 1 to Round 7 Data (2002-2014) for the following 16 countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK. These countries were selected from the 29 participants in Round 6 because they had also participated in Round 3 (2006), when the wellbeing module was first included in the questionnaire. In parallel, these 16 countries had also participated in all Rounds of the ESS under consideration.

It is central to scaling theory that measurements of constructs must be theoretically rigorous, reliable and valid (Dolan et al., 2011; see also Griffin, 1986). The investigation of the dimensionality of the scales and the assessment of their psychometric properties by applying the traditional approaches of EFA and CFA to randomly split half-samples did not confirm the documented theoretical structures. In both cases, the analysis produced reliable and valid subscales for each country. On the one hand, the analysis indicated how the Schwartz's human values items can be combined into measures providing a better interpretation of values to be used in further analyses by social researchers. On the other hand, the analysis of wellbeing measurement indicated "how items can be combined into the most informative summary measures of well-being" (Huppert et al., 2009, p. 306).

This dissertation has both strengths and limitations. The demonstration of the complex sequence of decisions required in carrying out EFA and CFA based on current theory and practice should be considered among the strengths of the study. Before performing EFA for the analysis of Schwartz's human values scale, item analysis was carried out to investigate their distributional properties and decide on their inclusion in further analysis based on criteria recommended in the literature. In performing EFA, recommended methods were used for factor extraction, selection and rotation. In performing CFA, the appropriate method for model estimation was

applied, multiple fit indices for model evaluation were used and modification and specification searches were performed. The items defining hedonism, achievement, benevolence and one of the two items of the power dimension performed well across countries. More problematic were the items defining tradition, the other item of the power dimension and one of the two items of the conformity dimension.

EFA resulted in a two-factor solution for 41 cases, a three-factor solution for 51 cases and a four-factor solution for 20 cases. The factors were labeled based on their dominant defining items as follows: Openness to change, self-transcendence, self-enhancement, conservation, achievement, benevolence, hedonism, power, security and stimulation. However, the items comprising a factor differed among countries. Only a single factor (self-enhancement) defined by three items was the same in 32 cases.

The subscales were constructed by averaging their defining items. Based on Cronbach's alpha coefficient, all the Schwartz's human values subscales were reliable for 227 cases and based on both Cronbach's alpha and split-half coefficients, 36 cases were reliable. Only a few subscales demonstrated adequate convergent validity. However, all the subscales exhibited adequate evidence of discriminant validity.

In the case of 2012 ESS measurement of wellbeing, a simple transformation was proposed for rescaling the response categories into a 1-5 scale to deal with the crucial methodological issue of different numbers of response categories. The subscales were constructed by averaging their rescaled defining items based on their factor loadings, as is normally the case in most scaling research. Although this simple transformation may not be appropriate for ordinal items, it did produce subscale scores for each country that facilitate interpretation.

Based on initial EFA findings, items with small factor loadings on every factor (i.e., low communalities) and factors defined by only two items were eliminated from the analysis. Although the latter could also be done for factors defined by three items (Brown, 2015), it was decided to retain them because in most cases they turned out to provide reliable and valid subscales. These outcomes presented evidence on the performance of the items for each country. The items defining the evaluative wellbeing, emotional wellbeing and vitality dimensions performed well across countries. More problematic were the items defining the community wellbeing

dimension and certain items of the functioning dimension. Only a single item of the supportive relationships dimension performed well over all samples.

EFA resulted in a four-factor solution for seven countries (Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and the UK), a five-factor solution for seven countries (Belgium, Finland, France, Ireland, Norway, Poland and Sweden) and a six-factor solution for two countries (Denmark and Hungary). The factors were labeled based on their dominant defining items as follows: Evaluative wellbeing, emotional wellbeing, positive emotional wellbeing, negative emotional wellbeing, general functioning, specific functioning, personal functioning, vitality, community wellbeing and supportive relationships. However, the items comprising a factor differed across countries. Only a single factor (specific functioning) defined by three items was the same in ten countries (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden). The CFA findings supported the structures identified by EFA.

The subscales were constructed by averaging their rescaled defining items. All the wellbeing subscales were reliable for eight countries (Finland, France, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland). In the remaining eight counties (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and the UK), a single wellbeing subscale was not reliable. Only a certain number of the wellbeing subscales demonstrated adequate convergent validity. However, all exhibited adequate evidence of discriminant validity. Although, the labeling of the subscales (factors) is consistent across countries, comparing mean subscale scores cross-nationally is not justified without evidence of partial scalar invariance (see for example, Missine et al., 2014). Given that the subscales were defined by different items among countries, such evidence would be hard to come by.

Despite its strengths, the following limitations should be considered in drawing conclusions from this study. First, the Schwartz's human values items with six response categories were considered as pseudo-interval and the appropriate methods for that level of measurement were used. However, if they were to be considered as ordinal then the polychoric correlation matrix of associations should be employed, as was done for the wellbeing items that were considered as both ordinal and pseudo-interval (Brown, 2015). Second, because the theoretical structure of Schwartz's human values scale was defined in ten dimensions, nine of which were

comprised of only two items, it was decided not to eliminate from the analysis factors determined by two items as had been done in the case of the wellbeing scale (Brown, 2015). Furthermore, models with only first-order factors were tested for CFA; a model with second-order factors might provide better fit indices and should be tested in future research. Third, although the construct validity and reliability of the subscales were assessed, there are other types of validity (criterion-related, predictive, concurrent, content, face) and reliability (test-retest, alternate forms method) that should be considered in future studies. Fourth, many analytical decisions were restricted by the software used in the case of Schwartz's human values scale. Although, SPSS is the most widely used software, it does not provide the option of Direct maximum likelihood which is considered to be the best method for dealing with missing data under the assumption of MCAR or MAR (Brown, 2015; Tabachnick and Fidell, 2007) and mean substitution was applied which results in loss of variance (Tabachnick and Fidell, 2007; see also Enders, 2010). Fifth, although Cronbach's coefficient alpha is widely used for estimating scale reliability its problems are well known and composite reliability (as was used in the wellbeing subscales analysis) or McDonald's Omega should be used instead (see, for example: Green & Yang, 2009; Revelle & Zinbarg, 2009; Zieger & Hagemann, 2015). Sixth, although the problem of the different number of response categories was dealt with in the construction and analysis of the wellbeing subscales, other methods proposed in the literature for transforming response categories as discussed by de Jonge et al. (2014) and Batz et al. (2016) could be considered in future research.

In spite of these limitations, the findings clearly did not confirm the theoretical structure of Schwartz's human values and the wellbeing scales, emphasizing the need to validate the original theoretical structure of multidimensional constructs before application. The analysis provided evidence on the performance of the items in each case. Although, the labeling of the subscales was consistent across countries and over time (Schwartz's human values), comparing mean subscale scores cross-nationally or over time (Schwartz's human values), is not justified without evidence of partial scalar invariance. Given that the subscales were defined by different items among countries and over time (Schwartz's human values), such evidence would be hard to come by since only the self-enhancement subscale (Schwartz's human values) was

defined by the same three items in 32 half-samples and of the wellbeing scale only the specific functioning subscale was defined by the same three items in ten half-samples.

This methodological study contributes to the growing research on the measurement of human values and wellbeing by providing reliable and valid subscales for each country that can be used by social researchers in their analyses. The methodology presented may be easily applied to other Likert-type scales or scales using both ordinal and pseudo-interval items which are defined as multidimensional by theory. In the case of theory development, the preliminary considerations and the sequence of decisions for performing EFA may be applied with the appropriate modifications.

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Appendix I

A. The European Social Survey short form of Portrait Value Questionnaire (PVQ-21) developed by Schwartz

B. The European Social Survey measurement of personal and social wellbeing of Round 6 (2012)

A. The European Social Survey short form of Portrait Value Questionnaire (PVQ-21) developed by Schwartz

RESPONDENT: IF YOU ARE MALE, ANSWER GS1. IF YOU ARE FEMALE, ANSWER GS2

GS1 MALE RESPONDENTS

Here we briefly describe some people. Please read each description tick the box on each line that shows how much each person is or is not like you.

		Very much like me	Like me	Some-what like me	A little like me	Not like me	Not like me at all
A	Thinking up new ideas[1] and being creative is important to him. He likes to do things in his own original way.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
B	It is important to him to be rich. He wants to have a lot of money and expensive[2] things.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
C	He thinks it is important that every person in the world should be treated equally. He believes everyone should have equal opportunities in life.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
D	It's important to him to show[3] his abilities. He wants people to admire[4] what he does.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
E	It is important to him to live in secure[5] surroundings. He avoids anything that might endanger his safety.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
F	He likes surprises and is always looking for new things to do. He thinks it is important to do lots of different things in life[6].	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
G	He believes that people should do what they're told[7]. He thinks people should follow rules[8] at all times, even when no-one is watching.	☐ 1	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 6
H	It is important to him to listen to people who are different[9] from him. Even when he disagrees with them, he still wants to understand them.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
I	It is important to him to be humble and modest. He tries not to draw attention to himself.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
J	Having a good time is important to him. He likes to "spoil"[10] himself.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06

		Very much like me	Like me	Some-what like me	A little like me	Not like me	Not like me at all
K	It is important to him to make his own decisions about what he does. He likes to be free and not depend[11] on others.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
L	It's very important to him to help the people around him. He wants to care for[12] their well-being.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
M	Being very successful is important to him. He hopes people will recognise his achievements.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
N	It is important to him that the government ensures[13] his safety against all threats. He wants the state to be strong so it can defend its citizens.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
O	He looks for adventures and likes to take risks. He wants to have an exciting[14] life.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
P	It is important to him always to behave properly. He wants to avoid doing anything people would say is wrong.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
Q	It is important to him to get[15] respect from others. He wants people to do what he says.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
R	It is important to him to be loyal to his friends. He wants to devote[16] himself to people close to him.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
S	He strongly believes that people should care for[17] nature. Looking after the environment is important to him.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
R	Tradition is important to him. He tries to follow the customs handed down by his religion or his family.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
U	He seeks every chance[18] he can to have fun. It is important to him to do things that give him pleasure.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06

GS2 FEMALE RESPONDENTS[19]

Here we briefly describe some people. Please read each description tick the box on each line that shows how much each person is or is not like you.

		Very much like me	Like me	Some-what like me	A little like me	Not like me	Not like me at all
A	Thinking up new ideas and being creative is important to her. She likes to do things in her own original way.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
B	It is important to her to be rich. She wants to have a lot of money and expensive things.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
C	She thinks it is important that every person in the world should be treated equally. She believes everyone should have equal opportunities in life.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
D	It's important to her to show her abilities. She wants people to admire what she does.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
E	It is important to her to live in secure surroundings. She avoids anything that might endanger her safety.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
F	She likes surprises and is always looking for new things to do. She thinks it is important to do lots of different things in life.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
G	She believes that people should do what they're told. She thinks people should follow rules at all times, even when no-one is watching.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
H	It is important to her to listen to people who are different from her. Even when she disagrees with them, she still wants to understand them.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
I	It is important to her to be humble and modest. She tries not to draw attention to herself.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
J	Having a good time is important to her. She likes to "spoil" herself.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06

		Very much like me	Like me	Some-what like me	A little like me	Not like me	Not like me at all
K	It is important to her to make her own decisions about what she does. She likes to be free and not depend on others.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
L	It's very important to her to help the people around her. She wants to care for their well-being.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
M	Being very successful is important to her. She hopes people will recognise her achievements.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
N	It is important to her that the government ensures her safety against all threats. She wants the state to be strong so it can defend its citizens.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
O	She looks for adventures and likes to take risks. She wants to have an exciting life.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
P	It is important to her always to behave properly. She wants to avoid doing anything people would say is wrong.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
Q	It is important to her to get respect from others. She wants people to do what she says.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
R	It is important to her to be loyal to her friends. She wants to devote herself to people close to her.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
S	She strongly believes that people should care for nature. Looking after the environment is important to her.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
T	Tradition is important to her. She tries to follow the customs handed down by her religion or her family.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06
U	She seeks every chance she can to have fun. It is important to her to do things that give her pleasure.	☐ 01	☐ 02	☐ 03	☐ 04	☐ 05	☐ 06

B. The European Social Survey measurement of personal and social wellbeing of Round 6 (2012)

	Q#	Topics
Core	**A1 –A5**	Television watching; social trust
Core	**B1 – B34**	Politics, including: political interest, trust, electoral and other forms of participation, party allegiance, socio-political orientations
Core	**C1 – C28**	Subjective wellbeing, social exclusion, religion, perceived discrimination, national and ethnic identity, immigration
Rotating module	**D1-D39**	Personal and social wellbeing, helping others, feelings in the last week, life satisfaction, physical activity
Rotating module	**E1-E45**	Understandings and evaluation of different elements of democracy
Core	**F1 – F60**	Socio-demographic profile, including: household composition, sex, age, marital status, type of area, education & occupation of respondent, partner, parents, union membership and income.

INTERVIEWER ENTER START DATE: ☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐ (dd/mm/yy)

INTERVIEWER ENTER START TIME: ☐☐☐☐ (Use 24 hour clock)

(START DATE AND TIME IN ALL COUNTRIES)

B20 **CARD 9** All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays? Please answer using this card, where 0 means extremely[12] dissatisfied and 10 means extremely satisfied.

Extremely dissatisfied										**Extremely satisfied**	**(Don't Know)**
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88

And now a few questions about you and your life.

C1 **CARD 17** Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are? Please use this card.

Extremely unhappy										**Extremely happy**	**(Don't Know)**
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88

CARD 25 I will now read out a list of the ways you might have felt or behaved during the past week. Using this card, please tell me how much of the time during the past week…**READ OUT…**

		None or almost none of the time	**Some of the time**	**Most of the time**	**All or almost all of the time**	**(Don't know)**
D11	…you felt sad?	1	2	3	4	8
D5	…you felt depressed?	1	2	3	4	8
D10	…you enjoyed life?	1	2	3	4	8
D8	…you were happy?	1	2	3	4	8

And please tell me how much of the time during the past week... **READ OUT...**

D14	…you felt anxious?	1	2	3	4	8
D15	…you felt calm and peaceful?	1	2	3	4	8

CARD 26 Using this card, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. **READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID**

		Agree strongly	**Agree**	**Neither agree nor disagree**	**Disagree**	**Disagree strongly**	**(Don't know)**
D16	I feel I am free to decide for myself how to live my life.	1	2	3	4	5	8
D17	In my daily life I get very little chance to show how capable I am.	1	2	3	4	5	8
D18	Most days I feel a sense of accomplishment from what I do.	1	2	3	4	5	8

Please use **CARD 31** for the next three questions. How much of the time would you generally say you are...**READ OUT...**

		None of the time										**All of the time**	**(Don't know)**
D31	...interested in what you are doing?	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88
D32	...absorbed[43] in what you are doing?	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88
D33	…enthusiastic about what you are doing?	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88

CARD 28 Using this card, please say to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. **READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID**

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
D23	I generally feel that what I do in my life is valuable and worthwhile[34].	1	2	3	4	5	8

D35 **CARD 33** To what extent do you feel that you have a sense of direction[48] in your life? Please use this card where 0 is not at all and 10 is completely[49].

Not at all									Completely		(Don't Know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88

CARD 24 Using this card, please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. **READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID**

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
D2	I'm always optimistic about my[30] future.	1	2	3	4	5	8

CARD 28 Using this card, please say to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. **READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID**

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
D25	There are lots of things I feel I am good at.	1	2	3	4	5	8

CARD 24 Using this card, please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. **READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID**

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
D3	In general I feel very positive about myself.	1	2	3	4	5	8
D4	At times I feel as if I am a failure.	1	2	3	4	5	8

CARD 26 Using this card, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. **READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID**

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
D19	When things go wrong in my life, it generally takes me a long time to get back to normal.	1	2	3	4	5	8

D30 **CARD 30** How difficult or easy do you find it to deal with[40] important[41] problems that come up in your life? Please use this card where 0 is extremely[42] difficult and 10 is extremely easy.

Extremely difficult										Extremely easy	(Don't Know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88

CARD 25 I will now read out a list of the ways you might have felt or behaved during the past week. Using this card, please tell me how much of the time during the past week…**READ OUT…**

		None or almost none of the time	Some of the time	Most of the time	All or almost all of the time	(Don't know)
D6	…you felt that everything you did was an effort?	1	2	3	4	8
D7	…your sleep was restless?	1	2	3	4	8
D12	…you could not get going[31]?	1	2	3	4	8

And please tell me how much of the time during the past week... **READ OUT…**

D13	...you had a lot of energy?	1	2	3	4	8

ASK ALL

A3 CARD 2 Using this card, generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful[2] in dealing with people? Please tell me on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 means you can't be too careful and 10 means that most people can be trusted.

You can't be too careful										***Most people can be trusted***	***(Don't Know)***
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88

A4 CARD 3 Using this card, do you think that most people would try to take advantage[3] of you if they got the chance, or would they try to be fair?

Most people would try to take advantage of me										***Most people would try to be fair***	***(Don't Know)***
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88

A5 CARD 4 Would you say that most of the time people try to be helpful[4] or that they are mostly looking out for themselves? Please use this card.

People mostly look out for themselves										*People mostly try to be helpful*	*(Don't Know)*
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88

CARD 27 Using this card, please tell me to what extent…READ OUT…

		Not at all						A great deal[32]	(Don't know)
D21	…you feel that people in your local area[33] help one another?	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	88

CARD 28 Using this card, please say to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. **READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID**

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
D27	I feel close to[35] the people in my local area.	1	2	3	4	5	8

C3^ **CARD 19** How many people, if any, are there with whom you can discuss intimate and personal[22] matters? Choose your answer from this card.

None	00
1	01
2	02
3	03
4-6	04
7-9	05
10 or more	06
(Don't know)	88

D29 **STILL CARD 29** To what extent do you feel appreciated[38] by the people you are close to[39]? Please use the same card.

Not at all										Completely	(Don't Know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88

D36 **CARD 34** To what extent do you receive help and support[50] from people you are close to[51] when you need it? Please use this card where 0 is not at all and 6 is completely.

Not at all						Completely	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	88

CARD 25 I will now read out a list of the ways you might have felt or behaved during the past week. Using this card, please tell me how much of the time during the past week…**READ OUT…**

		None or almost none of the time	Some of the time	Most of the time	All or almost all of the time	(Don't know)
D9	…you felt lonely?	1	2	3	4	8

Appendix II

A. Schwartz's human values scale: Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) Results

B. Wellbeing: Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) Results

A. Schwartz's human values scale: Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) Results

Table A1 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Belgium (first half-sample: n = 949)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.57 (1.164)	2.50-2.65	16.9	35.8	27.4	9.5	5.9	1.9	2.6	0.75	0.36	0.312
SD11	2.08 (0.994)	2.02-2.15	29.3	42.9	17.0	5.8	2.2	0.6	2.2	1.11	1.51	0.319
UN3	2.00 (0.878)	1.95-2.06	27.9	49.6	16.0	3.1	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.22	2.72	0.265
UN8	2.24 (0.912)	2.18-2.30	19.6	45.1	24.2	6.8	1.6	0.2	2.4	0.72	0.69	0.309
UN19	2.04 (1.848)	1.99-2.10	26.0	48.1	18.4	4.3	0.9	0.1	2.1	0.82	1.05	0.276
BE12	2.13 (0.839)	2.08-2.19	21.8	46.9	24.8	3.2	1.1	0.2	2.1	0.71	1.19	0.373
BE18	1.79 (0.715)	1.74-1.83	35.6	49.5	11.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.98	2.73	0.311
TR9	2.58 (1.172)	2.51-2.66	17.3	35.2	26.2	10.4	6.4	1.6	2.8	0.69	0.14	0.117
TR20	2.79 (1.277)	2.71-2.87	13.8	34.1	24.4	13.8	7.8	3.7	2.3	0.66	-0.12	0.217
CO7	3.11 (1.323)	3.03-3.19	9.8	27.4	23.8	18.9	13.4	4.1	2.6	0.32	-0.69	0.257
CO16	2.68 (1.159)	2.60-2.75	13.6	35.6	27.3	12.9	5.7	2.1	2.8	0.67	0.21	0.235
SEC5	2.41 (1.189)	2.34-2.49	21.1	41.1	18.2	10.5	5.0	2.0	2.1	0.97	0.57	0.284
SEC14	2.59 (1.184)	2.52-2.67	17.6	35.1	23.8	13.2	5.5	1.8	3.1	0.65	0.04	0.328
PO2	4.15 (1.240)	4.07-4.23	2.6	7.7	18.1	26.8	29.8	13.4	1.6	-0.44	-0.33	0.239
PO17	3.30 (1.285)	3.22-3.38	7.4	21.4	25.7	23.2	14.5	4.6	3.2	0.16	-0.64	0.353
AC4	3.26 (1.395)	3.17-3.35	9.8	22.8	25.4	17.3	16.0	6.4	3.3	0.23	-0.81	0.389
AC13	3.18 (1.339)	3.10-3.27	9.8	24.6	23.8	18.5	16.0	4.0	3.3	0.22	-0.80	0.415
HE10	2.55 (1.211)	2.47-2.63	19.5	35.8	23.0	12.0	5.8	2.0	1.9	0.73	0.09	0.403
HE21	2.53 (1.211)	2.45-2.61	19.0	37.7	22.9	10.2	5.7	2.4	2.1	0.83	0.35	0.340
ST6	2.81 (1.326)	2.73-2.90	17.3	28.5	23.7	14.9	11.0	2.5	1.8	0.44	-0.59	0.424
ST15	3.90 (1.414)	3.81-3.99	6.4	11.1	19.8	23.5	22.8	14.0	2.4	-0.30	-0.70	0.217

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.079 and 0.159, respectively.

Table A2 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 949)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to Change	Factor II Hedonism	Factor III Self-transcendence	Factor IV Power	
SD1	**0.630**	-0.126	0.145	-0.137	0.704
SD11	**0.339**	0.116	0.177	0.014	0.768
UN8	0.091	0.013	**0.542**	0.010	0.682
BE12	0.104	-0.088	**0.570**	0.184	0.648
BE18	0.032	0.072	**0.513**	0.086	0.701
SEC14	-0.210	0.007	**0.261**	**0.450**	0.809
PO17	-0.007	0.005	0.100	**0.490**	0.758
AC4	**0.468**	0.011	-0.198	**0.344**	0.463
AC13	**0.454**	0.033	-0.077	**0.270**	0.572
HE10	-0.097	**0.892**	0.006	0.032	0.278
HE21	0.140	**0.485**	-0.023	-0.013	0.676
ST6	**0.612**	0.179	0.113	-0.200	0.533
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Openness to change	—				
Hedonism	0.589	—			
Self-transcendence	0.106	0.210	—		
Power	0.509	0.320	-0.070	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A3 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 949)

	Subscale			
	Openness to change	Hedonism	Self-transcendence	Power
Number of items	5	2	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.78 (0.027)	2.54 (0.034)	2.05 (0.020)	2.95 (0.031)
95% Confidence interval	2.73-2.84	2.47-2.61	2.01-2.09	2.89-3.01
Standard deviation	0.830	1.038	0.612	0.958
Skewness (standard error)	0.368 (0.079)	0.662 (0.079)	0.313 (0.079)	0.219 (0.079)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.126 (0.159)	0.253 (0.159)	0.113 (0.159)	0.101 (0.159)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.681	0.639	0.589	0.337
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.710	0.639	0.454	0.337
Average inter-item correlations	0.298	0.470	0.326	0.203
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.210-0.479	0.470-0.470	0.288-0.365	0.203-0.203
Range of correlations	0.269	0.000	0.077	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Openness to change	—			
Hedonism	0.289	—		
Self-transcendence	0.206	0.226	—	
Power	0.204	0.175	0.186	—

Table A4 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Belgium (first half-sample: n = 949)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.390**	0.068	0.036	0.816
SD11	**0.393**	0.157	0.061	0.767
UN8	0.131	**0.520**	-0.031	0.689
BE12	0.010	**0.555**	0.173	0.661
BE18	0.138	**0.510**	0.012	0.692
SEC14	-0.218	**0.297**	**0.381**	0.842
PO17	-0.107	0.146	**0.521**	0.767
AC4	**0.277**	-0.189	**0.523**	0.466
AC13	**0.316**	-0.075	**0.420**	0.576
HE10	**0.629**	0.071	-0.055	0.619
HE21	**0.587**	-0.003	-0.072	0.699
ST6	**0.705**	0.055	-0.101	0.555
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-transcendence	0.189	—		
Self-enhancement	0.567	-0.017	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A5 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Belgium (first half-sample: n = 949)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.254**	**0.241**	0.813
SD11	**0.231**	**0.326**	0.763
UN8	-0.182	**0.525**	0.791
BE12	-0.057	**0.417**	0.847
BE18	-0.145	**0.525**	0.782
PO17	**0.365**	-0.061	0.886
AC4	**0.844**	**-0.243**	0.442
AC13	**0.684**	-0.063	0.573
HE10	**0.291**	**0.401**	0.632
HE21	**0.288**	**0.308**	0.730
ST6	**0.312**	**0.416**	0.595
	Correlations between factors		
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.520	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A6 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2002, Belgium (second half-sample: *n* = 949)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.72	.042	.919	.938	.903	.054 (.045-.063)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (11 items)-without cross-loadings	7.63	.064	.830	.847	.790	.084 (.075-.092)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (11 items)-with cross-loadings	5.30	.039	.899	.916	.864	.067 (.058-.077)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	3.80	.047	.907	.929	.900	.054 (.046-.063)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	2.71	.034	.938	.959	.939	.042 (.033-.052)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.41	.050	.899	.919	.879	.060 (.051-.069)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.00	.033	.936	.956	.929	.046 (.037-.055)
5	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.65	.061	.821	.853	.823	.062 (.057-.067)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

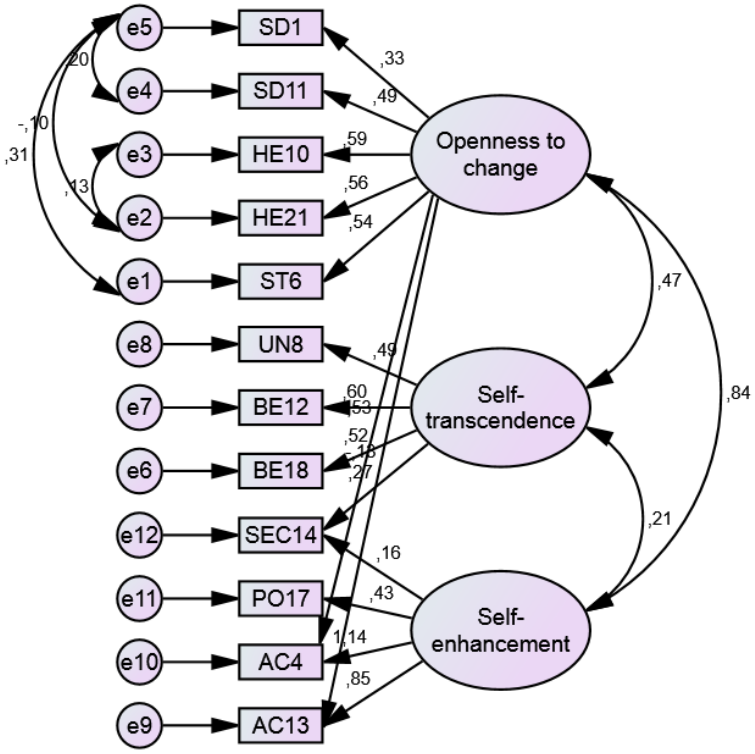

Fig. A1 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Belgium (second half-sample: *n* = 949)

Table A7 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales (full sample): European Social Survey 2002, Belgium (*N* = 1,899)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	3	4
Mean (standard error)	3.52 (0.018)	2.08 (0.014)	3.09 (0.020)
95% Confidence interval	2.48-2.56	2.05-2.10	3.05-3.13
Standard deviation	0.784	0.619	0.863
Skewness (standard error)	0.500 (0.056)	0.468 (0.056)	0.149 (0.056)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.327 (0.112)	0.906 (0.112)	-0.021 (0.112)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.673	0.567	0.576
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.643	0.438	0.443
Average inter-item correlations	0.291	0.307	0.247
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.144-0.442	0.265-0.341	0.081-0.509
Range of correlations	0.299	0.075	0.428
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-transcendence	0.157	—	
Self-enhancement	0.225	0.215	—

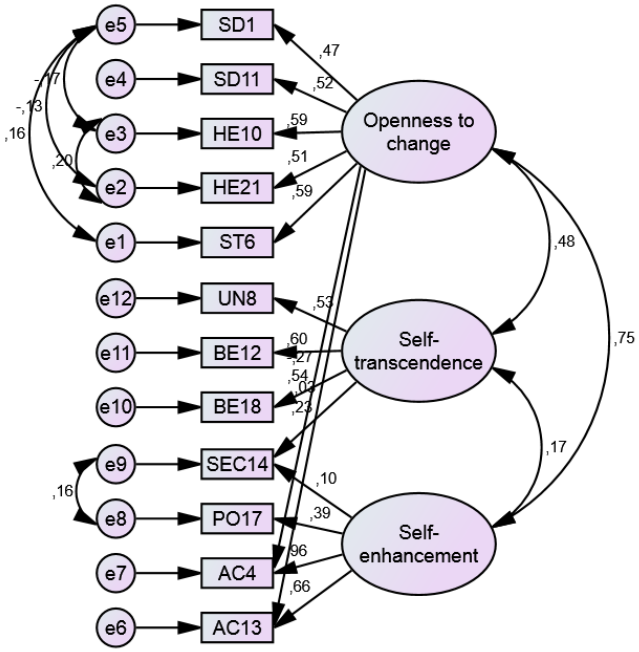

Fig. A2 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Belgium (*N* = 1,899)

Table A8 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 889)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.58 (1.215)	2.50-2.66	17.7	36.7	26.9	8.1	7.9	2.0	0.8	0.79	0.21	0.332
SD11	2.13 (1.031)	2.06-2.20	28.3	44.1	18.0	5.6	2.9	0.8	0.2	1.13	1.47	0.333
UN3	2.00 (0.885)	1.94-2.05	28.9	49.3	16.8	2.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.25	2.84	0.304
UN8	2.30 (0.982)	2.24-2.37	17.4	48.6	23.8	6.0	2.7	1.0	0.4	1.07	1.72	0.338
UN19	2.08 (0.969)	2.01-2.14	28.7	45.4	18.4	4.6	1.8	0.8	0.2	1.15	1.94	0.293
BE12	2.22 (0.925)	2.16-2.28	21.5	44.5	26.2	5.3	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.78	1.08	0.429
BE18	1.78 (0.762)	1.73-1.83	38.9	46.8	12.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.07	2.43	0.365
TR9	2.53 (1.151)	2.46-2.61	16.3	40.8	25.1	9.4	6.4	1.5	0.4	0.82	0.36	0.160
TR20	2.84 (1.394)	2.75-2.94	16.4	32.3	20.7	16.4	8.7	5.3	0.2	0.58	-0.49	0.211
CO7	3.32 (1.340)	3.24-3.41	6.5	24.1	27.4	19.6	14.8	6.7	0.8	0.28	-0.72	0.195
CO16	2.35 (1.135)	2.27-2.42	21.9	43.2	20.5	8.1	4.7	1.5	0.1	1.00	0.82	0.309
SEC5	2.39 (1.181)	2.31-2.46	23.5	38.6	21.0	9.3	5.8	1.2	0.4	0.86	0.29	0.245
SEC14	2.48 (1.121)	2.41-2.55	18.1	37.5	27.3	9.6	4.6	1.5	1.5	0.80	0.51	0.335
PO2	4.27 (1.205)	4.19-4.34	1.5	7.2	16.4	28.7	29.8	16.0	0.4	-0.42	-0.37	0.190
PO17	3.14 (1.317)	3.05-3.23	9.9	25.6	25.5	20.9	13.2	4.0	0.8	0.25	-0.70	0.394
AC4	3.07 (1.350)	2.98-3.16	11.1	27.8	26.2	16.6	13.3	4.5	0.4	0.37	-0.67	0.381
AC13	3.41 (1.327)	3.32-3.49	5.1	24.2	25.3	22.0	16.3	6.7	0.3	0.21	-0.81	0.433
HE10	2.47 (1.153)	2.39-2.54	18.9	40.0	25.0	8.1	6.5	1.2	0.2	0.85	0.39	0.349
HE21	2.69 (1.216)	2.61-2.77	13.9	37.6	26.3	12.7	6.5	2.8	0.1	0.74	0.15	0.307
ST6	2.79 (1.266)	2.71-2.88	15.1	31.3	26.2	15.6	9.0	2.4	0.4	0.49	-0.40	0.368
ST15	4.02 (1.452)	3.92-4.11	5.2	12.4	18.3	21.7	24.3	18.0	0.1	-0.33	-0.85	0.254

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.082 and 0.164, respectively.

Table A9 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 889)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	Factor IV Hedonism	
SD1	-0.118	**0.671**	0.134	-0.153	0.608
SD11	0.091	**0.379**	0.026	0.076	0.784
UN3	**0.307**	**0.310**	-0.065	-0.097	0.790
UN8	0.205	**0.403**	-0.103	0.002	0.771
BE12	**0.397**	**0.336**	-0.089	0.056	0.655
BE18	**0.488**	0.058	-0.075	0.217	0.696
CO16	**0.601**	-0.030	0.087	-0.142	0.615
SEC14	**0.487**	-0.085	0.057	0.077	0.762
PO17	**0.369**	-0.080	**0.439**	-0.098	0.661
AC4	-0.024	0.101	**0.647**	0.009	0.532
AC13	0.009	0.018	**0.646**	0.141	0.481
HE10	0.059	0.113	0.059	**0.472**	0.670
HE21	0.015	-0.129	0.026	**0.824**	0.396
ST6	-0.161	**0.493**	0.074	**0.254**	0.552
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Openness to change	0.292	—			
Self-enhancement	0.192	0.314	—		
Hedonism	0.049	0.507	0.377	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A10 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 889)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Hedonism
Number of items	4	5	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.21 (0.022)	2.36 (0.022)	3.20 (0.034)	2.58 (0.033)
95% Confidence interval	2.16-2.25	2.32-2.40	3.14-3.27	2.51-2.64
Standard deviation	0.664	0.667	1.009	0.997
Skewness (standard error)	0.527 (0.082)	0.506 (0.082)	0.329 (0.082)	0.714 (0.082)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.852 (0.164)	1.095 (0.164)	-0.368 (0.164)	0.525 (0.164)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.580	0.588	0.628	0.588
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.624	0.614	0.611	0.588
Average inter-item correlations	0.268	0.219	0.360	0.417
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.211-0.401	0.110-0.377	0.292-0.496	0.417-0.417
Range of correlations	0.190	0.268	0.205	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.185	—		
Self-enhancement	0.210	0.188	—	
Hedonism	0.181	0.210	0.265	—

Table A11 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Belgium (first half-sample: n = 889)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.418**	0.145	0.025	0.772
SD11	**0.368**	**0.221**	-0.006	0.785
UN3	0.106	**0.443**	-0.084	0.791
UN8	**0.284**	**0.370**	-0.132	0.771
BE12	**0.236**	**0.519**	-0.072	0.650
BE18	0.129	**0.461**	0.015	0.743
CO16	**-0.255**	**0.580**	0.152	0.612
SEC14	-0.086	**0.404**	0.142	0.800
PO17	-0.165	**0.294**	**0.475**	0.654
AC4	0.197	-0.041	**0.578**	0.573
AC13	**0.226**	-0.079	**0.656**	0.458
HE10	**0.490**	0.025	0.112	0.708
HE21	**0.502**	-0.111	0.156	0.697
ST6	**0.684**	-0.005	0.006	0.530
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-transcendence	0.199	—		
Self-enhancement	0.297	0.258	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A12 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Belgium (first half-sample: n = 889)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.416**	0.045	0.812
SD11	**0.354**	0.104	0.839
UN3	0.048	**0.296**	0.901
BE12	0.177	**0.325**	0.825
BE18	0.119	**0.365**	0.824
CO16	-0.212	**0.645**	0.629
SEC14	-0.038	**0.454**	0.804
PO17	0.045	**0.545**	0.684
AC4	**0.443**	**0.221**	0.691
AC13	**0.492**	0.218	0.641
HE10	**0.556**	-0.027	0.700
HE21	**0.598**	-0.131	0.677
ST6	**0.670**	-0.140	0.594
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.328	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A13 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2004, Belgium (second half-sample: *n* = 889)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.37	.055	.873	.898	.847	.062 (.054-.069)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-without cross-loadings	5.92	.063	.810	.836	.793	.074 (.067-.082)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-with cross-loadings	5.98	.063	.811	.836	.790	.075 (.068-.082)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.92	.058	.832	.860	.823	.066 (.060-.073)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.50	.049	.859	.885	.842	.063 (.056-.070)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.04	.069	.805	.830	.772	.075 (.068-.082)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.87	.056	.852	.877	.825	.066 (.059-.073)
5	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.02	.072	.795	.828	.791	.067 (.062-.073)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

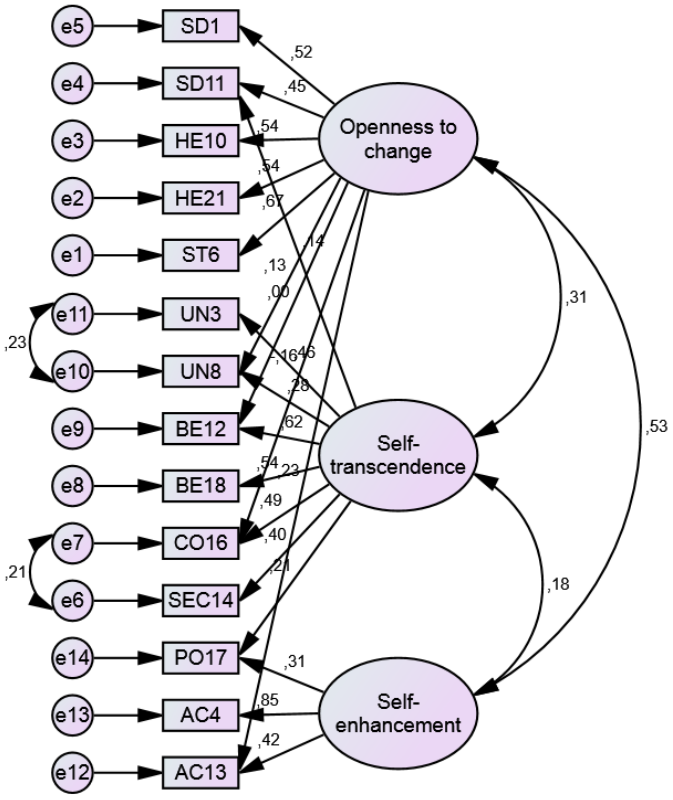

Fig. A3 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Belgium (second half-sample: *n* = 889)

Table A14 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales (full sample): European Social Survey 2004, Belgium (*N* = 1,778)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	6	3
Mean (standard error)	2.55 (0.018)	2.19 (0.014)	3.23 (0.024)
95% Confidence interval	2.52-2.59	2.17-2.22	3.18-3.28
Standard deviation	0.776	0.589	1.008
Skewness (standard error)	0.560 (0.058)	0.419 (0.058)	0.295 (0.058)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.519 (0.116)	0.527 (0.116)	-0.329 (0.116)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.674	0.636	0.615
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.665	0.556	0.450
Average inter-item correlations	0.292	0.234	0.347
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.161-0.390	0.085-0.376	0.275-0.472
Range of correlations	0.229	0.290	0.197
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-transcendence	0.172	—	
Self-enhancement	0.243	0.177	—

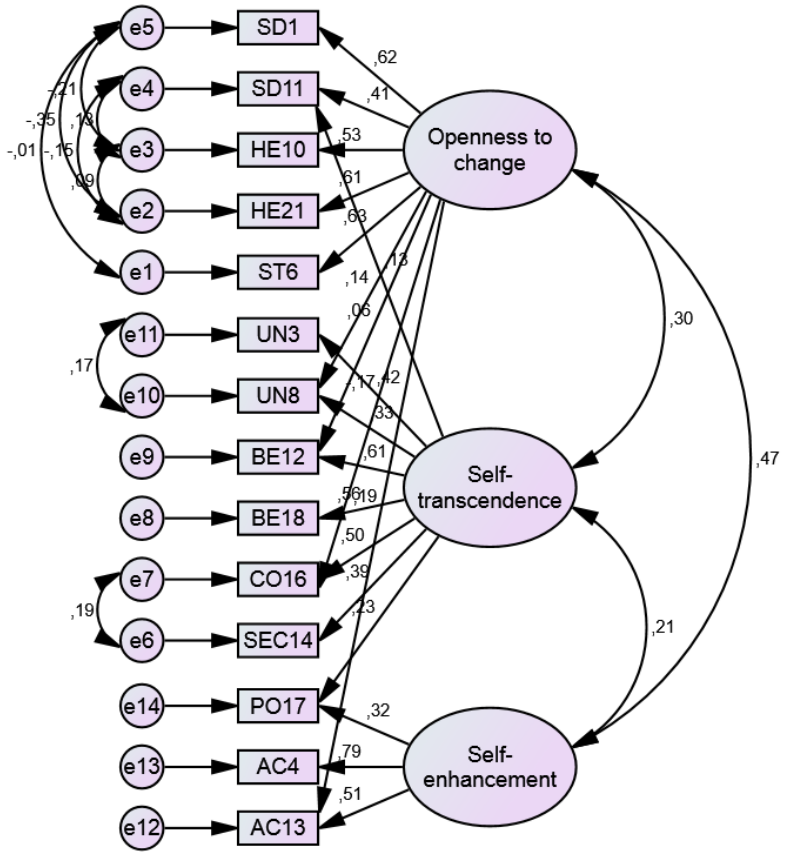

Fig. A4 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Belgium (*N* = 1,778)

Table A15 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 899)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.73 (1.195)	2.65-2.81	14.8	31.7	30.3	13.9	7.8	1.6	-	0.51	-0.22	0.225
SD11	2.15 (0.985)	2.09-2.22	26.4	43.9	20.8	5.9	2.8	0.2	-	0.90	0.81	0.226
UN3	1.96 (0.876)	1.90-2.01	31.7	47.7	15.7	3.2	1.4	0.2	-	1.09	1.86	0.272
UN8	2.32 (0.894)	2.26-2.38	14.9	48.5	29.1	4.4	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.84	1.41	0.370
UN19	2.00 (0.890)	1.95-2.06	31.0	44.3	19.6	3.7	1.3	0.1	-	0.86	0.93	0.217
BE12	2.10 (0.833)	2.05-2.15	22.5	50.8	22.6	2.7	1.2	0.2	-	0.83	1.61	0.371
BE18	1.77 (0.719)	1.72-1.82	36.3	52.7	9.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.20	3.86	0.349
TR9	2.56 (1.081)	2.49-2.63	12.5	43.8	25.9	11.2	5.5	1.0	0.1	0.79	0.38	0.087
TR20	2.72 (1.314)	2.63-2.80	17.0	34.4	23.6	14.0	7.0	4.0	-	0.69	-0.13	0.152
CO7	3.18 (1.295)	3.10-3.27	6.6	29.6	24.9	20.6	13.3	4.6	0.4	0.35	-0.68	0.193
CO16	2.56 (1.106)	2.49-2.63	13.8	41.9	26.3	12.0	4.1	1.8	0.1	0.82	0.57	0.266
SEC5	2.53 (1.140)	2.46-2.61	17.0	39.6	24.6	11.8	6.1	0.9	-	0.69	0.02	0.334
SEC14	2.52 (1.102)	2.45-2.59	16.5	39.6	25.0	13.3	4.6	0.8	0.2	0.64	0.02	0.353
PO2	4.21 (1.209)	4.14-4.29	2.0	6.6	18.6	27.9	30.5	14.3	0.1	-0.42	-0.33	0.175
PO17	3.21 (1.207)	3.13-3.29	6.5	23.9	29.9	24.0	12.8	2.8	0.1	0.19	-0.57	0.293
AC4	3.13 (1.257)	3.05-3.21	7.6	27.3	29.4	19.9	12.0	3.8	0.1	0.35	-0.53	0.333
AC13	3.15 (1.203)	3.07-3.23	6.1	27.0	30.4	21.7	11.9	2.9	-	0.31	-0.51	0.393
HE10	2.54 (1.100)	2.46-2.61	15.6	39.4	28.0	11.3	4.3	1.3	-	0.73	0.41	0.389
HE21	2.53 (1.047)	2.46-2.59	14.9	38.8	30.5	11.0	3.9	0.8	0.1	0.63	0.32	0.261
ST6	2.82 (1.233)	2.74-2.90	13.3	32.4	26.5	15.8	10.7	1.2	0.1	0.42	-0.58	0.358
ST15	3.92 (1.328)	3.83-4.01	4.0	12.1	19.8	28.0	23.6	12.2	0.2	-0.26	-0.64	0.182

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.082 and 0.163, respectively.

Table A16 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 899)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Achievement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Security	
UN8	-0.033	**0.460**	0.109	0.773
BE12	-0.110	**0.561**	0.209	0.643
BE18	-0.121	**0.508**	0.153	0.727
SEC5	0.142	0.111	**0.636**	0.541
SEC14	0.048	0.174	**0.533**	0.656
AC4	**0.769**	-0.140	0.109	0.464
AC13	**0.738**	-0.070	0.120	0.481
HE10	**0.284**	**0.345**	-0.074	0.730
ST6	**0.312**	**0.444**	**-0.281**	0.553
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Achievement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.354	—		
Security	-0.036	0.124	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A17 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 899)

	Subscale		
	Achievement	Self-transcendence	Security
Number of items	2	5	2
Mean (standard error)	3.14 (0.036)	2.31 (0.020)	2.53 (0.031)
95% Confidence interval	3.07-3.21	2.27-2.35	2.46-2.59
Standard deviation	1.079	0.596	0.944
Skewness (standard error)	0.287 (0.082)	0.424 (0.082)	0.609 (0.082)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.295 (0.163)	1.069 (0.163)	0.241 (0.163)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.699	0.583	0.588
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.699	0.451	0.588
Average inter-item correlations	0.538	0.233	0.417
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.538-0.538	0.130-0.382	0.417-0.417
Range of correlations	0.000	0.252	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Achievement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.201	—	
Security	0.244	0.193	—

Table A18 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 899)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	
UN8	0.085	**0.345**	0.856
BE12	0.013	**0.492**	0.754
BE18	-0.004	**0.428**	0.818
SEC5	0.013	**0.578**	0.664
SEC14	-0.052	**0.601**	0.655
AC4	**0.683**	-0.039	0.548
AC13	**0.706**	0.008	0.498
HE10	**0.412**	0.099	0.797
ST6	**0.463**	-0.016	0.790
	Correlations between factors		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.292	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A19 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of five models: European Social Survey 2006, Belgium (second half-sample: *n* = 899)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.49	.043	.939	.951	.897	.062 (.049-.077)
2	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.84	.062	.888	.905	.857	.073 (.062-.085)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	8.08	.065	.865	.878	.791	.089 (.077-.101)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	2.59	.026	.963	.977	.953	.042 (.027-.057)
4	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.15	.071	.792	.824	.788	.068 (.063-.074)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

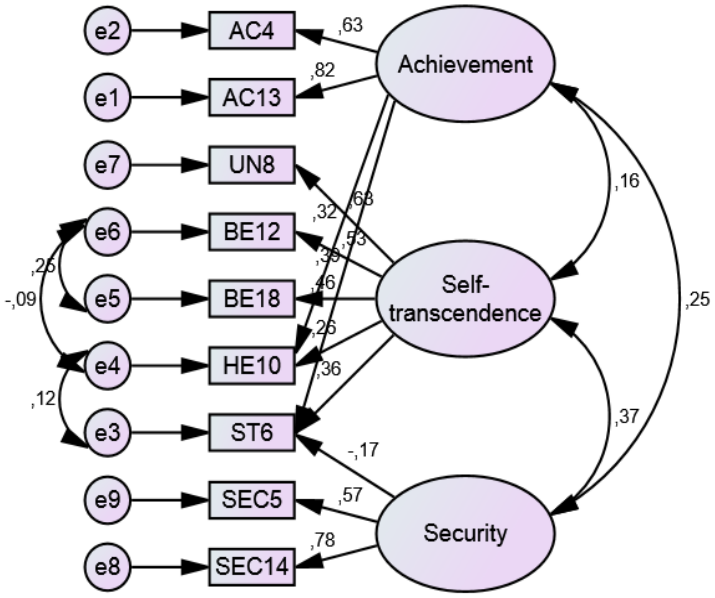

Fig. A5 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Belgium (second half-sample: *n* = 899)

Table A20 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Belgium (*N* = 1,798)

	Subscale		
	Achievement	Self-transcendence	Security
Number of items	2	5	2
Mean (standard error)	3.14 (0.025)	2.32 (0.014)	2.52 (0.023)
95% Confidence interval	3.09-3.19	2.29-2.34	2.48-2.57
Standard deviation	1.065	0.593	0.954
Skewness (standard error)	0.313 (0.058)	0.310 (0.058)	0.621 (0.058)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.345 (0.115)	0.588 (0.115)	0.230 (0.115)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.688	0.584	0.600
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.688	0.428	0.600
Average inter-item correlations	0.525	0.235	0.430
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.525-0.525	0.112-0.408	0.430-0.430
Range of correlations	0.000	0.295	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Achievement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.202	—	
Security	0.245	0.190	—

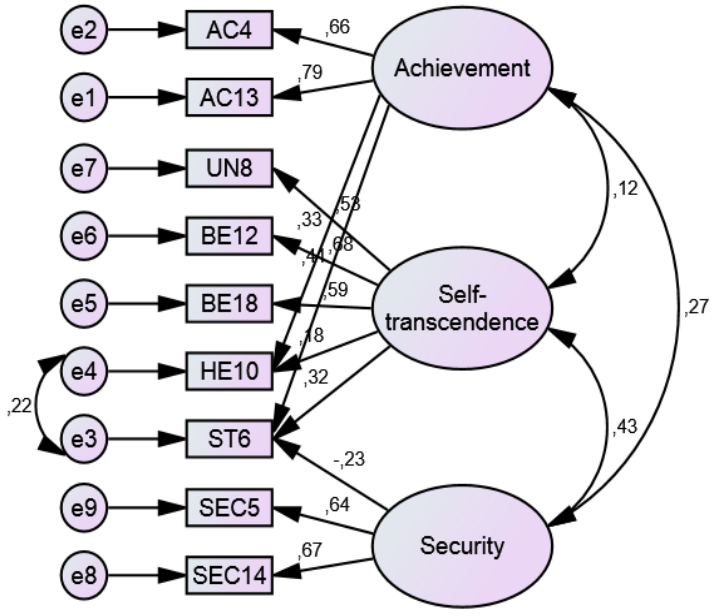

Fig. A6 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Belgium (*N* = 1,798)

Table A21 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 880)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.71 (1.165)	2.64-2.79	14.3	32.3	29.9	14.3	7.2	1.3	0.8	0.49	-0.21	0.348
SD11	2.19 (1.028)	2.12-2.25	25.7	43.8	20.5	6.3	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.07	1.45	0.344
UN3	2.04 (0.846)	1.98-2.10	26.5	49.0	19.1	4.0	1.1	-	0.3	0.77	0.78	0.290
UN8	2.28 (0.916)	2.22-2.34	16.3	51.8	22.5	6.1	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.94	1.25	0.349
UN19	2.04 (0.885)	1.98-2.10	28.5	46.1	19.2	4.7	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.82	0.83	0.246
BE12	2.09 (0.823)	2.03-2.14	23.2	50.2	21.7	3.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.70	0.95	0.431
BE18	1.80 (0.722)	1.75-1.85	35.0	52.4	10.5	1.1	0.7	-	0.3	0.94	1.98	0.460
TR9	2.57 (1.133)	2.49-2.64	14.5	41.0	26.0	10.7	5.9	1.5	0.3	0.79	0.35	0.182
TR20	2.67 (1.209)	2.59-2.75	13.5	40.6	22.8	13.9	6.3	2.6	0.3	0.77	0.13	0.247
CO7	3.20 (1.274)	3.12-3.28	7.7	24.9	27.7	21.9	13.4	3.9	0.5	0.24	-0.64	0.131
CO16	2.50 (1.061)	2.43-2.57	14.1	44.1	25.3	10.9	4.4	0.9	0.2	0.80	0.49	0.285
SEC5	2.53 (1.148)	2.46-2.61	17.5	39.1	23.4	13.4	5.2	1.1	0.2	0.68	0.01	0.330
SEC14	2.54 (1.094)	2.47-2.62	13.9	43.4	23.5	13.1	4.3	1.3	0.6	0.77	0.35	0.385
PO2	4.17 (1.159)	4.09-4.24	1.6	6.7	18.8	30.6	30.3	11.7	0.3	-0.38	-0.28	0.197
PO17	3.08 (1.184)	3.00-3.16	5.6	30.9	28.8	21.0	10.5	2.7	0.6	0.42	-0.43	0.357
AC4	3.08 (1.237)	3.00-3.17	7.2	30.0	28.2	19.0	12.6	2.8	0.2	0.37	-0.58	0.405
AC13	3.14 (1197)	3.06-3.22	6.5	26.6	30.2	22.4	11.1	2.8	0.3	0.30	-0.47	0.409
HE10	2.63 (1.136)	2.55-2.70	14.7	37.0	26.6	14.9	5.5	1.1	0.2	0.57	-0.09	0.436
HE21	2.65 (1.144)	2.58-2.73	13.0	37.7	30.2	10.5	6.4	1.9	0.3	0.75	0.36	0.329
ST6	2.82 (1.277)	2.74-2.91	15.3	30.0	25.3	17.2	10.0	1.9	0.2	0.40	-0.59	0.436
ST15	3.84 (1.315)	3.76-3.93	4.3	13.8	19.0	28.0	25.5	9.2	0.3	-0.29	-0.66	0.218

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.082 and 0.165, respectively.

Table A22 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 880)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Hedonism	Factor IV Security	
SD1	**0.554**	**0.233**	-0.144	**-0.227**	0.618
SD11	**0.395**	0.118	0.049	-0.018	0.760
UN8	**0.543**	-0.101	-0.075	0.108	0.747
BE12	**0.529**	-0.114	0.014	**0.283**	0.625
BE18	**0.544**	-0.133	0.054	0.205	0.645
SEC5	0.000	0.138	-0.026	**0.637**	0.568
SEC14	0.128	0.079	0.000	**0.529**	0.658
PO17	-0.079	**0.424**	0.001	**0.296**	0.751
AC4	-0.027	**0.753**	-0.064	0.122	0.467
AC13	-0.007	**0.595**	0.118	0.023	0.568
HE10	0.104	0.049	**0.576**	0.048	0.552
HE21	-0.107	-0.025	**0.784**	-0.035	0.481
ST6	**0.439**	0.139	0.218	-0.166	0.552
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Self-enhancement	0.468	—			
Hedonism	0.555	0.477	—		
Security	0.185	0.061	0.020	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A23 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 880)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement	Hedonism	Security
Number of items	6	3	2	2
Mean (standard error)	2.31 (0.021)	3.10 (0.031)	2.64 (0.033)	2.54 (0.032)
95% Confidence interval	2.27-2.36	3.04-3.16	2.58-2.71	2.48-2.60
Standard deviation	0.623	0.913	0.972	0.941
Skewness (standard error)	0.439 (0.082)	0.319 (0.082)	0.609 (0.082)	0.587 (0.082)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.532 (0.165)	-0.081 (0.165)	0.271 (0.165)	0.056 (0.165)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.678	0.626	0.625	0.580
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.643	0.462	0.625	0.580
Average inter-item correlations	0.274	0.357	0.455	0.409
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.159-0.516	0.277-0.472	0.455-0.455	0.409-0.409
Range of correlations	0.357	0.195	0.000	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Self-enhancement	0.228	—		
Hedonism	0.254	0.271	—	
Security	0.214	0.252	0.188	—

Table A24 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 880)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.471**	-0.024	0.090	0.751
SD11	**0.406**	0.114	0.061	0.771
UN8	**0.277**	**0.329**	-0.123	0.784
BE12	**0.260**	**0.503**	-0.101	0.629
BE18	**0.333**	**0.438**	-0.132	0.645
SEC5	**-0.261**	**0.598**	**0.239**	0.581
SEC14	-0.113	**0.554**	0.159	0.661
PO17	-0.042	0.193	**0.434**	0.747
AC4	0.158	0.000	**0.641**	0.502
AC13	**0.311**	-0.086	**0.532**	0.552
HE10	**0.538**	0.057	0.086	0.650
HE21	**0.498**	-0.069	0.056	0.750
ST6	**0.678**	-0.023	0.044	0.530
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.199	—		
Self-enhancement	0.297	0.258	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A25 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 880)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.523**	-0.060	0.748
SD11	**0.443**	0.057	0.780
UN8	**0.243**	0.154	0.887
BE12	**0.237**	**0.305**	0.792
BE18	**0.300**	**0.227**	0.804
SEC5	-0.188	**0.704**	0.576
SEC14	-0.055	**0.578**	0.689
PO17	0.112	**0.403**	0.789
AC4	**0.368**	**0.287**	0.697
AC13	**0.481**	0.159	0.682
HE10	**0.589**	0.000	0.654
HE21	**0.537**	-0.118	0.748
ST6	**0.713**	-0.116	0.545
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.328	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A26 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2008, Belgium (second half-sample: *n* = 880)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.12	.048	.896	.918	.879	.060 (.051-.068)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.74	.064	.823	.843	.778	.081 (.073-.089)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.84	—	.855	.875	.813	.074 (.066-.082)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.06	.047	.884	.909	.881	.059 (.051-.067)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.89	.043	.897	.920	.885	.058 (.050-.067)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.10	.052	.871	.892	.841	.068 (.060-.077)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.79	.046	.888	.908	.853	.066 (.057-.074)
5	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.19	.067	.795	.826	.791	.069 (.064-.075)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval. Model 2b reached iteration limit, so the results are incorrect.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

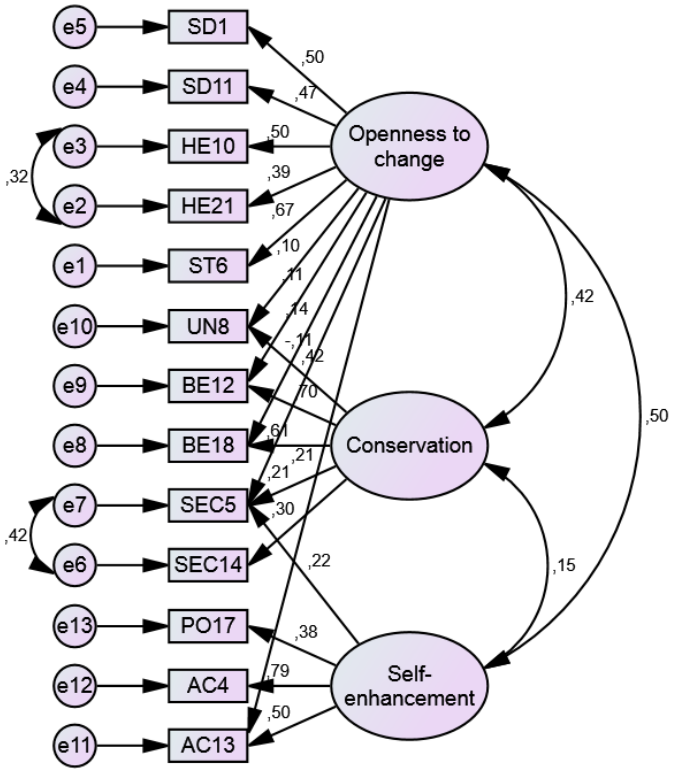

Fig. A7 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Belgium (second half-sample: *n* = 880)

Table A27 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Belgium (*N* = 1,760)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	5	3
Mean (standard error)	2.60 (0.018)	2.24 (0.014)	3.10 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	2.56-2.63	2.21-2.27	3.06-3.14
Standard deviation	0.758	0.608	0.916
Skewness (standard error)	0.535 (0.058)	0.386 (0.058)	0.324 (0.058)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.465 (0.117)	0.239 (0.117)	-0.171 (0.117)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.668	0.616	0.619
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.628	0.687	0.442
Average inter-item correlations	0.286	0.261	0.350
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.130-0.452	0.097-0.512	0.265-0.477
Range of correlations	0.322	0.414	0.212
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.196	—	
Self-enhancement	0.244	0.199	—

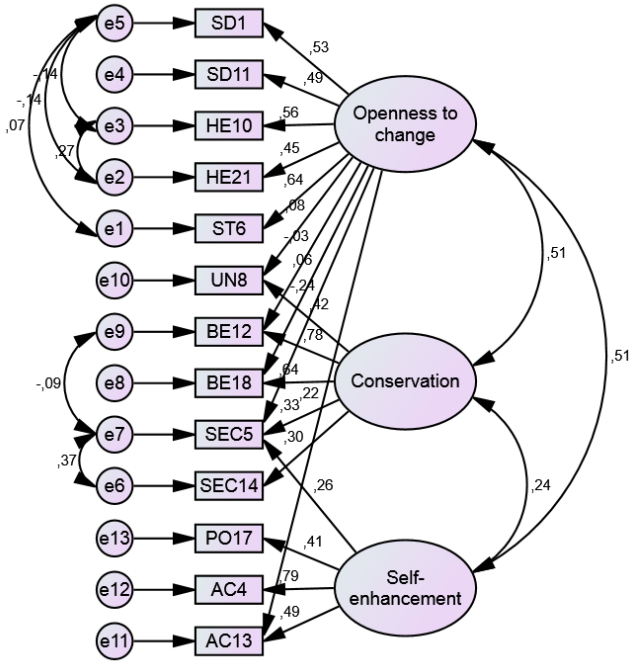

Fig. A8 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Belgium (*N* = 1,760)

Table A28 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 852)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.65 (1.186)	2.57-2.73	16.7	32.9	29.3	12.6	7.0	1.4	0.1	0.57	-0.13	0.364
SD11	2.15 (0.968)	2.09-2.22	25.4	45.9	19.5	6.6	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.90	0.85	0.310
UN3	1.97 (0.853)	1.92-2.03	30.3	47.7	17.4	3.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.93	1.35	0.260
UN8	2.34 (0.945)	2.28-2.41	16.1	46.9	26.4	7.7	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.79	0.92	0.277
UN19	2.12 (0.927)	2.06-2.19	25.8	45.0	21.8	5.3	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.82	0.88	0.288
BE12	2.06 (0.823)	2.00-2.11	25.2	48.2	22.8	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.66	0.89	0.384
BE18	1.73 (0.723)	1.68-1.78	39.6	50.1	8.2	1.3	0.7	-	0.1	1.11	2.42	0.345
TR9	2.51 (1.103)	2.43-2.58	16.5	40.0	26.1	11.3	5.2	0.8	0.1	0.70	0.17	0.071
TR20	2.65 (1.247)	2.57-2.74	15.6	38.7	23.0	13.0	6.5	3.1	0.1	0.78	0.10	0.141
CO7	3.19 (1.248)	3.11-3.28	6.2	27.1	28.5	20.3	14.1	3.4	0.4	0.30	-0.65	0.207
CO16	2.58 (1.097)	2.50-2.65	13.0	42.1	26.4	11.6	5.4	1.2	0.2	0.76	0.34	0.290
SEC5	2.53 (1.141)	2.45-2.61	16.7	40.7	23.6	11.3	6.8	0.7	0.2	0.71	-0.01	0.336
SEC14	2.62 (1.195)	2.54-2.70	16.3	36.0	27.2	11.9	5.8	2.3	0.5	0.73	0.22	0.423
PO2	4.20 (1.229)	4.12-4.28	1.6	7.6	19.0	28.3	27.6	15.7	0.1	-0.33	-0.51	0.186
PO17	3.21 (1.283)	3.12-3.29	7.0	25.4	29.8	20.4	12.1	5.2	0.1	0.34	-0.53	0.366
AC4	3.21 (1.298)	3.13-3.30	6.6	27.8	27.0	19.0	15.1	4.3	0.1	0.31	-0.73	0.383
AC13	3.18 (1.300)	3.10-3.27	8.3	26.1	26.1	21.8	13.5	4.1	0.1	0.25	-0.70	0.492
HE10	2.56 (1.123)	2.49-2.64	16.0	38.4	26.2	12.6	6.2	0.6	0.1	0.60	-0.13	0.371
HE21	2.52 (1.115)	2.45-2.60	16.5	38.3	29.5	9.2	4.9	1.5	0.1	0.78	0.55	0.310
ST6	2.89 (1.274)	2.80-2.97	13.6	29.1	27.2	16.7	11.0	2.1	0.2	0.38	-0.58	0.352
ST15	3.87 (1.368)	3.78-3.96	5.4	12.4	19.5	26.4	24.6	11.5	0.1	-0.30	-0.69	0.192

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.084 and 0.167, respectively.

Table A29 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 852)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Hedonism	Factor IV Openness to change	
SD1	0.082	0.021	-0.168	**0.689**	0.597
SD11	-0.002	0.160	0.213	**0.223**	0.788
BE12	-0.187	**0.367**	0.101	0.217	0.771
BE18	-0.178	**0.267**	0.151	**0.222**	0.810
SEC5	0.087	**0.640**	-0.066	-0.107	0.593
SEC14	0.103	**0.650**	-0.042	-0.010	0.547
PO17	**0.355**	**0.306**	-0.021	-0.044	0.744
AC4	**0.736**	-0.060	0.012	0.062	0.438
AC13	**0.641**	0.087	0.101	0.076	0.433
HE10	0.051	0.028	**0.763**	-0.109	0.468
HE21	0.043	-0.098	**0.659**	-0.002	0.567
ST6	0.104	-0.147	0.106	**0.547**	0.593
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Conservation	0.275	—			
Hedonism	0.401	0.235	—		
Openness to change	0.343	0.247	0.614	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A30 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 852)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Conservation	Hedonism	Openness to change
Number of items	3	4	2	3
Mean (standard error)	3.20 (0.034)	2.23 (0.023)	2.54 (0.033)	2.56 (0.028)
95% Confidence interval	3.13-3.27	2.19-2.28	2.48-2.61	2.51-2.62
Standard deviation	0.998	0.658	0.961	0.831
Skewness (standard error)	0.266 (0.084)	0.344 (0.084)	0.546 (0.084)	0.303 (0.084)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.381 (0.167)	0.042 (0.167)	0.100 (0.167)	-0.098 (0.167)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.660	0.578	0.644	0.542
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.463	0.683	0.644	0.350
Average inter-item correlations	0.392	0.263	0.475	0.280
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.287-0.554	0.123-0.449	0.475-0.475	0.209-0.382
Range of correlations	0.267	0.326	0.000	0.173
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Conservation	0.214	—		
Hedonism	0.297	0.190	—	
Openness to change	0.251	0.182	0.278	—

Table A31 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Belgium (first half-sample: n = 852)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.421**	0.082	0.018	0.782
SD11	**0.419**	-0.003	0.140	0.776
BE12	**0.334**	-0.204	**0.350**	0.754
BE18	**0.383**	-0.196	**0.248**	0.789
SEC5	-0.136	0.095	**0.642**	0.589
SEC14	-0.024	0.112	**0.645**	0.549
PO17	-0.052	**0.358**	**0.314**	0.744
AC4	0.059	**0.723**	-0.034	0.450
AC13	0.161	**0.644**	0.098	0.426
HE10	**0.522**	0.119	-0.005	0.664
HE21	**0.556**	0.085	-0.120	0.668
ST6	**0.573**	0.097	-0.149	0.644
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.418	—		
Conservation	0.258	0.224	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A32 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Belgium (first half-sample: n = 852)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.447**	-0.009	0.803
SD11	**0.361**	0.078	0.841
SEC5	-0.180	**0.645**	0.646
SEC14	-0.058	**0.631**	0.628
PO17	0.109	**0.465**	0.731
AC4	**0.472**	**0.224**	0.641
AC13	**0.523**	**0.313**	0.496
HE10	**0.571**	-0.026	0.686
HE21	**0.605**	-0.157	0.686
ST6	**0.634**	-0.185	0.659
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.328	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A33 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2010, Belgium (second half-sample: *n* = 852)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.62	.046	.909	.931	.902	.055 (.047-.065)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (10 items)-without cross-loadings	4.67	.057	.906	.924	.890	.066 (.055-.077)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (10 items)-with cross-loadings	3.87	.046	.927	.945	.914	.058 (.047-.070)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.13	.071	.800	.822	.769	.085 (.077-.093)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.24	.052	.862	.884	.840	.071 (.062-.079)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.35	.058	.888	.910	.874	.063 (.054-.072)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	2.89	.043	.928	.951	.929	.047 (.038-.057)
5	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.71	.066	.810	.842	.810	.066 (.060-.072)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

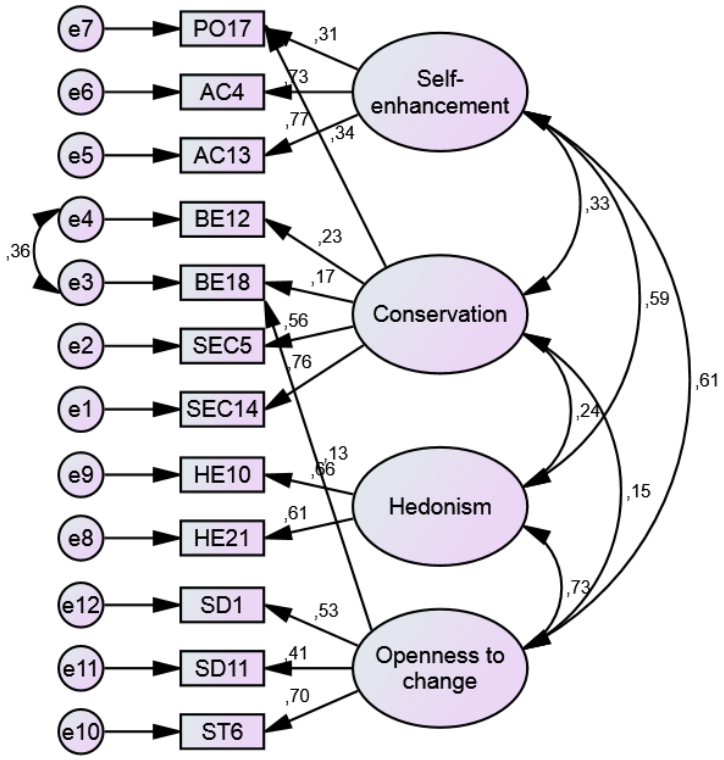

Fig. A9 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Belgium (second half-sample: *n* = 852)

Table A34 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Belgium (*N* = 1,704)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Conservation	Hedonism	Openness to change
Number of items	3	4	2	3
Mean (standard error)	3.22 (0.024)	2.23 (0.016)	2.57 (0.023)	2.60 (0.020)
95% Confidence interval	3.18-3.27	2.20-2.26	2.53-2.62	2.56-2.64
Standard deviation	0.992	0.642	0.962	0.845
Skewness (standard error)	0.323 (0.059)	0.396 (0.059)	0.572 (0.059)	0.345 (0.059)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.314 (0.119)	0.159 (0.119)	0.148 (0.119)	-0.230 (0.119)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.663	0.558	0.610	0.550
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.467	0.664	0.610	0.364
Average inter-item correlations	0.396	0.246	0.439	0.287
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.307-0.559	0.105-0.434	0.439-0.439	0.230-0.383
Range of correlations	0.251	0.329	0.000	0.153
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Conservation	0.208	—		
Hedonism	0.299	0.182	—	
Openness to change	0.260	0.171	0.279	—

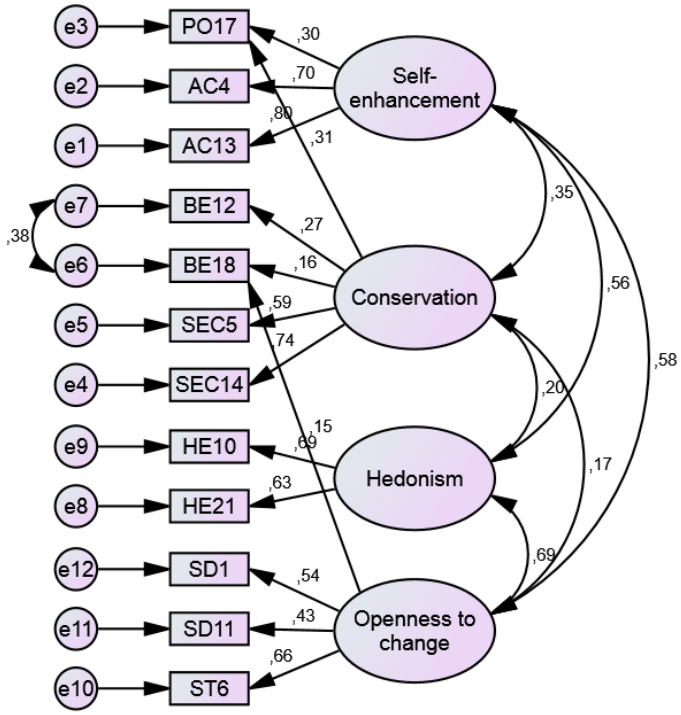

Fig. A10 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Belgium (*N* = 1,704)

Table A35 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 884)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.60 (1.146)	2.52-2.67	15.5	37.0	29.1	9.2	7.8	0.9	0.6	0.67	0.06	0.294
SD11	2.14 (0.985)	2.07-2.20	26.4	46.0	18.0	6.7	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.98	1.02	0.305
UN3	2.05 (0.925)	1.98-2.11	28.2	47.9	17.6	3.3	2.4	0.3	0.3	1.14	1.94	0.265
UN8	2.32 (0.943)	2.26-2.38	15.8	49.5	24.8	6.4	2.8	0.5	0.1	0.92	1.25	0.333
UN19	2.06 (0.931)	2.00-2.12	27.8	47.4	18.2	4.1	1.9	0.5	0.1	1.09	1.82	0.314
BE12	2.02 (0.800)	1.96-2.07	24.9	52.9	19.0	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.93	2.16	0.387
BE18	1.75 (0.667)	1.70-1.79	35.9	54.9	8.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.93	3.02	0.297
TR9	2.42 (1.003)	2.35-2.49	13.7	48.4	25.0	8.0	3.8	0.8	0.2	0.95	1.08	0.122
TR20	2.72 (1.228)	2.64-2.80	14.4	35.1	27.6	12.4	7.8	2.5	0.2	0.66	-0.04	0.209
CO7	3.12 (1.273)	3.04-3.21	6.7	31.0	26.1	19.2	12.7	4.0	0.3	0.41	-0.61	0.201
CO16	2.52 (1.071)	2.45-2.59	14.4	42.4	27.1	9.7	5.5	0.7	0.1	0.75	0.35	0.289
SEC5	2.49 (1.121)	2.41-2.56	16.4	42.9	23.9	9.7	5.5	1.2	0.3	0.86	0.48	0.320
SEC14	2.42 (1.016)	2.35-2.49	15.0	45.6	26.0	8.4	3.5	0.9	0.6	0.90	0.99	0.379
PO2	4.29 (1.147)	4.21-4.36	0.8	6.6	16.5	29.6	31.9	14.5	0.1	-0.39	-0.38	0.175
PO17	3.11 (1.182)	3.03-3.19	6.1	27.3	32.2	20.7	10.7	2.8	0.1	0.36	-0.38	0.265
AC4	3.11 (1.315)	3.03-3.20	7.9	29.9	27.7	16.0	13.5	4.8	0.3	0.44	-0.61	0.363
AC13	3.10 (1.232)	3.02-3.18	7.6	27.6	29.9	20.2	11.2	3.3	0.2	0.35	-0.47	0.473
HE10	2.55 (1.101)	2.47-2.62	15.6	38.7	27.8	11.9	4.9	1.0	0.1	0.66	0.19	0.355
HE21	2.58 (1.122)	2.51-2.66	14.6	38.0	30.4	9.6	5.7	1.6	0.1	0.76	0.45	0.268
ST6	2.81 (1.252)	2.73-2.89	14.7	30.2	28.2	15.0	10.0	1.8	0.1	0.44	-0.47	0.399
ST15	3.85 (1.297)	3.76-3.93	4.0	13.1	20.4	28.7	24.3	9.4	0.1	-0.25	-0.63	0.200

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.082 and 0.164, respectively.

Table A36 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 884)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Achievement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Security	
SD11	0.110	**0.369**	-0.035	0.829
UN8	-0.151	**0.547**	0.077	0.714
UN19	-0.129	**0.423**	0.130	0.803
BE12	-0.006	**0.422**	0.136	0.771
SEC5	0.122	-0.033	**0.614**	0.594
SEC14	0.005	0.160	**0.539**	0.630
AC4	**0.741**	-0.109	0.057	0.487
AC13	**0.706**	0.019	0.075	0.465
HE10	**0.242**	**0.322**	-0.026	0.785
ST6	**0.236**	**0.509**	-0.198	0.632
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Achievement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.354	—		
Security	-0.036	0.124	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A37 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 884)

	Subscale		
	Achievement	Self-transcendence	Security
Number of items	2	6	2
Mean (standard error)	3.11 (0.037)	2.32 (0.020)	2.45 (0.030)
95% Confidence interval	3.03-3.18	2.28-2.35	2.39-2.51
Standard deviation	1.112	0.584	0.888
Skewness (standard error)	0.433 (0.082)	0.209 (0.082)	0.702 (0.082)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.235 (0.164)	0.624 (0.164)	0.775 (0.164)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.687	0.599	0.548
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.687	0.601	0.548
Average inter-item correlations	0.524	0.203	0.379
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.524-0.524	0.089-0.308	0.379-0.379
Range of correlations	0.000	0.219	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Achievement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.191	—	
Security	0.260	0.178	—

Table A38 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 884)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	
SD11	0.146	**0.311**	0.848
UN8	-0.110	**0.586**	0.693
UN19	-0.093	**0.494**	0.782
BE12	0.036	**0.484**	0.751
SEC5	0.168	**0.230**	0.890
SEC14	0.084	**0.373**	0.831
AC4	**0.740**	-0.116	0.503
AC13	**0.745**	0.003	0.444
HE10	**0.278**	**0.259**	0.802
ST6	**0.264**	**0.300**	0.780
	Correlations between factors		
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.375	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A39 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-9 items): European Social Survey 2014, Belgium (first half-sample: *n* = 884)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Achievement	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Security	
SD11	0.018	**0.429**	-0.003	0.810
UN8	-0.181	**0.472**	0.119	0.779
BE12	-0.043	**0.380**	0.167	0.803
SEC5	0.107	-0.075	**0.652**	0.563
SEC14	-0.032	0.127	**0.555**	0.642
AC4	**0.788**	-0.081	0.019	0.422
AC13	**0.642**	0.097	0.056	0.499
HE10	0.144	**0.405**	0.001	0.763
ST6	0.140	**0.571**	-0.164	0.629
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Achievement	—			
Openness to change	0.385	—		
Security	0.184	0.301	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A40 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2014, Belgium (second half-sample: *n* = 884)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.10	.040	.923	.946	.909	.049 (.037-.061)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.79	.065	.800	.822	.750	.081 (.071-.091)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.40	.056	.851	.873	.810	.071 (.060-.081)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.58	.046	.870	.894	.846	.064 (.053-.074)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.05	.040	.892	.915	.868	.059 (.048-.070)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors (9 items)-without cross-loadings	3.66	.035	.913	.935	.898	.055 (.043-.068)
4	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.08	.068	.775	.809	.770	.068 (.062-.073)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

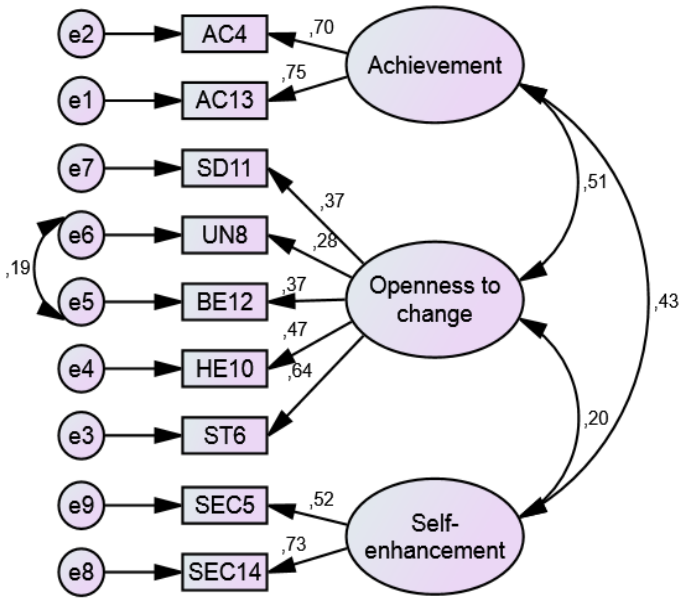

Fig. A11 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-9 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Belgium (second half-sample: *n* = 885)

Table A41 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Belgium (*N* = 1,769)

	Subscale		
	Achievement	Openness to change	Security
Number of items	2	5	2
Mean (standard error)	3.10 (0.027)	2.37 (0.015)	2.46 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	3.04-3.15	2.34-2.40	2.41-2.50
Standard deviation	1.123	0.620	0.911
Skewness (standard error)	0.379 (0.058)	0.286 (0.058)	0.711 (0.058)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.375 (0.116)	0.433 (0.116)	0.528 (0.116)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.687	0.560	0.547
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.687	0.506	0.547
Average inter-item correlations	0.525	0.205	0.378
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.525-0.525	0.110-0.294	0.378-0.378
Range of correlations	0.000	0.184	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Achievement	—		
Openness to change	0.182	—	
Security	0.270	0.161	—

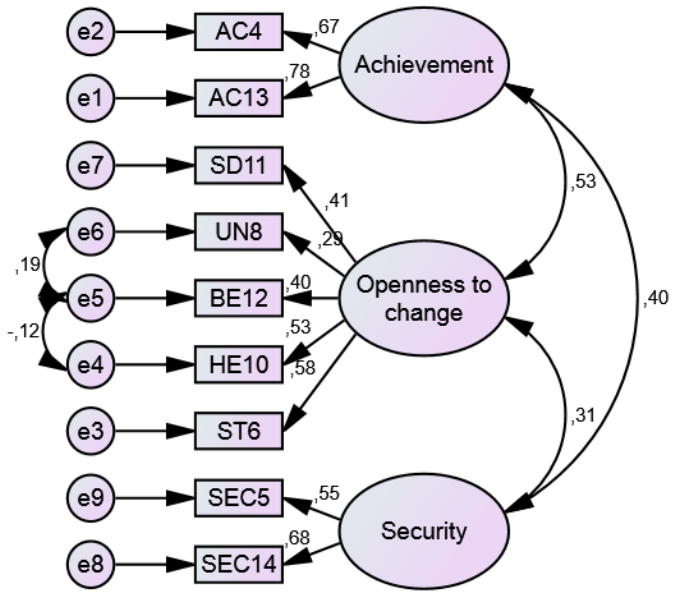

Fig. A12 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-9 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Belgium (*N* = 1,769)

Table A42 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 753)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.26 (1.228)	2.17-2.35	33.1	29.2	18.3	9.6	6.1	0.8	2.9	0.86	-0.01	0.304
SD11	2.12 (1.085)	2.04-2.19	32.7	36.0	17.5	7.0	3.3	0.7	2.8	1.04	0.86	0.297
UN3	2.40 (1.189)	2.32-2.49	24.0	35.9	16.9	14.6	4.8	0.9	2.9	0.73	-0.16	0.215
UN8	2.37 (1.088)	2.29-2.45	20.7	39.7	20.3	12.4	3.2	0.8	2.9	0.77	0.27	0.333
UN19	2.19 (1.023)	2.11-2.26	27.5	37.6	20.3	9.6	1.7	0.4	2.9	0.77	0.30	0.201
BE12	2.13 (0.954)	2.06-2.20	26.3	43.2	17.7	8.6	1.3	0.1	2.8	0.79	0.38	0.394
BE18	1.60 (0.729)	1.54-1.65	51.1	38.2	5.4	2.1	-	0.3	2.8	1.53	4.13	0.372
TR9	3.74 (1.413)	3.64-3.84	6.1	17.7	17.4	20.2	26.6	9.2	2.9	-0.23	-0.94	0.143
TR20	2.68 (1.352)	2.58-2.78	21.4	30.7	18.9	14.1	10.0	2.5	2.5	0.56	-0.56	0.240
CO7	3.11 (1.358)	3.01-3.21	12.5	24.8	20.7	20.1	16.1	2.9	2.9	0.16	-0.91	0.262
CO16	2.98 (1.405)	2.88-3.08	16.1	27.0	18.1	18.5	14.1	3.5	2.9	0.29	-0.90	0.283
SEC5	2.82 (1.370)	2.72-2.91	19.3	28.0	18.5	16.3	12.9	2.0	3.1	0.37	-0.86	0.242
SEC14	3.17 (1.401)	3.07-3.27	11.4	25.1	19.9	17.8	15.7	5.3	4.8	0.25	-0.85	0.350
PO2	4.32 (1.279)	4.23-4.41	2.7	8.2	13.0	20.7	35.2	17.1	3.1	-0.66	-0.20	0.222
PO17	3.43 (1.290)	3.34-3.53	6.1	20.1	23.8	22.4	20.8	3.9	2.9	-0.00	-0.84	0.297
AC4	3.53 (1.404)	3.43-3.63	8.0	17.7	21.5	19.7	22.8	7.2	3.2	-0.05	-0.93	0.315
AC13	3.30 (1.299)	3.20-3.39	8.0	21.5	23.9	23.5	51.3	4.4	3.5	0.12	-0.71	0.421
HE10	2.63 (1.268)	2.54-2.72	20.3	32.9	18.6	15.7	8.8	1.1	2.7	0.51	-0.60	0.397
HE21	2.67 (1.234)	2.59-2.76	18.6	30.4	23.5	15.8	7.6	1.3	2.8	0.46	-0.46	0.464
ST6	3.13 (1.443)	3.02-3.23	16.9	18.9	21.2	18.9	17.4	3.9	2.9	0.10	-1.00	0.370
ST15	3.65 (1.441)	3.55-3.76	9.4	14.6	18.6	20.7	25.6	8.0	3.1	-0.27	-0.89	0.340

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.089 and 0.178, respectively.

Table A43 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 753)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Achievement	
SD1	**0.305**	**0.275**	-0.037	0.767
UN8	0.083	**0.487**	-0.079	0.743
BE12	-0.064	**0.745**	-0.051	0.508
BE18	-0.073	**0.539**	0.063	0.721
AC4	-0.027	-0.066	**0.637**	0.636
AC13	-0.004	-0.014	**0.731**	0.475
HE10	**0.263**	0.160	**0.236**	0.709
HE21	**0.306**	0.214	0.179	0.673
ST6	**0.764**	0.027	-0.052	0.441
ST15	**0.850**	-0.146	-0.006	0.385
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-transcendence	0.498	—		
Achievement	0.587	0.342	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A44 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 753)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Achievement
Number of items	5	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.87 (0.034)	2.03 (0.025)	3.42 (0.042)
95% Confidence interval	2.80-2.93	1.98-2.08	3.33-3.50
Standard deviation	0.923	0.691	1.153
Skewness (standard error)	0.172 (0.089)	0.601 (0.089)	0.024 (0.089)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.327 (0.178)	0.463 (0.178)	-0.526 (0.178)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.734	0.585	0.625
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.689	0.410	0.625
Average inter-item correlations	0.352	0.328	0.456
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.155-0.582	0.249-0.384	0.456-0.456
Range of correlations	0.428	0.134	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-transcendence	0.267	—	
Achievement	0.302	0.201	—

Table A45 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 753)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Achievement	
SD1	**0.504**	-0.035	0. 767
UN8	**0.486**	-0.155	0.832
BE12	**0.538**	-0.176	0.796
BE18	**0.409**	-0.074	0.865
AC4	-0.186	**0.704**	0.630
AC13	-0.112	**0.764**	0.508
HE10	**0.340**	**0.262**	0.706
HE21	**0.433**	0.197	0.669
ST6	**0.627**	0.128	0.492
ST15	**0.505**	**0.231**	0.548
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Achievement	0.614	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A46 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2002, Denmark (second half-sample: *n* = 753)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.32	.044	.919	.936	.904	.066 (.055-.078)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.32	.044	.919	.936	.904	.066 (.055-.078)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.06	.040	.929	.945	.912	.064 (.052-.076)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	3.60	.040	.935	.952	.925	.059 (.047-.071)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.06	.033	.948	.964	.948	.052 (.040-.065)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	7.83	.080	.819	.837	.759	.095 (.081-.110)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

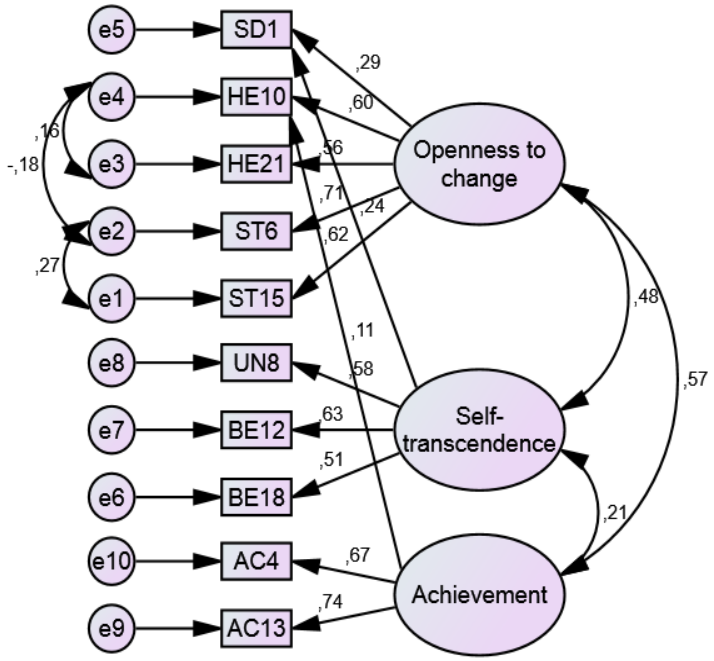

Fig. A13 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Denmark (second half-sample: n = 753)

Table A47 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Denmark (N = 1,506)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Achievement
Number of items	5	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.86 (0.024)	2.04 (0.018)	3.41 (0.030)
95% Confidence interval	2.82-2.91	2.01-2.08	3.35-3.47
Standard deviation	0.930	0.699	1.174
Skewness (standard error)	0.200 (0.063)	0.623 (0.063)	0.005 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.343 (0.126)	0.320 (0.126)	-0.566 (0.126)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.737	0.580	0.643
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.762	0.404	0.643
Average inter-item correlations	0.355	0.326	0.476
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.200-0.586	0.258-0.373	0.476-0.476
Range of correlations	0.386	0.115	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-transcendence	0.264	—	
Achievement	0.308	0.199	—

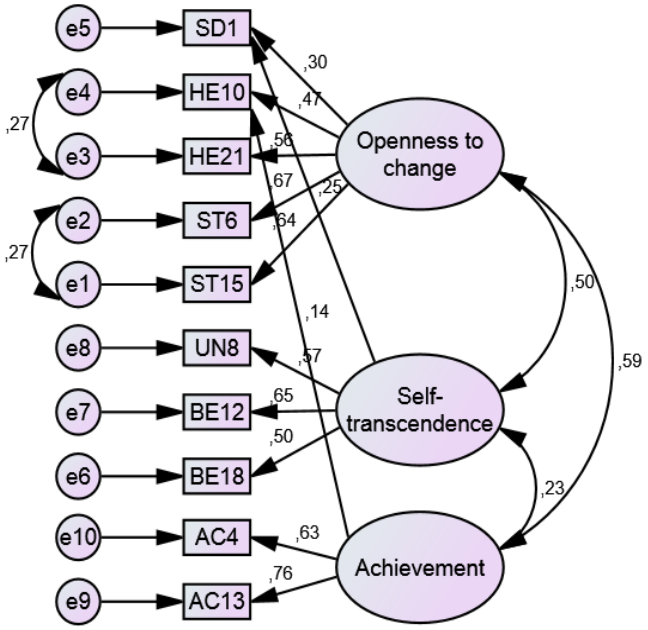

Fig. A14 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Denmark (N = 1,506)

Table A48 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Denmark (first half-sample: n = 743)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.42 (1.225)	2.33-2.51	26.5	30.1	20.9	13.6	5.7	0.9	2.3	0.65	-0.32	0.241
SD11	2.14 (1.099)	2.06-2.22	32.6	36.7	15.3	10.4	3.0	0.4	1.6	0.91	0.28	0.334
UN3	2.31 (1.173)	2.22-2.39	27.6	35.0	17.0	12.0	4.8	0.7	3.0	0.81	-0.01	0.254
UN8	2.44 (1.140)	2.35-2.52	20.3	39.3	19.4	13.3	5.2	0.5	1.9	0.70	-0.13	0.312
UN19	2.13 (1.033)	2.06-2.21	29.5	40.1	16.7	8.7	2.6	0.3	2.2	0.91	0.50	0.220
BE12	2.22 (0.999)	2.15-2.29	24.9	40.8	20.7	10.2	1.7	0.1	1.5	0.67	0.01	0.392
BE18	1.58 (0.698)	1.53-1.63	52.4	38.0	6.5	1.3	0.3	-	1.6	1.23	1.97	0.409
TR9	3.73 (1.325)	3.64-3.83	4.3	17.8	18.0	24.5	25.0	7.4	3.0	-0.22	-0.83	0.090
TR20	2.67 (1.371)	2.58-2.77	22.1	31.1	17.8	14.4	10.1	2.7	1.9	0.57	-0.59	0.225
CO7	3.08 (1.334)	2.99-3.18	10.9	26.9	23.6	18.6	12.9	4.2	3.0	0.32	-0.68	0.228
CO16	2.76 (1.330)	2.66-2.85	16.2	35.4	18.7	15.7	7.9	3.9	2.2	0.64	-0.32	0.254
SEC5	2.83 (1.384)	2.73-2.93	19.0	28.7	18.6	16.7	12.8	2.4	1.9	0.39	-0.85	0.309
SEC14	3.06 (1.345)	2.96-3.16	12.5	25.8	22.2	17.6	15.2	3.0	3.6	0.25	-0.83	0.342
PO2	4.25 (1.225)	4.16-4.34	2.6	8.2	13.1	24.8	37.1	12.5	1.7	-0.68	-0.07	0.194
PO17	3.29 (1.266)	3.20-3.38	6.5	25.2	21.9	24.2	17.2	2.7	2.3	0.09	-0.87	0.395
AC4	3.57 (1.395)	3.47-3.67	7.9	18.6	18.7	21.0	25.6	5.7	2.6	-0.20	-0.97	0.322
AC13	3.29 (1.311)	3.19-3.38	7.1	24.4	24.6	19.5	17.8	4.0	2.6	0.18	-0.83	0.427
HE10	2.64 (1.245)	2.55-2.73	18.0	35.9	19.0	15.5	8.1	1.3	2.2	0.57	-0.43	0.386
HE21	2.80 (1.252)	2.71-2.89	15.9	29.1	24.5	17.2	10.2	1.1	2.0	0.34	-0.68	0.370
ST6	3.26 (1.417)	3.15-3.36	13.1	19.8	21.5	20.9	18.8	4.3	1.6	0.03	-0.98	0.357
ST15	3.70 (1.421)	3.60-3.81	8.1	15.6	17.1	22.1	27.6	7.7	1.9	-0.31	-0.89	0.295

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.090 and 0.179, respectively.

Table A49 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 743)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-Enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Hedonism	Factor IV Security	
SD11	0.151	**0.258**	0.139	-0.062	0.821
UN8	-0.046	**0.603**	-0.067	-0.020	0.683
BE12	-0.082	**0.665**	-0.036	0.092	0.570
BE18	0.023	**0.546**	0.040	0.057	0.655
SEC5	0.061	-0.035	0.043	**0.674**	0.532
SEC14	0.024	0.117	0.012	**0.546**	0.653
PO17	**0.590**	0.004	-0.070	0.097	0.660
AC4	**0.659**	-0.072	0.036	-0.010	0.570
AC13	**0.782**	-0.007	-0.037	0.017	0.415
HE10	0.135	-0.031	**0.623**	0.026	0.524
HE21	-0.144	-0.033	**0.849**	0.049	0.397
ST6	0.198	**0.266**	0.195	-0.204	0.734
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Self-transcendence	0.309	—			
Hedonism	0.501	0.443	—		
Security	0.165	0.206	0.068	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A50 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 743)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Hedonism	Security
Number of items	3	5	2	2
Mean (standard error)	3.38 (0.038)	2.33 (0.025)	2.72 (0.040)	2.94 (0.042)
95% Confidence interval	3.31-3.46	2.28-2.37	2.64-2.80	2.86-3.03
Standard deviation	1.046	0.673	1.085	1.139
Skewness (standard error)	0.014 (0.090)	0.305 (0.090)	0.475 (0.090)	0.255 (0.090)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.585 (0.179)	-0.083 (0.179)	-0.183 (0.179)	-0.617 (0.179)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.697	0.589	0.675	0.565
Split-half reliability coefficient	0. 551	0.554	0.675	0.565
Average inter-item correlations	0.435	0.248	0.510	0.394
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.343-0.510	0.129-0.385	0.510-0.510	0.394-0.394
Range of correlations	0.167	0.257	0.000	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.204	—		
Hedonism	0.315	0.236	—	
Security	0.248	0.178	0.214	—

Table A51 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Denmark (first half-sample: n = 743)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Security	
SD11	0.118	**0.370**	-0.045	0.815
UN8	-0.143	**0.457**	0.070	0.813
BE12	-0.178	**0.544**	0.174	0.697
BE18	-0.069	**0.541**	0.124	0.697
SEC5	0.135	-0.018	**0.601**	0.615
SEC14	0.048	0.093	**0.600**	0.601
PO17	**0.565**	-0.047	0.138	0.674
AC4	**0.681**	-0.039	0.003	0.558
AC13	**0.751**	-0.029	0.067	0.444
HE10	**0.285**	**0.438**	-0.067	0.626
HE21	0.108	**0.513**	-0.069	0.686
ST6	0.171	**0.422**	-0.193	0.726
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.438	—		
Security	0.068	0.179	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A52 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Denmark (first half-sample: n = 743)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Security	
SD11	**0.394**	-0.046	0.854
BE18	**0.298**	0.102	0.882
SEC5	-0.049	**0.713**	0.510
SEC14	0.000	**0.546**	0.711
PO17	**0.455**	0.156	0.724
AC4	**0.568**	0.039	0.663
AC13	**0.627**	0.083	0.567
HE10	**0.607**	-0.039	0.645
HE21	**0.484**	-0.041	0.777
ST6	**0.497**	-0.181	0.775
	Correlations between factors		
Self-enhancement	—		
Security	0.327	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A53 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2004, Denmark (second half-sample: *n* = 744)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.01	.044	.913	.939	.911	.052 (.042-.062)
2	2 first-order correlated factors (10 items)-without cross-loadings	3.08	.042	.927	.949	.923	.053 (.041-.065)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	3.86	.054	.880	.907	.873	.062 (.053-.072)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.94	.054	.880	.907	.869	.063 (.054-.073)
4	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	3.67	.050	.894	.919	.882	.060 (.050-.070)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	2.67	.036	.941	.962	.944	.047 (.032-.063)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

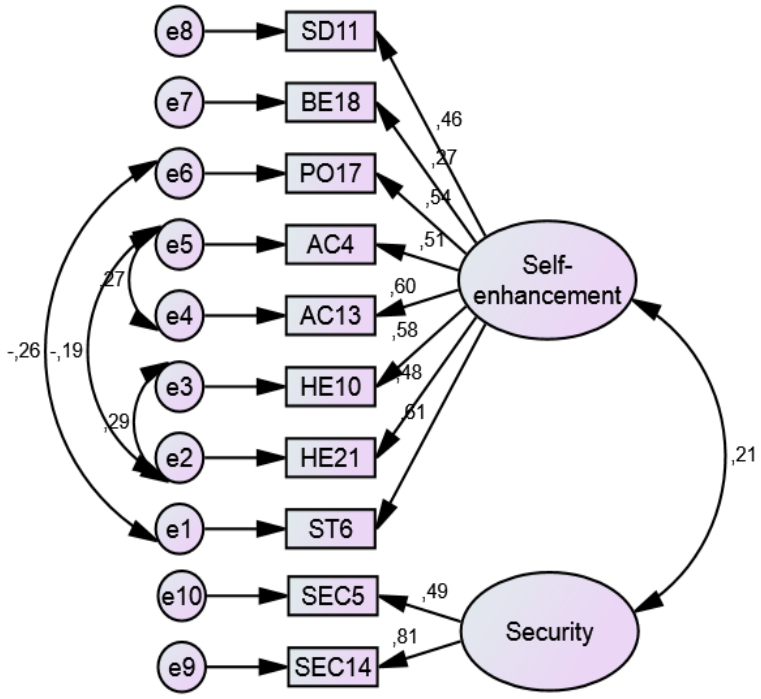

Fig. A15 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2-10 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 744)

Table A54 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Denmark (*N* = 1,487)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Security
Number of items	8	2
Mean (standard error)	2.82 (0.019)	2.93 (0.029)
95% Confidence interval	2.78-2.85	2.87-2.98
Standard deviation	0.726	1.129
Skewness (standard error)	0.216 (0.063)	0.237 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.101 (0.127)	-0.615 (0.127)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.731	0.564
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.689	0.564
Average inter-item correlations	0.250	0.393
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.095-0.499	0.393-0.393
Range of correlations	0.404	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Security	0.196	—

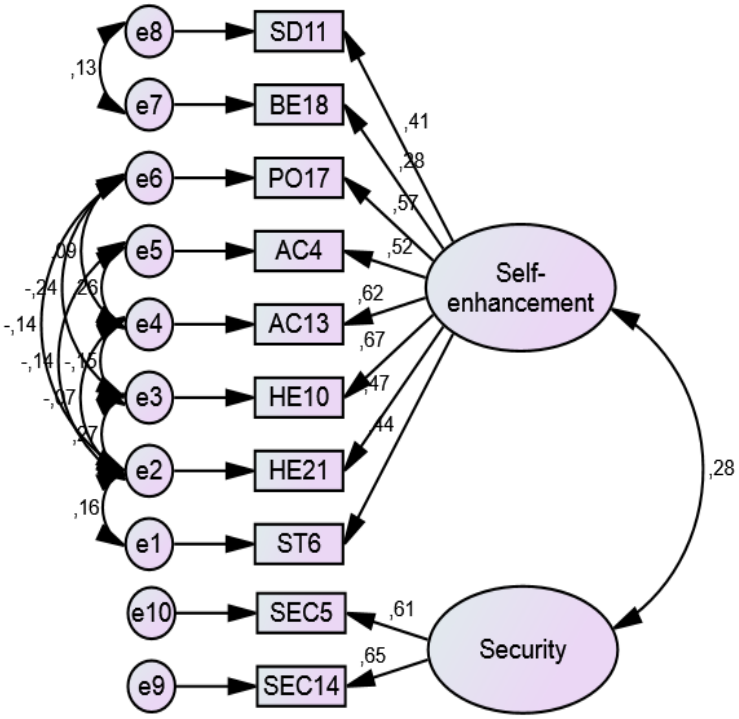

Fig. A16 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2-10 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Denmark (*N* = 1,487)

Table A55 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 752)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.43 (1.155)	2.35-2.52	22.2	34.8	21.5	12.6	5.7	0.4	2.7	0.64	-0.26	0.287
SD11	2.19 (1.047)	2.11-2.26	27.5	39.4	19.0	8.8	2.5	0.5	2.3	0.89	0.59	0.279
UN3	2.26 (1.175)	2.18-2.35	27.4	39.6	14.1	9.8	5.5	0.9	2.7	1.00	0.43	0.209
UN8	2.42 (1.062)	2.35-2.50	17.6	41.8	21.8	11.8	4.7	0.1	2.3	0.69	-0.04	0.325
UN19	2.03 (0.943)	1.97-2.10	30.2	44.3	15.2	6.3	1.6	0.3	2.3	1.03	1.20	0.271
BE12	2.14 (0.927)	2.08-2.21	24.1	46.1	18.5	7.6	1.2	0.3	2.3	0.85	0.81	0.414
BE18	1.63 (0.651)	1.59-1.68	44.7	46.4	5.2	1.5	-	-	2.3	0.86	1.03	0.373
TR9	3.56 (1.311)	3.46-3.65	4.1	22.3	21.4	20.2	25.3	4.5	2.1	-0.06	-1.03	0.136
TR20	2.68 (1.380)	2.58-2.78	20.3	34.3	17.4	12.4	10.0	3.6	2.0	0.68	-0.42	0.199
CO7	3.08 (1.331)	2.98-3.17	8.9	32.6	19.4	18.6	14.0	3.9	2.7	0.38	-0.77	0.240
CO16	2.82 (1.253)	2.88-3.08	12.4	35.2	22.1	15.7	10.4	2.0	2.3	0.52	-0.48	0.272
SEC5	2.98 (1.327)	2.89-3.08	12.9	29.4	20.2	19.8	12.8	2.7	2.3	0.30	-0.80	0.262
SEC14	3.13 (1.327)	3.03-3.22	12.0	22.5	23.8	20.1	14.9	3.1	3.7	0.16	-0.78	0.367
PO2	4.37 (1.169)	4.28-4.45	2.0	6.1	12.6	23.4	40.0	13.7	2.1	-0.76	0.21	0.296
PO17	3.28 (1.179)	3.19-3.36	4.1	24.5	28.2	22.1	16.1	2.1	2.9	0.20	-0.71	0.355
AC4	3.74 (1.265)	3.64-3.83	3.6	15.2	23.5	23.3	25.9	6.1	2.4	-0.19	-0.76	0.306
AC13	3.26 (1.234)	3.17-3.35	6.0	22.9	29.8	18.2	16.9	2.9	3.3	0.22	-0.67	0.451
HE10	2.74 (1.243)	2.66-2.83	16.6	30.6	23.9	15.6	10.0	0.9	2.4	0.40	-0.63	0.425
HE21	2.65 (1.134)	2.57-2.73	14.6	35.8	25.0	14.6	6.8	0.5	2.7	0.49	-0.34	0.436
ST6	3.26 (1.346)	3.16-3.36	11.2	20.6	21.3	21.9	20.3	2.1	2.5	-0.05	-0.99	0.373
ST15	3.70 (1.337)	3.60-3.79	6.4	15.8	18.2	23.5	28.2	5.2	2.7	-0.34	-0.80	0.337

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.089 and 0.178, respectively.

Table A56 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 752)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	
UN8	0.048	-0.021	**0.379**	0.841
BE12	-0.012	-0.069	**0.649**	0.604
BE18	0.087	-0.029	**0.504**	0.706
SEC14	-0.201	0.171	**0.452**	0.806
PO17	0.015	**0.489**	0.006	0.752
AC4	0.060	**0.644**	-0.070	0.568
AC13	0.007	**0.796**	0.077	0.323
HE10	**0.485**	0.082	0.162	0.611
HE21	**0.469**	-0.057	**0.330**	0.554
ST6	**0.751**	-0.015	-0.044	0.475
ST15	**0.792**	0.067	-0.163	0.422
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.469	—		
Self-transcendence	0.482	0.259	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A57 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 752)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence
Number of items	4	3	4
Mean (standard error)	3.09 (0.035)	3.42 (0.035)	2.33 (0.024)
95% Confidence interval	3.02-3.16	3.36-3.49	2.28-2.38
Standard deviation	0.969	0.962	0.658
Skewness (standard error)	0.028 (0.089)	0.118 (0.089)	0.267 (0.089)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.493 (0.178)	-0.384 (0.178)	-0.135 (0.178)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.762	0.687	0.529
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.805	0.515	0.526
Average inter-item correlations	0.447	0.421	0.254
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.369-0.573	0.328-0.536	0.132-0.430
Range of correlations	0.204	0.208	0.298
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.319	—	
Self-transcendence	0.247	0.190	—

Table A58 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 752)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
BE12	**0.349**	-0.076	0. 900
BE18	**0.403**	-0.052	0.857
PO17	-0.035	**0.521**	0.747
AC4	-0.062	**0.707**	0.542
AC13	0.004	**0.784**	0.382
HE10	**0.611**	0.061	0.583
HE21	**0.711**	-0.101	0.561
ST6	**0.662**	0.041	0.532
ST15	**0.618**	0.125	0.521
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.534	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A59 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of five models: European Social Survey 2006, Denmark (second half-sample: *n* = 753)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.65	.043	.934	.950	.917	.059 (.048-.071)
2	2 first-order correlated factors (9 items)-without cross-loadings	2.37	.031	.966	.980	.969	.043 (.028-.057)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	3.37	.043	.928	.947	.926	.056 (.046-.067)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.17	.041	.934	.953	.932	.054 (.043-.065)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.41	.062	.917	.934	.903	.067 (.053-.082)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

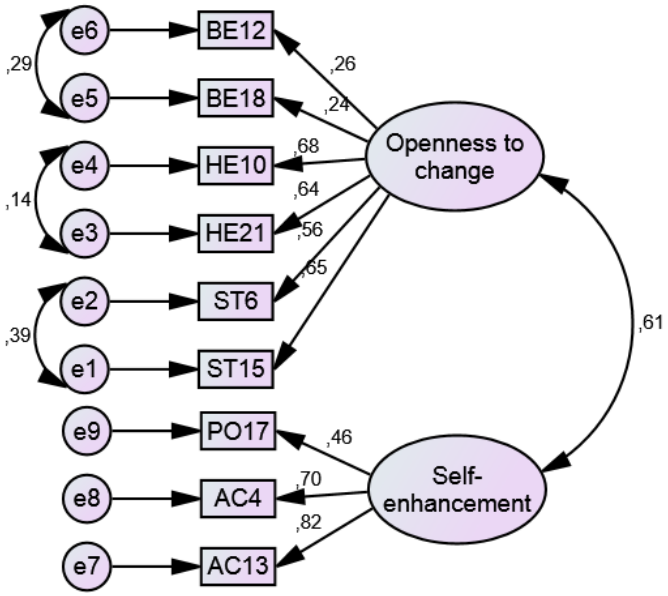

Fig. A17 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2-9 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Denmark (second half-sample: *n* = 753)

Table A60 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Denmark (*N* = 1,505)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	6	3
Mean (standard error)	2.71 (0.019)	3.38 (0.025)
95% Confidence interval	2.67-2.75	3.33-3.43
Standard deviation	0.742	0.985
Skewness (standard error)	-0.024 (0.063)	0.026 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.377 (0.126)	-0.496 (0.126)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.731	0.688
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.653	0.508
Average inter-item correlations	0.303	0.424
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.136-0.593	0.325-0.556
Range of correlations	0.457	0.230
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Self-enhancement	0.261	—

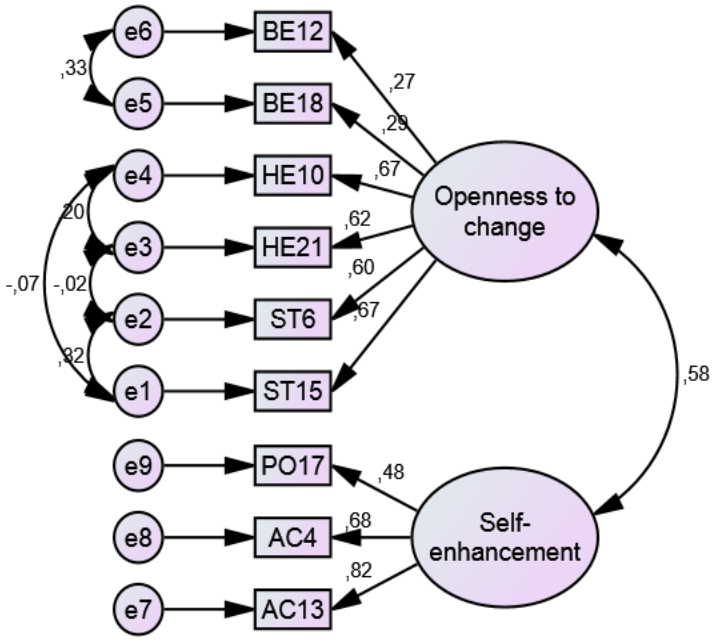

Fig. A18 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2-9 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Denmark (*N* = 1,505)

Table A61 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 805)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.38 (1.187)	2.30-2.46	26.2	32.4	22.5	10.8	5.5	0.9	1.7	0.73	-0.06	0.338
SD11	2.18 (1.125)	2.10-2.25	32.5	33.9	18.0	9.3	4.0	0.4	1.9	0.87	0.17	0.372
UN3	2.30 (1.166)	2.22-2.38	27.0	36.9	17.9	10.7	4.3	1.1	2.1	0.90	0.33	0.224
UN8	2.33 (1.045)	2.26-2.40	21.0	40.9	22.1	10.6	2.7	0.6	2.1	0.77	0.41	0.357
UN19	2.09 (0.936)	2.02-2.15	28.2	42.1	19.6	6.3	1.2	0.2	2.2	0.84	0.73	0.282
BE12	2.05 (0.914)	1.99-2.12	28.7	44.5	17.4	6.5	0.9	0.2	1.9	0.88	0.86	0.439
BE18	1.61 (0.683)	1.56-1.66	47.8	43.5	5.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.29	3.34	0.411
TR9	3.53 (1.375)	3.44-3.63	7.2	18.8	23.7	18.0	24.8	5.6	1.9	-0.09	-0.97	0.184
TR20	2.66 (1.333)	2.56-2.75	20.9	31.4	22.1	11.6	9.3	2.9	1.9	0.64	-0.33	0.289
CO7	3.02 (1.334)	2.92-3.11	11.7	28.8	23.6	15.0	14.5	3.2	3.1	0.37	-0.72	0.280
CO16	2.76 (1.291)	2.67-2.85	16.6	33.4	19.8	15.7	11.7	1.1	1.7	0.45	-0.74	0.359
SEC5	2.83 (1.306)	2.74-2.92	15.4	30.7	23.7	14.2	11.9	2.1	2.0	0.45	-0.61	0.335
SEC14	3.00 (1.274)	2.92-3.09	10.8	28.4	25.1	17.5	12.9	2.4	2.9	0.33	-0.65	0.429
PO2	4.26 (1.217)	4.18-4.35	2.5	6.8	16.1	21.5	38.4	12.7	2.0	-0.65	-0.12	0.254
PO17	3.24 (1.237)	3.15-3.32	7.2	22.5	28.6	19.8	17.4	2.0	2.6	0.12	-0.76	0.440
AC4	3.49 (1.351)	3.40-3.59	6.1	21.0	23.9	19.4	21.9	5.8	2.0	0.01	-0.93	0.313
AC13	3.16 (1.260)	3.07-3.24	8.0	25.2	28.3	18.6	14.7	3.0	2.2	0.26	-0.65	0.429
HE10	2.56 (1.203)	2.48-2.64	19.3	35.8	21.7	13.2	7.0	1.1	2.0	0.62	-0.23	0.439
HE21	2.66 (1.151)	2.58-2.74	15.8	33.5	24.5	18.0	5.6	0.7	1.9	0.40	-0.46	0.443
ST6	3.10 (1.361)	3.01-3.20	14.5	21.2	22.4	20.7	17.0	2.0	2.1	0.06	-0.98	0.408
ST15	3.72 (1.414)	3.62-3.82	6.6	16.8	19.0	20.6	26.0	9.1	2.0	-0.22	-0.92	0.335

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.086 and 0.172, respectively.

Table A62 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 805)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.501**	-0.060	0.032	0.771
SD11	**0.489**	0.021	0.046	0.742
UN8	**0.460**	-0188	0.183	0.789
BE12	**0.517**	-0.173	**0.295**	0.672
BE18	**0.455**	-0.082	**0.226**	0.748
CO16	-0.021	0.087	**0.596**	0.639
SEC5	-0.042	0.152	**0.587**	0.638
SEC14	0.193	0.069	**0.492**	0.676
PO17	0.071	**0.462**	0.216	0.691
AC4	-0.140	**0.733**	0.043	0.547
AC13	-0.016	**0.677**	0.105	0.537
HE10	**0.362**	**0.309**	0.032	0.653
HE21	**0.436**	0.201	0.018	0.677
ST6	**0.647**	0.107	-0.213	0.490
ST15	**0.550**	0.184	**-0.291**	0.519
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.514	—		
Conservation	0.126	0.030	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A63 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 805)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	9	3	3
Mean (standard error)	2.51 (0.023)	3.30 (0.035)	2.86 (0.034)
95% Confidence interval	2.46-2.56	3.23-3.36	2.79-2.93
Standard deviation	0.667	0.992	0.943
Skewness (standard error)	0.122 (0.086)	0.081 (0.086)	0.266 (0.086)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.245 (0.172)	-0.358 (0.172)	-0.394 (0.172)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.760	0.662	0.617
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.598	0.501	0.543
Average inter-item correlations	0.264	0.395	0.349
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.099-0.538	0.317-0.496	0.308-0.383
Range of correlations	0.438	0.179	0.074
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.236	—	
Conservation	0.201	0.237	—

Table A64 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 805)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.401**	0.034	0. 831
SD11	**0.454**	0.057	0.777
UN8	**0.235**	0.163	0.899
BE12	**0.276**	**0.273**	0.810
BE18	**0.307**	**0.223**	0.821
CO16	-0.080	**0.616**	0.639
SEC5	-0.050	**0.622**	0.626
SEC14	0.127	**0.505**	0.696
PO17	**0.374**	**0.270**	0.735
AC4	**0.391**	0.114	0.811
AC13	**0.463**	0.170	0.716
HE10	**0.571**	0.077	0.646
HE21	**0.557**	0.051	0.672
ST6	**0.717**	-0.185	0.519
ST15	**0.719**	**-0.267**	0.511
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.257	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A65 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of five models: European Social Survey 2008, Denmark (second half-sample: *n* = 805)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.65	.043	.934	.950	.917	.059 (.048-.071)
2	2 first-order correlated factors (9 items)-without cross-loadings	2.37	.031	.966	.980	.969	.043 (.028-.057)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	3.37	.043	.928	.947	.926	.056 (.046-.067)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.17	.041	.934	.953	.932	.054 (.043-.065)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.41	.062	.917	.934	.903	.067 (.053-.082)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

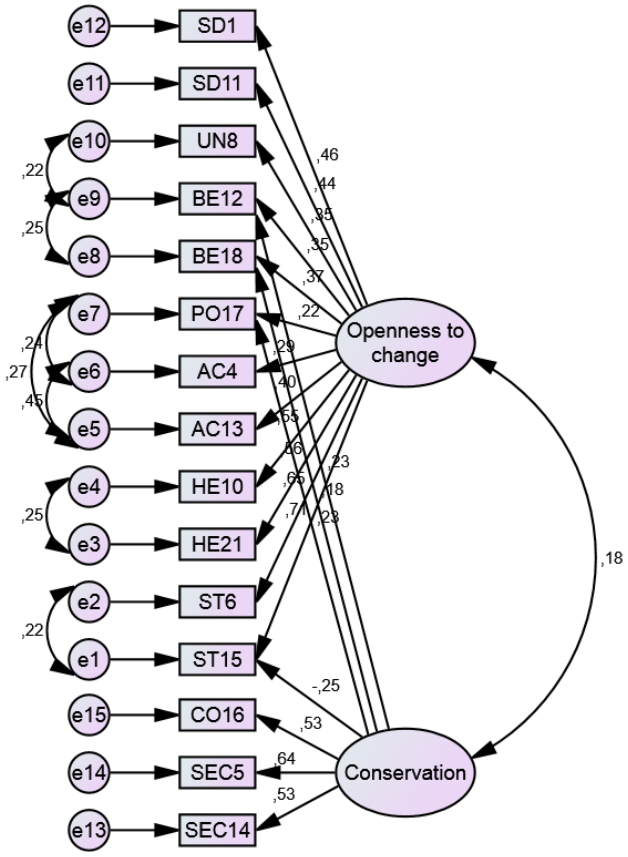

Fig. A19 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Denmark (second half-sample: n = 805)

Table A66 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Denmark (N = 1,610)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	12	3
Mean (standard error)	2.72 (0.016)	2.89 (0.024)
95% Confidence interval	2.69-2.76	2.85-2.94
Standard deviation	0.633	0.980
Skewness (standard error)	0.026 (0.061)	0.269 (0.061)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.221 (0.122)	-0.345 (0.122)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.780	0.601
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.634	0.510
Average inter-item correlations	0.230	0.334
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.040-0.549	0.278-0.366
Range of correlations	0.509	0.088
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Conservation	0.187	—

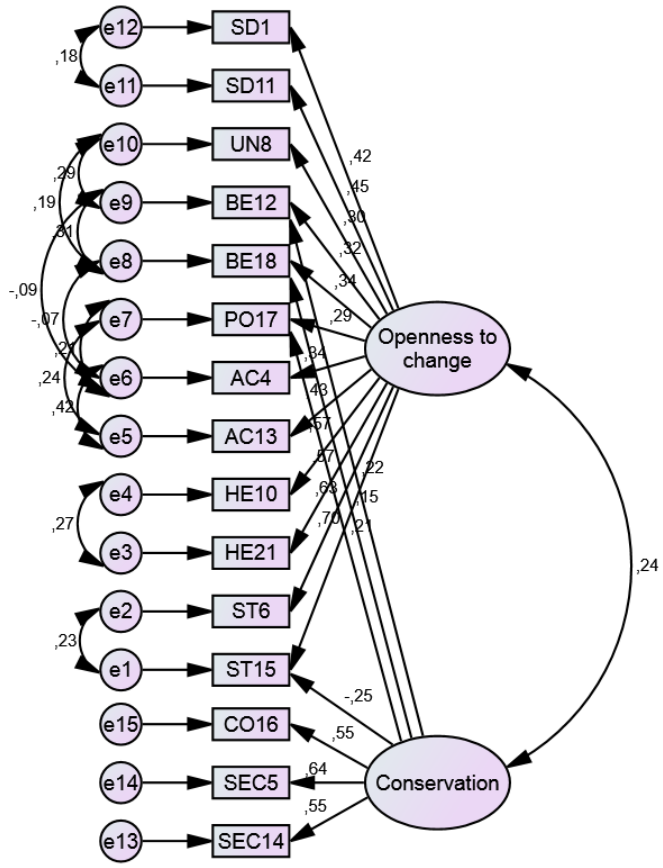

Fig. A20 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Denmark (*N* = 1,610)

Table A67 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 788)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.30 (1.178)	2.22-2.39	30.5	30.1	22.6	11.2	4.4	0.6	0.6	0.69	-0.19	0.335
SD11	2.16 (1.191)	2.07-2.24	36.0	32.7	16.1	8.4	5.6	0.5	0.6	0.97	0.23	0.299
UN3	2.08 (1.137)	2.00-2.16	36.9	35.7	14.3	8.1	3.3	1.0	0.6	1.14	0.93	0.270
UN8	2.24 (1.109)	2.17-2.32	26.9	40.9	16.5	11.2	3.2	0.8	0.6	0.89	0.39	0.275
UN19	2.06 (1.008)	1.99-2.14	32.1	41.1	16.9	6.9	2.2	0.4	0.5	1.00	0.91	0.221
BE12	1.94 (0.901)	1.88-2.00	35.4	41.9	15.6	5.6	0.9	-	0.6	0.87	0.45	0.329
BE18	1.55 (0.673)	1.50-1.60	52.5	41.5	3.4	1.5	0.4	-	0.6	1.43	3.38	0.297
TR9	3.50 (1.361)	3.40-3.59	6.1	22.1	22.0	20.3	24.0	5.2	0.4	-0.02	-1.02	0.125
TR20	2.75 (1.418)	2.65-2.85	21.6	28.4	22.0	12.7	10.8	4.1	0.5	0.56	-0.58	0.207
CO7	2.93 (1.280)	2.84-3.02	11.5	32.9	21.4	18.4	12.7	1.8	1.3	0.36	-0.76	0.276
CO16	2.67 (1.282)	2.58-2.76	18.5	34.3	21.4	14.0	9.5	1.6	0.6	0.57	-0.47	0.268
SEC5	2.76 (1.376)	2.67-2.86	19.8	30.8	19.4	14.0	13.5	1.9	0.6	0.46	-0.82	0.289
SEC14	2.93 (1.251)	2.85-3.02	9.6	33.8	23.1	16.4	11.0	2.7	3.4	0.49	-0.47	0.327
PO2	4.33 (1.175)	4.25-4.41	2.4	5.8	14.0	23.1	42.3	11.9	0.5	-0.80	0.24	0.289
PO17	3.16 (1.288)	3.07-3.25	8.5	26.5	26.3	17.8	17.6	2.2	1.1	0.20	-0.87	0.350
AC4	3.56 (1.378)	3.46-3.66	8.2	17.1	19.9	24.6	23.9	5.6	0.6	-0.20	-0.89	0.345
AC13	3.30 (1.309)	3.21-3.39	7.2	24.2	24.5	21.1	18.8	3.4	0.8	0.11	-0.89	0.411
HE10	2.61 (1.289)	2.52-2.70	21.1	34.4	18.7	14.2	10.2	0.9	0.6	0.55	-0.64	0.430
HE21	2.57 (1.168)	2.48-2.65	18.3	35.5	24.7	13.6	6.2	0.9	0.8	0.57	-0.23	0.418
ST6	3.11 (1.436)	3.00-3.21	17.1	20.6	19.9	21.2	17.9	2.8	0.5	0.06	-1.09	0.418
ST15	3.62 (1.428)	3.52-3.72	9.3	15.7	18.8	21.8	27.2	6.5	0.8	-0.27	-0.94	0.323

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.087 and 0.174, respectively.

Table A68 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 788)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.372**	0.060	0. 835
BE12	**0.249**	-0.031	0.945
PO17	-0.045	**0.531**	0.740
AC4	0.028	**0.642**	0.568
AC13	-0.004	**0.728**	0.474
HE10	**0.383**	**0.250**	0.691
HE21	**0.488**	0.050	0.734
ST6	**0.814**	-0.090	0.405
ST15	**0.695**	-0.016	0.528
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.517	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A69 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 788)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	6	3
Mean (standard error)	2.69 (0.028)	3.34 (0.036)
95% Confidence interval	2.64-2.75	3.27-3.41
Standard deviation	0.790	1.023
Skewness (standard error)	0.144 (0.087)	0.068 (0.087)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.419 (0.174)	-0.653 (0.174)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.702	0.660
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.658	0.503
Average inter-item correlations	0.270	0.393
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.093-0.554	0.320-0.492
Range of correlations	0.461	0.173
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Self-enhancement	0.237	—

Table A70 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of four models: European Social Survey 2010, Denmark (second half-sample: *n* = 788)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.45	.038	.937	.954	.929	.056 (.044-.068)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	3.20	.038	.947	.963	.947	.053 (.040-.066)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	2.51	.023	.960	.976	.963	.044 (.030-.058)
3	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	3.95	.050	.916	.935	.905	.061 (.047-.076)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

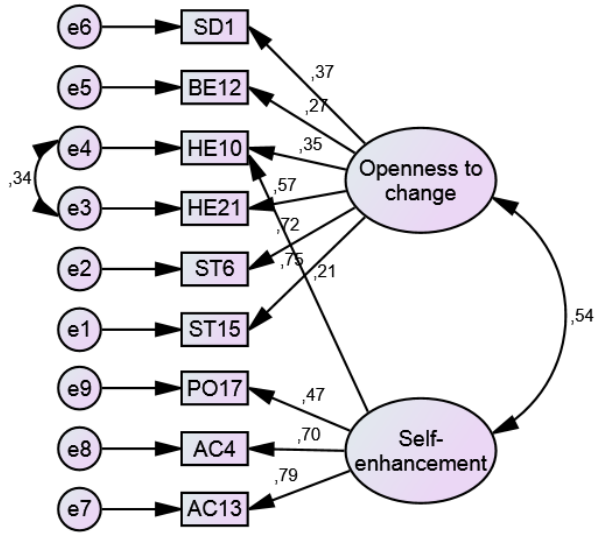

Fig. A21 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Denmark (second half-sample: *n* = 788)

Table A71 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Denmark (*N* = 1,576)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	6	3
Mean (standard error)	2.71 (0.020)	3.33 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	2.67-2.75	3.28-3.39
Standard deviation	0.795	1.033
Skewness (standard error)	0.187 (0.062)	0.106 (0.062)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.362 (0.123)	-0.605 (0.123)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.711	0.671
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.775	0.505
Average inter-item correlations	0.281	0.405
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.109-0.549	0.324-0.518
Range of correlations	0.440	0.194
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Self-enhancement	0.187	—

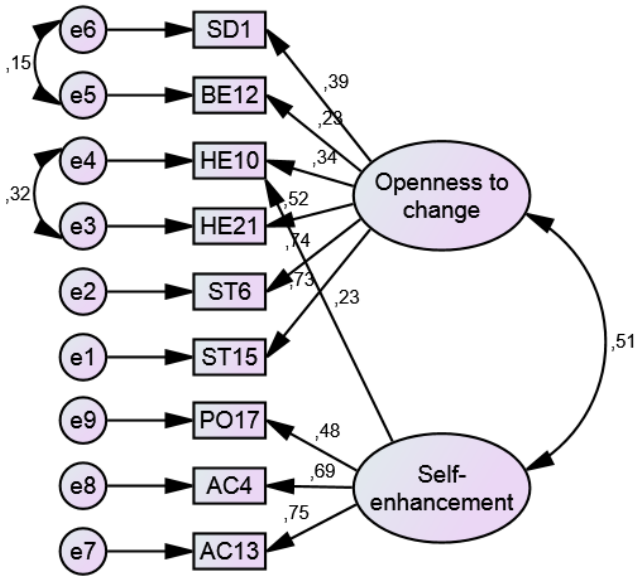

Fig. A22 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Denmark (N = 1,576)

Table A72 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Denmark (first half-sample: n = 825)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.41 (1.152)	2.33-2.49	23.4	33.7	24.0	11.9	4.1	1.1	1.8	0.70	0.07	0.345
SD11	2.16 (1.085)	2.08-2.23	31.4	35.6	19.9	7.3	3.8	0.4	1.7	0.91	0.45	0.330
UN3	2.11 (1.065)	2.04-2.18	31.9	38.2	17.3	6.4	3.8	0.4	2.1	1.03	0.80	0.255
UN8	2.28 (0.996)	2.21-2.35	20.7	44.2	21.2	9.0	2.8	0.2	1.8	0.80	0.47	0.308
UN19	2.17 (1.033)	2.10-2.24	28.0	39.2	20.7	6.9	3.0	0.4	1.8	0.89	0.64	0.222
BE12	2.00 (0.911)	1.94-2.06	31.8	42.8	16.6	5.7	1.1	0.1	1.9	0.90	0.78	0.404
BE18	1.57 (0.702)	1.52-1.62	52.6	38.7	5.0	1.6	0.2	0.1	1.8	1.49	3.76	0.354
TR9	3.32 (1.346)	3.23-3.41	8.4	22.7	23.0	20.0	19.5	4.1	2.3	0.08	-0.91	0.126
TR20	2.80 (1.391)	2.70-2.89	19.2	29.6	20.6	14.4	11.0	3.6	1.6	0.51	-0.63	0.210
CO7	2.86 (1.300)	2.77-2.95	14.5	30.5	23.0	15.5	12.2	1.9	2.2	0.41	-0.67	0.220
CO16	2.65 (1.221)	2.57-2.74	16.8	34.5	24.7	12.5	8.1	1.6	1.7	0.61	-0.21	0.301
SEC5	2.90 (1.353)	2.81-2.99	16.8	26.1	23.2	17.7	11.4	3.0	1.8	0.35	-0.71	0.291
SEC14	2.82 (1.234)	2.74-2.90	13.6	31.0	25.2	15.9	9.5	1.8	3.0	0.44	-0.43	0.395
PO2	4.13 (1.260)	4.04-4.21	3.3	7.4	19.3	24.5	31.4	12.6	1.6	-0.48	-0.33	0.291
PO17	3.28 (1.214)	3.19-3.36	5.5	23.3	28.6	21.5	16.6	2.4	2.2	0.16	-0.71	0.374
AC4	3.41 (1.325)	3.32-3.50	9.0	16.4	25.9	21.6	21.1	3.8	2.3	-0.07	-0.81	0.375
AC13	3.05 (1.226)	2.97-3.13	9.1	26.7	28.5	19.2	12.1	2.2	2.3	0.29	-0.56	0.511
HE10	2.66 (1.218)	2.58-2.75	16.2	36.1	21.5	15.0	8.4	1.1	1.7	0.55	-0.43	0.431
HE21	2.61 (1.180)	2.53-2.69	17.8	34.2	24.2	14.7	6.4	1.0	1.7	0.52	-0.31	0.450
ST6	3.06 (1.400)	2.97-3.16	16.0	22.1	21.5	20.1	15.4	3.2	1.8	0.15	-0.95	0.400
ST15	3.46 (1.429)	3.36-3.55	10.1	18.5	20.0	20.8	22.7	6.1	1.8	-0.08	-0.99	0.426

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.085 and 0.170, respectively.

Table A73 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 825)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.344**	0.052	0.105	0.824
SD11	**0.359**	0.049	0.102	0.816
UN8	0.169	-0119	**0.414**	0.791
BE12	0.160	-0.103	**0.591**	0.607
BE18	0.064	0.000	**0.484**	0.742
CO16	**-0.291**	0.182	**0.469**	0.749
SEC14	0.040	0.057	**0.439**	0.774
PO17	-0.088	**0.606**	0.085	0.644
AC4	0.125	**0.669**	-0.144	0.503
AC13	0.186	**0.618**	0.043	0.449
HE10	**0.489**	0.122	0.059	0.663
HE21	**0.528**	0.024	0.109	0.659
ST6	**0.781**	-0.070	-0.038	0.545
ST15	**0.794**	0.024	-0.095	0.388
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.487	—		
Self-transcendence	0.312	0.295	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A74 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 825)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence
Number of items	6	3	5
Mean (standard error)	2.73 (0.029)	3.25 (0.035)	2.26 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	2.67-2.78	3.18-3.31	2.22-2.31
Standard deviation	0.842	0.993	0.633
Skewness (standard error)	0.307 (0.085)	0.040 (0.085)	0.376 (0.085)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.222 (0.170)	-0.366 (0.170)	0.045 (0.170)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.759	0.700	0.584
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.695	0.545	0.464
Average inter-item correlations	0.339	0.438	0.238
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.185-0.604	0.378-0.530	0.122-0.397
Range of correlations	0.419	0.153	0.275
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.236	—	
Self-transcendence	0.201	0.237	—

Table A75 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2012, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 825)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.359**	0.084	0. 833
SD11	**0.372**	0.084	0.823
BE12	0.151	**0.229**	0.889
BE18	0.064	**0.284**	0.897
CO16	**-0.249**	**0.426**	0.865
SEC14	0.060	**0.286**	0.897
PO17	-0.028	**0.609**	0.645
AC4	**0.228**	**0.422**	0.672
AC13	**0.266**	**0.554**	0.473
HE10	**0.517**	0.112	0.661
HE21	**0.547**	0.054	0.668
ST6	**0.807**	-0.161	0.455
ST15	**0.836**	-0.108	0.381
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.510	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A76 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2012, Denmark (second half-sample: *n* = 825)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.63	.056	.869	.893	.854	.066 (.059-.074)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-without cross-loadings	5.45	.068	.854	.877	.834	.074 (.066-.082)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-with cross-loadings	5.52	.065	.860	.881	.832	.074 (.066-.082)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors - without cross-loadings	4.17	.054	.874	.901	.873	.062 (.055-.069)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors- with cross-loadings	4.05	.052	.880	.906	.877	.061 (.054-.068)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	2.64	.047	.952	.969	.955	.045 (.030-.060)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

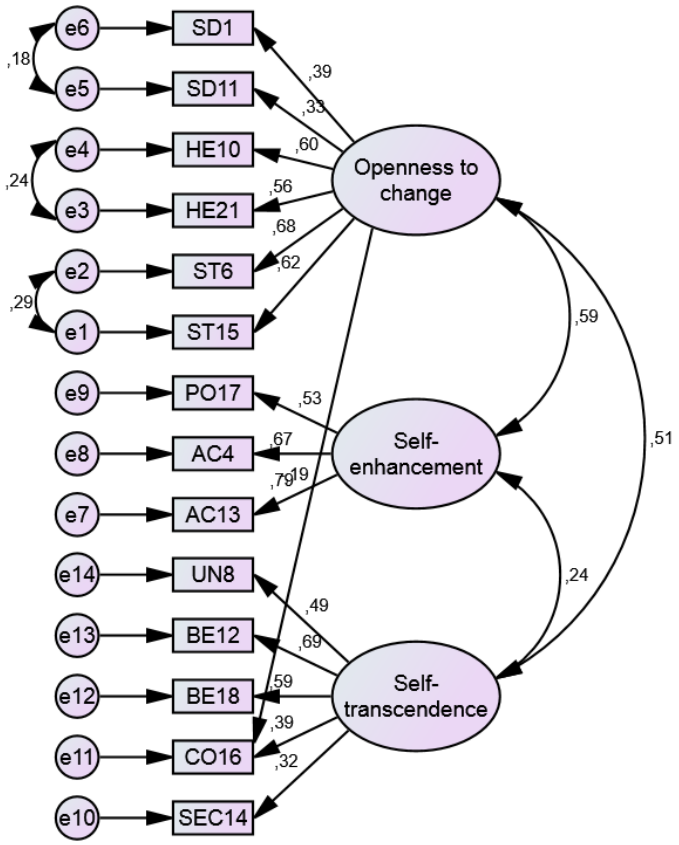

Fig. A23 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Denmark (second half-sample: n = 825)

Table A77 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Denmark (N = 1,650)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence
Number of items	6	3	5
Mean (standard error)	2.67 (0.020)	3.22 (0.025)	2.25 (0.015)
95% Confidence interval	2.63-2.71	3.17-3.27	2.22-2.28
Standard deviation	0.816	1.005	0.624
Skewness (standard error)	0.322 (0.060)	0.096 (0.060)	0.453 (0.060)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.186 (0.120)	-0.438 (0.120)	0.510 (0.120)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.745	0.701	0.565
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.796	0.549	0.515
Average inter-item correlations	0.322	0.439	0.229
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.175-0.595	0.384-0.525	0.131-0.389
Range of correlations	0.420	0.140	0.258
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.280	—	
Self-transcendence	0.195	0.181	—

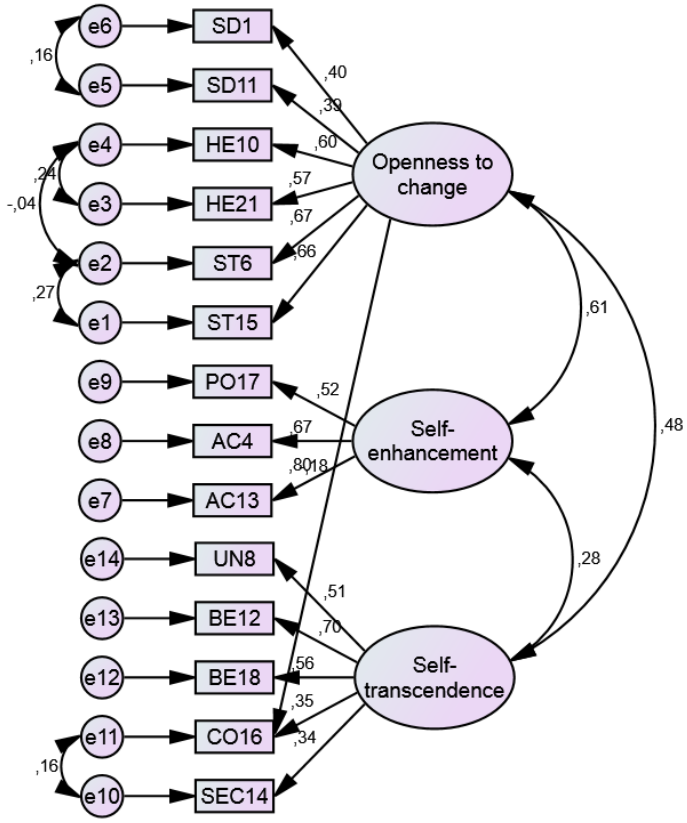

Fig. A24 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Denmark (N = 1,650)

Table A78 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 751)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.31 (1.192)	223-2.40	31.6	26.8	23.8	11.5	4.7	0.5	1.2	0.64	-0.34	0.280
SD11	2.13 (1.091)	2.06-2.21	33.4	35.2	18.9	8.3	3.5	0.3	0.5	0.88	0.25	0.259
UN3	2.12 (1.129)	2.04-2.20	34.5	35.3	16.6	7.6	3.6	0.9	1.5	1.07	0.83	0.201
UN8	2.30 (1.043)	2.23-2.38	20.2	45.5	21.0	8.0	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.01	1.17	0.279
UN19	2.14 (1.053)	2.06-2.21	30.1	40.1	19.0	6.3	3.3	0.5	0.7	1.01	0.92	0.229
BE12	2.03 (0.936)	1.96-2.09	31.8	42.1	17.7	6.3	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.86	0.59	0.428
BE18	1.52 (0.713)	1.47-1.57	57.3	36.1	3.6	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.7	1.80	5.05	0.382
TR9	3.22 (1.355)	3.13-3.32	9.1	26.2	23.2	18.8	18.1	3.9	0.8	0.18	-0.93	0.068
TR20	2.76 (1.362)	2.67-2.86	18.6	31.7	20.4	14.6	10.9	2.9	0.8	0.53	-0.61	0.203
CO7	2.80 (1.300)	2.71-2.89	15.0	33.7	21.8	15.8	10.4	2.4	0.8	0.51	-0.54	0.177
CO16	2.62 (1.283)	2.53-2.71	19.4	35.6	20.6	12.6	8.8	2.0	0.9	0.66	-0.30	0.254
SEC5	2.83 (1.372)	2.73-2.92	19.3	27.4	20.6	16.8	12.9	2.0	0.9	0.35	-0.87	0.199
SEC14	2.82 (1.284)	2.73-2.91	14.2	33.0	22.0	17.2	8.9	2.8	1.9	0.51	-0.44	0.332
PO2	4.19 (1.249)	4.10-4.28	3.3	7.3	16.4	23.4	37.0	11.7	0.8	-0.65	-0.15	0.289
PO17	3.14 (1.263)	3.05-3.23	8.3	26.8	25.7	21.2	14.4	2.5	1.2	0.22	-0.74	0.351
AC4	3.51 (1.395)	3.41-3.61	7.6	20.0	22.2	19.4	24.0	6.0	0.8	-0.06	-1.00	0.371
AC13	3.10 (1.291)	3.00-3.19	9.7	27.8	24.2	20.4	14.6	2.4	0.8	0.23	-0.81	0.549
HE10	2.60 (1.234)	2.52-2.69	19.4	34.9	20.1	15.4	8.4	0.7	1.1	0.52	-0.58	0.351
HE21	2.60 (1.189)	2.51-2.68	16.8	38.1	22.1	14.2	6.8	1.2	0.8	0.63	-0.20	0.428
ST6	2.99 (1.359)	2.89-3.08	15.8	25.3	20.9	19.7	15.7	1.5	1.1	0.16	-1.03	0.406
ST15	3.43 (1.462)	3.33-3.53	11.3	18.2	20.8	20.2	21.4	6.9	1.1	-0.04	-1.01	0.382

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.089 and 0.178, respectively.

Table A79 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 751)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Hedonism	Factor II Stimulation	Factor III Self-enhancement	
BE12	**0.370**	0.031	0.040	0.832
BE18	**0.358**	-0.046	0.119	0.834
SEC14	**0.299**	-0.083	0.081	0.905
PO17	-0.032	0.031	**0.452**	0.796
AC4	0.032	-0.017	**0.642**	0.577
AC13	0.099	0.032	**0.767**	0.295
HE10	**0.483**	0.032	0.078	0.702
HE21	**0.840**	0.054	-0.143	0.355
ST6	0.112	**0.540**	0.048	0.599
ST15	-0.082	**1.007**	-0.002	0.069
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Hedonism	—			
Stimulation	0.530	—		
Self-enhancement	0.513	0.488	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A80 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 751)

	Subscale		
	Hedonism	Stimulation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	2	3
Mean (standard error)	2.31 (0.025)	3.21 (0.046)	3.25 (0.037)
95% Confidence interval	2.26-2.36	3.12-3.30	3.18-3.32
Standard deviation	0.675	1.259	1.023
Skewness (standard error)	0.437 (0.089)	0.061 (0.089)	0.121 (0.089)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.153 (0.178)	-0.878 (0.178)	-0.527 (0.178)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.594	0.744	0.671
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.512	0.744	0.672
Average inter-item correlations	0.241	0.593	0.403
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.072-0.459	0.593-0.593	0.296-0.545
Range of correlations	0.387	0.000	0.248
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Hedonism	—		
Stimulation	0.236	—	
Self-enhancement	0.201	0.237	—

Table A81 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 751)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
BE12	**0.269**	0.113	0. 879
BE18	0.164	**0.223**	0.880
PO17	-0.009	**0.445**	0.807
AC4	-0.041	**0.695**	0.549
AC13	0.096	**0.745**	0.351
HE10	**0.285**	**0.241**	0.780
HE21	**0.430**	0.149	0.717
ST6	**0.780**	-0.092	0.467
ST15	**0.771**	-0.002	0.407
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.585	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A82 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-9 items): European Social Survey 2014, Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 751)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Hedonism	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Stimulation	
BE12	**0.340**	0.062	0.021	0.848
BE18	**0.390**	-0.056	0.093	0.824
PO17	-0.072	0.038	**0.472**	0.793
AC4	0.057	-0.060	**0.666**	0.552
AC13	0.045	0.060	**0.761**	0.328
HE10	**0.674**	-0.053	0.011	0.574
HE21	**0.679**	0.105	-0.093	0.522
ST6	0.102	**0.577**	0.024	0.575
ST15	-0.053	**0.949**	0.007	0.145
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Hedonism	—			
Self-enhancement	0.555	—		
Stimulation	0.545	0.510	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A83 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2014, Denmark (second half-sample: *n* = 825)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	2.52	.032	.952	.970	.949	.045 (.032-.059)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (9 items)-without cross-loadings	6.29	.061	.889	.904	.849	.084 (.071-.097)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (9 items)-with cross-loadings	6.49	.061	.890	.905	.844	.086 (.072-.099)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	3.59	.044	.919	.940	.912	.059 (.047-.071)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors(9 items)-without cross-loadings	3.07	.036	.946	.962	.941	.052 (.039-.067)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	3.32	.047	.928	.948	.923	.056 (.041-.071)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

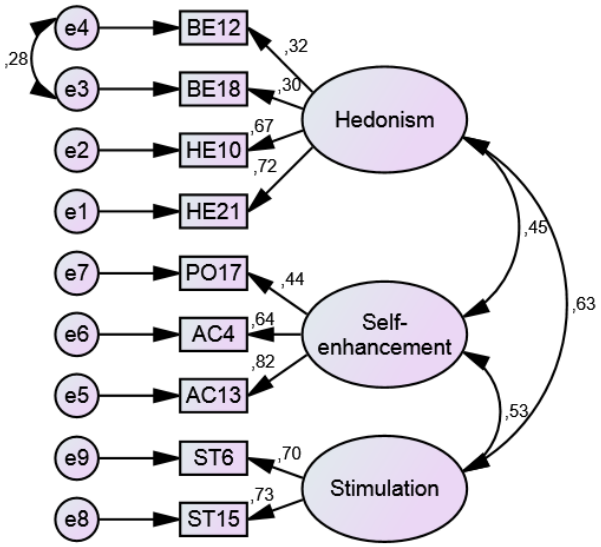

Fig. A25 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Denmark (second half-sample: *n* = 751)

Table A84 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Denmark (*N* = 1,502)

	Subscale		
	Hedonism	Self-enhancement	Stimulation
Number of items	4	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.17 (0.018)	3.23 (0.032)	3.25 (0.027)
95% Confidence interval	2.14-2.21	3.17-3.29	3.20-3.30
Standard deviation	0.696	1.234	1.033
Skewness (standard error)	0.534 (0.063)	0.012 (0.063)	0.084 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.019 (0.126)	-0.812 (0.126)	-0.522 (0.126)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.606	0.710	0.667
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.702	0.710	0.658
Average inter-item correlations	0.285	0.552	0.400
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.188-0.474	0.552-0.552	0.308-0.532
Range of correlations	0.285	0.000	0.224
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Hedonism	—		
Self-enhancement	0.240	—	
Stimulation	0.281	0.327	—

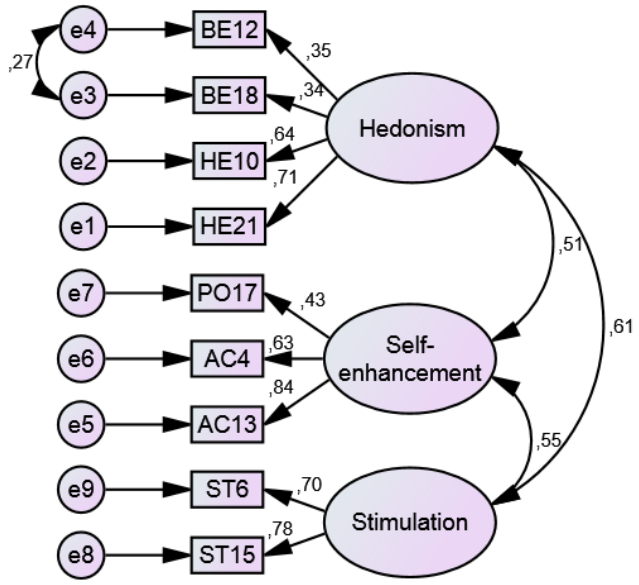

Fig. A26 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Denmark (*N* = 1,502)

Table A85 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 865)

			Frequency percent of response categories									
Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	1	2	3	4	5	6	NA	Skew	Kurt.	CC
SD1	2.63 (1.137)	2.55-2.71	16.9	29.7	34.3	11.7	6.0	0.9	0.5	0.48	-0.08	0.338
SD11	2.23 (1.024)	2.16-2.30	25.5	40.5	23.2	6.6	2.9	0.5	0.8	0.84	0.70	0.341
UN3	2.04 (1.000)	1.97-2.11	33.4	40.2	17.7	6.2	1.6	0.6	0.2	1.06	1.24	0.249
UN8	2.34 (0.942)	2.27-2.40	16.9	45.7	27.2	7.3	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.80	1.12	0.243
UN19	2.00 (0.919)	1.94-2.06	34.2	38.2	21.7	4.2	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.74	0.38	0.234
BE12	2.49 (0.992)	2.43-2.56	14.3	39.3	31.1	11.8	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.59	0.51	0.411
BE18	1.92 (0.895)	1.86-1.98	35.0	43.7	16.2	2.8	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.13	1.99	0.391
TR9	3.17 (1.280)	3.08-3.25	8.7	23.5	31.2	18.6	12.9	4.2	0.9	0.28	-0.55	0.101
TR20	3.09 (1.328)	3.00-3.19	10.8	25.3	29.1	17.0	12.7	4.5	0.6	0.34	-0.61	0.259
CO7	2.93 (1.288)	2.84-3.02	11.3	33.3	24.0	16.2	11.1	2.9	1.2	0.47	-0.56	0.206
CO16	2.88 (1.209)	2.79-2.96	11.0	32.3	29.0	16.3	8.1	2.7	0.7	0.53	-0.21	0.245
SEC5	2.40 (1.126)	2.33-2.48	21.3	39.1	23.7	9.4	5.4	0.8	0.3	0.76	0.15	0.257
SEC14	2.39 (1.162)	2.31-2.47	23.9	36.5	23.2	9.9	4.2	1.5	0.7	0.83	0.42	0.345
PO2	4.37 (1.205)	4.29-4.46	2.1	5.7	16.0	23.8	35.4	16.8	0.3	-0.64	-0.06	0.338
PO17	3.85 (1.243)	3.76-3.93	2.1	13.4	24.2	26.1	24.3	9.0	0.9	-0.11	-0.75	0.431
AC4	3.67 (1.348)	3.58-3.76	5.5	14.9	24.0	24.3	22.1	8.7	0.5	-0.10	-0.79	0.483
AC13	3.51 (1.322)	3.42-3.60	6.5	17.3	25.9	23.8	19.8	5.8	0.9	-0.03	-0.77	0.551
HE10	3.10 (1.330)	3.01-3.19	11.2	25.2	26.7	19.1	12.8	4.0	0.9	0.27	-0.69	0.461
HE21	3.22 (1.374)	3.13-3.32	10.5	23.5	24.2	21.3	14.3	5.2	1.0	0.18	-0.81	0.475
ST6	2.82 (1.240)	2.74-2.91	13.9	30.1	27.5	17.6	8.4	2.0	0.6	0.42	-0.44	0.469
ST15	3.84 (1.463)	3.74-3.94	7.2	12.5	20.3	21.3	23.9	14.0	0.8	-0.25	-0.87	0.384

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.085 and 0.169, respectively.

Table A86 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 865)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	**0.222**	0.172	0.873
SD11	0.071	**0.282**	0.890
BE12	-0.082	**0.306**	0.931
BE18	-0.081	**0.245**	0.945
PO2	**0.584**	0.026	0.640
PO17	**0.686**	-0.023	0.549
AC4	**0.890**	-0.117	0.325
AC13	**0.700**	0.100	0.412
HE10	-0.065	**0.841**	0.357
HE21	0.060	**0.746**	0.383
ST6	0.079	**0.577**	0.602
ST15	0.142	**0.625**	0.477
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Openness to change	0.634	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A87 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 865)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Openness to change
Number of items	5	7
Mean (standard error)	3.61 (0.031)	2.80 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	3.54-3.67	2.75-2.85
Standard deviation	0.905	0.768
Skewness (standard error)	-0.114 (0.084)	0.161 (0.084)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.377 (0.168)	-0.051 (0.168)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.770	0.756
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.784	0.808
Average inter-item correlations	0.392	0.289
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.155-0.639	0.041-0.705
Range of correlations	0.484	0.664
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Openness to change	0.281	—

Table A88 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-10 items): European Social Survey 2002, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 865)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	-0.085	**0.287**	0.942
SD11	-0.018	**0.230**	0.952
BE12	**0.592**	0.024	0.630
BE18	**0.697**	-0.031	0.540
PO2	**0.881**	-0.114	0.339
PO17	**0.707**	0.086	0.415
AC4	-0.071	**0.857**	0.339
HE21	0.056	**0.768**	0.353
ST6	0.077	**0.553**	0.634
ST15	0.145	**0.621**	0.478
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Openness to change	0.639	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A89 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of four models: European Social Survey 2002, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 865)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.59	.032	.961	.972	.945	.055 (.044-.065)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.22	.063	.895	.908	.868	.085 (.076-.094)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (10 items)-without cross-loadings	4.62	.043	.952	.962	.941	.065 (.054-.076)
3	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	3.67	.054	.958	.969	.954	.056 (.042-.070)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

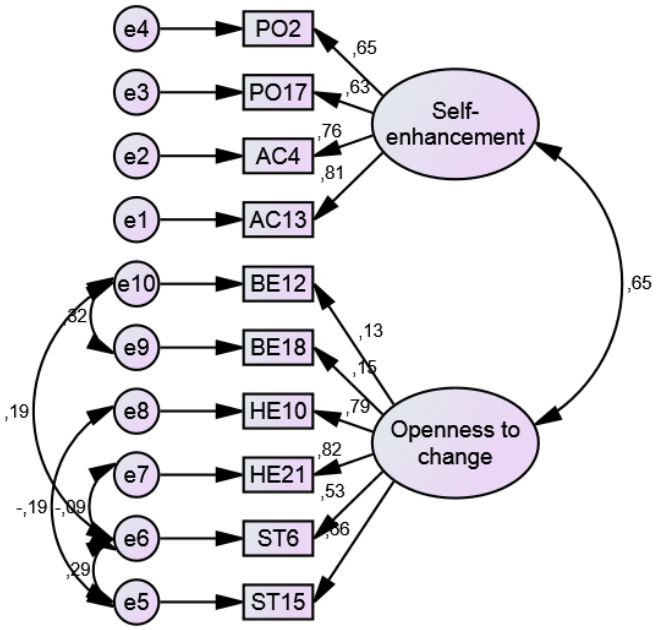

Fig. 27 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Finland (second half-sample: n = 865)

Table A90 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Finland (N = 1,730)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Openness to change
Number of items	4	6
Mean (standard error)	3.86 (0.024)	2.91 (0.019)
95% Confidence interval	3.81-3.90	2.87-2.94
Standard deviation	1.006	0.808
Skewness (standard error)	-0.096 (0.059)	0.164 (0.059)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.481 (0.118)	-0.170 (0.118)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.804	0.741
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.815	0.648
Average inter-item correlations	0.506	0.303
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.434-0.625	0.025-0.677
Range of correlations	0.191	0.652
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Openness to change	0.297	—

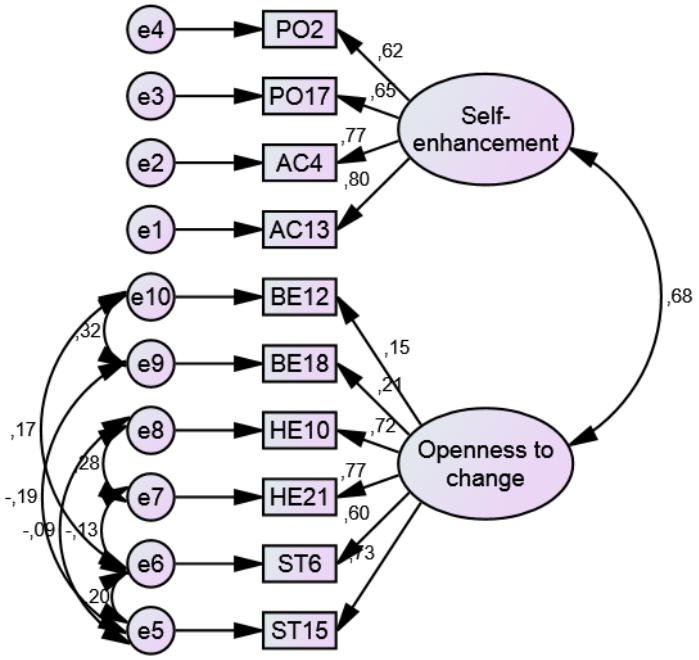

Fig. 28 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Finland (N = 1,730)

Table A91 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Finland (first half-sample: n = 859)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.71 (1.139)	2.64-2.79	13.5	32.6	30.7	14.6	6.5	1.2	0.9	0.48	-0.14	0.315
SD11	2.23 (1.014)	2.16-2.29	24.4	41.1	22.8	7.3	2.4	0.6	1.3	0.86	0.79	0.323
UN3	2.06 (1.012)	2.00-2.13	33.4	36.7	20.4	5.7	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.98	1.00	0.273
UN8	2.35 (0.977)	2.28-2.41	17.8	42.4	27.5	8.0	2.1	0.7	1.5	0.77	0.89	0.345
UN19	2.10 (1.007)	2.04-2.17	31.5	36.4	22.0	6.4	1.7	0.5	1.4	0.86	0.66	0.298
BE12	2.43 (0.896)	2.37-2.49	13.4	40.7	34.1	8.5	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.43	0.23	0.427
BE18	1.93 (0.891)	1.87-1.99	34.5	43.1	15.1	4.3	0.8	0.3	1.9	1.08	1.67	0.400
TR9	3.03 (1.194)	2.95-3.11	8.6	27.6	29.1	21.0	10.1	2.1	1.5	0.30	-0.47	0.122
TR20	3.02 (1.337)	2.93-3.11	12.5	26.9	26.1	16.6	12.7	3.8	1.4	0.36	-0.64	0.277
CO7	2.89 (1.275)	2.81-2.98	12.1	31.9	25.1	17.0	9.2	3.3	1.4	0.50	-0.38	0.242
CO16	2.85 (1.223)	2.77-2.94	12.2	31.3	26.5	16.4	9.5	1.9	2.1	0.44	-0.42	0.335
SEC5	2.43 (1.119)	2.35-2.50	19.9	38.2	22.7	11.2	5.0	0.7	2.3	0.74	0.12	0.303
SEC14	2.37 (1.132)	2.30-2.45	23.6	36.0	22.5	11.5	3.8	0.9	1.6	0.74	0.15	0.384
PO2	4.36 (1.218)	4.28-4.44	1.3	7.1	15.6	23.6	33.5	18.0	0.8	-0.52	-0.39	0.296
PO17	3.91 (1.227)	3.83-3.99	2.1	10.5	25.8	26.3	23.2	10.4	1.7	-0.10	-0.62	0.384
AC4	3.77 (1.302)	3.68-3.86	4.0	13.3	26.0	22.9	22.7	9.3	1.9	-0.11	-0.71	0.423
AC13	3.56 (1.230)	3.48-3.64	4.7	15.6	27.1	26.9	18.3	5.1	2.3	-0.06	-0.56	0.497
HE10	3.11 (1.315)	3.02-3.19	9.1	27.1	29.0	16.4	12.2	5.0	1.2	0.42	-0.52	0.447
HE21	3.32 (1.353)	3.22-3.41	8.5	20.8	27.6	20.6	14.4	6.6	1.4	0.20	-0.69	0.467
ST6	2.93 (1.217)	2.84-3.01	9.8	30.8	30.4	15.0	10.1	2.6	1.3	0.50	-0.28	0.436
ST15	3.91 (1.317)	3.83-4.00	3.4	11.3	24.4	22.8	23.2	12.7	2.2	-0.16	-0.71	0.374

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.083 and 0.167, respectively.

Table A92 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 859)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Conservation	Factor IV Self-transcendence	
SD1	0.174	-0.160	-0.155	**0.637**	0.599
SD11	0.057	0.111	0.095	**0.286**	0.835
UN8	-0.164	0.013	0.146	**0.536**	0.699
BE12	-0.117	-0.016	**0.292**	**0.525**	0.625
BE18	-0.088	0.062	**0.450**	**0.303**	0.657
CO16	0.194	-0.162	**0.649**	-0.009	0.554
SEC5	0.042	0.047	**0.622**	-0.063	0.625
SEC14	0.037	0.082	**0.576**	0.055	0.644
PO17	**0.622**	0.100	0.157	-0.167	0.591
AC4	**0.787**	-0.065	-0.014	0.082	0.386
AC13	**0.739**	0.050	0.081	0.041	0.379
HE10	-0.023	**0.742**	0.047	0.028	0.449
HE21	0.021	**0.910**	0.050	-0.129	0.258
ST6	0.094	**0.236**	-0.135	**0.492**	0.513
ST15	0.186	**0.477**	-0.199	0.156	0.469
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Openness to change	0.590	—			
Conservation	-0.046	-0.052	—		
Self-transcendence	0.374	0.505	0.158	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A93 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 859)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	3	3	4	5
Mean (standard error)	2.75 (0.035)	3.45 (0.038)	2.40 (0.027)	2.53 (0.023)
95% Confidence interval	3.68-3.82	3.37-3.52	2.34-2.45	2.48-2.58
Standard deviation	1.034	1.116	0.782	0.675
Skewness (standard error)	-0.041 (0.083)	0.190 (0.083)	0.490 (0.083)	0.473 (0.083)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.472 (0.167)	-0.460 (0.167)	-0.110 (0.167)	0.502 (0.167)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.766	0.791	0.675	0.639
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.710	0.650	0.671	0.686
Average inter-item correlations	0.521	0.558	0.342	0.262
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.468-0.619	0.476-0.638	0.263-0.399	0.161-0.390
Range of correlations	0.151	0.162	0.136	0.229
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Openness to change	0.433	—		
Conservation	0.216	0.187	—	
Self-transcendence	0.237	0.273	0.197	—

Table A94 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Finland (first half-sample: n = 859)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.441**	0.009	0.028	0.799
SD11	**0.340**	0.031	0.156	0.839
UN8	**0.450**	**-0.240**	**0.274**	0.733
BE12	**0.401**	-0.189	**0.420**	0.654
BE18	**0.245**	-0.086	**0.519**	0.652
CO16	**-0.228**	0.214	**0.671**	0.545
SEC5	-0.108	0.120	**0.586**	0.664
SEC14	0.031	0.097	**0.573**	0.661
PO17	-0.041	**0.670**	0.116	0.571
AC4	0.129	**0.654**	0.028	0.477
AC13	0.147	**0.693**	0.097	0.398
HE10	**0.589**	0.162	-0.026	0.540
HE21	**0.552**	**0.268**	-0.065	0.486
ST6	**0.662**	0.032	-0.033	0.544
ST15	**0.590**	**0.233**	-0.214	0.444
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.468	—		
Conservation	0.104	-0.053	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A95 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 859)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.395**	0.045	0.837
SD11	**0.310**	0.171	0.860
UN8	0.173	**0.275**	0.881
BE12	0.154	**0.419**	0.783
BE18	0.087	**0.522**	0.707
CO16	-0.109	**0.649**	0.586
SEC5	-0.072	**0.592**	0.656
SEC14	0.038	**0.586**	0.649
PO17	**0.473**	0.107	0.751
AC4	**0.619**	0.036	0.609
AC13	**0.660**	0.101	0.536
HE10	**0.660**	0.003	0.564
HE21	**0.726**	-0.039	0.480
ST6	**0.611**	-0.003	0.628
ST15	**0.746**	-0.188	0.446
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.135	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A96 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-11 items): European Social Survey 2004, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 859)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
BE18	0.191	-0.095	**0.504**	0.737
CO16	-0.209	0.163	**0.619**	0.557
SEC5	-0.011	-0.018	**0.634**	0.601
SEC14	0.082	-0.007	**0.593**	0.644
PO17	0.028	**0.579**	0.072	0.628
AC4	0.027	**0.757**	-0.053	0.411
AC13	0.077	**0.753**	0.019	0.355
HE10	**0.797**	-0.079	0.105	0.425
HE21	**0.794**	0.012	0.058	0.355
ST6	**0.496**	0.119	-0.017	0.670
ST15	**0.611**	0.172	-0.147	0.459
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.589	—		
Conservation	-0.004	-0.142	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A97 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2004, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 860)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.79	.054	.910	.927	.883	.066 (.059-.074)
2	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.67	.063	.884	.901	.856	.074 (.067-.071)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.85	.083	.850	.868	.819	.083 (.076-.089)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.49	.060	.890	.908	.861	.072 (.065-.079)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors (11 items)-without cross-loadings	4.55	.050	.936	.949	.925	.064 (.055-.074)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.60	.081	.848	.867	.827	.081 (.074-.087)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.42	.065	.879	.899	.863	.072 (.065-.079)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.45	.056	.945	.957	.936	.063 (.050-.077)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

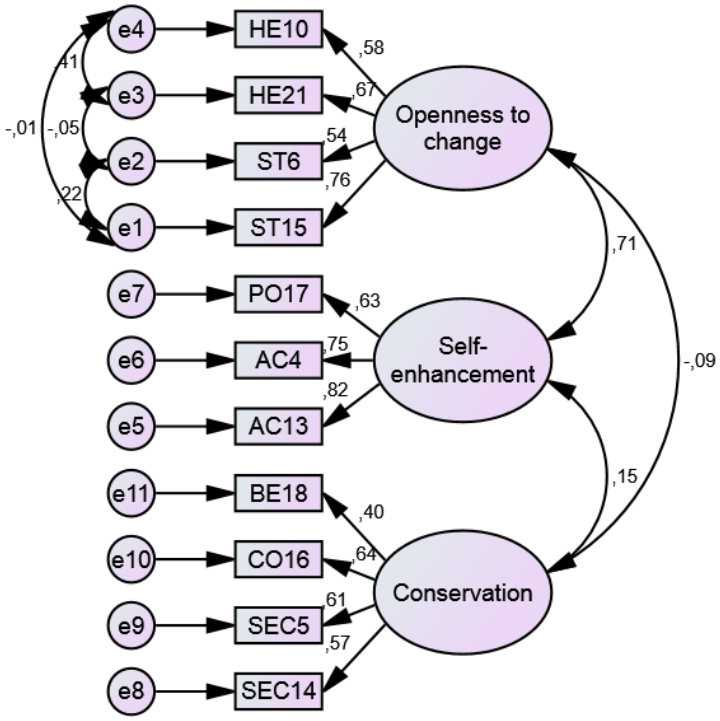

Fig. 29 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-11 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 860)

Table A98 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Finland (*N* = 1,719)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	4	3	4
Mean (standard error)	3.32 (0.024)	3.72 (0.025)	2.42 (0.018)
95% Confidence interval	3.27-3.37	3.67-3.77	2.38-2.46
Standard deviation	1.012	1.041	0.767
Skewness (standard error)	0.187 (0.059)	0.003 (0.059)	0.461 (0.059)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.353 (0.118)	-0.503 (0.118)	0.063 (0.118)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.788	0.772	0.660
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.810	0.624	0.658
Average inter-item correlations	0.480	0.529	0.325
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.366-0.637	0.485-0.614	0.251-0.394
Range of correlations	0.271	0.129	0.143
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.406	—	
Conservation	0.180	0.210	—

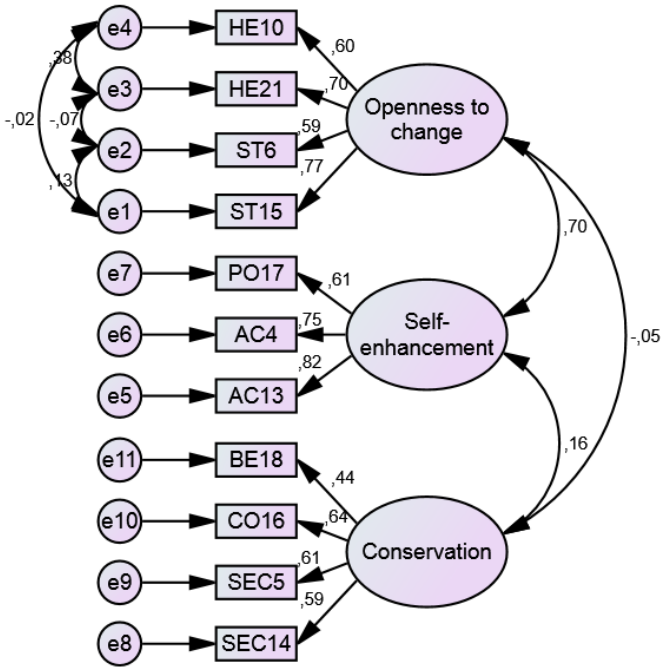

Fig. 30 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-11 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Finland (*N* = 1,719)

Table A99 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 829)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.73 (1.144)	2.65-2.80	13.1	32.4	31.6	14.7	5.8	1.7	0.6	0.53	0.02	0.300
SD11	2.19 (1.047)	2.12-2.26	26.2	42.9	20.3	5.9	3.5	0.7	0.5	1.03	1.14	0.293
UN3	2.03 (1.006)	1.96-2.10	32.8	42.1	17.7	3.9	2.4	0.8	0.2	1.23	1.98	0.217
UN8	2.31 (0.904)	2.24-2.37	16.0	47.8	27.0	6.5	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.79	1.21	0.272
UN19	2.07 (1.019)	2.00-2.14	33.2	37.8	20.4	6.4	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.04	1.38	0.258
BE12	2.38 (0.951)	2.32-2.45	16.4	41.7	30.0	8.9	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.60	0.54	0.372
BE18	1.91 (0.867)	1.85-1.97	33.7	46.4	15.1	2.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.27	3.12	0.361
TR9	2.99 (1.177)	2.91-3.07	9.5	26.2	32.9	19.2	9.7	1.8	0.7	0.30	-0.38	0.122
TR20	3.09 (1.325)	3.00-3.18	11.8	23.3	28.7	19.9	10.9	4.7	0.7	0.30	-0.54	0.273
CO7	2.88 (1.269)	2.80-2.97	10.6	33.9	28.5	13.3	9.2	4.0	0.6	0.64	-0.15	0.213
CO16	2.84 (1.179)	2.76-2.92	10.5	33.2	30.2	15.0	9.0	1.7	0.5	0.51	-0.25	0.264
SEC5	2.57 (1.199)	2.49-2.65	18.8	34.9	25.9	11.5	6.6	1.6	0.7	0.67	-0.01	0.321
SEC14	2.31 (1.038)	2.24-2.38	17.1	22.4	17.4	6.5	4.6	1.0	31.0	1.21	1.56	0.324
PO2	4.46 (1.156)	4.38-4.53	0.6	5.1	15.7	25.0	33.7	19.8	0.2	-0.47	-0.42	0.242
PO17	3.87 (1.269)	3.78-3.95	2.8	11.3	26.9	23.8	23.9	10.4	1.0	-0.10	-0.70	0.418
AC4	3.74 (1.295)	3.65-3.82	3.7	13.6	27.1	25.7	19.2	10.0	0.6	-0.01	-0.67	0.411
AC13	3.59 (1.282)	3.50-3.67	4.2	16.6	28.8	23.0	18.9	7.2	1.1	0.06	-0.70	0.505
HE10	3.03 (1.064)	2.96-3.10	6.5	20.4	19.1	11.3	9.8	1.8	31.1	0.47	0.39	0.357
HE21	3.27 (1.349)	3.18-3.36	8.2	23.3	28.0	18.6	15.3	5.9	0.7	0.25	-0.73	0.450
ST6	2.95 (1.207)	2.87-3.03	9.0	30.9	30.3	17.2	9.4	2.7	0.5	0.47	-0.29	0.412
ST15	3.93 (1.361)	3.84-4.02	4.7	10.9	22.1	24.1	23.8	13.5	1.0	-0.26	-0.68	0.334

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.085 and 0.170, respectively.

Table A100 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 829)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Hedonism	Factor III Openness to change	Factor IV Self-transcendence	
SD1	0.154	**-0.224**	**0.606**	0.062	0.668
BE12	-0.107	-0.109	**0.366**	**0.522**	0.607
BE18	-0.154	0.102	0.172	**0.539**	0.653
SEC5	0.191	0.036	-0.203	**0.510**	0.694
SEC14	0.143	0.113	-0.103	**0.440**	0.767
PO17	**0.676**	-0.003	0.005	0.038	0.539
AC4	**0.818**	-0.060	0.091	-0.020	0.326
AC13	**0.672**	0.089	0.108	0.062	0.397
HE10	-0.043	**0.776**	-0.125	0.092	0.508
HE21	0.038	**0.800**	-0.023	0.063	0.342
ST6	-0.011	0.147	**0.665**	0.021	0.434
ST15	0.083	**0.357**	**0.463**	**-0.229**	0.383
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Hedonism	0.313	—			
Openness to change	0.536	0.410	—		
Self-transcendence	0.008	-0.044	-0.051	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A101 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 829)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Hedonism	Openness to change	Self-transcendence
Number of items	3	2	3	4
Mean (standard error)	3.73 (0.038)	3.15 (0.037)	3.20 (0.034)	2.29 (0.023)
95% Confidence interval	3.66-3.80	3.08-3.22	3.14-3.27	2.25-2.34
Standard deviation	1.081	1.072	0.969	0.671
Skewness (standard error)	0.002 (0.085)	0.357 (0.085)	0.150 (0.085)	0.612 (0.085)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.421 (0.170)	-0.232 (0.170)	-0.391 (0.170)	1.159 (0.170)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.797	0.715	0.681	0.562
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.659	0.715	0.648	0.627
Average inter-item correlations	0.566	0.572	0.416	0.252
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.501-0.638	0.572-0.572	0.302-0.547	0.169-0.434
Range of correlations	0.137	0.000	0.245	0.265
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Hedonism	0.416	—		
Openness to change	0.364	0.361	—	
Self-transcendence	0.199	0.190	0.165	—

Table A102 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Finland (first half-sample: n = 829)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.361**	0.043	0.083	0.836
BE12	0.182	-0.164	**0.528**	0.688
BE18	0.176	-0.167	**0.578**	0.634
SEC5	**-0.230**	**0.231**	**0.487**	0.707
SEC14	-0.062	0.176	**0.434**	0.773
PO17	0.008	**0.676**	0.008	0.537
AC4	0.061	**0.777**	-0.047	0.356
AC13	0.178	**0.670**	0.045	0.392
HE10	**0.446**	0.122	0.095	0.710
HE21	**0.532**	0.194	0.069	0.560
ST6	**0.715**	-0.067	0.073	0.512
ST15	**0.804**	0.046	-0.204	0.323
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.482	—		
Self-transcendence	0.143	0.144	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A103 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Finland (first half-sample: n = 829)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.378**	0.005	0.855
SEC5	**-0.256**	**0.403**	0.893
SEC14	-0.100	**0.332**	0.919
PO17	0.079	**0.623**	0.548
AC4	0.162	**0.661**	0.410
AC13	**0.253**	**0.610**	0.383
HE10	**0.491**	0.057	0.723
HE21	**0.599**	0.093	0.567
ST6	**0.745**	-0.165	0.561
ST15	**0.935**	**-0.225**	0.321
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.586	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A104 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (4 factors-11 items): European Social Survey 2004, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 829)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Hedonism	Factor III Security	Factor IV Openness to change	
SD1	0.166	-0.152	-0.078	**0.633**	0.621
BE12	-0.127	-0.079	**0.397**	**0.403**	0.616
BE18	-0.163	0.073	**0.485**	0.195	0.649
SEC5	0.163	-0.032	**0.554**	-0.176	0.707
SEC14	0.139	0.040	**0.520**	-0.119	0.723
PO17	**0.675**	-0.012	0.079	-0.008	0.542
AC4	**0.821**	-0.038	-0.024	0.098	0.310
AC13	**0.677**	0.093	0.075	0.088	0.406
HE10	-0.039	**0.771**	0.029	-0.082	0.471
HE21	0.071	**0.758**	-0.001	0.016	0.356
ST6	0.046	**0.232**	-0.118	**0.575**	0.520
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Hedonism	0.495	—			
Security	0.071	0.186	—		
Openness to change	0.263	0.413	0.322	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A105 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of ten models: European Social Survey 2006, Finland (second half-sample: n = 830)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.41	.043	.949	.963	.937	.054 (.044-.064)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (10 items)-without cross-loadings	4.83	.041	.942	.953	.922	.068 (.057-.080)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (10 items)-with cross-loadings	—	.030	.967	.977	.956	.051 (.038-.064)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.65	.048	.921	.936	.905	.066 (.057-.076)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.39	.045	.929	.944	.911	.064 (.055-.074)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.03	.054	.911	.927	.927	.070 (.061-.079)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.81	.037	.938	.953	.927	.058 (.049-.068)
4c	4 first-order correlated factors (11 items)-without cross-loadings	7.17	.062	.871	.886	.830	.086 (.077-.096)
4d	4 first-order correlated factors (11 items)-with cross-loadings	2.42	.030	.959	.975	.961	.041 (.030-.053)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.17	.071	.926	.937	.908	.079 (.066-.093)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval. The covariance matrix of the 2 first-order correlated factors with cross-loadings was not positive definite.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

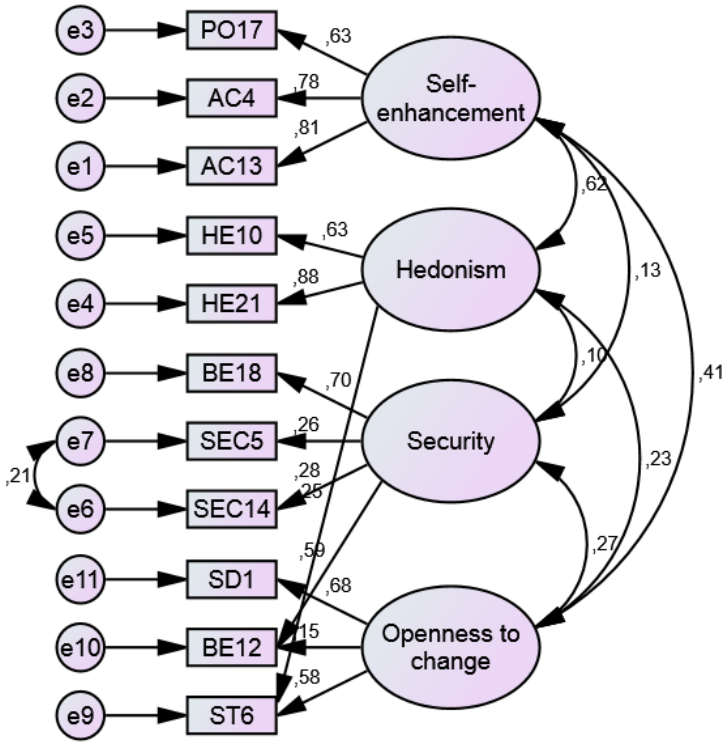

Fig. 31 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4d-11 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 830)

Table A106 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Finland (*N* = 1,659)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Hedonism	Security	Openness to change
Number of items	3	2	3	3
Mean (standard error)	3.72 (0.026)	3.18 (0.026)	2.25 (0.018)	2.68 (0.020)
95% Confidence interval	3.67-3.77	3.13-3.23	2.22-2.29	2.64-2.72
Standard deviation	1.074	1.063	0.722	0.806
Skewness (standard error)	0.034 (0.060)	0.339 (0.060)	0.657 (0.060)	0.382 (0.060)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.561 (0.120)	-0.180 (0.120)	0.711 (0.120)	0.190 (0.120)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.790	0.707	0.471	0.549
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.651	0.707	0.328	0.331
Average inter-item correlations	0.556	0.563	0.229	0.283
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.510-0.631	0.563-0.563	0.198-0.289	0.201-0.418
Range of correlations	0.120	0.000	0.091	0.216
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Hedonism	0.422	—		
Security	0.208	0.170	—	
Openness to change	0.275	0.241	0.179	—

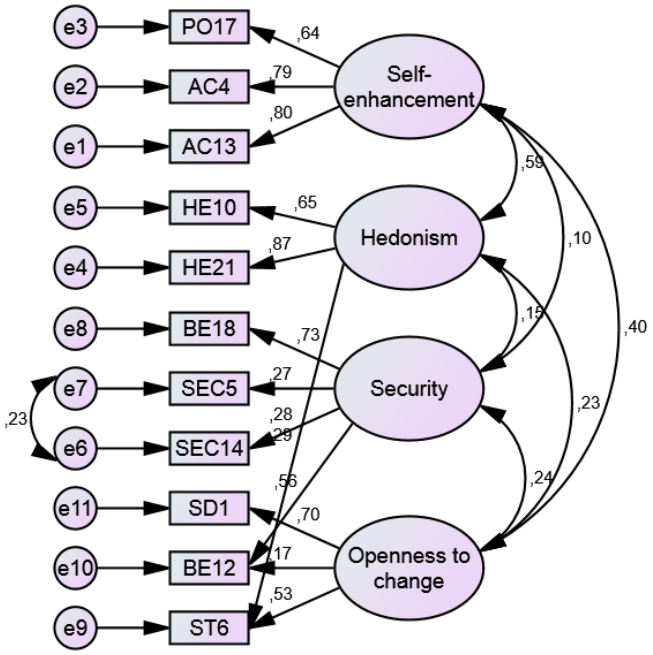

Fig. 32 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4d-11 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Finland (N = 1,659)

Table A107 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Finland (first half-sample: n = 953)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.69 (1.156)	2.62-2.77	14.2	33.2	31.1	13.0	6.9	1.4	0.3	0.54	-0.07	0.342
SD11	2.26 (1.033)	2.20-2.33	23.5	42.2	22.6	8.2	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.85	0.68	0.304
UN3	2.02 (0.975)	1.95-2.08	33.8	40.6	18.4	4.7	2.1	0.3	0.1	1.02	1.14	0.225
UN8	2.29 (0.926)	2.23-2.35	18.2	45.8	26.9	6.8	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.74	0.90	0.254
UN19	2.02 (0.973)	1.96-2.08	32.9	41.6	18.5	4.7	1.6	0.6	0.1	1.09	1.57	0.302
BE12	2.29 (0.888)	2.24-2.35	18.5	41.3	32.4	5.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.52	0.74	0.357
BE18	1.90 (0.861)	1.85-1.96	34.3	46.3	13.5	3.9	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.12	1.99	0.393
TR9	3.00 (1.186)	2.93-3.08	9.1	25.9	35.0	16.9	10.8	2.0	0.2	0.34	-0.35	0.096
TR20	2.98 (1.326)	2.90-3.06	12.6	27.4	28.0	17.6	9.2	4.8	0.3	0.45	-0.43	0.296
CO7	2.97 (1.280)	2.89-3.05	10.3	31.5	26.8	17.0	10.5	3.6	0.4	0.48	-0.45	0.212
CO16	2.77 (1.165)	2.70-2.85	11.6	33.8	30.5	14.6	6.9	2.0	0.5	0.57	-0.01	0.295
SEC5	2.50 (1.150)	2.43-2.58	19.5	36.0	26.7	10.7	6.3	0.7	0.1	0.64	-0.06	0.247
SEC14	2.54 (1.182)	2.46-2.61	19.9	33.5	27.6	11.3	5.8	1.5	0.4	0.65	0.03	0.325
PO2	4.51 (1.094)	4.44-4.58	0.5	3.1	15.3	26.1	35.3	19.4	0.2	-0.46	-0.32	0.295
PO17	3.86 (1.228)	3.78-3.94	2.0	11.8	26.4	26.7	22.7	9.7	0.8	-0.06	-0.67	0.420
AC4	3.81 (1.261)	3.73-3.89	2.7	13.2	25.9	24.3	23.2	9.0	1.6	-0.09	-0.71	0.414
AC13	3.57 (1.279)	3.48-3.65	5.1	16.1	27.7	25.0	19.6	6.1	0.4	-0.03	-0.67	0.498
HE10	3.07 (1.272)	2.99-3.16	9.8	25.1	32.2	16.8	12.3	3.6	0.3	0.35	-0.48	0.438
HE21	3.39 (1.370)	3.31-3.48	7.6	20.6	27.8	20.7	15.6	7.7	0.1	0.17	-0.76	0.449
ST6	2.91 (1.278)	2.83-2.99	13.3	28.0	28.0	17.0	10.3	2.7	0.6	0.39	-0.50	0.411
ST15	3.89 (1.396)	3.80-3.98	5.0	12.2	23.1	21.0	24.2	13.6	0.8	-0.22	-0.81	0.378

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.079 and 0.158, respectively.

Table A108 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 953)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.270**	**0.236**	0.816
SD11	**0.239**	**0.235**	0.839
UN19	-0.171	**0.461**	0.827
BE12	-0.113	**0.490**	0.795
BE18	-0.070	**0.446**	0.823
PO17	**0.677**	**-0.245**	0.626
AC4	**0.775**	**-0.246**	0.505
AC13	**0.775**	-0.160	0.484
HE10	**0.565**	0.198	0.544
HE21	**0.672**	0.109	0.472
ST6	**0.264**	**0.515**	0.546
ST15	**0.573**	**0.271**	0.463
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.436	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A109 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 953)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence
Number of items	8	4
Mean (standard error)	3.32 (0.027)	2.28 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	3.27-3.37	2.24-2.33
Standard deviation	0.824	0.674
Skewness (standard error)	0.178 (0.079)	0.679 (0.079)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.332 (0.158)	1.574 (0.158)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.812	0.580
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.741	0.610
Average inter-item correlations	0.343	0.279
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.155-0.698	0.188-0.407
Range of correlations	0.543	0.219
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Self-transcendence	0.237	—

Table A110 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of ten models: European Social Survey 2008, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 953)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.40	.039	.949	.959	.930	.060 (.051-.069)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	8.02	.056	.901	.912	.855	.086 (.077-.095)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	—	—	.929	.938	.881	.078 (.068-.087)
3	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.57	.061	.938	.948	.923	.069 (.057-.082)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval. The covariance matrix of the 2 first-order correlated factors with cross-loadings was not positive definite.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

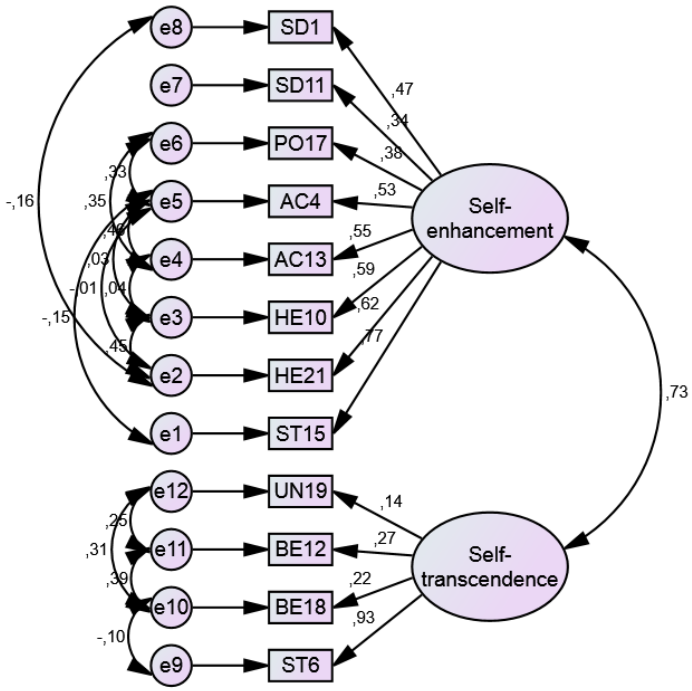

Fig. 33 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2a) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 953)

Table A111 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Finland (*N* = 1,906)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence
Number of items	8	4
Mean (standard error)	3.32 (0.019)	2.31 (0.016)
95% Confidence interval	3.28-3.35	2.28-2.34
Standard deviation	0.824	0.684
Skewness (standard error)	0.167 (0.056)	0.674 (0.056)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.243 (0.112)	1.337 (0.112)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.805	0.571
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.727	0.608
Average inter-item correlations	0.333	0.272
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.165-0.677	0.174-0.418
Range of correlations	0.512	0.244
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Self-transcendence	0.237	—

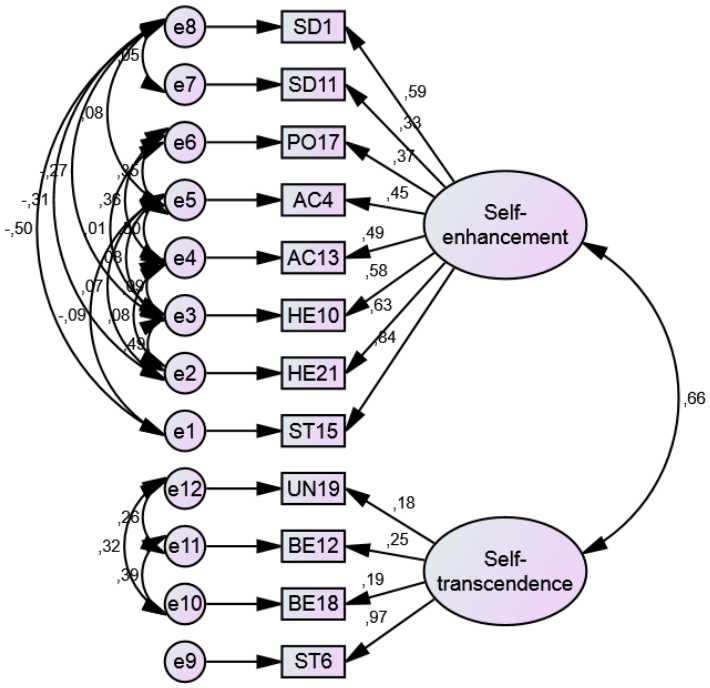

Fig. 34 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2a) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Finland (*N* = 1,906)

Table A112 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 827)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.61 (1.080)	2.54-2.68	13.3	37.5	30.4	12.7	4.6	1.1	0.5	0.61	0.23	0.258
SD11	2.28 (1.036)	2.21-2.35	21.8	44.0	22.2	7.3	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.96	1.05	0.329
UN3	2.09 (1.077)	2.02-2.17	32.8	39.7	15.5	7.1	3.1	0.7	1.1	1.11	1.08	0.299
UN8	2.44 (1.028)	2.37-2.51	16.0	42.8	25.9	10.0	4.1	0.4	0.8	0.71	0.31	0.381
UN19	2.12 (1.037)	2.05-2.19	30.5	39.5	20.7	5.8	2.5	0.7	0.2	1.01	1.10	0.374
BE12	2.38 (0.982)	2.31-2.45	16.9	41.8	29.6	7.9	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.78	1.08	0.491
BE18	1.91 (0.916)	1.85-1.97	35.9	43.9	13.9	2.9	1.9	0.4	1.1	1.29	2.39	0.385
TR9	3.11 (1.228)	3.03-3.20	8.7	24.2	31.3	20.6	12.1	2.7	0.5	0.24	-0.52	0.207
TR20	2.99 (1.375)	2.90-3.09	12.5	30.1	24.9	15.1	11.7	5.2	0.5	0.48	-0.59	0.272
CO7	2.97 (1.268)	2.88-3.06	11.1	28.4	29.3	17.3	10.5	3.1	0.2	0.41	-0.45	0.381
CO16	2.80 (1.155)	2.73-2.88	11.2	32.8	30.0	17.0	6.8	1.7	0.5	0.48	-0.17	0.316
SEC5	2.51 (1.185)	2.43-2.59	19.6	36.6	24.2	11.2	6.3	1.3	0.7	0.72	0.05	0.372
SEC14	2.41 (1.102)	2.34-2.49	21.3	35.8	28.1	9.8	3.4	1.2	0.5	0.72	0.43	0.347
PO2	4.31 (1.148)	4.24-4.39	1.0	5.4	18.0	26.2	33.5	14.9	1.0	-0.41	-0.37	0.111
PO17	3.63 (1.202)	3.55-3.71	2.5	16.2	28.4	26.2	20.3	5.4	0.8	0.02	-0.67	0.326
AC4	3.69 (1.254)	3.61-3.78	3.3	14.3	28.7	23.2	21.3	7.5	1.8	-0.01	-0.68	0.300
AC13	3.45 (1.268)	3.36-3.54	4.8	20.2	28.2	23.2	18.0	5.1	0.5	0.10	-0.73	0.462
HE10	3.03 (1.240)	2.95-3.12	10.0	25.0	32.3	18.0	10.3	3.3	1.1	0.36	-0.35	0.412
HE21	3.15 (1.255)	3.06-3.23	7.6	26.1	29.9	18.3	14.6	2.9	0.6	0.28	-0.65	0.397
ST6	2.86 (1.201)	2.78-2.94	12.5	29.5	29.3	17.5	9.6	1.2	0.5	0.34	-0.52	0.401
ST15	3.71 (1.330)	3.62-3.80	3.7	16.2	25.9	22.9	20.9	9.9	0.5	-0.01	-0.83	0.307

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.085 and 0.170, respectively.

Table A113 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 827)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	Factor IV Openness to change	
SD11	0.034	0.103	**0.334**	0.030	0.840
UN8	0.193	-0.153	**0.568**	0.002	0.618
UN19	**0.272**	-0.025	**0.481**	-0.112	0.665
BE12	**0.223**	-0.033	**0.635**	-0.040	0.516
BE18	**0.334**	-0.114	**0.411**	0.044	0.665
CO7	**0.579**	0.136	0.104	-0.008	0.629
CO16	**0.719**	0.110	-0.054	0.062	0.523
SEC5	**0.531**	0.007	0.158	0.064	0.662
SEC14	**0.410**	0.049	**0.220**	0.005	0.746
PO17	**0.241**	**0.633**	-0.184	0.047	0.623
AC4	-0.004	**0.688**	-0.027	-0.059	0.582
AC13	0.081	**0.769**	0.068	-0.040	0.420
HE10	0.014	0.075	0.114	**0.599**	0.510
HE21	0.140	-0.109	-0.126	**1.025**	0.198
ST6	**-0.242**	0.120	**0.515**	0.140	0.549
ST15	**-0.293**	**0.286**	0.200	**0.327**	0.437
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Self-enhancement	-0.168	—			
Self-transcendence	0.194	0.313	—		
Openness to change	-0.213	0.603	0.413	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A114 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 827)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Openness to change
Number of items	4	3	6	3
Mean (standard error)	2.68 (0.029)	3.59 (0.034)	2.53 (0.022)	3.09 (0.039)
95% Confidence interval	2.62-2.73	3.52-3.66	2.49-2.57	3.01-3.17
Standard deviation	0.839	0.978	0.623	1.115
Skewness (standard error)	0.352 (0.085)	0.098 (0.085)	0.425 (0.085)	0.261 (0.085)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.067 (0.170)	-0.397 (0.170)	0.412 (0.170)	-0.395 (0.170)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.676	0.695	0.682	0.761
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.703	0.558	0.624	0.709
Average inter-item correlations	0.342	0.431	0.270	0.517
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.276-0.475	0.371-0.498	0.136-0.481	0.459-0.598
Range of correlations	0.199	0.128	0.345	0.139
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Self-enhancement	0.198	—		
Self-transcendence	0.241	0.189	—	
Openness to change	0.167	0.370	0.228	—

Table A115 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Finland (first half-sample: n = 827)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD11	**0.221**	**0.284**	0.016	0.852
UN8	**0.526**	**0.240**	-0.212	0.630
UN19	**0.540**	0.092	-0.094	0.689
BE12	**0.582**	**0.284**	-0.135	0.551
BE18	**0.557**	0.111	-0.109	0.663
CO7	**0.579**	-0.163	0.196	0.632
CO16	**0.597**	**-0.283**	**0.242**	0.574
SEC5	**0.573**	-0.096	0.088	0.669
SEC14	**0.501**	-0.027	0.072	0.744
PO17	0.060	0.049	**0.608**	0.603
AC4	-0.064	**0.222**	**0.514**	0.622
AC13	0.060	**0.299**	**0.562**	0.485
HE10	0.041	**0.610**	0.145	0.546
HE21	0.008	**0.571**	0.174	0.584
ST6	0.070	**0.637**	-0.040	0.592
ST15	-0.191	**0.700**	0.174	0.407
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.124	—		
Self-enhancement	0.045	0.292	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A116 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 827)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD11	**0.267**	**0.220**	0.864
UN8	0.071	**0.502**	0.733
UN19	0.011	**0.537**	0.710
BE12	0.160	**0.564**	0.631
BE18	0.019	**0.553**	0.691
CO7	-0.033	**0.579**	0.669
CO16	-0.109	**0.589**	0.659
SEC5	-0.044	**0.583**	0.666
SEC14	0.011	**0.509**	0.739
PO17	**0.413**	0.073	0.815
AC4	**0.521**	-0.047	0.734
AC13	**0.616**	0.071	0.603
HE10	**0.658**	0.036	0.559
HE21	**0.645**	0.004	0.583
ST6	**0.543**	0.060	0.693
ST15	**0.763**	-0.197	0.421
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.139	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A117 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2010, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 828)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.91	.069	.922	.936	.881	.069 (.061-.076)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.43	.078	.859	.877	.834	.081 (.075-.087)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.72	.068	.876	.894	.856	.076 (.069-.082)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.85	.083	.850	.868	.819	.083 (.076-.089)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.49	.060	.890	.908	.861	.072 (.065-.079)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.19	.084	.826	.846	.811	.086 (.081-.093)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.56	.063	.877	.896	.861	.074 (.068-.081)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	3.08	.043	.963	.974	.962	.050 (.036-.065)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

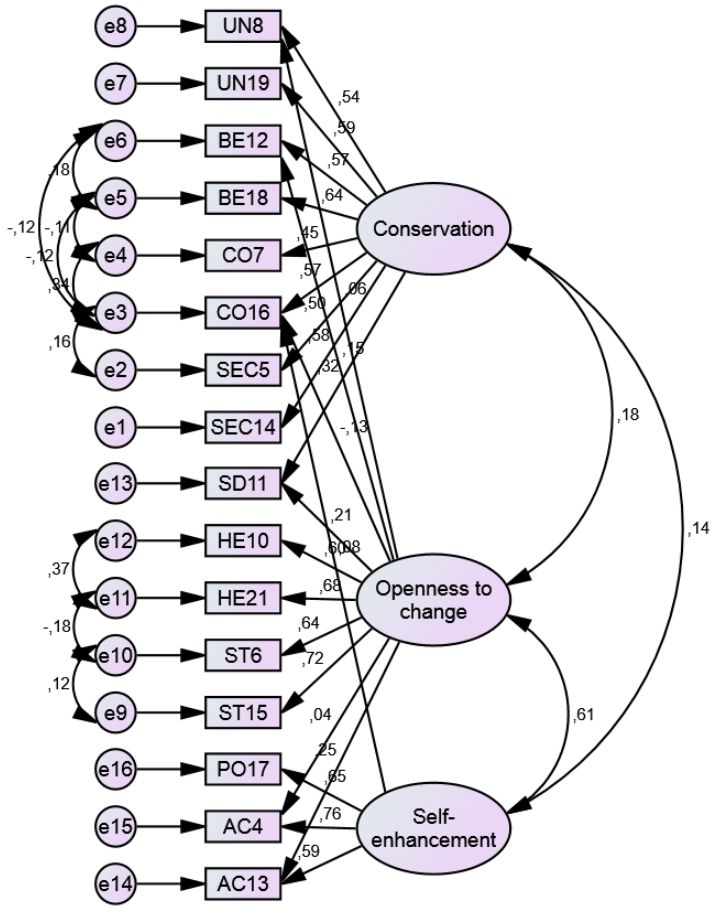

Fig. 35 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 828)

Table A118 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Finland (*N* = 1,655)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	8	5	3
Mean (standard error)	2.43 (0.017)	2.99 (0.021)	3.61 (0.025)
95% Confidence interval	2.39-2.46	2.95-3.03	3.56-3.66
Standard deviation	0.687	0.860	1.017
Skewness (standard error)	0.584 (0.060)	0.200 (0.060)	0.050 (0.060)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.030 (0.120)	-0.262 (0.120)	-0.552 (0.120)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.782	0.739	0.735
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.796	0.757	0.596
Average inter-item correlations	0.314	0.352	0.480
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.212-0.500	0.152-0.613	0.441-0.549
Range of correlations	0.289	0.461	0.108
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.202	—	
Self-enhancement	0.215	0.325	—

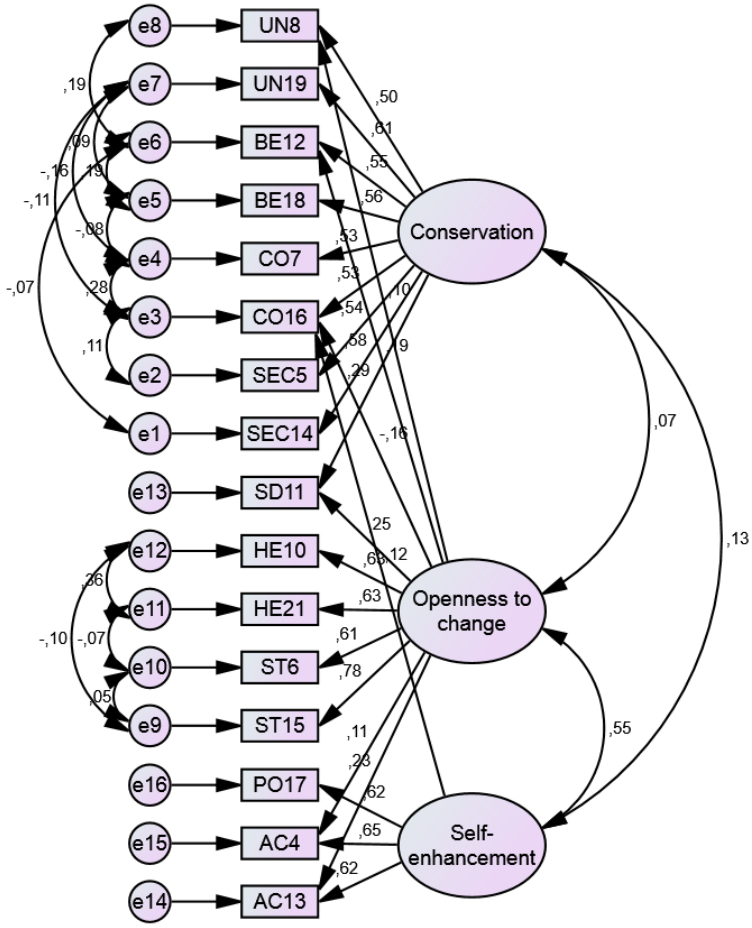

Fig. 36 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Finland (N = 1,655)

Table A119 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,098)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.62 (1.145)	2.55-2.69	17.7	30.7	29.1	14.5	5.6	0.8	1.7	0.43	-0.29	0.259
SD11	2.16 (1.029)	2.10-2.22	27.9	40.5	20.6	6.6	2.3	0.8	1.4	1.00	1.15	0.275
UN3	1.99 (0.993)	1.93-2.05	35.2	40.3	15.0	5.1	2.5	0.4	1.5	1.16	1.43	0.231
UN8	2.18 (0.925)	2.13-2.24	23.4	43.6	24.0	6.2	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.73	0.68	0.353
UN19	1.98 (0.973)	1.93-2.04	36.0	37.8	17.7	5.6	1.3	0.5	1.3	1.02	1.12	0.235
BE12	2.12 (0.894)	2.07-2.18	25.0	43.6	22.9	5.6	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.70	0.69	0.383
BE18	1.82 (0.823)	1.77-1.87	37.9	45.5	11.5	2.8	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.21	2.51	0.357
TR9	2.89 (1.203)	2.82-2.96	9.6	33.7	27.3	16.0	9.7	2.1	1.5	0.51	-0.33	0.179
TR20	3.03 (1.387)	2.95-3.11	13.6	26.3	25.3	15.9	12.8	4.9	1.1	0.37	-0.69	0.277
CO7	3.04 (1.339)	2.96-3.12	11.8	27.1	24.9	18.6	11.3	4.6	1.7	0.37	-0.60	0.302
CO16	2.88 (1.225)	2.80-2.95	11.9	31.5	24.9	18.3	10.0	1.5	1.8	0.38	-0.57	0.344
SEC5	2.44 (1.128)	2.37-2.50	19.4	39.6	24.0	9.5	5.1	1.2	1.3	0.83	0.44	0.270
SEC14	2.48 (1.206)	2.41-2.55	22.1	33.8	22.2	12.9	5.5	1.5	2.0	0.70	-0.05	0.338
PO2	4.54 (1.184)	4.47-4.61	1.4	5.0	11.8	24.3	33.8	22.6	1.1	-0.70	0.04	0.222
PO17	3.86 (1.272)	3.79-3.94	3.5	12.0	22.5	26.4	24.4	9.4	1.8	-0.22	-0.60	0.437
AC4	3.73 (1.340)	3.65-3.81	4.9	14.3	25.0	22.8	21.8	9.7	1.5	-0.10	-0.76	0.373
AC13	3.51 (1.289)	3.43-3.58	5.6	17.6	26.1	23.8	19.9	5.4	1.6	-0.00	-0.74	0.475
HE10	2.98 (1.232)	2.90-3.05	11.0	26.2	30.4	18.3	9.8	2.6	1.5	0.35	-0.40	0.408
HE21	2.99 (1.226)	2.91-3.06	9.9	28.0	29.2	18.4	10.1	2.6	1.7	0.37	-0.41	0.409
ST6	2.81 (1.250)	2.73-2.88	15.5	28.3	27.7	16.2	8.8	2.0	1.5	0.41	-0.44	0.389
ST15	3.88 (1.414)	3.79-3.96	6.4	12.1	19.3	23.2	24.4	12.9	1.6	-0.30	-0.74	0.348

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.074 and 0.148, respectively.

Table A120 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,098)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	
UN8	**0.308**	**0.400**	-0.178	0.759
BE12	**0.287**	**0.483**	-0.170	0.698
BE18	0.169	**0.512**	-0.106	0.718
CO7	-0.189	**0.539**	0.174	0.646
CO16	**-0.238**	**0.644**	0.184	0.504
SEC14	0.020	**0.406**	0.080	0.815
PO17	0.020	0.178	**0.581**	0.585
AC4	0.111	-0.119	**0.695**	0.469
AC13	0.159	0.028	**0.711**	0.384
HE10	**0.572**	0.120	0.049	0.626
HE21	**0.625**	0.055	0.124	0.531
ST6	**0.648**	0.028	0.000	0.576
ST15	**0.671**	0.155	0.205	0.416
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.069	—		
Self-enhancement	0.340	0.178	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A121 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,098)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	4	6	3
Mean (standard error)	3.16 (0.030)	2.42 (0.020)	3.70 (0.032)
95% Confidence interval	3.10-3.22	2.38-2.46	3.64-3.76
Standard deviation	0.983	0.660	1.059
Skewness (standard error)	0.147 (0.074)	0.241 (0.074)	-0.004 (0.074)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.334 (0.148)	-0.015 (0.148)	-0.527 (0.148)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.765	0.658	0.746
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.792	0.682	0.589
Average inter-item correlations	0.450	0.254	0.494
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.336-0.580	0.150-0.458	0.415-0.591
Range of correlations	0.244	0.308	0.176
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.180	—	
Self-enhancement	0.352	0.197	—

Table A122 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2012, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,098)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
UN8	0.138	**0.227**	0.917
BE12	0.118	**0.304**	0.880
BE18	0.048	**0.384**	0.843
CO7	-0.114	**0.613**	0.639
CO16	-0.163	**0.721**	0.499
SEC14	0.036	**0.401**	0.833
PO17	**0.374**	**0.378**	0.662
AC4	**0.523**	0.135	0.681
AC13	**0.579**	**0.259**	0.539
HE10	**0.549**	0.024	0.693
HE21	**0.658**	-0.015	0.570
ST6	**0.591**	-0.090	0.664
ST15	**0.787**	-0.193	0.402
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.139	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A123 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-12 items): European Social Survey 2012, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,098)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
BE12	**0.289**	-0.160	**0.407**	0.785
BE18	0.208	-0.137	**0.479**	0.755
CO7	-0.135	0.115	**0.566**	0.641
CO16	-0.177	0.118	**0.679**	0.487
SEC14	0.053	0.043	**0.406**	0.820
PO17	0.027	**0.536**	0.219	0.602
AC4	0.012	**0.777**	-0.128	0.412
AC13	0.109	**0.718**	0.045	0.387
HE10	**0.649**	-0.044	0.143	0.578
HE21	**0.700**	0.030	0.083	0.478
ST6	**0.602**	0.025	-0.026	0.624
ST15	**0.642**	0.201	-0.168	0.425
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.447	—		
Conservation	0.035	0.206	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A124 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2012, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,099)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.35	.050	.934	.945	.898	.063 (.055-.071)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	9.88	.081	.841	.854	.792	.090 (.083-.097)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	8.30	.068	.871	.884	.829	.082 (.075-.089)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.48	.063	.894	.908	.872	.071 (.064-.078)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.61	.061	.898	.911	.869	.071 (.064-.079)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors (12 items)-with cross-loadings	5.26	.055	.928	.941	.909	.062 (.054-.070)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.96	.059	.931	.941	.914	.067 (.056-.079)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

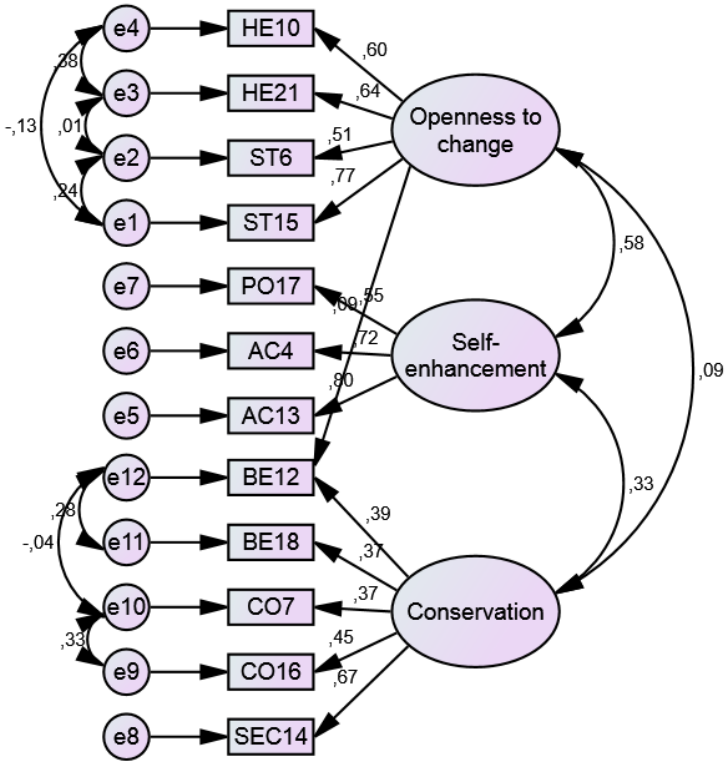

Fig. 37 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-12 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,099)

Table A125 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Finland (*N* = 2,197)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	4	3	5
Mean (standard error)	3.15 (0.021)	3.67 (0.022)	2.45 (0.015)
95% Confidence interval	3.11-3.19	3.63-3.71	2.42-2.48
Standard deviation	0.988	1.045	0.707
Skewness (standard error)	0.167 (0.052)	0.010 (0.052)	0.320 (0.052)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.335 (0.104)	-0.528 (0.104)	-0.108 (0.104)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.765	0.740	0.626
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.795	0.583	0.675
Average inter-item correlations	0.449	0.486	0.259
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.327-0.599	0.423-0.582	0.126-0.451
Range of correlations	0.273	0.158	0.324
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.343	—	
Conservation	0.177	0.203	—

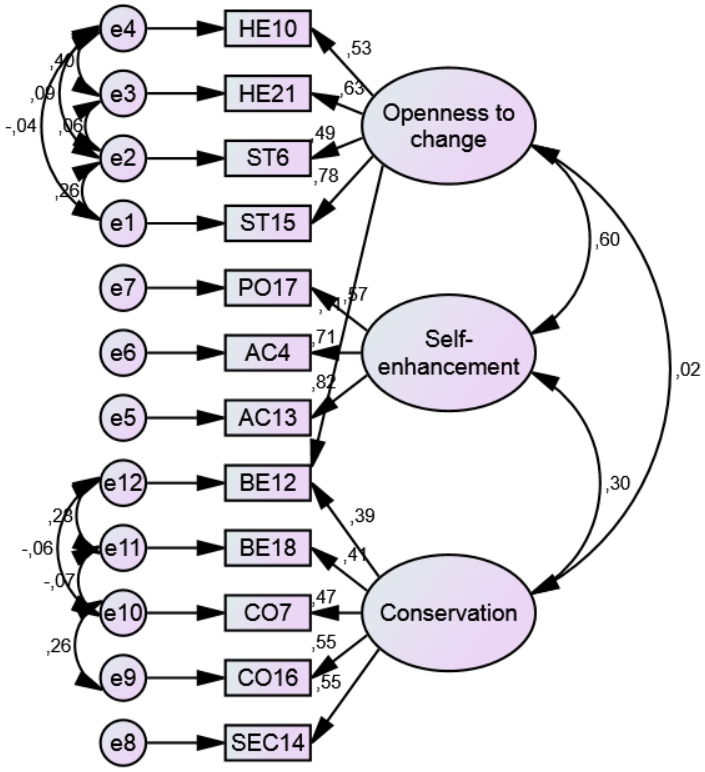

Fig. 38 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-12 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Finland (*N* = 2,197)

Table A126 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,043)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.61 (1.204)	2.53-2.68	19.7	29.9	27.8	12.7	6.5	1.4	2.0	0.53	-0.19	0.275
SD11	2.15 (1.070)	2.09-2.22	30.1	38.5	18.8	7.6	3.0	0.7	1.3	0.98	0.78	0.294
UN3	1.98 (1.028)	1.92-2.04	37.9	36.4	15.8	5.4	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.21	1.60	0.214
UN8	2.14 (0.927)	2.08-2.19	25.1	43.8	21.6	5.8	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.80	0.75	0.322
UN19	1.99 (1.000)	1.93-2.05	36.0	38.1	17.0	5.5	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.15	1.58	0.273
BE12	2.14 (0.911)	2.09-2.20	23.8	45.6	22.6	4.7	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.90	1.44	0.408
BE18	1.79 (0.841)	1.74-1.84	40.8	43.2	10.4	3.0	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.40	3.27	0.399
TR9	2.95 (1.258)	2.88-3.03	11.9	26.9	28.8	18.9	8.4	3.5	1.6	0.40	-0.34	0.163
TR20	3.05 (1.380)	2.96-3.13	12.1	28.1	24.8	15.2	13.0	5.2	1.5	0.41	-0.67	0.279
CO7	3.04 (1.385)	2.95-3.12	12.9	26.7	25.6	15.1	12.7	5.3	1.7	0.40	-0.65	0.266
CO16	2.89 (1.269)	2.82-2.97	12.4	30.2	26.9	16.5	8.7	3.5	1.8	0.50	-0.31	0.342
SEC5	2.46 (1.221)	2.38-2.53	22.9	36.0	20.1	11.6	6.7	1.2	1.4	0.76	-0.07	0.276
SEC14	2.48 (1.272)	2.48-2.64	23.3	29.7	23.6	12.5	6.5	2.2	2.2	0.64	-0.18	0.389
PO2	4.52 (1.201)	4.45-4.59	2.0	3.9	13.7	22.7	34.3	22.0	1.3	-0.73	0.14	0.179
PO17	3.85 (1.246)	3.77-3.92	3.5	11.1	24.2	25.9	25.4	8.1	1.9	-0.23	-0.55	0.400
AC4	3.86 (1.370)	3.78-3.95	4.1	14.0	21.7	22.9	22.3	13.0	1.9	-0.16	-0.81	0.346
AC13	3.65 (1.308)	3.57-3.73	4.4	16.6	25.5	22.3	21.8	7.5	1.9	-0.05	-0.79	0.436
HE10	2.95 (1.303)	2.87-3.03	13.3	27.5	25.6	18.0	10.8	3.1	1.6	0.36	-0.58	0.441
HE21	3.01 (1.257)	2.93-3.08	10.1	28.4	27.8	18.6	10.5	3.2	1.4	0.38	-0.47	0.443
ST6	2.82 (1.311)	2.74-2.90	16.4	28.5	26.0	13.8	10.7	2.7	1.9	0.47	-0.50	0.421
ST15	3.85 (1.455)	3.76-3.94	6.1	13.3	22.8	17.9	23.6	14.7	1.5	-0.19	-0.92	0.297

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.076 and 0.151, respectively.

Table A127 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,043)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Conservation	
UN8	-0.199	**0.337**	**0.227**	0.823
BE12	-0.066	**0.289**	**0.346**	0.762
BE18	-0.101	**0.224**	**0.495**	0.672
CO16	0.142	**-0.228**	**0.674**	0.547
SEC14	0.062	0.038	**0.459**	0.763
PO17	**0.525**	-0.070	**0.234**	0.659
AC4	**0.701**	0.080	-0.103	0.477
AC13	**0.748**	0.081	0.004	0.385
HE10	0.099	**0.669**	0.000	0.491
HE21	0.149	**0.629**	-0.003	0.510
ST6	0.014	**0.559**	-0.029	0.689
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Openness to change	0.392	—		
Conservation	0.174	0.263	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A128 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,043)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	3	4	4
Mean (standard error)	3.79 (0.032)	2.73 (0.026)	2.35 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	3.72-3.85	2.68-2.78	2.30-2.39
Standard deviation	1.042	0.846	0.724
Skewness (standard error)	-0.053 (0.076)	0.349 (0.076)	0.621 (0.076)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.463 (0.151)	-0.137 (0.151)	1.140 (0.151)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.712	0.651	0.576
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.525	0.517	0.606
Average inter-item correlations	0.450	0.305	0.269
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.358-0.578	0.084-0.588	0.186-0.384
Range of correlations	0.220	0.504	0.197
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Openness to change	0.257	—	
Conservation	0.207	0.207	—

Table A129 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,043)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Openness to change	
UN8	-0.205	**0.472**	0.831
BE12	-0.064	**0.451**	0.821
BE18	-0.102	**0.449**	0.833
SEC14	0.055	**0.225**	0.934
PO17	**0.511**	-0.017	0.747
AC4	**0.757**	-0.088	0.485
AC13	**0.823**	-0.052	0.362
HE10	0.144	**0.606**	0.525
HE21	0.194	**0.563**	0.537
ST6	0.050	**0.511**	0.711
	Correlations between factors		
Self-enhancement	—		
Openness to change	0.495	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A130 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of five models: European Social Survey 2014, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,044)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.72	.048	.939	.951	.910	.060 (.050-.070)
2	2 first-order correlated factors (10 items)-without cross-loadings	4.75	.043	.943	.954	.920	.060 (.050-.071)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	10.04	.079	.832	.845	.781	.093 (.085-.102)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.61	.051	.903	.916	.864	.073 (.064-.083)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.79	.056	.926	.938	.908	.068 (.056-.080)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

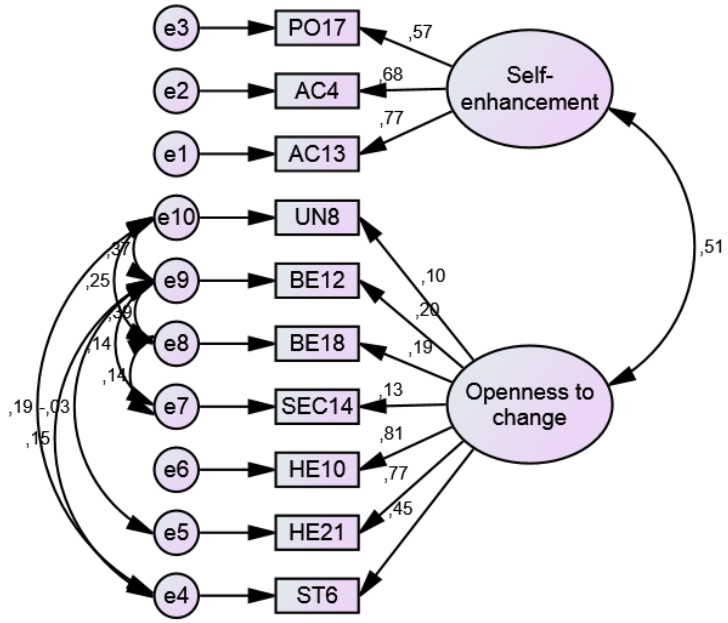

Fig. 39 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2-10 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,044)

Table A131 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Finland (*N* = 2,087)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Openness to change
Number of items	3	7
Mean (standard error)	3.76 (0.023)	2.49 (0.014)
95% Confidence interval	3.71-3.80	2.46-2.52
Standard deviation	1.047	0.650
Skewness (standard error)	-0.039 (0.054)	0.428 (0.056)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.468 (0.107)	0.432 (0.107)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.713	0.658
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.551	0.436
Average inter-item correlations	0.452	0.223
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.379-0.548	0.059-0.612
Range of correlations	0.168	0.553
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Openness to change	0.199	—

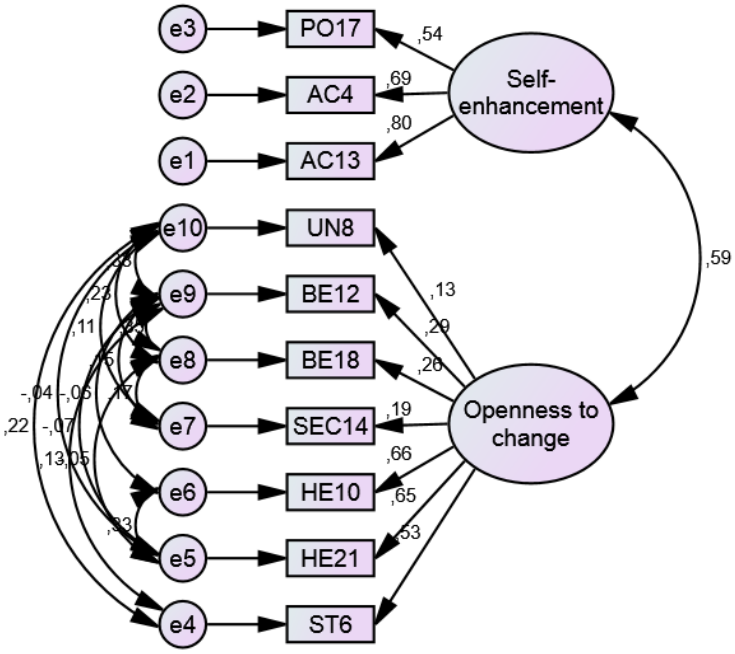

Fig. 40 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2-10 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Finland (*N* = 2,087)

Table A132 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: France (first half-sample: *n* = 680)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.39 (1.217)	2.30-2.48	28.5	28.7	25.1	11.9	4.0	1.6	0.1	0.69	-0.02	0.328
SD11	2.31 (1.244)	2.22-2.41	33.8	25.6	20.6	14.1	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.67	-0.38	0.381
UN3	1.82 (1.058)	1.74-1.90	52.4	23.8	16.2	5.1	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.35	1.65	0.179
UN8	2.33 (1.136)	2.24-2.41	26.8	33.8	23.7	11.6	2.6	1.2	0.3	0.73	0.19	0.367
UN19	2.16 (1.085)	2.08-2.24	33.1	32.6	20.0	11.0	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.74	-0.05	0.402
BE12	2.43 (1.129)	2.35-2.52	24.6	30.6	25.3	16.2	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.39	-0.64	0.468
BE18	1.92 (0.949)	1.85-2.00	40.3	33.1	18.2	6.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.88	0.42	0.484
TR9	2.51 (1.285)	2.41-2.61	26.5	28.2	22.4	14.4	6.5	1.6	0.4	0.59	-0.42	0.283
TR20	3.28 (1.578)	3.16-3.40	17.1	19.1	16.6	19.9	17.1	9.0	1.3	0.09	-1.12	0.347
CO7	3.66 (1.439)	3.55-3.77	9.1	13.2	22.4	20.9	23.4	9.4	1.6	-0.21	-0.85	0.300
CO16	2.64 (1.330)	2.54-2.74	25.4	23.7	21.6	18.7	7.4	1.8	1.5	0.40	-0.73	0.484
SEC5	2.44 (1.362)	2.34-2.54	33.5	23.2	19.6	13.7	8.4	1.3	0.3	0.61	-0.66	0.404
SEC14	2.49 (1.359)	2.39-2.59	30.3	25.9	19.7	15.0	6.5	2.5	0.1	0.65	-0.45	0.418
PO2	4.65 (1.230)	4.55-4.74	3.2	4.1	8.2	17.8	42.2	24.1	0.3	-1.15	1.04	0.288
PO17	3.56 (1.451)	3.45-3.67	12.2	12.2	20.0	23.7	22.8	7.1	2.1	-0.27	-0.85	0.397
AC4	3.44 (1.429)	3.33-3.55	11.8	16.2	20.7	24.7	20.6	5.9	0.1	-0.13	-0.92	0.479
AC13	3.94 (1.445)	3.84-4.05	7.2	11.9	14.9	24.3	27.9	13.4	0.4	-0.45	-0.70	0.433
HE10	2.28 (1.195)	2.19-2.37	30.7	31.6	19.0	13.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	0.86	0.33	0.449
HE21	3.17 (1.437)	3.06-3.28	16.3	17.8	20.7	26.3	12.1	5.7	1.0	0.07	-0.86	0.365
ST6	2.77 (1.365)	2.67-2.87	21.9	24.0	23.7	17.8	9.9	2.5	0.3	0.37	-0.75	0.401
ST15	4.11 (1.422)	4.00-4.22	6.3	10.6	11.8	21.6	33.8	14.6	1.3	-0.64	-0.48	0.228

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.094 and 0.187, respectively.

Table A133 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, France (first half-sample: *n* = 680)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	-0.117	**0.481**	0.099	0.765
SD11	0.093	**0.311**	0.118	0.829
UN8	0.083	**0.546**	-0.168	0.697
UN19	0.175	**0.461**	-0.084	0.719
BE12	**0.304**	**0.469**	-0.122	0.618
BE18	**0.308**	**0.431**	-0.064	0.639
TR20	**0.438**	0.078	0.022	0.769
CO7	**0.569**	-0.170	0.099	0.694
CO16	**0.617**	0.075	0.020	0.570
SEC5	**0.583**	0.011	0.050	0.637
SEC14	**0.605**	0.031	0.010	0.615
PO17	**0.417**	-0.168	**0.424**	0.626
AC4	0.094	0.088	**0.621**	0.526
AC13	0.069	0.020	**0.685**	0.492
HE10	-0.119	**0.512**	**0.264**	0.632
HE21	-0.177	**0.409**	**0.318**	0.703
ST6	-0.134	**0.579**	0.115	0.660
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.392	—		
Self-enhancement	0.174	0.263	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A134 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, France (first half-sample: *n* = 680)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	9	3
Mean (standard error)	2.90 (0.037)	2.42 (0.026)	3.65 (0.043)
95% Confidence interval	2.83-2.97	2.37-2.47	3.56-3.73
Standard deviation	0.964	0.690	1.121
Skewness (standard error)	0.213 (0.094)	0.335 (0.094)	-0.257 (0.094)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.367 (0.187)	-0.049 (0.187)	-0.552 (0.187)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.711	0.745	0.673
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.645	0.703	0.523
Average inter-item correlations	0.336	0.252	0.407
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.246-0.513	0.105-0.442	0.346-0.512
Range of correlations	0.266	0.337	0.166
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.207	—	
Self-enhancement	0.276	0.222	—

Table A135 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2002, France (first half-sample: *n* = 680)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	-0.101	**0.508**	0.781
SD11	0.113	**0.347**	0.829
UN8	0.073	**0.351**	0.847
UN19	0.175	**0.328**	0.807
BE12	**0.300**	**0.290**	0.743
BE18	**0.312**	**0.302**	0.722
TR20	**0.461**	0.025	0.776
CO7	**0.613**	-0.172	0.694
CO16	**0.645**	0.000	0.584
SEC5	**0.624**	-0.043	0.634
SEC14	**0.637**	-0.051	0.622
PO17	**0.468**	0.073	0.743
AC4	0.195	**0.420**	0.707
AC13	0.179	**0.389**	0.751
HE10	-0.091	**0.662**	0.611
HE21	-0.142	**0.605**	0.695
ST6	-0.113	**0.603**	0.688
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.473	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A136 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-14 items): European Social Survey 2002, France (first half-sample: *n* = 680)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.512**	-0.092	0.773
SD11	**0.372**	0.080	0.828
UN8	**0.430**	0.087	0.773
UN19	**0.392**	0.175	0.752
BE12	**0.346**	**0.330**	0.666
BE18	**0.366**	**0.310**	0.664
TR20	0.048	**0.449**	0.776
CO7	-0.167	**0.564**	0.741
CO16	0.037	**0.625**	0.587
SEC5	-0.065	**0.665**	0.594
SEC14	-0.055	**0.678**	0.572
HE10	**0.652**	-0.095	0.623
HE21	**0.533**	-0.122	0.761
ST15	**0.617**	-0.101	0.666
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.462	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A137 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2002, France (second half-sample: *n* = 681)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.14	.067	.853	.883	.849	.068 (.061-.075)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-without cross-loadings	4.73	.073	.822	.853	.820	.074 (.068-.080)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-with cross-loadings	4.00	.062	.853	.884	.855	.066 (.060-.073)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-without cross-loadings	2.70	.042	.918	.946	.930	.050 (.042-.059)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	2.69	.040	.921	.948	.931	.050 (.041-.059)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.39	.065	.837	.868	.836	.071 (.064-.077)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.54	.051	.874	.905	.877	.061 (.054-.068)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.07	.075	.833	.860	.821	.077 (.069-.086)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

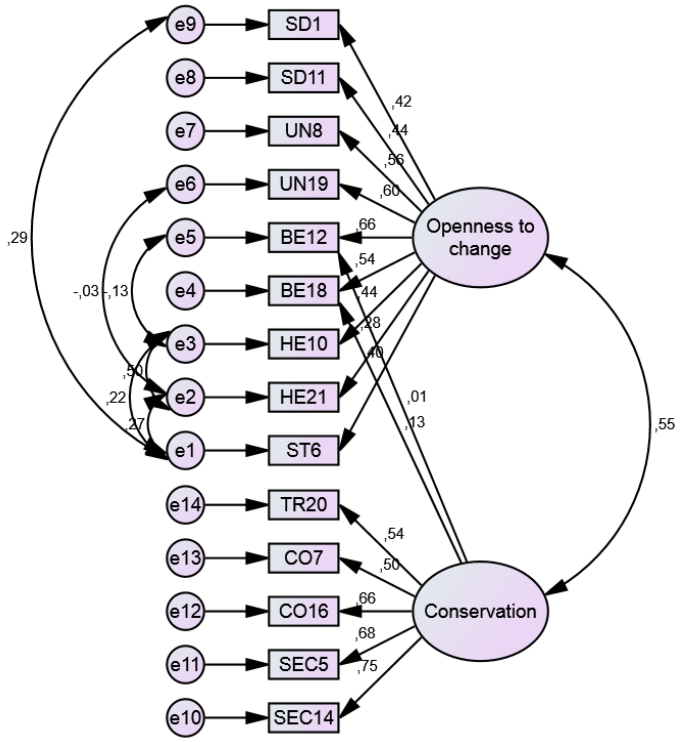

Fig. 41 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 681)

Table A138 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, France (*N* = 1,361)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	9	5
Mean (standard error)	2.42 (0.019)	2.87 (0.027)
95% Confidence interval	2.38-2.46	2.82-2.93
Standard deviation	0.707	0.997
Skewness (standard error)	0.409 (0.066)	0.193 (0.066)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.295 (0.133)	-0.456 (0.133)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.754	0.736
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.680	0.683
Average inter-item correlations	0.260	0.364
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.103-0.499	0.284-0.537
Range of correlations	0.396	0.252
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Conservation	0.221	—

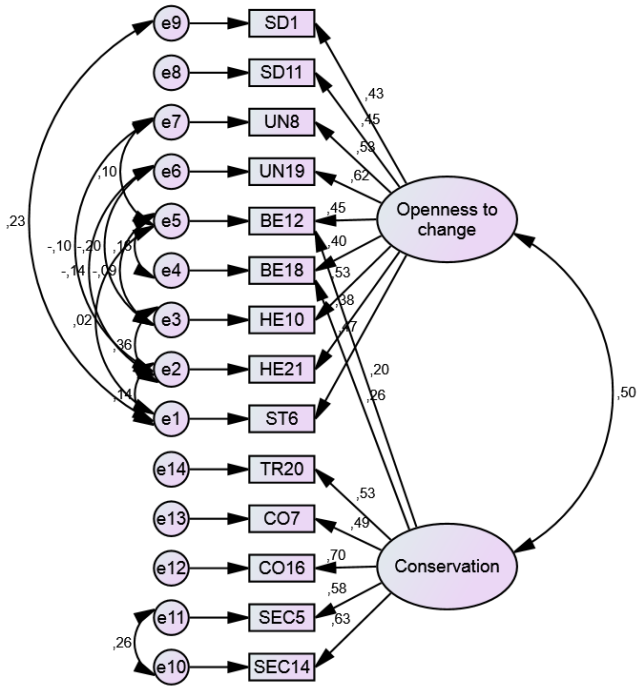

Fig. 42 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Finland (*N* = 1,361)

Table A139 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: France (first half-sample: *n* = 852)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.31 (1.182)	2.23-2.38	30.6	29.7	23.5	12.0	2.7	1.4	0.1	0.74	0.08	0.287
SD11	2.47 (1.335)	2.38-2.56	30.3	25.4	21.6	13.1	7.3	1.9	0.5	0.64	-0.45	0.337
UN3	1.70 (0.956)	1.63-1.76	56.0	25.4	13.1	4.3	0.7	0.5	-	1.45	2.03	0.292
UN8	2.31 (1.148)	2.23-2.38	28.1	33.9	21.8	12.7	2.0	1.4	0.1	0.76	0.23	0.346
UN19	2.12 (1.133)	2.05-2.20	36.0	32.5	17.7	10.1	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.97	0.58	0.436
BE12	2.41 (1.198)	2.33-2.49	27.9	27.5	25.4	14.7	3.3	1.2	0.1	0.55	-0.32	0.518
BE18	1.91 (1.015)	1.84-1.98	42.5	33.0	16.5	5.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.24	1.75	0.535
TR9	2.46 (1.263)	2.38-2.55	27.7	27.8	22.1	15.6	4.9	1.5	0.4	0.59	-0.40	0.339
TR20	3.25 (1.605)	3.14-3.36	18.7	17.7	18.4	19.2	15.3	10.1	0.6	0.13	-1.11	0.253
CO7	3.47 (1.486)	3.37-3.57	12.0	17.0	20.0	20.5	22.8	7.4	0.4	-0.10	-1.04	0.345
CO16	2.59 (1.354)	2.49-2.68	27.5	23.7	23.4	15.0	7.4	2.5	0.6	0.53	-0.54	0.448
SEC5	2.44 (1.330)	2.36-2.53	30.4	27.8	18.8	13.1	8.2	1.3	0.4	0.66	-0.53	0.396
SEC14	2.47 (1.320)	2.38-2.56	30.3	24.3	23.4	14.3	5.3	2.3	0.1	0.63	-0.34	0.459
PO2	4.66 (1.110)	4.59-4.74	1.8	3.9	6.9	22.4	43.4	21.2	0.4	-1.07	1.23	0.231
PO17	3.54 (1.506)	3.44-3.64	13.3	13.6	19.1	20.2	25.6	7.3	0.9	-0.23	-1.02	0.387
AC4	3.50 (1.472)	3.40-3.60	11.5	17.0	18.7	22.8	22.4	7.3	0.4	-0.14	-1.00	0.432
AC13	4.02 (1.394)	3.93-4.12	6.7	8.8	16.1	25.1	29.6	13.3	0.5	-0.54	-0.46	0.412
HE10	2.43 (1.189)	2.35-2.51	26.2	30.2	21.7	16.3	3.9	0.7	1.1	0.52	-0.50	0.453
HE21	3.20 (1.478)	3.10-3.30	16.8	18.1	20.2	23.7	14.8	6.0	0.5	0.07	-0.97	0.324
ST6	2.77 (1.332)	2.68-2.86	21.1	24.4	24.6	17.7	10.6	1.5	-	0.32	-0.82	0.449
ST15	4.09 (1.462)	4.00-4.19	7.7	9.2	12.9	21.4	32.6	15.6	0.6	-0.64	-0.51	0.205

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.089 and 0.178, respectively.

Table A140 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, France (first half-sample: n = 852)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Achievement	
SD11	0.050	**0.332**	0.085	0.850
UN8	0.092	**0.472**	-0.140	0.749
UN19	**0.313**	**0.384**	-0.163	0.664
BE12	**0.303**	**0.455**	-0.054	0.592
BE18	**0.342**	**0.457**	-0.066	0.553
TR9	**0.426**	0.145	-0.120	0.746
CO7	**0.595**	-0.130	0.097	0.685
CO16	**0.717**	-0.062	0.077	0.510
SEC5	**0.619**	-0.078	0.121	0.632
SEC14	**0.626**	0.066	0.006	0.566
PO17	**0.403**	-0.092	**0.367**	0.721
AC4	0.050	0.126	**0.699**	0.434
AC13	0.062	0.073	**0.710**	0.447
HE10	-0.076	**0.578**	0.175	0.615
HE21	**-0.286**	**0.585**	0.194	0.633
ST6	-0.082	**0.555**	0.144	0.663
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.441	—		
Achievement	0.079	0.271	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A141 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, France (first half-sample: n = 852)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Achievement
Number of items	6	8	2
Mean (standard error)	2.83 (0.031)	2.45 (0.025)	3.76 (0.043)
95% Confidence interval	2.77-2.89	2.40-2.50	3.68-3.85
Standard deviation	0.904	0.734	1.269
Skewness (standard error)	0.077 (0.084)	0.370 (0.084)	-0.312 (0.084)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.292 (0.167)	0.325 (0.167)	-0.584 (0.167)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.734	0.738	0.723
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.741	0.743	0.723
Average inter-item correlations	0.319	0.269	0.567
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.129-0.512	0.127-0.508	0.567-0.567
Range of correlations	0.383	0.381	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.222	—	
Achievement	0.253	0.244	—

Table A142 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, France (first half-sample: *n* = 852)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD11	0.127	**0.300**	0.862
UN8	**0.253**	0.182	0.864
UN19	**0.462**	0.071	0.754
BE12	**0.452**	0.215	0.669
BE18	**0.496**	0.201	0.630
TR9	**0.514**	-0.076	0.762
CO7	**0.565**	-0.097	0.717
CO16	**0.723**	-0.091	0.524
SEC5	**0.606**	-0.048	0.654
SEC14	**0.686**	-0.055	0.558
PO17	**0.314**	0.195	0.812
AC4	-0.025	**0.636**	0.608
AC13	-0.030	**0.610**	0.642
HE10	0.046	**0.568**	0.653
HE21	-0.168	**0.610**	0.685
ST6	0.043	**0.518**	0.712
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Self-enhancement	0.416	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A143 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of five models: European Social Survey 2004, France (second half-sample: *n* = 853)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.52	.056	.885	.907	.865	.064 (.058-.071)
2	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.55	.065	.842	.865	.826	.073 (.067-.079)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.57	.066	.838	.862	.825	.073 (.067-.079)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.41	.053	.878	.902	.869	.063 (.057-.070)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.20	.072	.867	.889	.858	.070 (.063-.078)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

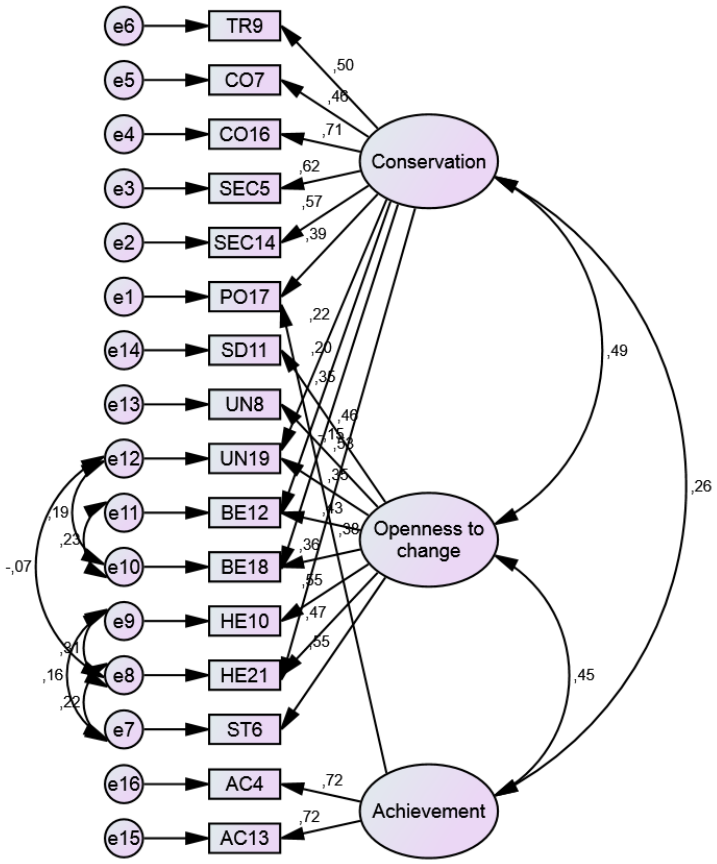

Fig. 43 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Finland (second half-sample: *n* = 853)

Table A144 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, France (*N* = 1,705)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Achievement
Number of items	6	8	2
Mean (standard error)	2.85 (0.021)	2.45 (0.018)	3.80 (0.030)
95% Confidence interval	2.81-2.89	2.42-2.49	3.74-3.85
Standard deviation	0.883	0.727	1.234
Skewness (standard error)	0.015 (0.059)	0.322 (0.059)	-0.301 (0.059)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.398 (0.118)	0.027 (0.118)	-0.600 (0.118)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.731	0.741	0.704
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.735	0.740	0.704
Average inter-item correlations	0.315	0.272	0.545
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.147-0.474	0.108-0.501	0.545-0.545
Range of correlations	0.327	0.393	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.225	—	
Achievement	0.254	0.243	—

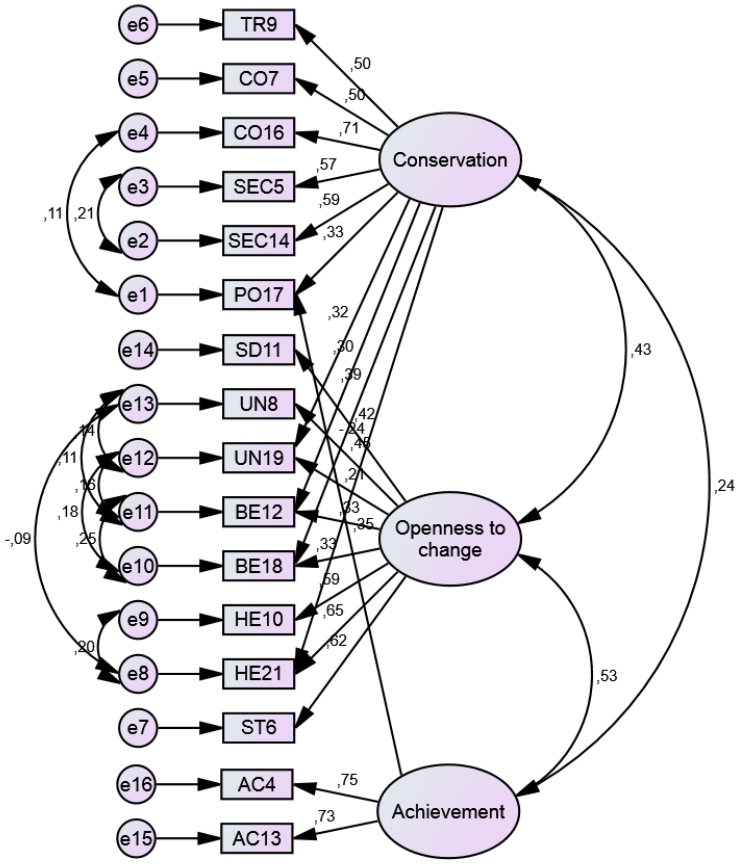

Fig. 44 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Finland (*N* = 1,705)

Table A145 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: France (first half-sample: *n* = 993)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.70 (1.312)	2.62-2.79	22.1	25.8	22.8	19.6	7.5	1.9	0.4	0.37	-0.69	0.314
SD11	2.54 (1.402)	2.45-2.62	30.8	24.2	18.7	14.8	9.0	2.2	0.3	0.58	-0.69	0.261
UN3	1.76 (1.000)	1.70-1.82	53.0	26.7	13.7	4.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.46	2.22	0.309
UN8	2.28 (1.165)	2.21-2.35	30.3	32.2	21.7	11.2	3.2	1.1	0.3	0.78	0.13	0.362
UN19	2.06 (1.093)	1.99-2.13	39.3	30.3	17.6	10.5	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.85	0.02	0.347
BE12	2.48 (1.182)	2.40-2.55	25.1	28.9	23.5	18.3	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.41	-0.63	0.450
BE18	1.90 (0.986)	1.84-1.96	43.0	32.6	16.7	6.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.01	0.60	0.449
TR9	2.43 (1.266)	2.35-2.51	29.4	27.0	21.7	15.1	5.3	1.2	0.3	0.59	-0.48	0.315
TR20	3.32 (1.643)	3.22-3.43	18.1	18.1	16.4	18.8	16.6	11.6	0.3	0.08	-1.19	0.297
CO7	3.88 (1.503)	3.79-3.97	9.2	11.6	16.4	19.9	28.6	13.3	1.0	-0.42	-0.84	0.277
CO16	2.70 (1.391)	2.61-2.79	25.6	23.1	21.3	17.1	10.7	1.9	0.3	0.38	-0.88	0.441
SEC5	2.84 (1.454)	2.75-2.93	23.1	23.7	18.6	17.8	13.9	2.7	0.2	0.31	-1.02	0.378
SEC14	2.64 (1.368)	2.55-2.72	25.9	25.7	19.1	17.6	8.6	2.1	1.0	0.47	-0.74	0.449
PO2	4.89 (1.089)	4.82-4.95	1.5	3.3	5.6	13.5	46.1	29.5	0.4	-1.36	2.02	0.147
PO17	3.62 (1.531)	3.53-3.72	12.7	15.4	13.2	21.3	28.8	7.7	0.9	-0.33	-1.07	0.360
AC4	3.58 (1.473)	3.49-3.68	10.8	16.3	16.7	23.5	25.0	7.6	0.2	-0.23	-0.99	0.384
AC13	4.23 (1.323)	4.15-4.31	4.5	8.1	12.1	25.3	34.5	15.1	0.4	-0.72	-0.11	0.330
HE10	2.39 (1.211)	2.31-2.47	27.6	31.6	21.3	13.5	4.7	1.0	0.2	0.66	-0.25	0.386
HE21	3.20 (1.451)	3.11-3.29	15.6	19.3	19.2	24.8	15.4	5.1	0.5	0.04	-0.98	0.327
ST6	3.00 (1.431)	2.91-3.09	19.0	21.5	20.4	22.0	13.3	3.5	0.3	0.18	-0.97	0.462
ST15	4.34 (1.400)	4.25-4.43	5.4	8.5	9.0	20.2	36.9	19.7	0.3	-0.85	-0.08	0.210

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.078 and 0.155, respectively.

Table A146 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, France (first half-sample: *n* = 993)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Hedonism	Factor IV Achievement	
SD1	**0.370**	-0.127	-0.020	**0.278**	0.814
UN3	**0.533**	-0.076	-0.044	0.068	0.759
UN8	**0.676**	-0.080	-0.055	-0.004	0.619
UN19	**0.425**	0.133	0.067	-0.164	0.713
BE12	**0.575**	0.043	-0.034	0.105	0.633
BE18	**0.392**	**0.235**	0.139	-0.094	0.635
TR9	**0.428**	**0.285**	-0.088	-0.180	0.612
CO16	0.103	**0.618**	-0.054	0.024	0.547
SEC5	-0.047	**0.535**	0.012	0.173	0.691
SEC14	0.178	**0.459**	0.075	-0.051	0.651
PO17	-0.153	**0.527**	-0.027	**0.249**	0.714
AC4	0.011	0.168	-0.068	**0.706**	0.485
AC13	-0.102	0.125	0.088	**0.524**	0.673
HE10	0.126	0.008	**0.529**	0.055	0.625
HE21	-0.129	-0.010	**0.925**	-0.026	0.236
ST6	**0.418**	-0.111	0.186	**0.317**	0.609
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Conservation	0.536	—			
Hedonism	0.376	0.144	—		
Achievement	0.102	0.088	0.389	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A147 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, France (first half-sample: *n* = 993)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Hedonism	Achievement
Number of items	8	4	2	2
Mean (standard error)	2.33 (0.022)	2.95 (0.032)	2.80 (0.037)	3.91 (0.037)
95% Confidence interval	2.28-2.37	2.89-3.01	2.73-2.87	3.83-3.98
Standard deviation	0.691	0.995	1.156	1.173
Skewness (standard error)	0.175 (0.078)	0.030 (0.078)	0.283 (0.078)	-0.397 (0.078)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.279 (0.155)	-0.602 (0.155)	-0.537 (0.155)	-0.467 (0.155)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.721	0.638	0.664	0.576
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.655	0.592	0.664	0.576
Average inter-item correlations	0.253	0.309	0.505	0.406
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.068-0.453	0.207-0.370	0.505-0.505	0.406-0.406
Range of correlations	0.385	0.163	0.000	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Conservation	0.223	—		
Hedonism	0.226	0.205	—	
Achievement	0.197	0.234	0.279	—

Table A148 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2006, France (first half-sample: n = 993)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.126	**0.298**	0.054	0.863
UN3	**0.399**	0.188	-0.062	0.797
UN8	**0.546**	0.177	-0.113	0.675
UN19	**0.547**	0.060	-0.073	0.709
BE12	**0.483**	0.197	0.043	0.671
BE18	**0.548**	0.134	0.036	0.637
TR9	**0.630**	-0.143	0.044	0.601
CO16	**0.429**	-0.188	**0.435**	0.554
SEC5	0.189	-0.050	**0.466**	0.706
SEC14	**0.451**	-0.029	**0.244**	0.674
PO17	0.044	-0.081	**0.541**	0.713
AC4	-0.191	**0.302**	**0.517**	0.588
AC13	**-0.260**	**0.328**	**0.425**	0.657
HE10	0.160	**0.589**	-0.069	0.621
HE21	0.018	**0.623**	-0.067	0.631
ST6	0.190	**0.538**	0.044	0.613
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.189	—		
Self-enhancement	0.328	0.329	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A149 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, France (first half-sample: *n* = 993)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.111	**0.307**	0.867
UN3	**0.355**	0.092	0.841
UN8	**0.475**	0.035	0.761
UN19	**0.513**	-0.063	0.758
BE12	**0.482**	0.139	0.697
BE18	**0.555**	0.061	0.663
TR9	**0.685**	**-0.232**	0.598
CO16	**0.620**	-0.039	0.633
SEC5	**0.382**	0.139	0.795
SEC14	**0.570**	0.011	0.670
PO17	**0.265**	0.161	0.872
AC4	0.003	**0.535**	0.713
AC13	-0.116	**0.553**	0.729
HE10	0.064	**0.510**	0.711
HE21	-0.075	**0.557**	0.716
ST6	0.144	**0.520**	0.652
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Self-enhancement	0.381	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A150 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-14 items): European Social Survey 2006, France (first half-sample: *n* = 993)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.115	**0.275**	0.052	0.871
UN3	**0.406**	0.136	-0.036	0.793
UN8	**0.609**	0.091	-0.119	0.637
UN19	**0.562**	0.012	-0.077	0.711
BE12	**0.523**	0.127	0.029	0.648
BE18	**0.560**	0.090	0.020	0.631
TR9	**0.617**	-0.198	0.083	0.627
SEC5	0.067	-0.060	**0.594**	0.633
SEC14	**0.405**	-0.076	**0.312**	0.663
PO17	-0.005	-0.037	**0.478**	0.784
AC4	**-0.220**	**0.296**	**0.483**	0.667
HE10	0.060	**0.634**	-0.027	0.580
HE21	-0.046	**0.666**	-0.076	0.602
ST6	0.128	**0.524**	0.085	0.614
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.351	—		
Self-enhancement	0.430	0.351	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A151 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of nine models: European Social Survey 2006, France (second half-sample: *n* = 993)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.43	.044	.921	.942	.913	.049 (.043-.056)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.22	.056	.865	.887	.849	.065 (.059-.071)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.00	.054	.872	.894	.857	.063 (.058-.069)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.78	.061	.846	.868	.829	.069 (.064-.075)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.53	.046	.886	.908	.874	.060 (.054-.066)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	3.89	.037	.907	.928	.901	.054 (.047-.061)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.74	.059	.842	.865	.831	.069 (.064-.075)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.78	.048	.875	.898	.865	.062 (.056-.068)
5	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	7.75	.079	.808	.828	.783	.081 (.075-.088)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

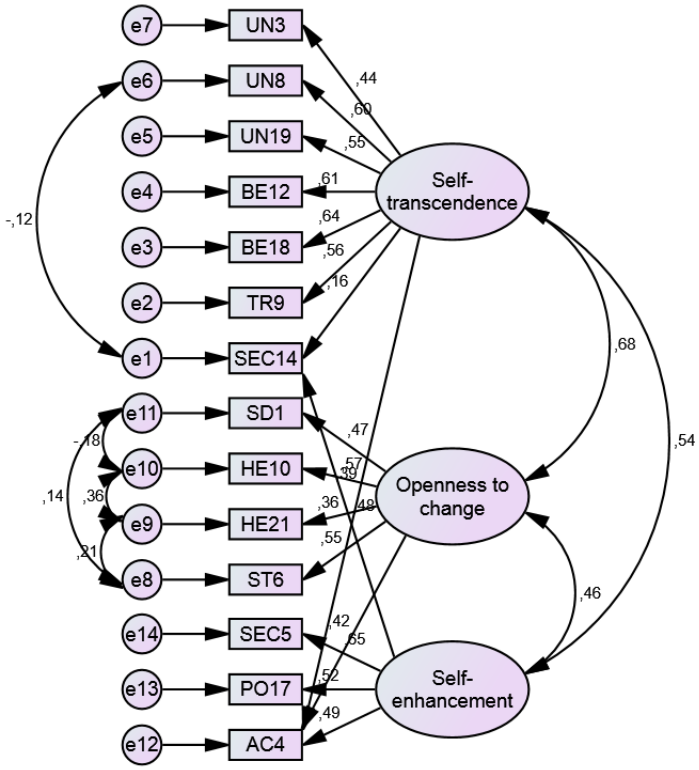

Fig. 45 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, France (second half-sample: n = 993)

Table A152 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, France (N = 1,986)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	7	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.21 (0.016)	2.81 (0.021)	3.34 (0.024)
95% Confidence interval	2.18-2.24	2.77-2.86	3.29-3.38
Standard deviation	0.726	0.936	1.088
Skewness (standard error)	0.358 (0.055)	0.126 (0.055)	-0.183 (0.055)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.280 (0.110)	-0.403 (0.110)	-0.558 (0.110)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.740	0.631	0.543
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.704	0.514	0.492
Average inter-item correlations	0.296	0.300	0.284
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.151-0.448	0.140-0.495	0.276-0.295
Range of correlations	0.297	0.355	0.020
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.231	—	
Self-enhancement	0.226	0.207	—

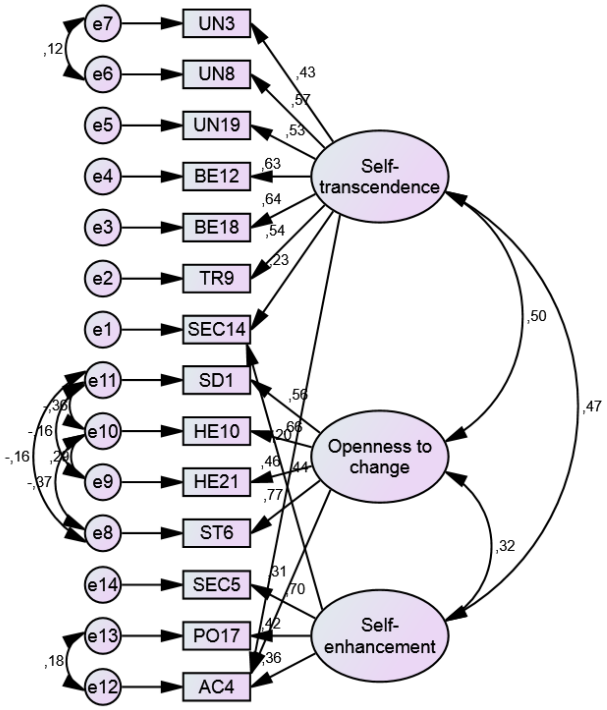

Fig. 46 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, France (*N* = 1,986)

Table A153 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: France (first half-sample: *n* = 1,036)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.67 (1.326)	2.59-2.75	23.0	26.4	22.6	17.7	7.8	2.1	0.4	0.44	-0.63	0.333
SD11	2.59 (1.428)	2.50-2.67	28.6	27.5	15.9	14.2	11.2	2.2	0.4	0.58	-0.77	0.305
UN3	1.88 (1.016)	1.82-1.94	45.7	30.0	17.1	5.1	1.4	0.6	0.2	1.18	1.26	0.305
UN8	2.30 (1.126)	2.23-2.37	27.7	34.2	22.9	11.9	1.9	1.3	0.2	0.75	0.27	0.367
UN19	2.23 (1.213)	2.15-2.30	35.6	28.7	17.6	13.8	2.8	1.2	0.4	0.79	-0.11	0.357
BE12	2.37 (1.150)	2.30-2.44	27.6	30.1	23.1	16.0	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.49	-0.53	0.478
BE18	1.92 (0.971)	1.86-1.97	41.7	33.6	16.7	6.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.92	0.35	0.436
TR9	2.48 (1.275)	2.40-2.56	27.1	29.2	20.6	15.5	6.0	1.4	0.2	0.59	-0.47	0.294
TR20	3.33 (1.587)	3.23-3.42	17.3	18.5	13.5	22.9	18.6	8.6	0.6	-0.01	-1.18	0.305
CO7	3.87 (1.482)	3.78-3.96	8.8	12.5	15.4	19.6	31.4	11.3	1.0	-0.45	-0.84	0.265
CO16	2.73 (1.401)	2.65-2.82	23.4	26.5	18.8	17.8	10.7	2.5	0.3	0.42	-0.83	0.372
SEC5	2.82 (1.475)	2.73-2.91	24.5	22.4	19.1	17.0	13.6	3.2	0.2	0.34	-1.00	0.360
SEC14	2.72 (1.363)	2.64-2.80	22.8	26.3	20.0	18.8	8.5	2.6	1.1	0.43	-0.71	0.453
PO2	4.81 (1.152)	4.74-4.88	2.5	3.8	5.1	14.3	47.0	27.2	0.1	-1.41	2.04	0.150
PO17	3.67 (1.468)	3.58-3.76	11.1	13.5	16.0	21.6	30.6	6.4	0.8	-0.40	-0.93	0.404
AC4	3.38 (1.473)	3.29-3.47	12.1	20.2	19.6	20.3	21.2	6.4	0.3	-0.01	-1.06	0.399
AC13	4.00 (1.388)	3.92-4.08	5.7	11.6	15.1	24.3	30.8	12.3	0.3	-0.50	-0.60	0.389
HE10	2.33 (1.222)	2.25-2.40	29.6	33.4	18.5	12.0	5.2	1.1	0.2	0.79	-0.08	0.418
HE21	3.18 (1.390)	3.10-3.27	14.0	20.8	20.8	25.5	15.1	3.8	0.2	0.03	-0.93	0.376
ST6	3.01 (1.432)	2.93-3.10	18.3	23.3	18.0	21.6	16.0	2.5	0.3	0.14	-1.10	0.466
ST15	4.33 (1.387)	4.25-4.42	4.4	9.0	10.8	20.8	34.2	20.7	0.2	-0.75	-0.25	0.228

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.076 and 0.152, respectively.

Table A154 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, France (first half-sample: *n* = 1,036)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Openness to change	Factor IV Achievement	
SD1	-0.161	**0.415**	0.074	0.202	0.768
SD11	-0.008	0.088	**0.304**	0.074	0.846
UN3	-0.057	**0.580**	-0.064	0.012	0.725
UN8	-0.054	**0.713**	-0.103	-0.007	0.592
UN19	**0.270**	**0.303**	0.002	-0.050	0.760
BE12	0.159	**0.473**	0.113	-0.011	0.600
BE18	**0.227**	**0.397**	0.195	-0.181	0.601
TR20	**0.551**	-0.029	-0.038	-0.029	0.726
CO16	**0.569**	0.116	-0.143	0.004	0.636
SEC5	**0.516**	-0.075	-0.023	0.157	0.717
SEC14	**0.681**	-0.067	0.099	-0.058	0.557
PO17	**0.448**	-0.021	-0.051	**0.253**	0.715
AC4	0.035	0.064	-0.043	**0.747**	0.435
AC13	0.093	-0.117	0.213	**0.506**	0.605
HE10	-0.046	-0.008	**0.745**	-0.040	0.492
HE21	-0.025	-0.123	**0.755**	0.014	0.509
ST6	-0.055	**0.270**	**0.340**	0.175	0.641
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Self-transcendence	0.509	—			
Openness to change	0.273	0.519	—		
Achievement	0.230	0.190	0.455	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A155 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, France (first half-sample: *n* = 1,036)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Achievement
Number of items	8	4	2	2
Mean (standard error)	2.33 (0.022)	2.95 (0.032)	2.80 (0.037)	3.91 (0.037)
95% Confidence interval	2.28-2.37	2.89-3.01	2.73-2.87	3.83-3.98
Standard deviation	0.691	0.995	1.156	1.173
Skewness (standard error)	0.175 (0.078)	0.030 (0.078)	0.283 (0.078)	-0.397 (0.078)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.279 (0.155)	-0.602 (0.155)	-0.537 (0.155)	-0.467 (0.155)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.721	0.638	0.664	0.576
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.655	0.592	0.664	0.576
Average inter-item correlations	0.253	0.309	0.505	0.406
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.068-0.453	0.207-0.370	0.505-0.505	0.406-0.406
Range of correlations	0.385	0.163	0.000	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Self-transcendence	0.220	—		
Openness to change	0.187	0.236	—	
Achievement	0.237	0.212	0.288	—

Table A156 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2006, France (first half-sample: n = 1,036)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.304**	**0.255**	-0.066	0.807
SD11	**0.322**	0.160	-0.038	0.845
UN3	0.028	**0.461**	0.013	0.774
UN8	0.003	**0.549**	0.034	0.684
UN19	-0.029	**0.356**	**0.255**	0.760
BE12	0.120	**0.508**	0.155	0.602
BE18	0.008	**0.575**	0.147	0.590
TR20	-0.093	0.104	**0.492**	0.737
CO16	-0.133	0.178	**0.558**	0.631
SEC5	0.082	-0.016	**0.508**	0.719
SEC14	-0.022	0.168	**0.562**	0.604
PO17	0.167	-0.052	**0.491**	0.707
AC4	**0.588**	-0.210	**0.223**	0.603
AC13	**0.644**	**-0.249**	0.182	0.565
HE10	**0.532**	**0.280**	-0.179	0.588
HE21	**0.558**	0.164	-0.147	0.638
ST6	**0.472**	**0.278**	-0.044	0.630

Factors	Correlations between factors		
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.338	—	
Conservation	0.268	0.321	—

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A157 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, France (first half-sample: *n* = 1,036)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.410**	0.019	0.826
SD11	**0.394**	0.002	0.844
UN8	0.200	**0.252**	0.855
UN19	0.075	**0.405**	0.805
BE12	**0.290**	**0.353**	0.707
BE18	0.213	**0.379**	0.745
TR20	-0.121	**0.560**	0.727
CO16	-0.141	**0.654**	0.628
SEC5	0.009	**0.493**	0.753
SEC14	-0.033	**0.646**	0.599
PO17	0.080	**0.453**	0.759
AC4	**0.431**	0.103	0.767
AC13	**0.474**	0.052	0.752
HE10	**0.676**	-0.105	0.590
HE21	**0.659**	-0.124	0.618
ST6	**0.592**	0.037	0.631
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.410	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A158 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2008, France (second half-sample: *n* = 1,037)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.59	.045	.902	.927	.893	.050 (.044-.056)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (16 items)-without cross-loadings	5.32	.059	.843	.868	.833	.065 (.059-.070)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (16 items)-with cross-loadings	5.15	.057	.850	.874	.840	.063 (.058-.069)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.00	.051	.867	.896	.876	.054 (.049-.059)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.63	.045	.886	.914	.891	.050 (.045-.056)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	3.54	.044	.884	.913	.895	.050 (.044-.055)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.15	.038	.901	.929	.911	.046 (.040-.051)
5	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.81	.064	.843	.865	.830	.068 (.061-.075)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

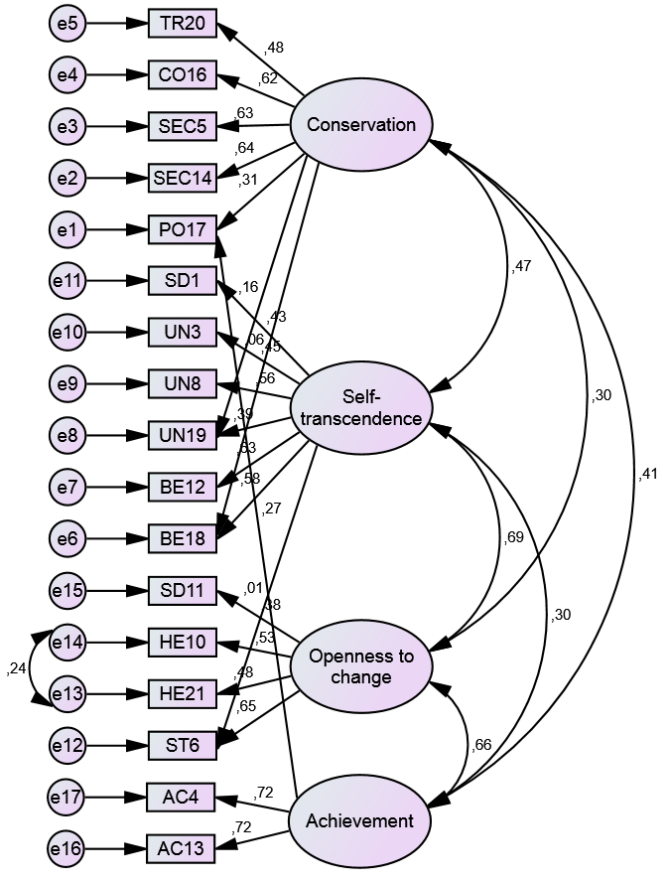

Fig. 47 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, France (second half-sample: *n* = 1,037)

Table A159 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, France (*N* = 2,073)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Achievement
Number of items	5	6	4	2
Mean (standard error)	3.05 (0.021)	2.21 (0.016)	2.75 (0.021)	3.71 (0.027)
95% Confidence interval	3.01-3.09	2.18-2.24	2.71-2.80	3.65-3.76
Standard deviation	0.971	0.707	0.941	1.243
Skewness (standard error)	-0.033 (0.054)	0.362 (0.054)	0.205 (0.054)	-0.262 (0.054)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.519 (0.107)	-0.202 (0.107)	-0.392 (0.107)	-0.596 (0.107)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.684	0.689	0.636	0.656
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.633	0.639	0.680	0.656
Average inter-item correlations	0.305	0.277	0.311	0.488
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.214-0.405	0.180-0.458	0.194-0.465	0.488-0.488
Range of correlations	0.190	0.278	0.271	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Self-transcendence	0.218	—		
Openness to change	0.186	0.233	—	
Achievement	0.250	0.215	0.283	—

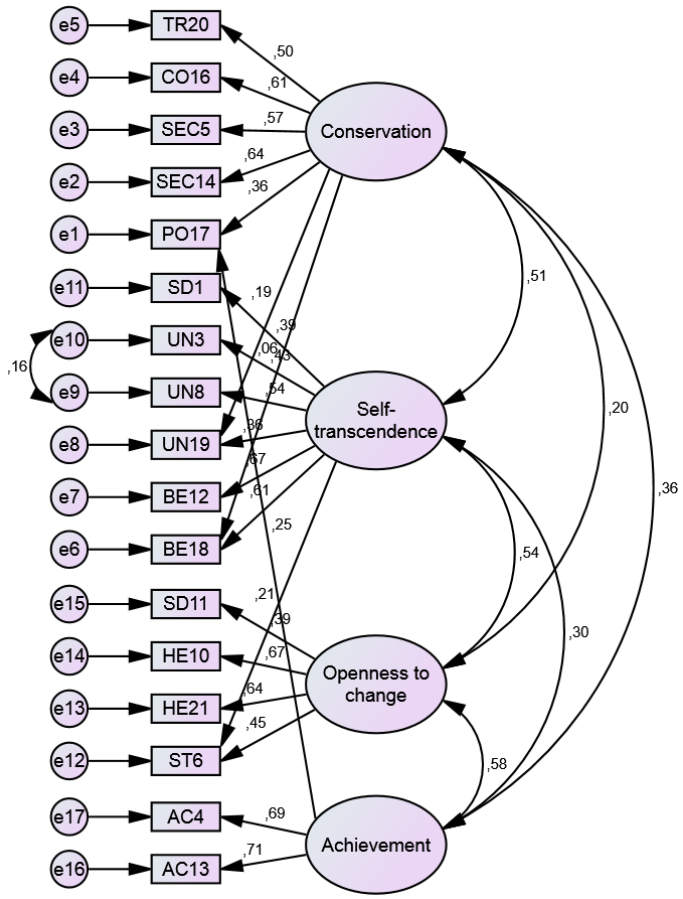

Fig. 48 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, France (*N* = 2,073)

Table A160 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: France (first half-sample: *n* = 864)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.57 (1.311)	2.49-2.66	26.6	25.2	21.8	17.8	6.7	1.5	0.3	0.45	-0.69	0.343
SD11	2.55 (1.393)	2.46-2.65	28.8	27.0	17.7	14.1	10.0	2.0	0.5	0.59	-0.69	0.294
UN3	1.85 (1.068)	1.78-1.92	49.1	28.6	13.8	5.1	2.4	0.7	0.3	1.38	1.67	0.314
UN8	2.39 (1.173)	2.31-2.46	26.5	32.3	22.3	14.4	3.5	0.9	0.1	0.61	-0.24	0.393
UN19	2.32 (1.220)	2.24-2.40	30.9	31.7	17.5	14.5	4.4	0.8	0.2	0.70	-0.33	0.341
BE12	2.37 (1.144)	2.29-2.44	27.1	31.7	22.1	16.0	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.52	-0.48	0.448
BE18	1.91 (0.977)	1.85-1.98	42.5	32.5	17.5	6.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.93	0.31	0.457
TR9	2.41 (1.200)	2.33-2.49	26.4	31.9	21.3	14.4	4.7	0.8	0.5	0.61	-0.35	0.353
TR20	3.27 (1.589)	3.16-3.38	16.3	21.9	15.4	20.7	15.3	10.1	0.3	0.14	-1.13	0.295
CO7	3.96 (1.426)	3.87-4.06	6.1	12.8	15.6	20.5	31.4	12.4	1.2	-0.46	-0.75	0.337
CO16	2.71 (1.390)	2.62-2.81	23.3	26.7	19.7	17.9	8.3	3.4	0.7	0.49	-0.65	0.473
SEC5	2.77 (1.429)	2.67-2.86	23.6	25.7	18.5	16.6	13.0	2.3	0.3	0.39	-0.94	0.422
SEC14	2.66 (1.371)	2.57-2.75	24.5	26.0	20.8	15.7	9.0	2.5	1.3	0.50	-0.64	0.421
PO2	4.73 (1.138)	4.66-4.81	1.9	4.7	6.4	15.4	48.1	23.1	0.3	-1.26	1.48	0.193
PO17	3.73 (1.442)	3.64-3.83	9.1	13.7	17.6	20.7	30.4	7.5	0.9	-0.38	-0.88	0.362
AC4	3.40 (1.452)	3.30-3.50	11.3	20.3	18.6	22.1	21.3	5.9	0.5	-0.06	-1.04	0.418
AC13	4.09 (1.385)	3.99-4.18	5.3	10.8	13.5	24.3	31.7	14.0	0.3	-0.56	-0.50	0.358
HE10	2.40 (1.214)	2.31-2.48	27.5	31.8	19.9	15.4	3.9	1.2	0.2	0.64	-0.29	0.462
HE21	3.22 (1.398)	3.12-3.31	14.0	19.6	20.1	26.7	15.0	4.2	0.3	-0.00	-0.92	0.376
ST6	3.02 (1.417)	2.93-3.12	17.4	23.6	19.8	20.1	16.7	2.3	0.1	0.14	-1.08	0.429
ST15	4.26 (1.416)	4.17-4.35	5.3	10.0	10.3	20.3	35.4	18.4	0.3	-0.74	-0.34	0.242

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.083 and 0.166, respectively.

Table A161 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, France (first half-sample: *n* = 864)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-Transcendence	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Achievement	Factor IV Hedonism	
SD1	**0.531**	-0.178	**0.287**	-0.099	0.738
UN3	**0.529**	0.031	0.001	-0.102	0.746
UN8	**0.701**	-0.097	-0.033	0.019	0.551
UN19	**0.381**	0.150	-0.087	0.033	0.770
BE12	**0.570**	0.012	0.038	0.026	0.648
BE18	**0.567**	0.176	-0.103	0.009	0.557
TR9	**0.332**	**0.356**	**-0.221**	0.035	0.637
CO7	-0.122	**0.510**	0.190	0.014	0.709
CO16	0.107	**0.625**	-0.007	0.000	0.539
SEC5	-0.022	**0.598**	0.109	0.025	0.609
SEC14	0.113	**0.525**	0.049	-0.053	0.659
PO17	-0.077	**0.369**	**0.364**	-0.035	0.715
AC4	0.043	0.166	**0.709**	-0.075	0.451
AC13	-0.074	0.056	**0.643**	0.118	0.513
HE10	**0.221**	0.059	0.037	**0.439**	0.626
HE21	-0.096	-0.023	0.004	**0.851**	0.347
ST6	**0.387**	-0.128	**0.273**	0.172	0.683
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Conservation	0.458	—			
Achievement	0.084	0.191	—		
Hedonism	0.475	0.196	0.354	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A162 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, France (first half-sample: *n* = 864)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Achievement	Hedonism
Number of items	7	6	2	2
Mean (standard error)	2.35 (0.025)	3.04 (0.030)	3.74 (0.042)	2.81 (0.038)
95% Confidence interval	2.30-2.40	2.98-3.10	3.66-3.83	2.73-2.88
Standard deviation	0.730	0.878	1.229	1.109
Skewness (standard error)	0.428 (0.083)	-0.043 (0.083)	-0.301 (0.083)	0.222 (0.083)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.086 (0.166)	-0.557 (0.166)	-0.593 (0.166)	-0.514 (0.166)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.720	0.707	0.668	0.705
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.650	0.721	0.668	0.606
Average inter-item correlations	0.279	0.286	0.502	0.439
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.157-0.464	0.092-0.406	0.502-0.502	0.439-0.439
Range of correlations	0.307	0.314	0.000	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Conservation	0.215	—		
Achievement	0.213	0.248	—	
Hedonism	0.258	0.224	0.293	—

Table A163 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, France (first half-sample: *n* = 864)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.290**	0.123	0.875
UN3	**0.502**	-0.058	0.766
UN8	**0.646**	-0.131	0.627
UN19	**0.501**	-0.044	0.763
BE12	**0.567**	-0.005	0.680
BE18	**0.698**	-0.073	0.544
TR9	**0.591**	-0.063	0.674
CO7	0.093	**0.438**	0.770
CO16	**0.414**	**0.277**	0.669
SEC5	**0.259**	**0.390**	0.707
SEC14	**0.343**	**0.273**	0.740
PO17	-0.015	**0.540**	0.715
AC4	-0.110	**0.731**	0.512
AC13	-0.175	**0.648**	0.632
HE10	**0.382**	0.150	0.790
ST6	**0.279**	0.203	0.840
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.363	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A164 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2010, France (second half-sample: *n* = 864)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.34	.056	.862	.889	.845	.062 (.056-.068)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (16 items)-without cross-loadings	6.01	.068	.794	.821	.774	.076 (.070-.082)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (16 items)-with cross-loadings	4.32	.052	.857	.885	.850	.062 (.056-.068)
3a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.75	.067	.796	.825	.787	.073 (.067-.078)
3b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.34	.044	.884	.915	.891	.052 (.046-.058)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	7.04	.077	.791	.814	.766	.084 (.076-.091)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

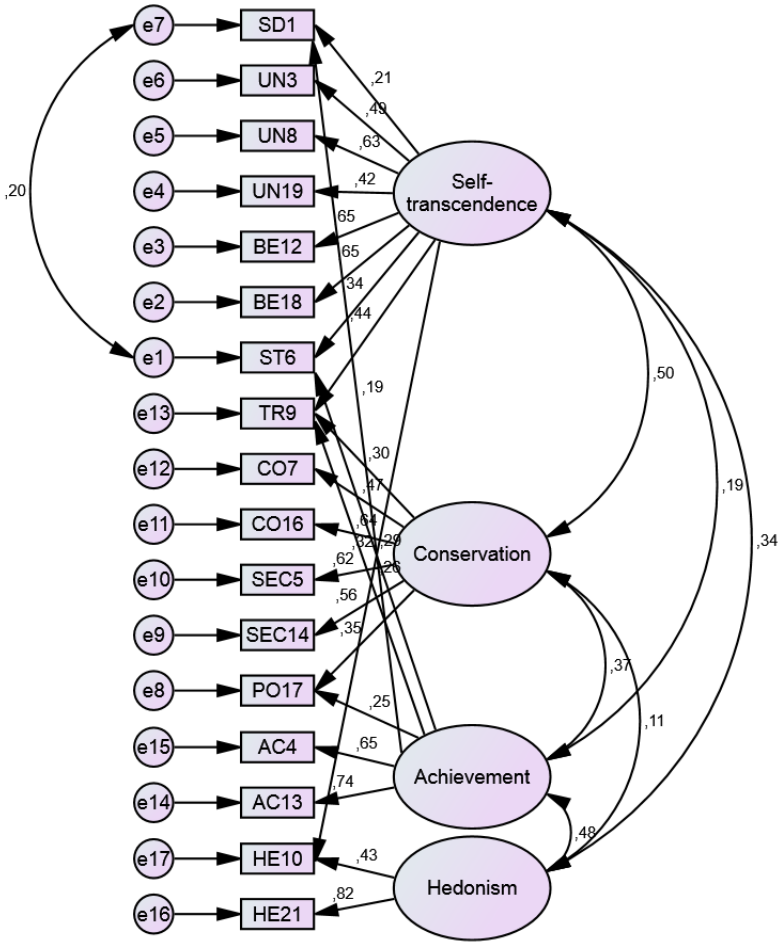

Fig. 49 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, France (second half-sample: n = 864)

Table A165 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, France (N = 1,728)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Achievement	Hedonism
Number of items	7	6	2	2
Mean (standard error)	2.34 (0.017)	3.05 (0.021)	3.80 (0.029)	2.76 (0.027)
95% Confidence interval	2.30-2.37	3.00-3.09	3.75-3.86	2.71-2.81
Standard deviation	0.721	0.874	1.225	1.105
Skewness (standard error)	0.322 (0.059)	-0.055 (0.059)	-0.315 (0.059)	0.236 (0.059)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.102 (0.118)	-0.477 (0.118)	-0.614 (0.118)	-0.562 (0.118)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.710	0.701	0.661	0.605
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.717	0.704	0.661	0.605
Average inter-item correlations	0.269	0.280	0.495	0.439
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.137-0.467	0.095-0.390	0.495-0.495	0.439-0.439
Range of correlations	0.330	0.294	0.000	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Conservation	0.209	—		
Achievement	0.211	0.238	—	
Hedonism	0.253	0.215	0.294	—

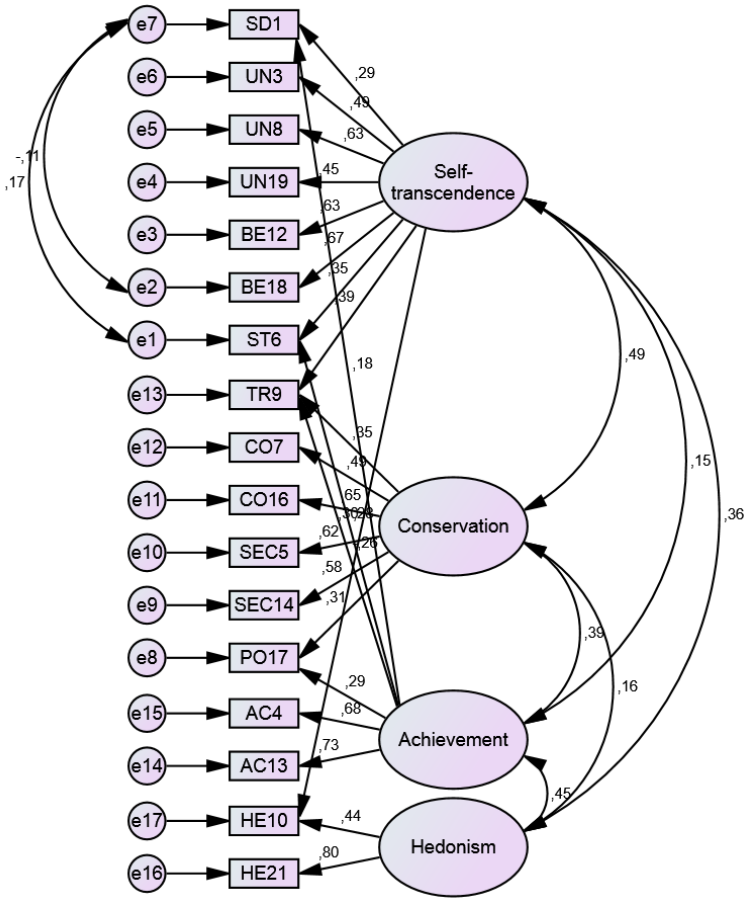

Fig. 50 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, France (*N* = 1,728)

Table A166 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: France (first half-sample: *n* = 984)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.63 (1.251)	2.55-2.71	20.9	29.5	24.6	16.9	5.9	1.8	0.4	0.49	-0.40	0.308
SD11	2.46 (1.346)	2.38-2.55	30.0	28.0	18.4	14.5	6.3	2.4	0.3	0.70	-0.35	0.306
UN3	1.83 (0.991)	1.77-1.89	47.9	30.0	15.0	5.2	1.2	0.4	0.3	1.22	1.30	0.289
UN8	2.27 (1.097)	2.21-2.34	28.2	34.3	22.4	12.0	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.63	-0.19	0.375
UN19	2.29 (1.196)	2.22-2.37	30.6	33.6	17.1	13.2	4.6	0.6	0.3	0.75	-0.24	0.319
BE12	2.27 (1.103)	2.20-2.34	28.0	35.5	19.4	14.2	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.64	-0.25	0.417
BE18	1.93 (1.006)	1.87-1.99	41.0	35.2	15.8	6.2	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.12	1.13	0.444
TR9	2.36 (1.187)	2.29-2.43	27.8	32.8	20.3	13.9	4.3	0.7	0.1	0.65	-0.31	0.284
TR20	3.41 (1.565)	3.31-3.51	14.1	19.4	16.5	20.1	20.1	9.5	0.3	-0.01	-1.15	0.305
CO7	3.99 (1.426)	3.90-4.08	6.5	11.0	16.5	21.5	30.1	13.5	0.9	-0.47	-0.67	0.287
CO16	2.64 (1.344)	2.56-2.73	24.0	27.8	20.6	16.4	9.1	1.8	0.2	0.48	-0.69	0.414
SEC5	2.60 (1.383)	2.51-2.69	25.9	28.4	20.2	12.5	10.4	2.3	0.3	0.60	-0.59	0.387
SEC14	2.41 (1.219)	2.33-2.48	26.8	31.6	20.7	14.0	4.7	1.2	0.9	0.67	-0.22	0.417
PO2	4.83 (1.079)	4.77-4.90	1.4	3.4	6.1	15.2	47.0	26.5	0.4	-1.28	1.81	0.173
PO17	3.69 (1.442)	3.60-3.78	9.8	14.8	14.9	22.7	30.5	6.2	1.1	-0.40	-0.91	0.428
AC4	3.45 (1.433)	3.36-3.53	11.4	16.9	20.5	23.1	21.8	5.8	0.5	-0.12	-0.96	0.417
AC13	4.01 (1.365)	3.93-4.10	6.1	11.0	12.1	27.4	32.2	10.8	0.4	-0.61	-0.41	0.398
HE10	2.38 (1.170)	2.31-2.46	26.5	32.6	21.0	15.0	3.8	0.6	0.4	0.58	-0.40	0.430
HE21	3.18 (1.364)	3.09-3.26	13.3	21.8	18.3	29.5	13.1	3.6	0.4	0.01	-0.90	0.370
ST6	3.07 (1.415)	2.98-3.16	15.8	24.2	18.6	22.8	14.4	3.7	0.6	0.16	-0.98	0.426
ST15	4.23 (1.407)	4.14-4.32	5.5	9.5	11.7	19.9	36.2	17.0	0.3	-0.73	-0.34	0.273

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.083 and 0.166, respectively.

Table A167 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, France (first half-sample: *n* = 984)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Achievement	Factor III Self-transcendence	Factor IV Openness to change	
SD1	-0.171	**0.231**	**0.485**	-0.014	0.750
SD11	0.013	0.042	0.167	**0.245**	0.848
UN8	0.014	-0.037	**0.612**	-0.042	0.651
UN19	**0.355**	-0.177	**0.295**	-0.003	0.710
BE12	0.177	-0.021	**0.529**	-0.055	0.649
BE18	**0.366**	-0.127	**0.323**	0.091	0.620
TR20	**0.502**	0.031	-0.011	-0.049	0.758
CO16	**0.567**	0.031	0.035	-0.015	0.656
SEC5	**0.541**	0.203	-0.085	-0.042	0.666
SEC14	**0.510**	0.010	0.034	0.064	0.694
PO17	**0.442**	**0.324**	-0.130	0.056	0.654
AC4	0.101	**0.742**	0.031	-0.056	0.426
AC13	0.032	**0.648**	0.048	0.031	0.540
HE10	0.050	-0.068	-0.018	**0.719**	0.506
HE21	-0.034	0.005	-0.077	**0.710**	0.563
ST6	-0.165	**0.258**	**0.385**	**0.223**	0.636
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Achievement	0.234	—			
Self-transcendence	0.433	0.138	—		
Openness to change	0.309	0.356	0.592	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A168 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, France (first half-sample: *n* = 984)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Achievement	Self-transcendence	Openness to change
Number of items	7	2	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.71 (0.025)	3.73 (0.039)	2.56 (0.026)	2.67 (0.030)
95% Confidence interval	2.66-2.76	3.65-3.81	2.51-2.61	2.62-2.73
Standard deviation	0.793	1.217	0.814	0.949
Skewness (standard error)	0.082 (0.078)	-0.347 (0.078)	0.198 (0.078)	0.289 (0.078)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.285 (0.156)	-0.491 (0.156)	-0.417 (0.156)	-0.288 (0.156)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.706	0.677	0.581	0.567
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.671	0.677	0.496	0.556
Average inter-item correlations	0.260	0.513	0.261	0.310
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.111-0.400	0.513-0.513	0.197-0.355	0.217-0.457
Range of correlations	0.289	0.000	0.157	0.240
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Achievement	0.227	—		
Self-transcendence	0.203	0.222	—	
Openness to change	0.203	0.236	0.240	—

Table A169 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2012, France (first half-sample: n = 984)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	-0.075	**0.434**	0.115	0.809
SD11	0.027	**0.372**	0.044	0.844
UN8	0.165	**0.435**	-0.141	0.728
UN19	**0.454**	0.155	-0.191	0.713
BE12	**0.311**	**0.342**	-0.100	0.703
BE18	**0.460**	**0.272**	-0.134	0.619
TR20	**0.517**	-0.122	0.076	0.757
CO16	**0.591**	-0.060	0.080	0.656
SEC5	**0.519**	-0.148	**0.264**	0.668
SEC14	**0.527**	0.015	0.065	0.696
PO17	**0.385**	-0.056	**0.390**	0.664
AC4	0.045	0.091	**0.710**	0.447
AC13	-0.023	0.180	**0.632**	0.539
HE10	0.006	**0.590**	0.049	0.636
HE21	-0.081	**0.537**	0.113	0.715
ST6	-0.125	**0.593**	0.195	0.633
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.456	—		
Self-enhancement	0.199	0.169	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A170 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2012, France (first half-sample: *n* = 984)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	-0.056	**0.465**	0.806
SD11	0.015	**0.382**	0.848
UN8	0.063	**0.379**	0.829
UN19	**0.313**	0.097	0.862
BE12	0.219	**0.298**	0.799
BE18	**0.342**	**0.221**	0.760
TR20	**0.529**	-0.117	0.767
CO16	**0.594**	-0.055	0.676
SEC5	**0.627**	-0.104	0.661
SEC14	**0.525**	0.015	0.717
PO17	**0.529**	0.031	0.702
AC4	**0.310**	**0.230**	0.780
AC13	**0.234**	**0.294**	0.791
HE10	-0.019	**0.600**	0.651
HE21	-0.074	**0.573**	0.708
ST6	-0.084	**0.651**	0.623
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.492	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A171 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2012, France (second half-sample: *n* = 984)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.73	.047	.914	.935	.900	.053 (.046-.059)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	8.55	.074	.758	.779	.723	.088 (.082-.093)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	7.47	.067	.795	.816	.763	.081 (.076-.087)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.74	.068	.807	.830	.789	.076 (.071-.082)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.85	.053	.867	.891	.859	.063 (.057-.068)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.28	.069	.792	.814	.770	.080 (.074-.086)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.84	.044	.897	.921	.896	.054 (.048-.060)
5	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	7.55	.076	.819	.838	.793	.082 (.075-.089)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

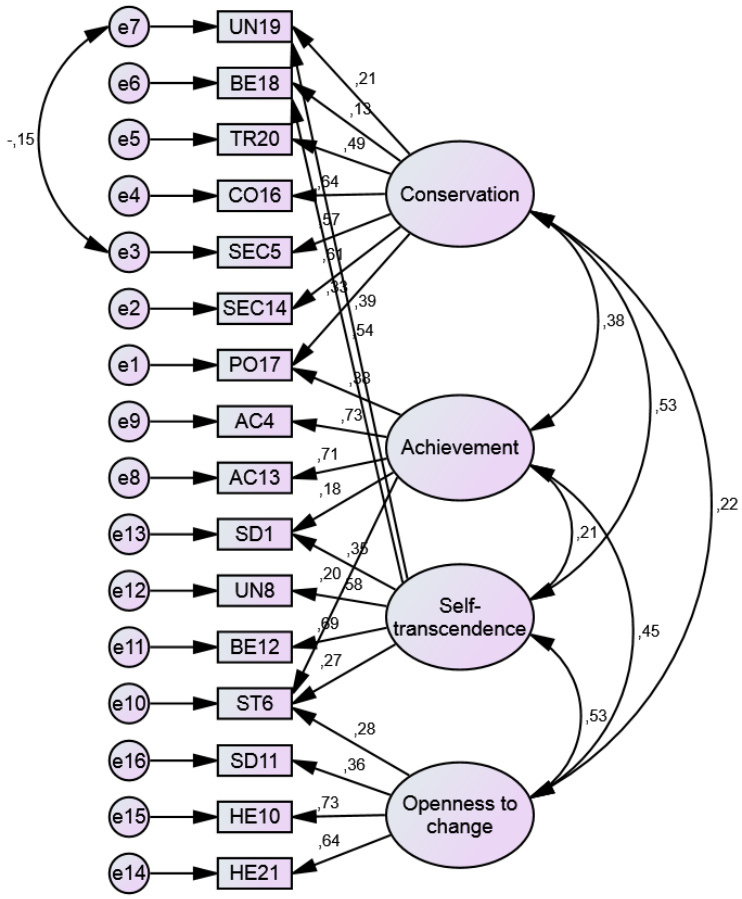

Fig. 51 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, France (second half-sample: *n* = 984)

Table A172 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, France (*N* = 1,968)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Achievement	Self-transcendence	Openness to change
Number of items	7	2	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.68 (0.018)	3.73 (0.027)	2.56 (0.019)	2.65 (0.021)
95% Confidence interval	2.64-2.71	3.68-3.79	2.53-2.60	2.61-2.69
Standard deviation	0.795	1.216	0.843	0.941
Skewness (standard error)	0.095 (0.055)	-0.331 (0.055)	0.239 (0.055)	0.259 (0.055)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.441 (0.110)	-0.542 (0.110)	-0.447 (0.110)	-0.385 (0.110)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.711	0.675	0.614	0.567
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.609	0.675	0.549	0.569
Average inter-item correlations	0.265	0.510	0.288	0.313
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.126-0.382	0.510-0.510	0.225-0.366	0.209-0.470
Range of correlations	0.256	0.000	0.141	0.262
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Achievement	0.233	—		
Self-transcendence	0.220	0.237	—	
Openness to change	0.203	0.248	0.251	—

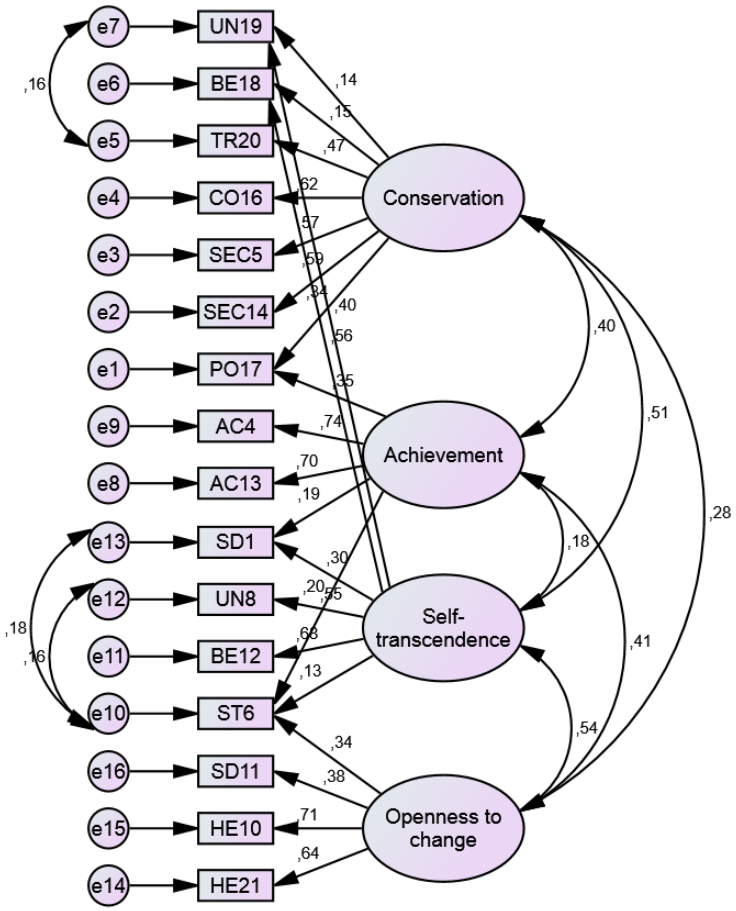

Fig. 52 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, France (*N* = 1,968)

Table A173 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: France (first half-sample: *n* = 958)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.51 (1.274)	2.43-2.59	26.7	27.2	21.4	17.1	5.1	1.6	0.8	0.52	-0.51	0.324
SD11	2.59 (1.364)	2.50-2.68	27.8	24.4	21.0	15.9	8.9	1.8	0.3	0.49	-0.73	0.273
UN3	1.85 (1.048)	1.78-1.92	48.3	28.7	13.9	6.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.34	1.66	0.219
UN8	2.29 (1.152)	2.22-2.37	28.8	33.4	20.8	12.9	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.76	0.14	0.299
UN19	2.31 (1.216)	2.23-2.39	30.6	32.2	18.4	13.8	3.3	1.5	0.3	0.78	-0.01	0.344
BE12	2.40 (1.155)	2.32-2.47	26.1	31.7	21.1	17.0	3.0	0.4	0.6	0.48	-0.61	0.416
BE18	1.93 (0.995)	1.86-1.99	40.8	35.7	14.1	7.5	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.05	0.77	0.429
TR9	2.36 (1.184)	2.29-2.44	27.2	33.3	19.8	13.7	4.4	0.7	0.8	0.67	-0.25	0.258
TR20	3.35 (1.585)	3.25-3.45	14.9	20.5	16.6	19.8	16.9	10.6	0.6	0.08	-1.13	0.283
CO7	3.88 (1.479)	3.79-3.98	8.5	12.2	15.4	21.2	28.0	12.8	1.9	-0.42	-0.80	0.271
CO16	2.70 (1.379)	2.61-2.79	22.3	29.2	19.1	15.9	10.0	2.7	0.7	0.51	-0.67	0.318
SEC5	2.75 (1.408)	2.66-2.84	22.4	27.3	19.4	15.0	12.6	2.4	0.7	0.44	-0.84	0.321
SEC14	2.57 (1.350)	2.48-2.65	26.4	28.2	18.8	15.8	7.4	2.4	1.0	0.59	-0.52	0.372
PO2	4.81 (1.116)	4.74-4.88	2.0	3.3	5.9	16.0	45.6	26.5	0.6	-1.31	1.85	0.224
PO17	3.74 (1.421)	3.65-3.83	8.0	14.3	18.6	20.7	29.2	7.8	1.4	-0.34	-0.87	0.343
AC4	3.52 (1.452)	3.43-3.61	9.9	19.0	17.3	22.7	23.4	6.9	0.8	-0.15	-1.02	0.387
AC13	4.20 (1.346)	4.11-4.28	3.9	10.5	11.6	24.9	32.0	16.1	0.9	-0.61	-0.37	0.366
HE10	2.40 (1.197)	2.32-2.48	25.7	34.6	19.5	14.1	4.9	0.8	0.4	0.67	0.26	0.379
HE21	3.23 (1.394)	3.14-3.32	13.4	19.5	20.5	27.9	12.9	5.2	0.6	0.04	-0.83	0.336
ST6	2.97 (1.392)	2.89-3.06	18.2	23.0	20.3	21.3	14.7	2.0	0.6	0.15	-1.04	0.447
ST15	4.21 (1.451)	4.12-4.30	6.7	8.5	12.6	20.3	32.9	18.8	0.3	-0.69	-0.41	0.275

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.079 and 0.158, respectively.

Table A174 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, France (first half-sample: *n* = 958)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.303**	0.046	0.130	0.858
UN19	0.171	**0.385**	-0.079	0.803
BE12	**0.265**	**0.398**	-0.080	0.733
BE18	**0.358**	**0.422**	-0.129	0.645
CO16	-0.114	**0.594**	-0.003	0.674
SEC5	-0.190	**0.427**	**0.319**	0.676
SEC14	-0.072	**0.548**	0.108	0.675
PO17	-0.019	0.214	**0.368**	0.777
AC4	0.081	-0.055	**0.741**	0.439
AC13	0.175	-0.072	**0.584**	0.604
HE10	**0.611**	-0.031	0.037	0.624
HE21	**0.599**	-0.070	0.011	0.657
ST6	**0.551**	0.015	0.153	0.625
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.289	—		
Self-enhancement	0.249	0.295	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A175 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, France (first half-sample: *n* = 958)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	4	6	3
Mean (standard error)	2.78 (0.029)	2.44 (0.024)	3.82 (0.034)
95% Confidence interval	2.72-2.84	2.40-2.49	3.75-3.89
Standard deviation	0.902	0.755	1.061
Skewness (standard error)	0.230 (0.079)	0.164 (0.079)	-0.342 (0.079)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.257 (0.158)	-0.462 (0.158)	-0.327 (0.158)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.623	0.643	0.621
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.660	0.469	0.586
Average inter-item correlations	0.293	0.236	0.354
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.135-0.472	0.092-0.437	0.294-0.473
Range of correlations	0.337	0.345	0.179
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.179	—	
Self-enhancement	0.224	0.194	—

Table A176 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, France (first half-sample: *n* = 958)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.355**	0.061	0.853
UN19	0.138	**0.262**	0.884
BE12	**0.228**	**0.256**	0.838
BE18	**0.301**	**0.234**	0.800
CO16	-0.111	**0.517**	0.765
SEC5	-0.107	**0.619**	0.657
SEC14	-0.048	**0.566**	0.699
PO17	0.098	**0.405**	0.796
AC4	**0.287**	**0.308**	0.754
AC13	**0.346**	**0.228**	0.768
HE10	**0.634**	-0.109	0.639
HE21	**0.612**	-0.157	0.675
ST6	**0.623**	0.001	0.611
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.385	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A177 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2014, France (second half-sample: *n* = 959)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.66	.047	.918	.939	.906	.053 (.045-.061)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	8.55	.068	.794	.812	.733	.089 (.081-.096)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors - with cross-loadings	6.58	—	.850	.869	.803	.076 (.069-.084)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.85	.063	.851	.873	.829	.071 (.064-.079)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.56	.054	.890	.911	.874	.061 (.053-.069)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.86	.073	.800	.822	.773	.078 (.071-.085)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval. Iteration limit reached in model 2b. The results are therefore incorrect.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

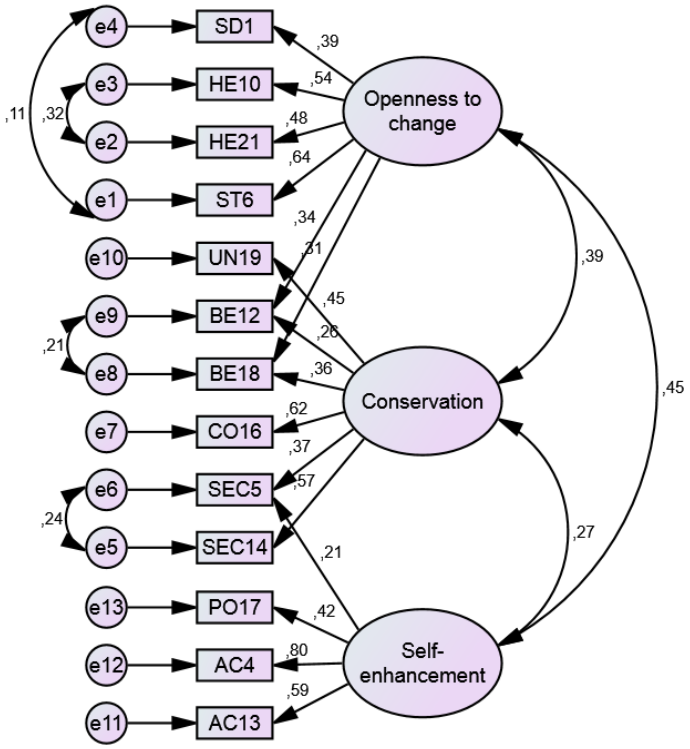

Fig. 53 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, France (second half-sample: n = 959)

Table A178 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, France (N = 1,917)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	4	6	3
Mean (standard error)	2.78 (0.021)	2.43 (0.017)	3.76 (0.024)
95% Confidence interval	2.74-2.82	2.39-2.46	3.71-3.80
Standard deviation	0.910	0.763	1.059
Skewness (standard error)	0.253 (0.056)	0.293 (0.056)	-0.301 (0.056)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.151 (0.112)	-0.131 (0.112)	-0.343 (0.112)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.626	0.664	0.614
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.661	0.504	0.447
Average inter-item correlations	0.296	0.252	0.347
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.132-0.483	0.120-0.435	0.256-0.479
Range of correlations	0.350	0.316	0.223
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.194	—	
Self-enhancement	0.225	0.203	—

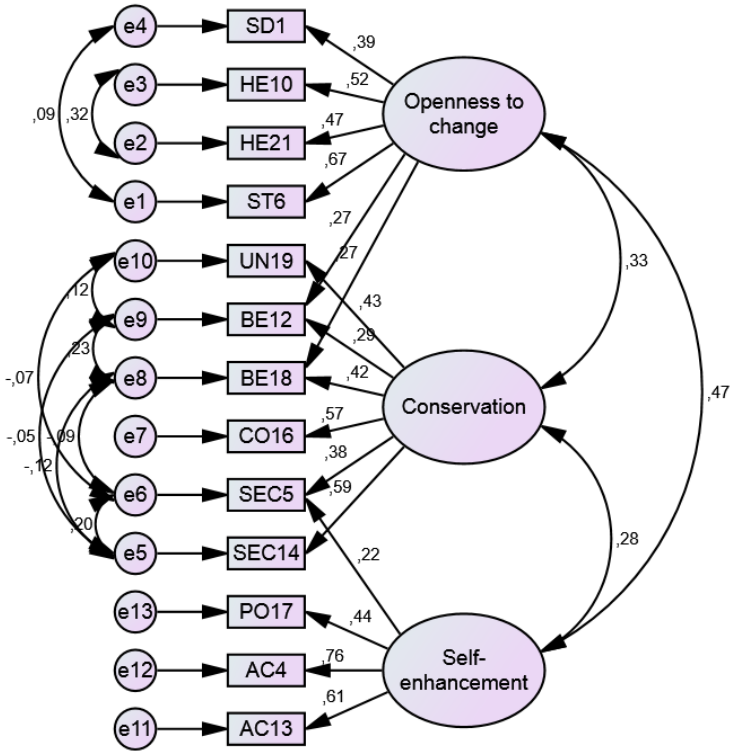

Fig. 54 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, France (*N* = 1,917)

Table A179 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,416)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.45 (1.115)	2.40-2.51	19.4	38.1	25.6	10.7	4.6	1.0	0.6	0.73	0.25	0.342
SD11	1.99 (0.950)	1.94-2.04	34.4	40.3	18.3	4.4	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.98	0.96	0.425
UN3	2.11 (1.060)	2.06-2.17	31.3	40.3	17.5	6.4	3.1	0.7	0.7	1.08	1.11	0.229
UN8	2.25 (1.063)	2.19-2.31	23.4	44.1	20.3	6.9	3.2	1.2	0.9	1.07	1.30	0.283
UN19	2.18 (1.033)	2.12-2.23	28.1	39.8	20.6	8.3	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.86	0.61	0.291
BE12	2.29 (0.995)	2.23-2.34	21.1	42.8	24.8	7.6	2.7	0.4	0.6	0.78	0.65	0.347
BE18	1.82 (0.840)	1.78-1.87	38.3	46.0	11.3	2.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.30	2.84	0.388
TR9	2.83 (1.292)	2.77-2.90	14.7	31.2	24.6	15.6	10.7	2.3	0.8	0.46	-0.55	0.144
TR20	2.99 (1.401)	2.92-3.06	14.6	27.4	24.0	16.4	12.0	5.1	0.5	0.41	-0.69	0.243
CO7	3.44 (1.458)	3.36-3.51	9.7	19.9	23.1	18.1	19.9	8.3	1.0	0.06	-0.99	0.292
CO16	2.97 (1.320)	2.90-3.04	13.1	27.5	25.9	17.7	11.4	3.5	0.9	0.37	-0.60	0.368
SEC5	2.35 (1.190)	2.28-2.41	26.5	35.8	21.0	9.6	5.2	1.3	0.6	0.85	0.25	0.349
SEC14	2.36 (1.213)	2.29-2.42	27.0	35.4	19.7	9.8	6.4	1.0	0.7	0.82	0.04	0.398
PO2	4.21 (1.270)	4.14-4.27	2.5	8.1	17.5	24.2	31.8	15.2	0.7	-0.48	-0.42	0.288
PO17	3.39 (1.379)	3.32-3.46	8.9	19.2	26.0	20.3	18.6	6.2	0.8	0.07	-0.84	0.382
AC4	3.66 (1.379)	3.59-3.74	6.0	16.3	23.5	21.9	22.5	9.0	0.8	-0.10	-0.86	0.394
AC13	3.05 (1.306)	2.98-3.12	11.4	25.8	27.5	18.4	12.6	3.4	0.8	0.30	-0.64	0.517
HE10	2.73 (1.208)	2.67-2.79	14.2	33.1	29.4	13.1	7.4	2.3	0.6	0.60	-0.05	0.437
HE21	3.19 (1.365)	3.11-3.26	11.2	23.0	25.5	21.5	13.1	5.4	0.4	0.22	-0.73	0.458
ST6	3.15 (1.350)	3.08-3.22	10.7	25.1	25.5	19.4	14.3	4.4	0.6	0.25	-0.76	0.410
ST15	4.27 (1.380)	4.20-4.34	3.5	8.8	16.4	20.8	28.2	21.6	0.7	-0.52	-0.58	0.299

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.065 and 0.130, respectively.

Table A180 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,416)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.406**	-0.067	0.111	0.792
SD11	**0.424**	0.104	0.067	0.757
BE12	0.138	**0.423**	-0.097	0.807
BE18	0.214	**0.352**	-0.053	0.819
CO16	-0.183	**0.608**	0.160	0.584
SEC5	-0.089	**0.600**	0.084	0.623
SEC14	0.089	**0.666**	-0.102	0.565
PO17	-0.103	0.069	**0.642**	0.609
AC4	0.147	-0.127	**0.652**	0.507
AC13	**0.239**	0.045	**0.540**	0.510
HE10	**0.778**	0.045	-0.069	0.426
HE21	**0.663**	0.079	0.010	0.527
ST6	**0.675**	-0.078	0.011	0.553
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.201	—		
Self-enhancement	0.464	0.307	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A181 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,416)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	5	3
Mean (standard error)	2.70 (0.022)	2.36 (0.020)	3.37 (0.028)
95% Confidence interval	2.66-2.75	2.32-2.39	3.31-3.42
Standard deviation	0.846	0.739	1.062
Skewness (standard error)	0.381 (0.065)	0.356 (0.065)	0.032 (0.065)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.036 (0.130)	0.026 (0.130)	-0.383 (0.130)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.741	0.671	0.686
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.728	0.659	0.568
Average inter-item correlations	0.362	0.288	0.422
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.220-0.603	0.175-0.408	0.387-0.488
Range of correlations	0.383	0.233	0.101
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.201	—	
Self-enhancement	0.305	0.212	—

Table A182 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,416)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.482**	-0.081	0.784
SD11	**0.463**	0.072	0.761
BE12	0.063	**0.362**	0.852
BE18	0.168	**0.300**	0.853
CO16	-0.109	**0.686**	0.561
SEC5	-0.060	**0.633**	0.617
SEC14	0.010	**0.573**	0.668
PO17	**0.288**	**0.253**	0.811
AC4	**0.518**	0.073	0.704
AC13	**0.567**	0.185	0.585
HE10	**0.698**	-0.053	0.531
HE21	**0.647**	0.010	0.578
ST6	**0.673**	-0.145	0.582
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.287	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A183 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-11 items): European Social Survey 2002, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,416)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.354**	-0.130	0.176	0.792
SD11	**0.396**	0.045	0.114	0.776
CO16	-0.127	**0.623**	0.127	0.577
SEC5	-0.030	**0.607**	0.054	0.618
SEC14	0.150	**0.642**	-0.118	0.580
PO17	-0.111	0.110	**0.626**	0.619
AC4	0.112	-0.094	**0.657**	0.511
AC13	0.217	0.059	**0.553**	0.505
HE10	**0.825**	0.058	-0.109	0.380
HE21	**0.694**	0.085	-0.014	0.504
ST6	**0.647**	-0.108	0.042	0.565
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.149	—		
Self-enhancement	0.491	0.265	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A184 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2002, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 1,417)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	6.06	.041	.939	.948	.902	.060 (.053-.067)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.86	.062	.902	.913	.867	.070 (.063-.076)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	7.66	.060	.907	.917	.871	.069 (.062-.075)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.56	.061	.899	.910	.873	.068 (.062-.074)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	7.50	.060	.901	.913	.874	.068 (.062-.074)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors (11 items)-without cross-loadings	5.92	.041	.942	.951	.923	.059 (.051-.067)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	9.01	.068	.837	.852	.814	.075 (.070-.081)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

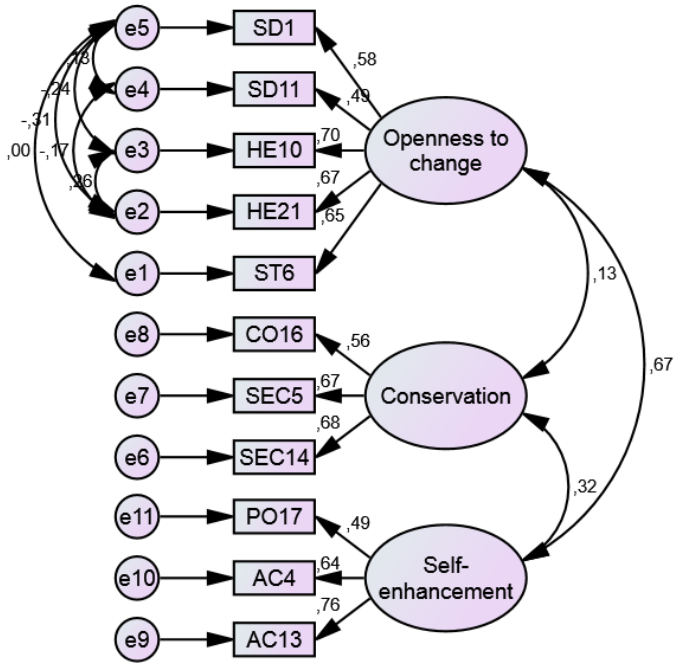

Fig. 55 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-11 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 1,417)

Table A185 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Germany (*N* = 2,833)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	3	3
Mean (standard error)	2.70 (0.016)	2.57 (0.018)	3.35 (0.020)
95% Confidence interval	2.67-2.73	2.53-2.60	3.31-3.39
Standard deviation	0.851	0.955	1.042
Skewness (standard error)	0.425 (0.046)	0.424 (0.046)	0.045 (0.046)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.038 (0.092)	-0.211 (0.092)	-0.392 (0.092)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.739	0.661	0.676
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.734	0.583	0.558
Average inter-item correlations	0.360	0.397	0.411
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.213-0.605	0.375-0.431	0.377-0.479
Range of correlations	0.392	0.056	0.102
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.201	—	
Self-enhancement	0.305	0.243	—

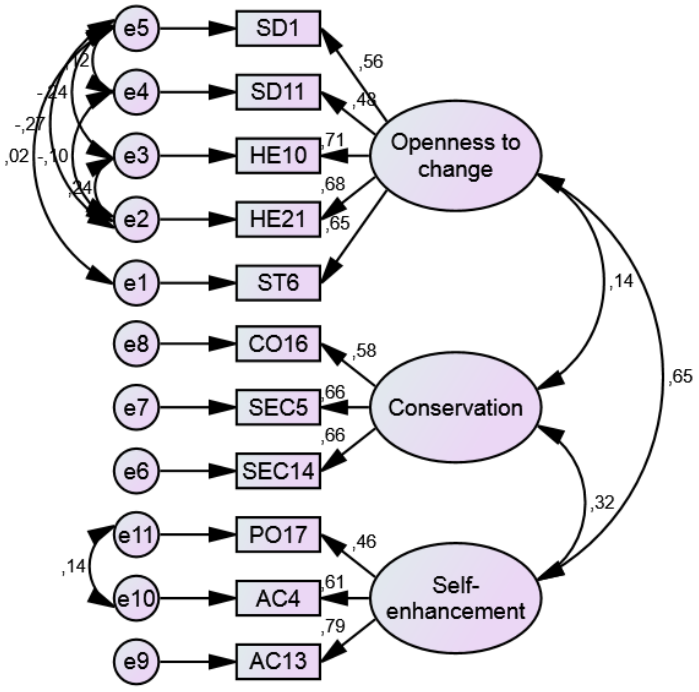

Fig. 56 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-11 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Germany (*N* = 2,833)

Table A186 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,435)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.58 (1.170)	2.52-2.64	16.2	38.0	26.4	10.2	6.1	1.9	1.1	0.77	0.31	0.339
SD11	2.08 (0.970)	2.03-2.13	28.5	45.9	16.0	5.8	2.5	0.3	1.0	1.07	1.28	0.345
UN3	2.18 (1.024)	2.13-2.24	23.4	49.1	16.9	5.2	3.8	0.8	0.8	1.22	1.77	0.295
UN8	2.26 (0.947)	2.21-2.31	17.4	51.4	20.6	6.5	2.4	0.7	1.1	1.08	1.74	0.268
UN19	2.25 (1.027)	2.20-2.30	22.0	45.9	20.1	6.9	3.4	0.7	1.0	1.01	1.14	0.261
BE12	2.28 (0.977)	2.23-2.33	19.4	46.6	22.8	7.6	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.93	1.23	0.344
BE18	1.80 (0.750)	1.76-1.84	35.4	52.3	8.4	2.5	0.7	-	0.7	1.10	2.19	0.340
TR9	2.77 (1.211)	2.71-2.83	10.6	39.5	24.9	12.9	8.8	2.4	0.9	0.71	-0.07	0.026
TR20	2.95 (1.365)	2.88-3.02	11.9	34.0	22.1	14.1	12.3	4.6	0.9	0.54	-0.59	0.224
CO7	3.33 (1.353)	3.26-3.40	5.9	27.9	23.1	15.9	21.5	4.5	1.2	0.21	-1.03	0.219
CO16	2.84 (1.252)	2.78-2.91	10.3	38.1	24.0	13.2	11.1	2.4	0.8	0.63	-0.36	0.303
SEC5	2.51 (1.195)	2.45-2.57	18.3	41.0	22.0	8.8	7.8	1.4	0.8	0.84	0.19	0.236
SEC14	2.46 (1.176)	2.40-2.53	18.8	41.5	19.4	10.2	7.0	1.1	2.0	0.86	0.20	0.330
PO2	4.19 (1.259)	4.12-4.25	2.2	8.8	18.8	20.8	35.5	13.1	0.8	-0.49	-0.51	0.210
PO17	3.30 (1.286)	3.23-3.36	5.4	25.9	27.1	18.8	17.6	4.2	1.0	0.25	-0.81	0.326
AC4	3.44 (1.318)	3.37-3.50	5.6	21.6	26.6	18.0	22.6	4.5	1.1	0.07	-0.94	0.351
AC13	3.04 (1.240)	2.98-3.11	7.5	30.9	29.1	15.4	13.4	2.6	1.0	0.44	-0.54	0.467
HE10	2.60 (1.110)	2.54-2.66	13.3	40.6	26.3	12.6	5.4	1.3	0.5	0.71	0.22	0.390
HE21	3.20 (1.273)	3.14-3.27	7.5	24.5	29.3	20.1	13.9	4.0	0.7	0.27	-0.61	0.373
ST6	3.06 (1.283)	2.99-3.13	8.4	30.0	28.2	15.2	13.8	3.4	1.0	0.43	-0.59	0.375
ST15	4.30 (1.324)	4.23-4.37	2.5	9.4	15.8	17.6	35.6	18.1	1.0	-0.59	-0.51	0.213

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.065 and 0.129, respectively.

Table A187 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,435)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.365**	0.175	-0.036	0.778
SD11	**0.405**	0.133	0.037	0.760
BE12	0.201	-0.072	**0.367**	0.837
BE18	**0.255**	-0.073	**0.372**	0.809
CO16	**-0.220**	0.107	**0.592**	0.600
SEC14	0.016	0.020	**0.509**	0.733
PO17	-0.095	**0.549**	0.122	0.693
AC4	0.076	**0.645**	-0.111	0.555
AC13	0.205	**0.589**	0.006	0.492
HE10	**0.742**	-0.044	0.028	0.475
HE21	**0.666**	-0.038	0.079	0.568
ST6	**0.671**	0.009	-0.030	0.546
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.486	—		
Conservation	0.076	0.256	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A188 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,435)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	5	3	4
Mean (standard error)	2.70 (0.021)	3.26 (0.026)	2.35 (0.018)
95% Confidence interval	2.66-2.75	3.21-3.31	2.31-2.38
Standard deviation	0.810	0.983	0.679
Skewness (standard error)	0.620 (0.065)	0.182 (0.065)	0.506 (0.065)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.465 (0.129)	-0.387 (0.129)	0.319 (0.129)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.732	0.650	0.525
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.718	0.512	0.603
Average inter-item correlations	0.353	0.383	0.229
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.209-0.561	0.330-0.471	0.132-0.424
Range of correlations	0.351	0.141	0.292
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.291	—	
Conservation	0.174	0.173	—

Table A189 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,435)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.473**	0.014	0.772
SD11	**0.476**	0.052	0.755
BE12	0.095	**0.250**	0.914
BE18	0.146	**0.253**	0.892
CO16	**-0.261**	**0.576**	0.693
SEC14	-0.065	**0.437**	0.822
PO17	0.165	**0.429**	0.745
AC4	**0.412**	**0.236**	0.714
AC13	**0.503**	**0.309**	0.556
HE10	**0.714**	-0.106	0.526
HE21	**0.624**	-0.045	0.626
ST6	**0.693**	-0.123	0.557
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.308	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A190 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2004, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 1,435)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.17	.034	.946	.958	.930	.047 (.040-.055)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.97	.060	.885	.898	.846	.070 (.063-.077)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.70	.048	.910	.922	.874	.063 (.056-.070)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.50	.051	.900	.914	.879	.062 (.055-.069)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.48	.043	.919	.933	.901	.056 (.049-.063)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.32	.068	.843	.858	.821	.071 (.066-.077)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

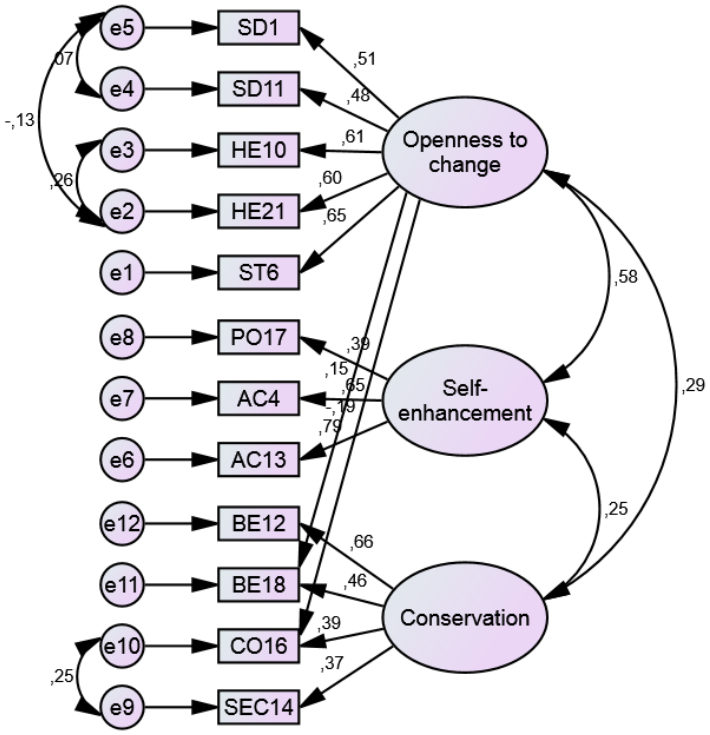

Fig. 57 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 1,435)

Table A191 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Germany (*N* = 2,870)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	5	3	4
Mean (standard error)	2.69 (0.015)	3.26 (0.018)	2.36 (0.013)
95% Confidence interval	2.66-2.72	3.22-3.29	2.33-2.38
Standard deviation	0.800	0.977	0.677
Skewness (standard error)	0.506 (0.046)	0.168 (0.046)	0.497 (0.046)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.221 (0.091)	-0.398 (0.091)	0.349 (0.091)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.722	0.643	0.537
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.702	0.484	0.610
Average inter-item correlations	0.343	0.376	0.236
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.206-0.551	0.316-0.490	0.143-0.387
Range of correlations	0.344	0.174	0.244
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.279	—	
Conservation	0.172	0.177	—

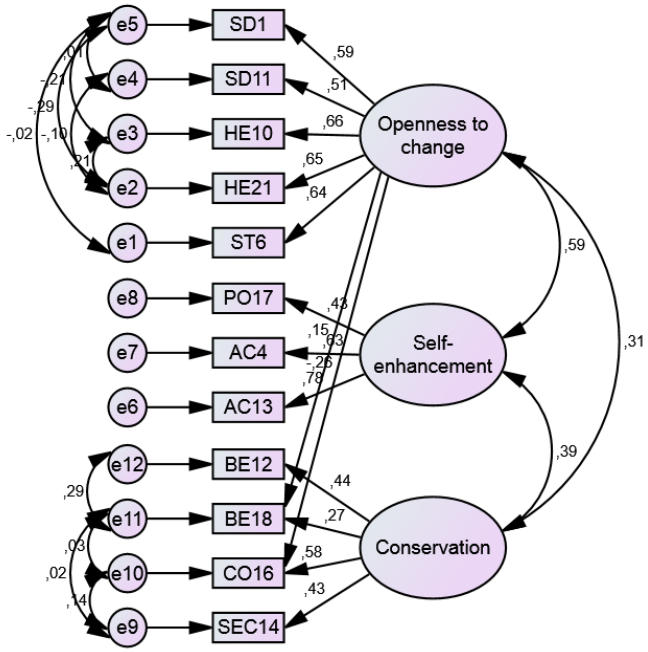

Fig. 58 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Germany (*N* = 2,780)

Table A192 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,458)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.48 (1.156)	2.43-2.54	17.6	40.4	23.7	8.5	6.5	1.4	0.6	0.89	0.46	0.360
SD11	2.01 (0.920)	1.96-2.05	31.2	44.9	16.2	5.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.01	1.28	0.305
UN3	2.11 (0.989)	2.06-2.16	27.4	45.9	16.9	5.2	3.0	0.4	1.2	1.12	1.46	0.316
UN8	2.35 (0.992)	2.30-2.40	15.3	49.8	21.8	7.3	3.7	0.7	1.4	1.04	1.29	0.327
UN19	2.19 (0.986)	2.13-2.24	24.5	44.2	20.3	7.3	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.92	1.01	0.349
BE12	2.27 (0.952)	2.22-2.32	19.3	46.8	22.0	8.5	2.4	0.1	0.9	0.74	0.40	0.360
BE18	1.83 (0.792)	1.79-1.88	34.5	51.3	10.2	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.9	1.32	3.45	0.362
TR9	2.79 (1.180)	2.73-2.85	10.2	38.3	24.8	15.1	8.7	1.6	1.2	0.60	-0.24	0.108
TR20	2.96 (1.349)	2.89-3.03	11.4	33.2	22.8	15.6	11.2	4.7	1.0	0.53	-0.54	0.269
CO7	3.34 (1.393)	3.27-3.41	6.8	27.0	22.7	15.2	20.9	5.8	1.6	0.21	-1.02	0.218
CO16	2.90 (1.257)	2.84-2.97	11.0	32.7	26.3	14.5	12.1	2.1	1.2	0.47	-0.52	0.275
SEC5	2.52 (1.190)	2.46-2.58	18.0	40.5	21.9	9.0	8.2	1.1	1.2	0.79	0.07	0.316
SEC14	2.43 (1.198)	2.37-2.49	21.0	40.7	18.4	10.1	6.4	1.5	1.9	0.91	0.31	0.331
PO2	4.11 (1.265)	4.05-4.18	2.5	9.5	19.5	21.8	33.5	11.9	1.2	-0.44	-0.55	0.206
PO17	3.28 (1.263)	3.21-3.34	5.5	24.8	29.4	18.4	16.8	3.8	1.2	0.26	-0.72	0.377
AC4	3.32 (1.307)	3.25-3.39	6.0	25.0	26.0	19.2	18.2	4.5	1.2	0.20	-0.84	0.377
AC13	2.92 (1.183)	2.86-2.98	8.6	32.5	30.7	15.2	9.9	2.1	1.0	0.52	-0.25	0.446
HE10	2.60 (1.152)	2.54-2.66	15.2	38.7	25.0	12.2	6.8	1.1	1.1	0.66	-0.02	0.412
HE21	3.17 (1.300)	3.10-3.24	8.2	26.1	27.9	17.6	15.3	3.8	1.0	0.29	-0.71	0.405
ST6	3.00 (1.305)	2.93-3.07	11.0	29.8	25.2	16.7	12.8	3.2	1.3	0.39	-0.64	0.389
ST15	4.22 (1.361)	4.15-4.29	2.7	10.2	18.2	17.9	31.1	18.9	1.1	-0.46	-0.71	0.198

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.064 and 0.128, respectively.

Table A193 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Germany (first half-sample: n = 1,458)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	Factor IV Security	
SD1	**0.327**	0.109	**0.291**	**-0.254**	0.635
SD11	**0.250**	**0.266**	0.068	-0.055	0.779
UN8	**0.552**	-0.051	-0.030	0.093	0.697
UN19	**0.712**	-0.015	-0.111	-0.052	0.542
BE12	**0.533**	0.081	-0.100	0.130	0.672
BE18	**0.551**	-0.021	0.013	0.082	0.680
TR20	**0.548**	-0.037	0.062	0.059	0.679
CO16	0.141	-0.046	0.102	**0.581**	0.599
SEC14	0.086	0.065	0.048	**0.621**	0.581
PO17	-0.044	-0.020	**0.496**	0.184	0.740
AC4	-0.117	-0.031	**0.821**	-0.009	0.394
AC13	0.020	0.064	**0.622**	0.044	0.555
HE10	0.030	**0.796**	-0.068	-0.010	0.401
HE21	-0.178	**0.824**	-0.002	0.114	0.417
ST6	0.105	**0.509**	0.078	-0.083	0.621
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Openness to change	0.387	—			
Self-enhancement	0.300	0.546	—		
Security	0.150	-0.102	0.016	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A194 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Germany (first half-sample: n = 1,458)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Security
Number of items	6	4	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.21 (0.016)	2.69 (0.023)	3.17 (0.025)	2.48 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	2.17-2.24	2.65-2.74	3.12-3.22	2.42-2.53
Standard deviation	0.625	0.867	0.968	1.009
Skewness (standard error)	0.700 (0.064)	0.410 (0.064)	0.291 (0.064)	0.767 (0.064)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.801 (0.128)	-0.044 (0.128)	-0.244 (0.128)	0.379 (0.128)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.705	0.716	0.664	0.599
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.684	0.761	0.521	0.599
Average inter-item correlations	0.295	0.383	0. 398	0.427
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.169-0.390	0.228-0.577	0.309-0.497	0.427-0.427
Range of correlations	0.221	0.349	0.189	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.239	—		
Self-enhancement	0.209	0.291	—	
Security	0.228	0.198	0.229	—

Table A195 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Germany (first half-sample: n = 1,458)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.460**	0.123	0.065	0.725
SD11	**0.388**	0.196	0.014	0.776
UN3	0.040	**0.541**	-0.023	0.703
UN8	0.178	**0.600**	-0.169	0.601
UN19	0.106	**0.563**	-0.045	0.660
BE12	0.089	**0.529**	0.014	0.690
BE18	0.108	**0.505**	0.040	0.699
SEC5	**-0.292**	**0.385**	**0.365**	0.683
SEC14	**-0.231**	**0.352**	**0.333**	0.742
PO17	0.045	-0.007	**0.518**	0.717
AC4	**0.276**	-0.181	**0.594**	0.501
AC13	**0.294**	-0.036	**0.514**	0.565
HE10	**0.714**	0.073	-0.016	0.472
HE21	**0.584**	-0.032	0.123	0.607
ST6	**0.611**	0.065	0.017	0.599
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-transcendence	0.194	—		
Self-enhancement	0.315	0.215	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A196 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,458)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.469**	0.094	0.740
SD11	**0.369**	0.160	0.797
UN3	-0.033	**0.564**	0.694
UN8	0.011	**0.568**	0.672
UN19	0.019	**0.568**	0.670
BE12	0.038	**0.552**	0.679
BE18	0.074	**0.529**	0.686
SEC5	-0.071	**0.414**	0.844
SEC14	-0.032	**0.382**	0.862
PO17	**0.339**	0.057	0.868
AC4	**0.584**	-0.101	0.690
AC13	**0.581**	0.006	0.660
HE10	**0.667**	-0.013	0.561
HE21	**0.659**	-0.097	0.601
ST6	**0.592**	-0.002	0.650
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.356	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A197 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2006, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 1,458)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	6.48	.046	.927	.936	.869	.061 (.055-.068)
2	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.90	.054	.898	.913	.883	.058 (.053-.063)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.43	.056	.880	.896	.870	.061 (.056-.066)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.16	.046	.911	.926	.901	.053 (.048-.059)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.66	.066	.857	.873	.841	.068 (.063-.073)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.02	.044	.910	.926	.904	.053 (.047-.058)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

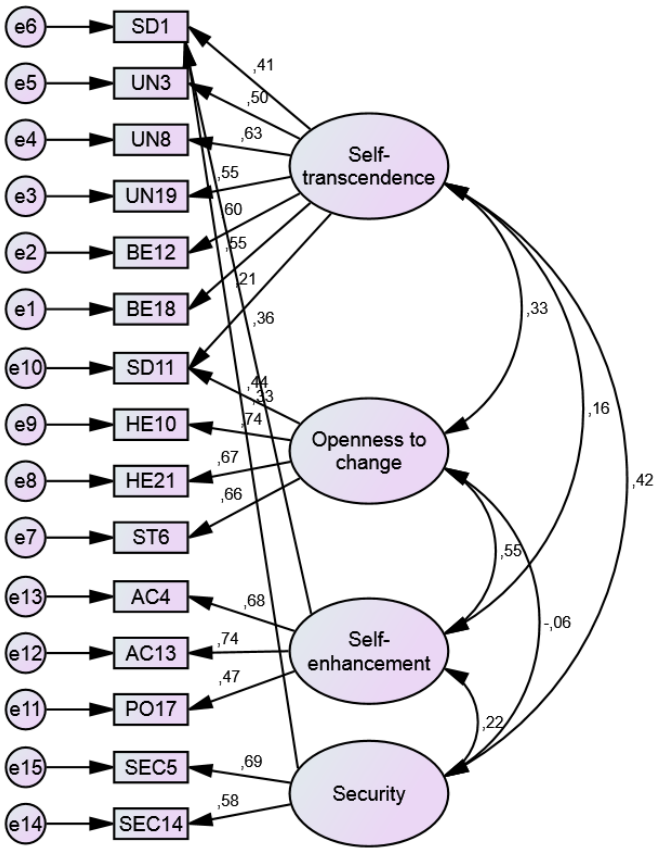

Fig. 59 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Germany (second half-sample: n = 1,458)

Table A198 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Germany (N = 2,916)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Security
Number of items	6	4	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.22 (0.012)	2.71 (0.016)	3.21 (0.018)	2.48 (0.019)
95% Confidence interval	2.20-2.25	2.68-2.74	3.17-3.24	2.44-2.52
Standard deviation	0.621	0.868	0.970	1.007
Skewness (standard error)	0.723 (0.045)	0.389 (0.045)	0.286 (0.045)	0.797 (0.045)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.028 (0.091)	0.014 (0.091)	-0.302 (0.091)	0.425 (0.091)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.693	0.723	0.664	0.587
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.676	0.760	0.521	0.587
Average inter-item correlations	0.284	0.395	0. 398	0.415
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.154-0.385	0.256-0.553	0.319-0.498	0.415-0.415
Range of correlations	0.232	0.297	0.179	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.235	—		
Self-enhancement	0.197	0.294	—	
Security	0.220	0.192	0.224	—

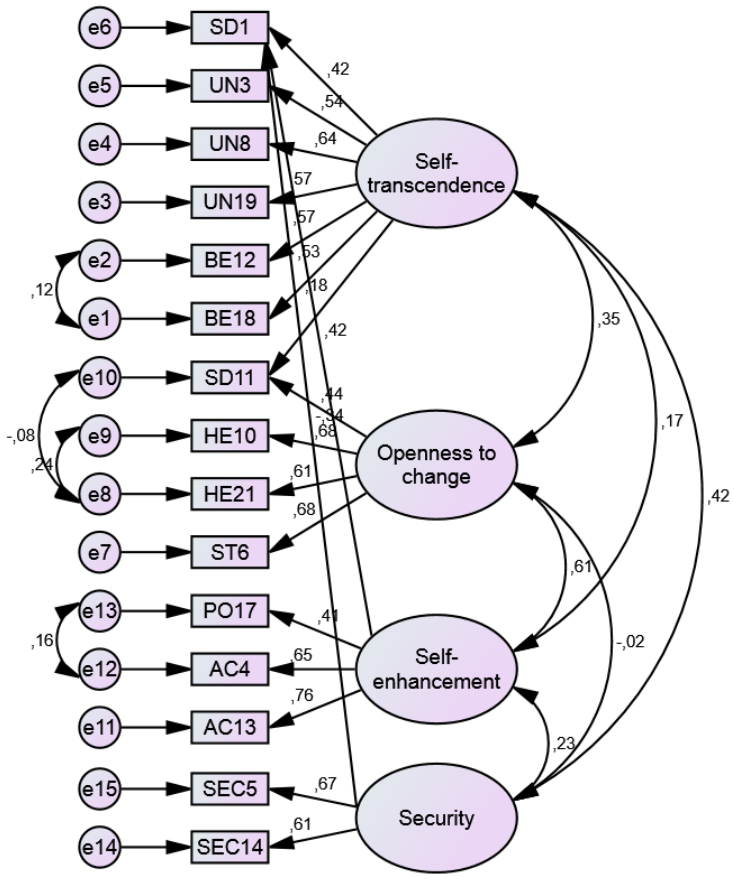

Fig. 60 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Germany (*N* = 2,916)

Table A199 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,375)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.56 (1.211)	2.50-2.63	18.1	37.6	24.1	10.2	7.1	1.9	1.0	0.77	0.13	0.314
SD11	2.03 (1.002)	1.98-2.08	32.1	44.1	15.0	4.9	2.5	0.7	0.7	1.26	1.94	0.336
UN3	2.15 (1.003)	2.10-2.21	24.8	48.5	16.6	5.5	3.3	0.6	0.7	1.16	1.60	0.222
UN8	2.20 (0.966)	2.15-2.25	21.1	50.3	18.5	6.0	2.5	0.7	0.9	1.11	1.71	0.313
UN19	2.13 (1.023)	2.07-2.18	28.1	43.9	18.1	6.0	2.5	0.9	0.7	1.12	1.52	0.278
BE12	2.12 (0.906)	2.07-2.16	23.3	51.1	17.5	5.3	2.0	0.2	0.6	1.01	1.47	0.389
BE18	1.79 (0.781)	1.74-1.83	37.2	50.8	8.2	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.44	4.10	0.438
TR9	2.78 (1.247)	2.71-2.84	12.1	38.3	23.6	12.2	11.3	1.8	0.8	0.63	-0.37	0.085
TR20	2.82 (1.293)	2.75-2.89	14.0	33.7	23.6	14.8	10.5	2.6	0.7	0.53	-0.48	0.321
CO7	3.41 (1.409)	3.34-3.49	7.3	25.2	19.9	17.7	23.1	5.7	1.1	0.07	-1.09	0.277
CO16	2.89 (1.295)	2.82-2.96	12.5	33.1	23.3	16.0	11.6	2.6	0.9	0.47	-0.58	0.331
SEC5	2.45 (1.251)	2.39-2.52	21.6	41.2	17.7	8.0	9.2	1.5	0.9	0.91	0.11	0.280
SEC14	2.53 (1.239)	2.46-2.59	19.7	39.6	18.5	11.0	7.6	1.8	1.8	0.80	0.02	0.356
PO2	4.25 (1.256)	4.18-4.32	2.6	7.7	16.9	20.6	37.9	13.7	0.7	-0.62	-0.29	0.267
PO17	3.30 (1.296)	3.23-3.37	6.3	24.4	27.9	18.0	18.7	3.9	0.9	0.20	-0.83	0.357
AC4	3.45 (1.375)	3.37-3.52	6.4	23.3	22.9	17.6	23.6	5.3	0.8	0.05	-1.05	0.382
AC13	2.94 (1.251)	2.87-3.01	9.5	33.5	26.8	14.6	12.0	2.5	1.1	0.51	-0.47	0.500
HE10	2.59 (1.189)	2.53-2.65	16.9	36.9	25.3	12.4	6.1	1.8	0.5	0.70	0.08	0.439
HE21	3.21 (1.299)	3.14-3.28	8.4	24.3	27.3	20.1	15.6	3.6	0.6	0.20	-0.75	0.417
ST6	3.07 (1.338)	3.00-3.15	11.8	26.0	25.4	18.0	14.4	3.4	1.1	0.27	-0.77	0.392
ST15	4.36 (1.338)	4.29-4.43	3.0	8.8	13.5	18.3	35.7	20.2	0.6	-0.69	-0.34	0.218

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.066 and 0.132, respectively.

Table A200 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Germany (first half-sample: n = 1,375)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	Factor IV Conservation	
SD1	0.111	**0.229**	**0.321**	-0.203	0.712
SD11	**0.235**	0.112	**0.249**	-0.082	0.770
UN8	-0.072	-0.090	**0.636**	0.021	0.654
BE12	-0.027	-0.088	**0.612**	**0.225**	0.566
BE18	0.067	0.003	**0.501**	0.171	0.649
TR20	0.074	-0.036	0.156	**0.469**	0.721
CO16	-0.104	0.101	0.093	**0.593**	0.590
SEC14	0.080	0.067	-0.001	**0.517**	0.710
PO17	-0.017	**0.504**	-0.114	**0.237**	0.710
AC4	-0.023	**0.728**	-0.076	-0.045	0.527
AC13	0.037	**0.690**	0.023	0.070	0.464
HE10	**0.732**	0.035	-0.012	0.011	0.442
HE21	**0.907**	-0.089	-0.159	0.140	0.353
ST6	**0.453**	0.050	**0.249**	-0.174	0.580
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Openness to change	—				
Self-enhancement	0.561	—			
Self-transcendence	0.447	0.380	—		
Conservation	-0.031	0.120	0.211	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A201 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Germany (first half-sample: n = 1,375)

	Subscale			
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Conservation
Number of items	3	3	5	3
Mean (standard error)	2.96 (0.028)	3.23 (0.027)	2.14 (0.017)	2.75 (0.025)
95% Confidence interval	2.91-3.01	3.18-3.28	2.11-2.17	2.70-2.79
Standard deviation	1.032	1.007	0.615	0.937
Skewness (standard error)	0.339 (0.066)	0.244 (0.066)	0.881 (0.066)	0.357 (0.066)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.276 (0.132)	-0.406 (0.132)	1.719 (0.132)	-0.282 (0.132)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.734	0.656	0.611	0.573
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.679	0.502	0.562	0.490
Average inter-item correlations	0.484	0.390	0.254	0.310
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.417-0.584	0.332-0.494	0.166-0.381	0.282-0.338
Range of correlations	0.167	0.162	0.215	0.056
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.315	—		
Self-transcendence	0.256	0.209	—	
Conservation	0.186	0.218	0.189	—

Table A202 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Germany (first half-sample: n = 1,375)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.434**	-0.028	0.100	0.777
SD11	**0.439**	0.044	0.046	0.777
UN8	**0.259**	**0.342**	-0.178	0.803
BE12	**0.220**	**0.527**	-0.147	0.654
BE18	**0.291**	**0.424**	-0.057	0.694
TR20	-0.041	**0.527**	0.034	0.723
CO16	**-0.258**	**0.612**	0.176	0.591
SEC14	-0.112	**0.471**	0.160	0.744
PO17	-0.043	0.142	**0.507**	0.706
AC4	0.158	-0.109	**0.619**	0.549
AC13	0.216	0.049	**0.598**	0.479
HE10	**0.684**	-0.025	0.090	0.488
HE21	**0.594**	0.017	0.082	0.599
ST6	**0.685**	-0.051	-0.021	0.556
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.254	—		
Self-enhancement	0.369	0.239	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A203 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Germany (first half-sample: n = 1,375)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.485**	-0.038	0.775
SD11	**0.459**	0.009	0.787
UN8	0.144	**0.221**	0.910
BE12	0.117	**0.401**	0.796
BE18	**0.239**	**0.341**	0.775
TR20	-0.042	**0.506**	0.755
CO16	-0.195	**0.688**	0.573
SEC14	-0.048	**0.526**	0.737
PO17	0.219	**0.307**	0.815
AC4	**0.448**	0.106	0.758
AC13	**0.509**	**0.233**	0.611
HE10	**0.725**	-0.061	0.498
HE21	**0.630**	-0.015	0.609
ST6	**0.649**	-0.118	0.614
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.318	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A204 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (4 factors-12 items): European Social Survey 2006, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,375)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	Factor IV Conservation	
UN8	-0.057	-0.034	**0.626**	-0.041	0.655
BE12	-0.027	-0.046	**0.628**	0.154	0.538
BE18	0.082	0.031	**0.466**	0.135	0.668
TR20	0.066	-0.054	0.135	**0.465**	0.721
CO16	-0.110	0.063	0.059	**0.606**	0.587
SEC14	0.065	0.034	-0.009	**0.517**	0.715
PO17	-0.014	**0.468**	-0.113	**0.239**	0.709
AC4	-0.032	**0.757**	-0.011	-0.106	0.483
AC13	0.069	**0.644**	0.036	0.051	0.497
HE10	**0.706**	0.060	0.011	-0.020	0.451
HE21	**0.884**	-0.086	-0.145	0.130	0.343
ST6	**0.456**	0.094	**0.269**	**-0.224**	0.582
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Openness to change	—				
Self-enhancement	0.516	—			
Self-transcendence	0.368	0.268	—		
Conservation	0.071	0.250	0.370	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A205 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of nine models: European Social Survey 2008, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 1,376)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.15	.044	.924	.937	.896	.055 (.049-.061)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	9.42	.065	.843	.856	.789	.078 (.073-.084)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	9.39	.063	.849	.861	.790	.078 (.072-.084)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.14	.050	.896	.911	.871	.061 (.055-.067)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.97	.047	.905	.919	.875	.060 (.054-.066)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	8.73	.066	.838	.853	.806	.075 (.070-.081)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.75	.045	.901	.916	.881	.059 (.053-.065)
4c	4 first-order correlated factors (12 items)-with cross-loadings	4.92	.039	.928	.941	.914	.053 (.047-.061)
5	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	9.08	.069	.820	.836	.793	.077 (.071-.083)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

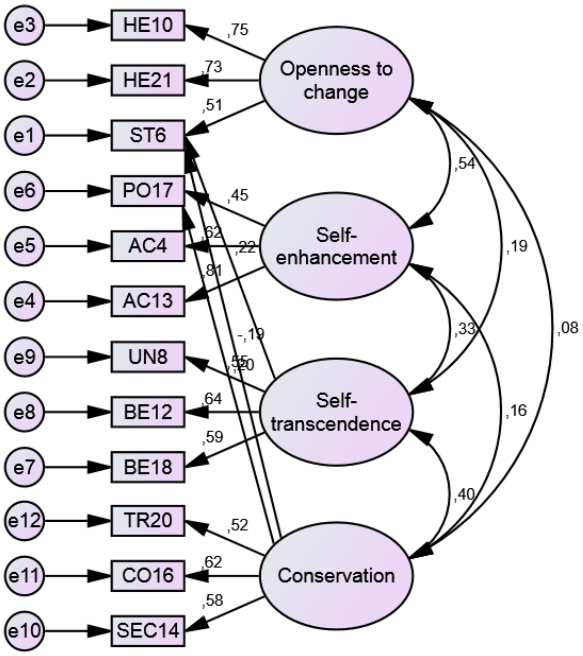

Fig. 61 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4c-12 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 1,376)

Table A206 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Germany (*N* = 2,751)

	Subscale			
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Conservation
Number of items	3	3	3	3
Mean (standard error)	2.96 (0.019)	3.22 (0.019)	2.04 (0.013)	2.78 (0.018)
95% Confidence interval	2.93-3.00	3.18-3.26	2.02-2.07	2.74-2.81
Standard deviation	1.016	1.008	0.676	0.947
Skewness (standard error)	0.362 (0.047)	0.267 (0.047)	1.012 (0.047)	0.393 (0.047)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.197 (0.093)	-0.390 (0.093)	2.025 (0.093)	-0.219 (0.093)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.734	0.664	0.627	0.583
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.674	0.519	0.524	0.499
Average inter-item correlations	0.466	0.398	0.364	0.319
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.399-0.572	0.338-0.492	0.360-0.371	0.295-0.353
Range of correlations	0.174	0.155	0.011	0.058
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.313	—		
Self-transcendence	0.246	0.219	—	
Conservation	0.175	0.212	0.235	—

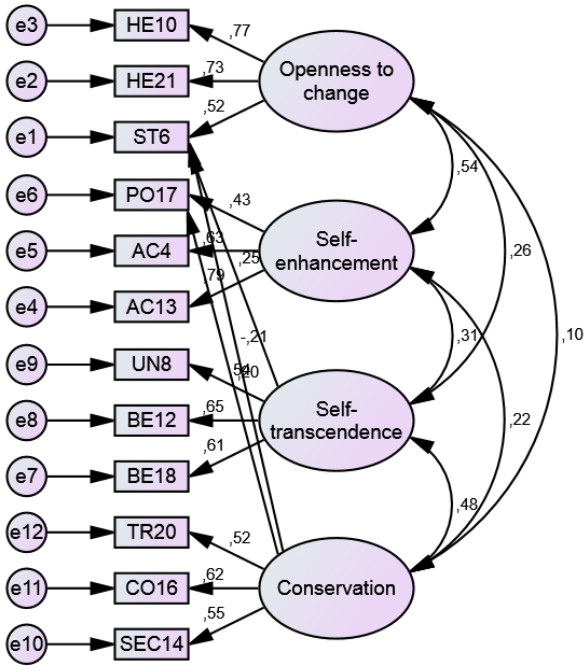

Fig. 62 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4c-12 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 2,751)

Table A207 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,515)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.43 (1.151)	2.37-2.48	20.2	39.5	25.0	7.2	5.8	1.5	0.8	0.92	0.63	0.300
SD11	1.96 (0.916)	1.91-2.01	33.5	45.4	14.5	5.0	1.7	0.1	0.3	1.06	1.21	0.333
UN3	1.91 (0.950)	1.87-1.96	36.6	45.2	10.9	4.5	2.2	0.3	0.3	1.35	2.20	0.301
UN8	2.19 (0.975)	2.14-2.24	21.1	51.9	17.0	5.6	3.3	0.5	0.5	1.17	1.73	0.345
UN19	2.07 (1.009)	2.01-2.12	31.3	42.9	16.6	5.7	2.6	0.5	0.4	1.11	1.35	0.290
BE12	2.02 (0.899)	1.98-2.07	29.4	46.3	17.8	4.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.97	1.45	0.416
BE18	1.72 (0.760)	1.68-1.76	41.4	48.3	7.6	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.50	4.64	0.389
TR9	2.64 (1.245)	2.58-2.70	16.0	39.7	20.4	12.9	8.6	1.8	0.5	0.71	-0.20	0.073
TR20	2.81 (1.423)	2.74-2.88	17.4	34.0	20.6	10.5	12.3	4.8	0.5	0.63	-0.56	0.299
CO7	3.28 (1.388)	3.21-3.35	7.4	28.7	22.1	15.6	20.3	5.0	0.9	0.24	-1.02	0.308
CO16	2.78 (1.265)	2.71-2.84	13.0	37.3	22.9	13.0	10.8	2.2	0.9	0.61	-0.38	0.307
SEC5	2.32 (1.180)	2.26-2.38	25.5	41.1	17.4	8.5	6.5	0.9	0.2	0.94	0.33	0.282
SEC14	2.27 (1.105)	2.21-2.32	23.8	45.1	16.3	8.3	4.6	0.9	1.1	1.05	0.87	0.401
PO2	4.24 (1.241)	4.18-4.31	2.0	8.1	17.5	21.1	37.1	13.6	0.6	-0.56	-0.40	0.233
PO17	3.27 (1.314)	3.21-3.34	7.3	24.9	25.1	20.5	17.0	4.2	1.0	0.18	-0.82	0.353
AC4	3.45 (1.369)	3.38-3.52	6.4	22.7	24.0	18.0	22.8	5.5	0.7	0.06	-1.01	0.349
AC13	2.93 (1.280)	2.87-3.00	10.8	32.5	26.7	14.3	11.9	3.0	0.9	0.50	-0.48	0.432
HE10	2.47 (1.124)	2.41-2.52	17.6	42.6	21.7	11.1	5.9	0.7	0.4	0.78	0.15	0.392
HE21	3.18 (1.346)	3.11-3.25	9.4	26.5	24.6	19.3	15.6	4.3	0.4	0.24	-0.82	0.414
ST6	2.87 (1.333)	2.81-2.94	13.7	33.1	23.6	14.0	12.1	3.2	0.4	0.52	-0.57	0.384
ST15	4.33 (1.413)	4.25-4.40	4.3	9.0	13.8	17.2	33.1	22.1	0.4	-0.68	-0.45	0.225

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.063 and 0.126, respectively.

Table A208 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,515)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Conservation	Factor IV Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.447**	-0.005	-0.206	0.171	0.735
SD11	**0.319**	**0.242**	-0.113	0.043	0.756
UN3	**0.517**	-0.013	0.047	-0.085	0.747
UN8	**0.582**	-0.029	0.065	-0.059	0.673
BE12	**0.590**	-0.021	0.152	-0.040	0.613
BE18	**0.570**	-0.003	0.053	0.005	0.658
CO7	0.012	0.017	**0.608**	0.012	0.624
CO16	0.018	-0.072	**0.719**	0.039	0.464
SEC14	0.126	0.134	**0.463**	0.008	0.706
PO17	-0.034	-0.038	**0.267**	**0.445**	0.717
AC4	-0.042	-0.040	-0.037	**0.716**	0.539
AC13	-0.007	0.081	0.024	**0.629**	0.543
HE10	0.031	**0.741**	-0.028	-0.057	0.470
HE21	-0.146	**0.819**	0.120	-0.014	0.416
ST6	0.147	**0.422**	-0.088	0.124	0.668
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Openness to change	0.442	—			
Conservation	0.228	0.005	—		
Self-enhancement	0.326	0.512	0.171	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A209 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,515)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	6	3	3	3
Mean (standard error)	2.04 (0.015)	2.84 (0.026)	2.77 (0.025)	3.22 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	2.01-2.07	2.79-2.89	2.73-2.82	3.17-3.27
Standard deviation	0.584	1.004	0.959	0.998
Skewness (standard error)	0.897 (0.063)	0.375 (0.063)	0.508 (0.063)	0.146 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.924 (0.126)	-0.239 (0.126)	-0.035 (0.126)	-0.454 (0.126)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.672	0.698	0.638	0.623
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.648	0.617	0.613	0.476
Average inter-item correlations	0.265	0.442	0.371	0.356
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.165-0.387	0.394-0.535	0.321-0.447	0.305-0.454
Range of correlations	0.222	0.140	0.126	0.149
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.235	—		
Conservation	0.194	0.191	—	
Self-enhancement	0.194	0.283	0.228	—

Table A210 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Germany (first half-sample: n = 1,515)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.336**	0.135	-0.095	0.820
SD11	**0.399**	0.153	-0.109	0.753
UN3	**0.499**	-0.138	0.104	0.778
UN8	**0.534**	-0.114	0.137	0.730
BE12	**0.559**	-0.092	**0.225**	0.661
BE18	**0.530**	-0.039	0.134	0.710
CO7	0.083	0.049	**0.577**	0.649
CO16	0.053	0.029	**0.719**	0.474
SEC14	**0.237**	0.094	**0.438**	0.713
PO17	-0.121	**0.461**	**0.351**	0.715
AC4	-0.172	**0.664**	0.101	0.631
AC13	-0.097	**0.701**	0.127	0.553
HE10	**0.387**	**0.356**	-0.181	0.567
HE21	**0.255**	**0.424**	-0.059	0.651
ST6	**0.317**	**0.356**	-0.136	0.651
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Self-enhancement	0.467	—		
Conservation	0.059	-0.024	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A211 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Germany (first half-sample: n = 1,515)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.376**	-0.047	0.864
SD11	**0.448**	-0.046	0.806
BE12	0.213	**0.266**	0.858
BE18	**0.272**	0.182	0.871
CO7	-0.087	**0.601**	0.654
CO16	-0.178	**0.761**	0.448
SEC14	0.108	**0.482**	0.733
PO17	**0.220**	**0.369**	0.780
AC4	**0.424**	0.134	0.777
AC13	**0.511**	0.177	0.667
HE10	**0.667**	-0.091	0.574
HE21	**0.609**	0.022	0.622
ST6	**0.597**	-0.061	0.656
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.220	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A212 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2010, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 1,516)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.20	.033	.948	.960	.917	.046 (.040-.052)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-without cross-loadings	12.77	.080	.786	.798	.719	.088 (.082-.094)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-with cross-loadings	12.23	.075	.799	.811	.732	.086 (.080-.092)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	14.06	.079	.732	.744	.660	.093 (.088-.098)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	9.51	.057	.832	.846	.779	.075 (.070-.080)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	9.61	.064	.805	.821	.776	.075 (.071-.080)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	8.25	.058	.837	.853	.812	.069 (.064-.074)
5	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	9.23	.066	.811	.827	.783	.074 (.068-.079)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

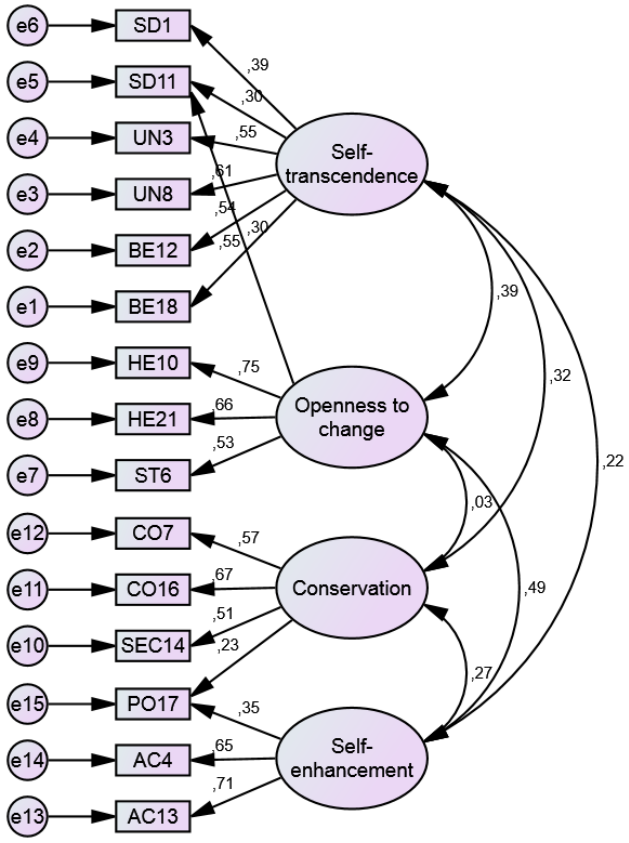

Fig. 63 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 1,516)

Table A213 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Germany (*N* = 3,031)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	6	3	3	3
Mean (standard error)	2.04 (0.011)	2.83 (0.018)	2.79 (0.017)	3.21 (0.018)
95% Confidence interval	2.02-2.06	2.79-2.86	2.76-2.83	3.17-3.25
Standard deviation	0.590	0.988	0.956	0.999
Skewness (standard error)	0.778 (0.044)	0.405 (0.044)	0.513 (0.044)	0.170 (0.044)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.224 (0.089)	-0.215 (0.089)	-0.036 (0.089)	-0.406 (0.089)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.670	0.685	0.622	0.621
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.656	0.663	0.591	0.472
Average inter-item correlations	0.263	0.426	0.355	0.353
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.180-0.354	0.367-0.531	0.312-0.418	0.288-0.456
Range of correlations	0.175	0.164	0.106	0.169
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.232	—		
Conservation	0.188	0.181	—	
Self-enhancement	0.189	0.273	0.225	—

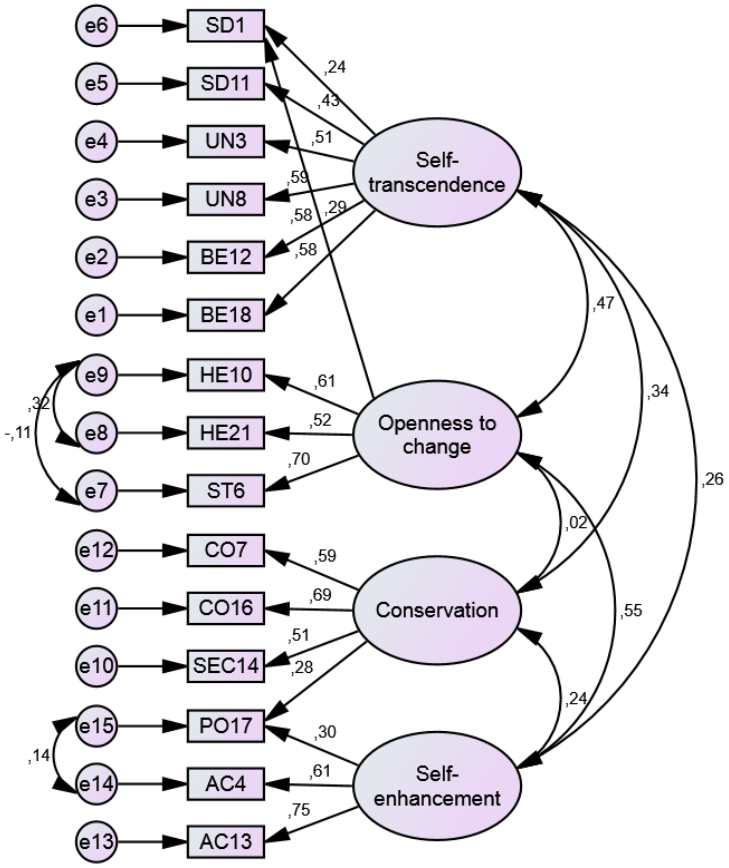

Fig. 64 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Germany (*N* = 3,031)

Table A214 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,479)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.42 (1.112)	2.36-2.48	19.6	39.0	26.1	8.0	4.9	1.2	1.1	0.85	0.61	0.287
SD11	1.90 (0.956)	1.85-1.95	38.1	43.1	10.8	4.8	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.34	2.08	0.306
UN3	1.94 (1.002)	1.89-2.00	36.6	43.7	11.5	4.1	3.0	0.5	0.5	1.41	2.26	0.210
UN8	2.11 (0.910)	2.06-2.16	22.7	52.6	17.4	3.6	2.4	0.5	0.8	1.22	2.41	0.282
UN19	2.05 (0.996)	2.00-2.10	32.3	41.4	17.4	5.5	2.6	0.3	0.5	1.03	1.02	0.236
BE12	1.99 (0.856)	1.95-2.04	28.3	50.0	16.4	3.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.07	2.13	0.362
BE18	1.67 (0.722)	1.63-1.71	43.5	48.4	5.7	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.56	5.19	0.363
TR9	2.60 (1.206)	2.54-2.66	16.3	39.9	21.8	11.4	9.0	1.0	0.7	0.69	-0.20	0.085
TR20	2.82 (1.428)	2.74-2.89	17.6	33.1	20.8	11.3	11.7	5.1	0.4	0.62	-0.55	0.232
CO7	3.43 (1.439)	3.35-3.50	7.5	24.7	21.8	14.7	23.7	6.8	0.7	0.10	-1.12	0.257
CO16	2.86 (1.293)	2.80-2.93	12.1	35.6	22.9	13.2	13.3	2.1	0.8	0.52	-0.61	0.315
SEC5	2.35 (1.176)	2.29-2.41	23.5	41.3	18.8	8.0	6.7	1.0	0.7	0.95	0.40	0.266
SEC14	2.22 (1.084)	2.16-2.27	25.6	44.2	16.4	7.4	4.7	0.5	1.3	1.05	0.83	0.369
PO2	4.38 (1.240)	4.32-4.45	2.0	6.2	16.5	19.3	37.9	17.7	0.4	-0.65	-0.23	0.203
PO17	3.34 (1.310)	3.27-3.41	5.1	26.2	26.1	16.9	20.6	4.1	0.9	0.21	-0.95	0.342
AC4	3.31 (1.344)	3.24-3.38	7.6	23.5	27.5	16.6	19.7	4.5	0.6	0.17	-0.89	0.347
AC13	2.92 (1.248)	2.86-2.99	9.2	34.7	27.0	13.6	12.2	2.5	0.8	0.55	-0.44	0.513
HE10	2.41 (1.129)	2.36-2.47	20.3	40.2	23.9	8.3	5.7	0.9	0.6	0.84	0.41	0.433
HE21	3.07 (1.340)	3.00-3.14	10.4	29.2	24.7	17.2	13.9	4.1	0.5	0.36	-0.72	0.430
ST6	2.89 (1.333)	2.82-2.96	14.8	30.3	23.2	16.0	12.5	2.6	0.6	0.41	-0.71	0.406
ST15	4.19 (1.381)	4.12-4.26	4.2	9.5	17.2	17.0	34.8	16.6	0.7	-0.57	-0.57	0.219

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.064 and 0.127, respectively.

Table A215 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,479)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
SD11	**0.338**	0.011	0.131	0.842
BE12	0.206	-0.083	**0.396**	0.788
BE18	**0.282**	-0.047	**0.315**	0.795
CO16	-0.170	0.144	**0.537**	0.684
SEC14	0.058	-0.039	**0.528**	0.715
PO17	-0.139	**0.512**	**0.221**	0.684
AC4	0.093	**0.685**	-0.187	0.513
AC13	0.137	**0.628**	0.064	0.477
HE10	**0.744**	-0.023	0.044	0.444
HE21	**0.647**	0.078	0.002	0.528
ST6	**0.608**	0.027	-0.077	0.633
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.457	—		
Conservation	0.247	0.291	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A216 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,479)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	4	3	4
Mean (standard error)	2.57 (0.022)	3.19 (0.026)	2.19 (0.017)
95% Confidence interval	2.52-2.61	3.14-3.24	2.15-2.22
Standard deviation	0.865	0.996	0.651
Skewness (standard error)	0.485 (0.064)	0.351 (0.064)	0.499 (0.064)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.002 (0.127)	-0.417 (0.127)	0.284 (0.127)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.691	0.646	0.498
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.745	0.501	0.527
Average inter-item correlations	0.356	0.380	0.235
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.201-0.557	0.292-0.480	0.102-0.375
Range of correlations	0.356	0.187	0.274
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.274	—	
Conservation	0.201	0.192	—

Table A217 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2012, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,479)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD11	**0.336**	0.060	0.864
BE18	**0.243**	0.132	0.892
CO16	-0.143	**0.415**	0.865
SEC14	0.025	**0.268**	0.921
PO17	-0.095	**0.659**	0.617
AC4	**0.257**	**0.360**	0.715
AC13	**0.264**	**0.541**	0.500
HE10	**0.759**	-0.078	0.475
HE21	**0.709**	-0.026	0.515
ST6	**0.660**	-0.126	0.628
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.481	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A218 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-9 items): European Social Survey 2012, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,479)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD11	**0.328**	0.062	0.869
CO16	-0.153	**0.413**	0.868
SEC14	0.015	**0.265**	0.926
PO17	-0.110	**0.662**	0.621
AC4	**0.248**	**0.374**	0.707
AC13	**0.248**	**0.557**	0.493
HE10	**0.754**	-0.071	0.479
HE21	**0.711**	-0.020	0.508
ST6	**0.655**	-0.118	0.633
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.481	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A219 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2012, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 1,479)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.97	.034	.953	.964	.936	.045 (.037-.053)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross(10 items)-loadings	5.19	.040	.935	.947	.917	.053 (.045-.062)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors(10 items)-with cross-loadings	4.99	.037	.942	.953	.921	.052 (.043-.061)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors(10 items)-with cross-loadings	3.71	.028	.968	.977	.958	.043 (.033-.053)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.36	.049	.891	.903	.864	.066 (.059-.073)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	7.65	.048	.892	.904	.858	.067 (.060-.074)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.02	.067	.799	.818	.771	.069 (.063-.075)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

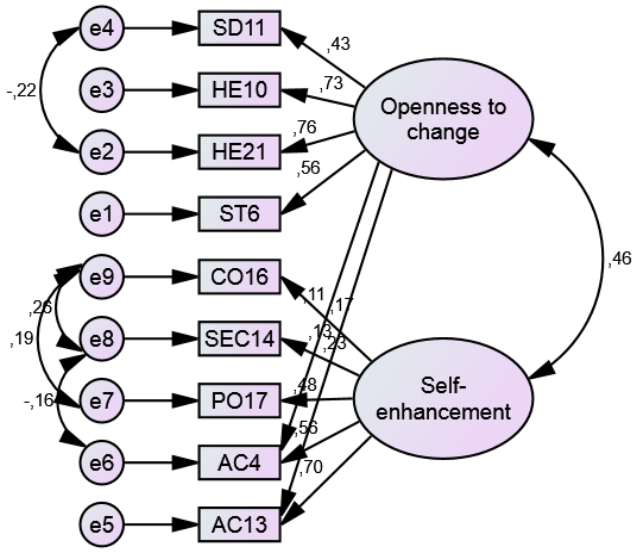

Fig. 65 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2c-9 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 1,479)

Table A220 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Germany (*N* = 2,958)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	4	5
Mean (standard error)	2. 55 (0.015)	2.90 (0.014)
95% Confidence interval	2.52-2.58	2.87-2.93
Standard deviation	0.840	0.760
Skewness (standard error)	0.474 (0.045)	0.304 (0.045)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.008 (0.090)	-0.203 (0.090)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.678	0.578
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.634	0.508
Average inter-item correlations	0.342	0.214
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.186-0.544	0.054-0.475
Range of correlations	0.358	0.421
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Self-enhancement	0.202	—

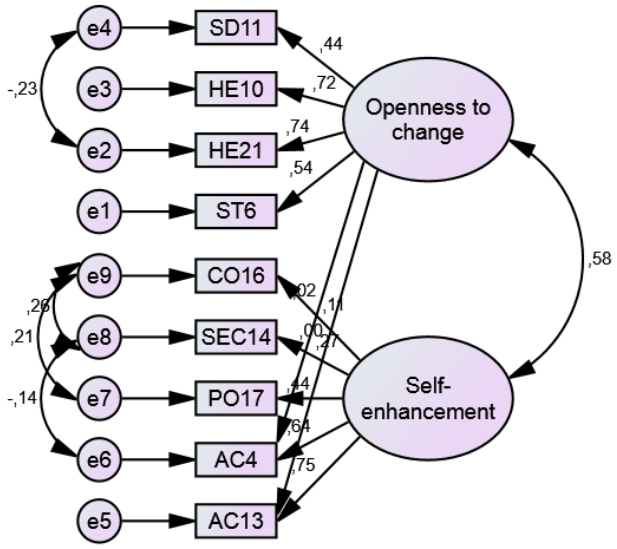

Fig. 66 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2c-9 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Germany (N = 2,958)

Table A221 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Germany (first half-sample: n = 1,512)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.38 (1.150)	2.32-2.44	23.5	36.2	24.5	8.9	4.9	1.2	0.9	0.81	0.36	0.231
SD11	1.92 (0.996)	1.87-1.97	38.8	40.4	13.6	3.2	2.6	0.7	0.7	1.41	2.41	0.282
UN3	1.90 (0.973)	1.85-1.94	37.8	45.0	9.6	3.8	2.4	0.7	0.7	1.56	3.05	0.181
UN8	2.08 (0.898)	2.03-2.12	24.3	52.9	15.1	5.0	1.9	0.3	0.5	1.15	2.01	0.300
UN19	1.99 (0.964)	1.94-2.04	34.5	41.2	16.6	5.1	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.06	1.25	0.259
BE12	1.91 (0.838)	1.87-1.96	33.2	47.3	14.6	3.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.97	1.37	0.303
BE18	1.60 (0.722)	1.57-1.64	50.2	41.5	6.2	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.53	4.28	0.350
TR9	2.60 (1.198)	2.54-2.66	16.1	39.2	24.2	10.4	8.1	1.5	0.5	0.74	0.01	0.060
TR20	2.92 (1.371)	2.85-2.99	13.2	32.5	23.8	13.7	11.2	5.0	0.6	0.56	-0.51	0.248
CO7	3.52 (1.410)	3.45-3.59	6.3	22.6	22.3	16.5	24.1	7.1	1.1	0.02	-1.07	0.305
CO16	2.88 (1.293)	2.82-2.95	12.8	32.4	24.8	13.9	12.7	2.2	1.2	0.47	-0.59	0.323
SEC5	2.39 (1.237)	2.33-2.45	25.6	37.0	19.4	8.9	7.1	1.5	0.5	0.88	0.16	0.287
SEC14	2.20 (1.122)	2.15-2.26	27.9	42.2	16.3	7.0	4.8	0.9	0.9	1.09	0.93	0.387
PO2	4.46 (1.195)	4.40-4.52	1.5	5.6	15.0	18.9	40.4	18.1	0.5	-0.71	-0.07	0.193
PO17	3.45 (1.325)	3.38-3.51	5.4	21.8	27.1	17.9	21.6	5.3	0.9	0.11	-0.92	0.347
AC4	3.59 (1.373)	3.52-3.66	5.6	19.4	24.6	17.6	25.4	6.9	0.5	-0.04	-1.00	0.340
AC13	3.07 (1.326)	3.01-3.14	9.3	29.9	26.7	14.8	14.5	4.0	0.8	0.41	-0.67	0.465
HE10	2.44 (1.181)	2.38-2.50	20.6	40.6	21.5	9.1	6.2	1.5	0.5	0.89	0.39	0.392
HE21	3.18 (1.335)	3.11-3.24	10.4	23.5	26.9	18.5	16.6	3.4	0.6	0.18	-0.82	0.410
ST6	2.96 (1.371)	2.89-3.03	14.5	28.4	23.9	15.4	13.7	3.5	0.5	0.38	-0.75	0.391
ST15	4.28 (1.387)	4.21-4.35	4.0	8.3	17.6	14.5	35.7	19.3	0.5	-0.62	-0.52	0.234

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.063 and 0.126, respectively.

Table A222 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,512)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	
UN8	**0.262**	0.201	-0.117	0.907
BE12	**0.240**	**0.277**	-0.079	0.875
BE18	**0.296**	0.216	-0.063	0.873
CO7	-0.067	**0.565**	0.102	0.645
CO16	-0.074	**0.647**	0.042	0.570
SEC14	0.177	**0.494**	-0.053	0.728
PO17	-0.099	0.201	**0.490**	0.695
AC4	0.017	-0.107	**0.684**	0.556
AC13	0.131	0.035	**0.617**	0.520
HE10	**0.721**	-0.056	0.040	0.461
HE21	**0.691**	0.010	0.045	0.493
ST6	**0.533**	-0.016	0.060	0.687
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.101	—		
Self-enhancement	0.422	0.302	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A223 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,512)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.45(0.019)	2.63 (0.020)	3.37 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	2.41-2.49	2.59-2.67	3.32-3.42
Standard deviation	0.727	0.786	1.021
Skewness (standard error)	0.468 (0.063)	0.327 (0.063)	0.147 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.618 (0.126)	-0.089 (0.126)	-0.462 (0.126)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.646	0.574	0.637
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.690	0.496	0.498
Average inter-item correlations	0.261	0.245	0.369
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.070-0.564	0.118-0.395	0.307-0.453
Range of correlations	0.494	0.277	0.146
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.169	—	
Self-enhancement	0.214	0.198	—

Table A224 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,512)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
CO7	-0.095	**0.608**	0.653
CO16	-0.141	**0.624**	0.639
SEC14	0.065	**0.405**	0.817
PO17	0.151	**0.439**	0.747
AC4	**0.386**	0.214	0.759
AC13	**0.458**	**0.307**	0.618
HE10	**0.731**	-0.125	0.500
HE21	**0.695**	-0.051	0.534
ST6	**0.548**	-0.060	0.714
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.276	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A225 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-11 items): European Social Survey 2014, Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,512)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
UN8	**0.244**	-0.094	0.170	0.927
BE18	**0.273**	-0.035	0.179	0.897
CO7	-0.034	0.070	**0.584**	0.632
CO16	-0.040	0.013	**0.654**	0.571
SEC14	0.199	-0.071	**0.489**	0.736
PO17	-0.092	**0.478**	0.210	0.699
AC4	-0.007	**0.701**	-0.110	0.549
AC13	0.115	**0.625**	0.030	0.518
HE10	**0.735**	0.017	-0.051	0.452
HE21	**0.720**	0.011	0.020	0.471
ST6	**0.522**	0.063	-0.026	0.697
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.454	—		
Conservation	0.078	0.316	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A226 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2014, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 1,513)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.76	.032	.948	.958	.908	.050 (.042-.058)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (9 items)-without cross-loadings	13.78	.086	.846	.855	.791	.092 (.083-.101)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (9 items)-with cross-loadings	12.22	.074	.869	.878	.816	.086 (.077-.095)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	8.98	.065	.840	.854	.804	.073 (.067-.079)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	8.63	.059	.849	.864	.812	.071 (.065-.077)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors(11 items)-without cross-loadings	6.47	.050	.915	.927	.892	.060 (.053-.068)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	9.16	.071	.778	.796	.743	.073 (.068-.079)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

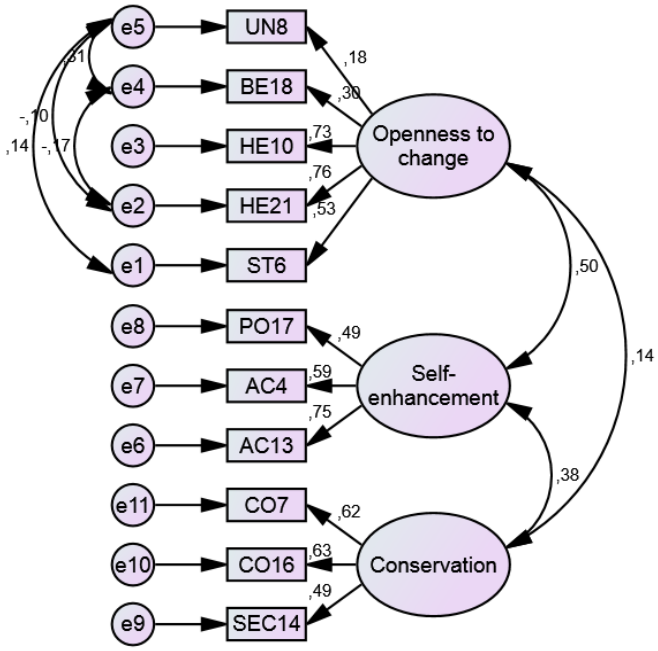

Fig. 67 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-11 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Germany (second half-sample: *n* = 1,513)

Table A227 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Germany (*N* = 3,025)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	5	3	3
Mean (standard error)	2.44 (0.013)	3.37 (0.018)	2.92 (0.017)
95% Confidence interval	2.42-2.47	3.33-3.41	2.88-2.95
Standard deviation	0.700	1.014	0.955
Skewness (standard error)	0.441 (0.045)	0.141 (0.045)	0.332 (0.045)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.406 (0.089)	-0.521 (0.089)	-0.270 (0.089)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.623	0.641	0.591
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.637	0.498	0.571
Average inter-item correlations	0.238	0.373	0.325
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.046-0.543	0.310-0.460	0.277-0.387
Range of correlations	0.497	0.150	0.110
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.200	—	
Conservation	0.146	0.225	—

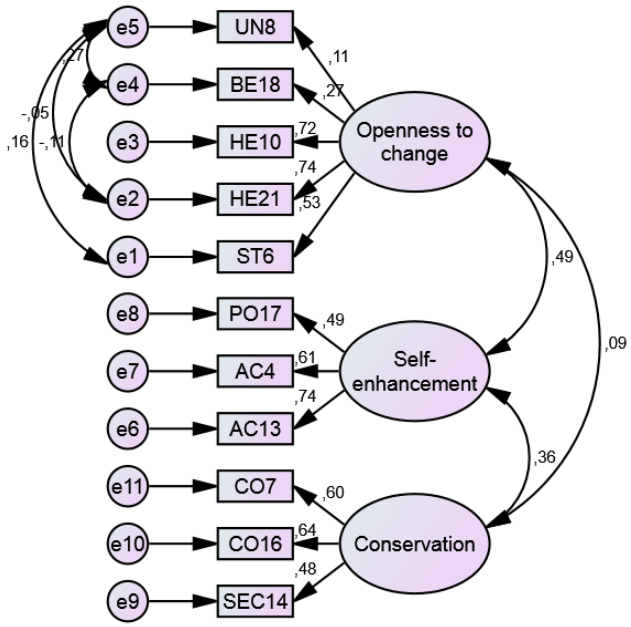

Fig. 68 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-11 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Germany (*N* = 3,025)

Table A228 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 822)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.48 (1.307)	2.39-2.57	23.8	36.7	20.2	9.2	6.2	3.5	0.2	0.94	0.31	0.428
SD11	2.19 (1.162)	2.11-2.27	32.0	35.0	20.6	6.0	3.6	1.8	1.0	1.12	1.14	0.494
UN3	2.29 (1.281)	2.20-2.37	32.5	32.1	19.3	7.5	5.5	2.6	0.5	1.03	0.52	0.302
UN8	2.57 (1.194)	2.49-2.65	18.4	34.2	29.4	9.6	6.0	2.2	0.2	0.74	0.29	0.418
UN19	1.87 (1.020)	1.80-1.94	44.0	34.1	16.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.4	1.56	3.21	0.529
BE12	2.46 (1.112)	2.38-2.53	20.6	32.8	31.3	8.8	4.0	1.3	1.2	0.70	0.45	0.516
BE18	2.08 (1.046)	2.01-2.15	33.7	35.6	21.7	4.7	2.4	0.9	1.0	1.05	1.23	0.506
TR9	2.50 (1.206)	2.42-2.58	22.0	32.4	28.0	9.6	5.8	1.8	0.4	0.73	0.17	0.226
TR20	2.67 (1.348)	2.57-2.76	21.7	29.6	23.7	13.5	7.5	3.6	0.4	0.63	-0.29	0.331
CO7	3.41 (1.473)	3.31-3.51	11.3	18.6	21.7	20.4	18.5	8.4	1.1	0.03	-0.97	0.147
CO16	2.41 (1.212)	2.33-2.49	24.1	35.0	24.8	7.7	5.2	2.3	0.9	0.92	0.57	0.428
SEC5	1.85 (1.073)	1.77-1.92	46.5	33.6	12.8	2.7	1.6	2.1	0.9	1.76	3.66	0.454
SEC14	2.06 (1.123)	1.99-2.14	36.5	35.2	18.6	4.5	2.7	1.8	0.7	1.29	1.81	0.495
PO2	3.79 (1.396)	3.69-3.88	7.2	12.4	20.1	24.8	25.4	9.9	0.2	-0.31	-0.73	0.254
PO17	3.19 (1.362)	3.10-3.29	11.4	21.5	26.2	21.3	13.6	5.1	0.9	0.18	-0.73	0.391
AC4	2.72 (1.363)	2.62-2.81	20.4	29.9	22.9	12.9	10.1	3.2	0.6	0.57	-0.49	0.525
AC13	3.02 (1.345)	2.92-3.11	13.9	24.9	24.9	20.4	10.9	4.0	0.9	0.29	-0.66	0.536
HE10	2.84 (1.325)	2.75-2.94	16.2	28.6	25.1	15.7	10.1	3.2	1.2	0.46	-0.52	0.434
HE21	2.45 (1.151)	2.37-2.52	22.5	33.0	28.6	10.1	4.1	1.5	0.2	0.70	0.27	0.514
ST6	2.80 (1.427)	2.70-2.90	21.2	27.0	20.9	15.9	10.6	4.1	0.2	0.48	-0.70	0.447
ST15	4.15 (1.502)	4.05-4.26	6.6	10.2	13.5	22.6	23.8	22.6	0.6	-0.51	-0.70	0.235

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.085 and 0.170, respectively.

Table A229 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 822)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.074	**0.638**	-0.102	0.610
SD11	**0.284**	**0.276**	0.124	0.696
UN3	**0.427**	0.083	-0.121	0.826
UN8	**0.481**	0.218	-0.191	0.727
UN19	**0.743**	0.049	-0.057	0.456
BE12	**0.537**	0.126	0.017	0.629
BE18	**0.601**	-0.034	0.132	0.566
TR20	**0.507**	-0.194	0.140	0.725
CO16	**0.579**	**-0.240**	**0.230**	0.596
SEC5	**0.637**	0.064	-0.101	0.614
SEC14	**0.572**	0.048	0.034	0.626
PO17	0.032	-0.090	**0.646**	0.613
AC4	0.024	**0.542**	0.170	0.572
AC13	-0.114	**0.407**	**0.484**	0.484
HE10	-0.077	**0.294**	**0.421**	0.658
HE21	0.071	**0.335**	**0.340**	0.614
ST6	-0.037	**0.760**	-0.070	0.489
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.408	—		
Self-enhancement	0.474	0.491	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A230 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 822)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	10	3	4
Mean (standard error)	2.24 (0.025)	2.67 (0.038)	2.88 (0.033)
95% Confidence interval	2.20-2.29	2.59-2.74	2.81-2.94
Standard deviation	0.711	1.079	0.937
Skewness (standard error)	0.945 (0.085)	0.597 (0.085)	0.156 (0.085)
Kurtosis (standard error)	2.116 (0.170)	0.029 (0.170)	-0.293 (0.170)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.815	0.699	0.692
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.788	0.629	0.723
Average inter-item correlations	0.315	0.437	0.363
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.150-0.556	0.424-0.446	0.247-0.451
Range of correlations	0.406	0.022	0.204
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.269	—	
Self-enhancement	0.264	0.337	—

Table A231 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 822)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	-0.021	**0.570**	0.687
SD11	**0.280**	**0.355**	0.693
UN3	**0.387**	0.003	0.849
UN8	**0.406**	0.095	0.786
UN19	**0.729**	-0.003	0.471
BE12	**0.532**	0.124	0.633
BE18	**0.644**	0.031	0.564
TR20	**0.568**	-0.125	0.735
CO16	**0.659**	-0.113	0.630
SEC5	**0.608**	-0.011	0.637
SEC14	**0.581**	0.056	0.626
PO17	0.184	**0.288**	0.828
AC4	-0.011	**0.667**	0.562
AC13	-0.048	**0.704**	0.537
HE10	-0.014	**0.555**	0.700
HE21	0.107	**0.552**	0.623
ST6	-0.124	**0.694**	0.592
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Self-enhancement	0.517	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A232 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-14 items): European Social Survey 2002, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 822)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD11	**0.245**	**0.397**	0.678
UN3	**0.443**	-0.081	0.836
UN8	**0.490**	-0.036	0.777
UN19	**0.736**	-0.007	0.465
BE12	**0.555**	0.085	0.634
BE18	**0.610**	0.086	0.564
TR20	**0.506**	-0.028	0.758
CO16	**0.590**	-0.008	0.657
SEC5	**0.645**	-0.060	0.622
SEC14	**0.570**	0.074	0.625
PO17	0.091	**0.411**	0.782
AC13	-0.061	**0.675**	0.585
HE10	-0.148	**0.741**	0.546
HE21	0.034	**0.643**	0.561
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.537	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A233 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-13 items): European Social Survey 2002, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 822)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	
UN3	**0.441**	-0.087	0.837
UN8	**0.488**	-0.032	0.776
UN19	**0.734**	-0.016	0.473
BE12	**0.554**	0.086	0.638
BE18	**0.610**	0.095	0.560
TR20	**0.502**	-0.009	0.752
CO16	**0.584**	0.011	0.653
SEC5	**0.646**	-0.066	0.621
SEC14	**0.571**	0.066	0.631
PO17	0.095	**0.439**	0.756
AC13	-0.053	**0.697**	0.548
HE10	-0.104	**0.689**	0.587
HE21	0.065	**0.601**	0.595
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.506	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A234 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of nine models: European Social Survey 2002, Hungary (second half-sample: *n* = 822)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.75	.051	.900	.923	.884	.058 (.051-.064)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-without cross-loadings	4.62	.059	.843	.872	.847	.066 (.061-.072)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-with cross-loadings	4.32	.055	.854	.883	.860	.064 (.058-.069)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-without cross-loadings	4.52	.051	.861	.888	.866	.065 (.059-.073)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	4.37	.049	.868	.894	.871	.064 (.057-.071)
2e	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-without cross-loadings	6.75	.041	.908	.921	.903	.059 (.054-.065)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.39	.064	.815	.843	.815	.073 (.068-.079)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.63	.051	.850	.877	.847	.066 (.061-.072)
4	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	3.86	.054	.851	.884	.859	.059 (.054-.064)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

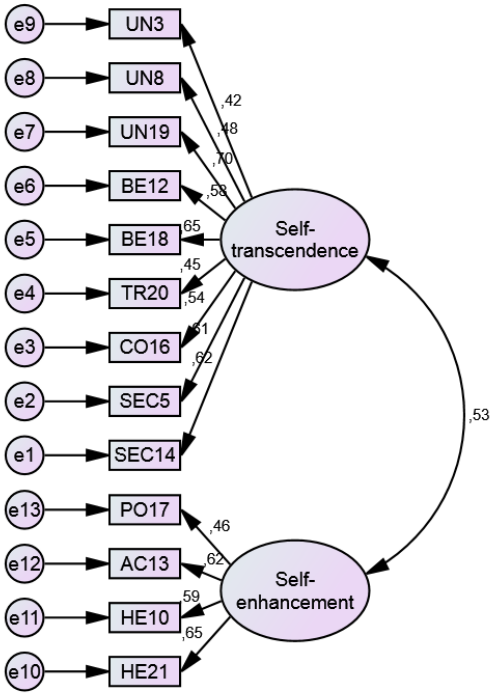

Fig. 69 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2e-13 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Hungary (second half-sample: *n* = 822)

Table A235 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Hungary (*N* = 1,644)

	Subscale	
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	9	4
Mean (standard error)	2.18 (0.017)	2.84 (0.023)
95% Confidence interval	2.15-2.22	2.79-2.88
Standard deviation	0.702	0.915
Skewness (standard error)	0.876 (0.060)	0.261 (0.060)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.930 (0.121)	-0.030 (0.121)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.797	0.702
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.767	0.628
Average inter-item correlations	0.315	0.333
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.147-0.498	0.221-0.407
Range of correlations	0.351	0.186
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-transcendence	—	
Self-enhancement	0.251	—

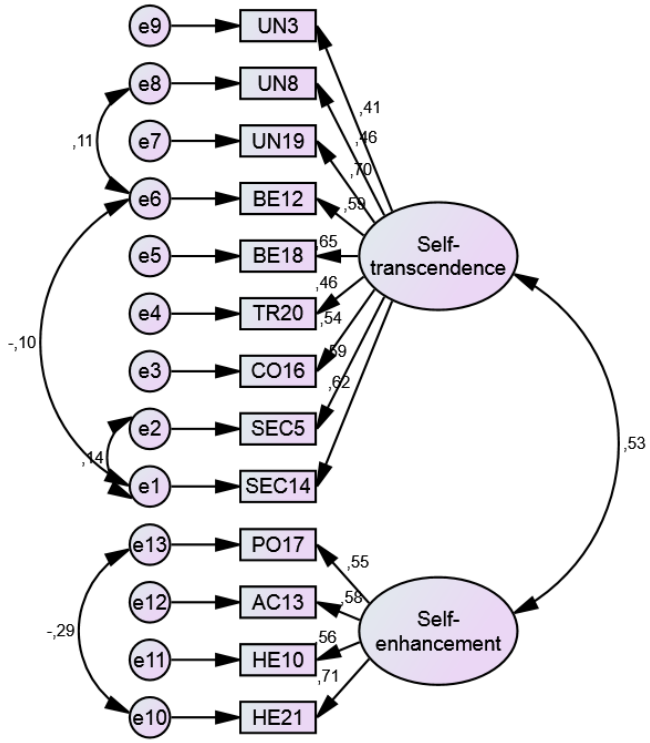

Fig. 70 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2e-13 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Hungary (*N* = 1,644)

Table A236 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 734)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.37 (1.264)	2.28-2.46	25.7	39.0	18.5	6.8	6.9	2.5	0.5	1.04	0.55	0.309
SD11	2.06 (1.106)	1.98-2.14	37.3	32.8	19.6	5.4	2.5	1.4	1.0	1.17	1.37	0.495
UN3	1.97 (1.098)	1.89-2.05	41.6	33.9	15.9	4.5	2.6	1.4	0.1	1.36	1.92	0.349
UN8	2.40 (1.137)	2.31-2.48	22.5	36.6	26.8	8.0	4.4	1.5	0.1	0.84	0.59	0.421
UN19	1.63 (0.801)	1.58-1.69	52.5	34.7	10.5	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.44	2.83	0.495
BE12	2.28 (1.081)	2.21-2.36	27.1	33.4	27.8	8.4	2.3	1.0	-	0.72	0.40	0.501
BE18	1.79 (0.885)	1.73-1.86	43.6	38.7	14.3	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.41	3.21	0.519
TR9	2.40 (1.208)	2.31-2.49	25.5	33.7	24.0	9.3	5.7	1.5	0.4	0.80	0.18	0.281
TR20	2.57 (1.396)	2.46-2.67	26.6	29.2	20.6	12.3	6.9	4.2	0.3	0.75	-0.23	0.352
CO7	3.51 (1.469)	3.40-3.61	9.9	18.5	19.8	21.9	20.3	8.9	0.7	-0.05	-0.99	0.204
CO16	2.34 (1.233)	2.25-2.43	28.1	33.5	23.4	7.1	5.2	2.3	0.4	0.96	0.58	0.414
SEC5	1.75 (0.932)	1.68-1.81	47.7	36.6	10.8	2.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.78	4.49	0.430
SEC14	2.06 (1.160)	1.98-2.15	37.5	36.1	15.1	5.9	3.1	1.9	0.4	1.32	1.63	0.424
PO2	3.82 (1.409)	3.72-3.92	7.2	12.5	17.7	26.4	24.9	10.9	0.3	-0.34	-0.71	0.244
PO17	3.16 (1.436)	3.05-3.26	14.2	21.1	25.1	19.9	12.7	6.7	0.4	0.23	-0.79	0.448
AC4	2.67 (1.343)	2.58-2.77	20.0	33.0	21.9	12.4	9.3	3.1	0.3	0.66	-0.35	0.498
AC13	3.04 (1.358)	2.94-3.14	12.8	25.9	25.6	19.8	10.2	5.2	0.5	0.36	-0.59	0.497
HE10	2.68 (1.283)	2.58-2.77	17.6	34.6	23.3	12.8	8.4	2.6	0.7	0.65	-0.23	0.440
HE21	2.25 (1.128)	2.16-2.33	29.0	34.9	24.5	7.2	2.7	1.6	-	0.95	0.90	0.521
ST6	2.68 (1.367)	2.58-2.78	21.8	30.4	21.1	14.4	8.9	3.3	0.1	0.59	-0.47	0.437
ST15	4.16 (1.430)	4.06-4.26	4.5	10.9	15.1	23.7	25.2	20.6	-	-0.45	-0.69	0.142

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.090 and 0.180, respectively.

Table A237 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 734)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	-0.165	**0.606**	0.709
SD11	**0.243**	**0.392**	0.689
UN3	**0.365**	0.075	0.833
UN8	**0.373**	0.151	0.780
UN19	**0.613**	0.041	0.597
BE12	**0.456**	0.182	0.673
BE18	**0.692**	-0.029	0.542
TR20	**0.592**	-0.151	0.719
CO16	**0.689**	-0.192	0.625
SEC5	**0.502**	0.034	0.729
SEC14	**0.558**	-0.037	0.708
PO17	**0.429**	0.096	0.764
AC4	-0.006	**0.676**	0.548
AC13	-0.032	**0.682**	0.556
HE10	0.171	**0.387**	0.753
HE21	**0.320**	**0.340**	0.670
ST6	-0.073	**0.670**	0.596
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.515	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A238 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 734)

	Subscale	
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	10	7
Mean (standard error)	2.19 (0.025)	2.54 (0.030)
95% Confidence interval	2.15-2.24	2.48-2.60
Standard deviation	0.665	0.823
Skewness (standard error)	0.666 (0.090)	0.596 (0.090)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.536 (0.180)	0.530 (0.180)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.788	0.771
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.749	0.711
Average inter-item correlations	0.291	0.324
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.115-0.476	0.155-0.548
Range of correlations	0.362	0.393
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-transcendence	—	
Self-enhancement	0.243	—

Table A239 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2004, Hungary (second half-sample: *n* = 734)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.26	.058	.878	.902	.847	.067 (.060-.074)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	3.39	.053	.874	.907	.888	.057 (.051-.063)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.24	.050	.882	.914	.895	.055 (.049-.062)
3	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	3.77	.058	.839	.876	.850	.061 (.056-.067)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

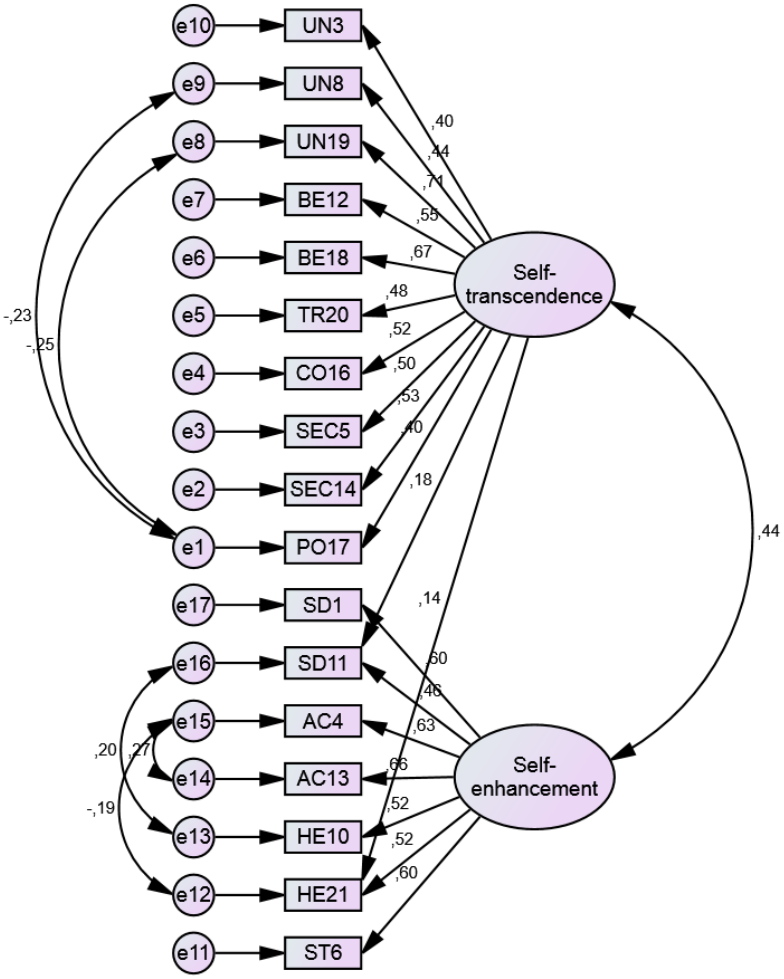

Fig. 71 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Hungary (second half-sample: *n* = 734)

Table A240 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Hungary (*N* = 1,468)

	Subscale	
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	10	7
Mean (standard error)	2.19 (0.017)	2.51 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	2.16-2.22	2.47-2.55
Standard deviation	0.643	0.831
Skewness (standard error)	0.608 (0.064)	0.609 (0.064)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.419 (0.128)	0.566 (0.128)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.777	0.783
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.722	0.720
Average inter-item correlations	0.276	0.340
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.050-0.489	0.204-0.559
Range of correlations	0.438	0.355
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-transcendence	—	
Self-enhancement	0.232	—

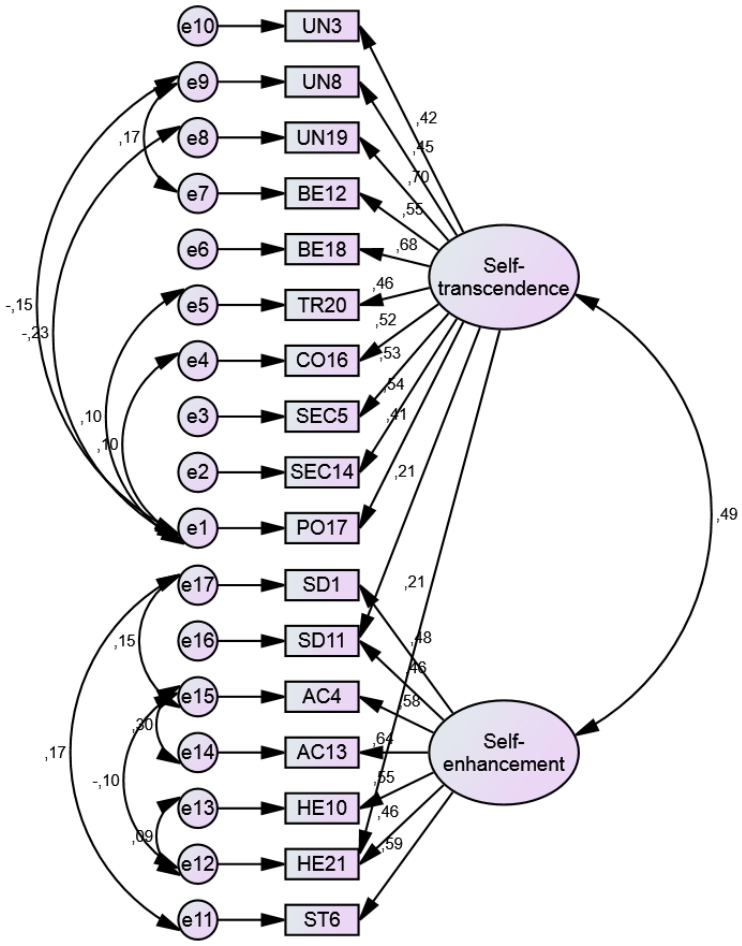

Fig. 72 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Hungary (*N* = 1,468)

Table A241 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 739)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.61 (1.400)	2.51-2.71	23.1	32.7	21.4	8.8	8.0	5.0	0.9	0.83	-0.07	0.396
SD11	2.06 (1.088)	1.98-2.14	37.2	33.3	16.1	10.0	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.98	0.57	0.449
UN3	2.03 (1.090)	1.96-2.11	36.3	38.2	14.9	5.5	3.1	1.1	0.9	1.27	1.62	0.333
UN8	2.52 (1.116)	2.44-2.60	18.5	34.4	29.5	11.6	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.63	0.25	0.414
UN19	1.76 (0.917)	1.69-1.82	47.9	34.2	12.0	3.1	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.44	2.56	0.472
BE12	2.32 (1.105)	2.24-2.40	26.0	33.7	24.1	11.2	2.4	0.9	1.6	0.71	0.19	0.487
BE18	1.79 (0.910)	1.72-1.86	44.7	37.6	12.0	3.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.43	2.89	0.428
TR9	2.48 (1.196)	2.40-2.57	22.2	33.0	26.0	10.8	5.4	1.6	0.9	0.72	0.11	0.226
TR20	2.40 (1.338)	2.30-2.49	31.4	28.3	20.3	10.7	5.8	3.0	0.5	0.85	0.02	0.283
CO7	3.67 (1.513)	3.56-3.78	9.5	15.6	21.2	16.8	24.4	11.6	0.9	-0.15	-1.04	0.162
CO16	2.37 (1.195)	2.29-2.46	25.3	35.3	21.8	11.1	3.4	2.2	0.9	0.88	0.49	0.364
SEC5	1.69 (0.863)	1.63-1.76	50.2	35.2	8.8	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.44	2.42	0.390
SEC14	1.87 (1.038)	1.79-1.94	45.7	31.4	15.3	3.5	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.45	2.40	0.331
PO2	3.96 (1.443)	3.85-4.06	6.2	11.8	19.5	18.1	29.6	13.9	0.8	-0.38	-0.81	0.366
PO17	3.12 (1.539)	3.01-3.23	16.6	24.1	20.6	13.0	17.7	7.0	0.9	0.28	-1.05	0.369
AC4	2.77 (1.411)	2.66-2.87	19.5	30.6	22.6	11.2	10.1	4.9	1.1	0.64	-0.43	0.546
AC13	3.10 (1.363)	3.00-3.20	11.5	24.9	27.9	17.2	11.5	5.8	1.2	0.38	-0.57	0.556
HE10	2.60 (1.301)	2.51-2.70	21.7	31.7	22.5	13.5	6.2	3.1	1.4	0.68	-0.12	0.460
HE21	2.25 (1.135)	2.17-2.33	28.8	35.5	21.1	9.5	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.93	0.69	0.493
ST6	2.76 (1.418)	2.65-2.86	20.4	30.0	21.7	12.7	9.3	5.0	0.8	0.63	-0.45	0.458
ST15	4.30 (1.455)	4.19-4.40	5.4	8.3	13.7	19.6	27.5	24.4	1.2	-0.64	-0.49	0.265

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.090 and 0.180, respectively.

Table A242 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Hungary (first half-sample: n = 739)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.739**	-0.118	-0.070	0.545
SD11	**0.357**	**0.271**	0.008	0.719
UN3	0.029	**0.377**	0.067	0.831
UN8	**0.291**	**0.314**	-0.085	0.770
UN19	**0.267**	**0.567**	-0.193	0.541
BE12	**0.316**	**0.410**	-0.042	0.645
BE18	-0.027	**0.644**	0.060	0.579
CO16	-0.175	**0.543**	0.169	0.708
SEC5	-0.030	**0.588**	0.007	0.666
SEC14	-0.055	**0.519**	0.024	0.745
PO2	**0.224**	-0.162	**0.533**	0.603
PO17	**-0.240**	**0.335**	**0.552**	0.624
AC4	**0.494**	-0.010	**0.347**	0.493
AC13	**0.483**	-0.050	**0.427**	0.432
HE10	**0.299**	0.075	**0.301**	0.709
HE21	**0.452**	0.210	0.012	0.669
ST6	**0.685**	-0.051	0.015	0.547
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-transcendence	0.399	—		
Self-enhancement	0.431	0.217	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A243 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Hungary (first half-sample: n = 739)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	6	8	3
Mean (standard error)	2.59 (0.033)	2.04 (0.023)	3.23 (0.038)
95% Confidence interval	2.52-2.65	2.00-2.09	3.15-3.30
Standard deviation	0.905	0.624	1.021
Skewness (standard error)	0.717 (0.090)	0.510 (0.090)	0.085 (0.090)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.564 (0.180)	0.075 (0.180)	-0.472 (0.180)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.782	0.750	0.518
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.789	0.717	0.398
Average inter-item correlations	0.370	0.282	0.269
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.261-0.557	0.161-0.452	0.207-0.367
Range of correlations	0.296	0.291	0.160
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-transcendence	0.245	—	
Self-enhancement	0.303	0.216	—

Table A244 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 739)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.614**	-0.077	0.662
SD11	**0.301**	**0.299**	0.735
UN3	0.024	**0.407**	0.824
UN8	0.167	**0.341**	0.802
UN19	0.041	**0.598**	0.617
BE12	0.216	**0.437**	0.674
BE18	-0.059	**0.677**	0.576
CO16	-0.101	**0.554**	0.735
SEC5	-0.104	**0.635**	0.649
SEC14	-0.108	**0.563**	0.729
PO2	**0.575**	-0.138	0.725
PO17	0.153	**0.275**	0.861
AC4	**0.718**	-0.002	0.486
AC13	**0.766**	-0.044	0.443
HE10	**0.487**	0.087	0.716
HE21	**0.401**	**0.235**	0.695
ST6	**0.636**	-0.024	0.609
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.470	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A245 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-14 items): European Social Survey 2004, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 739)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.687**	-0.114	0.590
SD11	**0.307**	**0.289**	0.737
UN3	0.022	**0.425**	0.811
UN8	0.202	**0.335**	0.782
UN19	0.093	**0.590**	0.591
BE12	**0.292**	**0.392**	0.652
BE18	-0.006	**0.611**	0.630
CO16	-0.066	**0.487**	0.789
SEC5	-0.108	**0.661**	0.620
SEC14	-0.137	**0.616**	0.682
AC4	**0.710**	-0.034	0.517
AC13	**0.711**	-0.052	0.527
HE21	**0.428**	0.209	0.688
ST6	**0.701**	-0.070	0.551
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.477	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A246 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-13 items): European Social Survey 2004, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 739)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.678**	-0094	0.587
SD11	**0.312**	**0.303**	0.729
UN3	0.034	**0.419**	0.811
UN8	0.211	**0.315**	0.798
UN19	0.109	**0.587**	0.587
BE18	0.018	**0.572**	0.663
CO16	-0.048	**0.462**	0.803
SEC5	-0.092	**0.671**	0.596
SEC14	-0.125	**0.633**	0.653
AC4	**0.703**	-0.021	0.518
AC13	**0.701**	-0.041	0.532
HE21	**0.429**	**0.227**	0.679
ST6	**0.692**	-0.055	0.551
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.437	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A247 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of nine models: European Social Survey 2006, Hungary (second half-sample: *n* = 740)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.81	.059	.871	.893	.831	.072 (.065-.079)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-without cross-loadings	4.25	.062	.852	.882	.856	.066 (.060-.073)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-with cross-loadings	4.11	.060	.860	.889	.862	.065 (.059-.071)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-without cross-loadings	3.63	.054	.891	.918	.898	.060 (.052-.068)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	3.20	.047	.907	.933	.915	.055 (.047-.063)
2e	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-with cross-loadings	2.86	.041	.919	.946	.930	.050 (.042-.059)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.54	.063	.841	.870	.843	.069 (.063-.075)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.57	.065	.814	.847	.814	.069 (.064-.075)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval. Model 3b is probably unidentified, so it will be probably necessary to impose 1 additional constraint.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

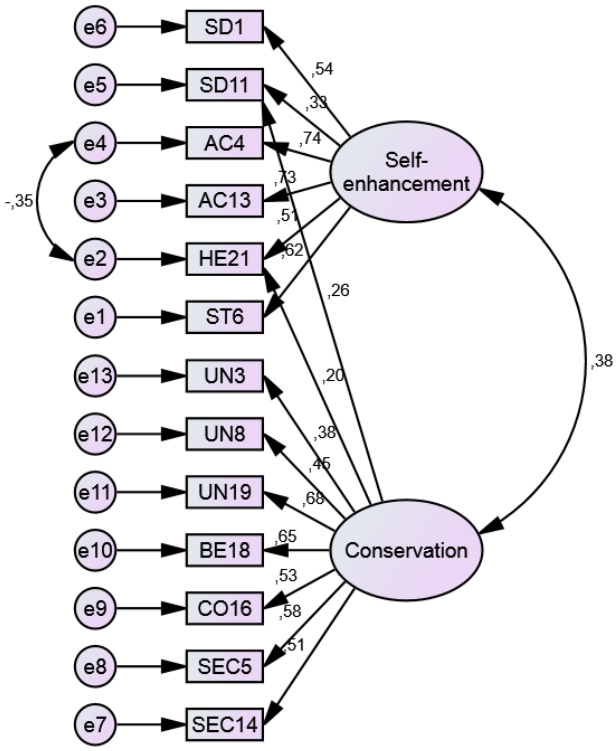

Fig. 73 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2e-13 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Hungary (second half-sample: *n* = 740)

Table A248 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Hungary (*N* = 1,479)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	10	7
Mean (standard error)	2.19 (0.017)	2.51 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	2.16-2.22	2.47-2.55
Standard deviation	0.643	0.831
Skewness (standard error)	0.608 (0.064)	0.609 (0.064)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.419 (0.128)	0.566 (0.128)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.777	0.783
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.722	0.720
Average inter-item correlations	0.276	0.340
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.050-0.489	0.204-0.559
Range of correlations	0.438	0.355
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Conservation	0.235	—

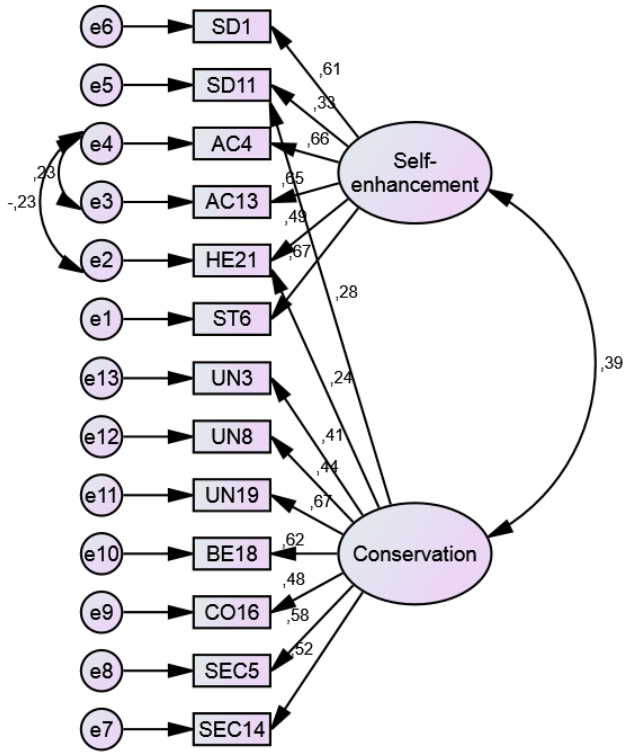

Fig. 74 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2e-13 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Hungary (*N* = 1,479)

Table A249 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 726)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.56 (1.339)	2.46-2.66	23.4	34.2	18.9	12.0	7.9	3.0	0.7	0.76	-0.19	0.424
SD11	2.11 (1.061)	2.04-2.19	32.8	35.8	21.2	5.2	3.6	0.4	1.0	0.97	0.75	0.462
UN3	2.19 (1.135)	2.11-2.28	30.9	36.5	19.4	7.4	3.9	1.1	0.8	1.01	0.76	0.317
UN8	2.63 (1.157)	2.55-2.72	16.7	31.7	30.0	13.8	4.7	1.8	1.4	0.56	0.08	0.459
UN19	1.86 (0.907)	1.79-1.92	40.6	38.2	15.3	3.2	1.2	0.3	1.2	1.16	1.71	0.544
BE12	2.32 (1.039)	2.25-2.40	22.9	36.6	27.4	8.5	2.8	0.6	1.2	0.68	0.34	0.533
BE18	1.95 (0.973)	1.88-2.02	37.6	38.6	16.1	4.7	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.17	1.64	0.481
TR9	2.67 (1.211)	2.59-2.76	17.5	30.2	29.2	13.4	6.9	1.8	1.1	0.53	-0.17	0.224
TR20	2.48 (1.336)	2.39-2.58	25.6	33.6	19.6	9.6	7.7	3.0	0.8	0.85	0.00	0.281
CO7	3.61 (1.436)	3.51-3.72	8.3	15.2	24.7	19.7	20.5	10.2	1.5	-0.07	-0.88	0.103
CO16	2.53 (1.231)	2.44-2.62	21.8	32.6	25.3	11.7	5.5	2.2	0.8	0.71	0.07	0.347
SEC5	1.79 (0.931)	1.72-1.86	46.4	34.6	12.4	4.1	1.2	0.3	1.0	1.31	1.84	0.429
SEC14	2.00 (1.077)	1.92-2.07	39.9	32.2	18.6	5.0	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.20	1.50	0.376
PO2	3.70 (1.324)	3.61-3.80	5.4	13.5	26.6	21.2	24.8	7.6	1.0	-0.15	-0.75	0.292
PO17	3.06 (1.411)	2.96-3.17	15.4	22.6	24.2	16.0	16.4	3.7	1.7	0.22	-0.91	0.420
AC4	2.72 (1.324)	2.63-2.82	19.0	30.7	22.6	13.9	9.6	2.6	1.5	0.55	-0.47	0.547
AC13	2.97 (1.309)	2.88-3.07	13.4	25.8	26.7	18.7	9.9	3.7	1.8	0.36	-0.51	0.545
HE10	2.63 (1.188)	2.54-2.71	18.0	31.0	28.4	12.7	6.3	1.5	2.1	0.55	-0.11	0.436
HE21	2.49 (1.168)	2.40-2.57	22.2	31.4	26.6	13.2	4.5	1.1	1.0	0.58	-0.14	0.544
ST6	2.83 (1.400)	2.73-2.93	20.1	25.1	23.3	15.8	10.3	4.0	1.4	0.44	-0.65	0.488
ST15	4.11 (1.499)	4.00-4.22	5.8	12.1	15.3	18.3	25.9	20.9	1.7	-0.44	-0.84	0.252

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.091 and 0.181, respectively.

Table A250 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 726)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.672**	-0.119	0.614
SD11	**0.384**	**0.236**	0.707
UN3	0.021	**0.403**	0.829
UN8	0.145	**0.414**	0.748
UN19	0.049	**0.679**	0.504
BE12	0.163	**0.529**	0.608
BE18	0.013	**0.640**	0.583
CO16	-0.164	**0.592**	0.719
SEC5	-0.052	**0.644**	0.616
SEC14	-0.071	**0.583**	0.696
PO17	**0.254**	**0.226**	0.828
AC4	**0.726**	-0.018	0.486
AC13	**0.768**	-0.077	0.462
HE10	**0.480**	0.068	0.733
HE21	**0.552**	0.134	0.604
ST6	**0.700**	-0.080	0.559
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.496	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A251 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 726)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence
Number of items	8	8
Mean (standard error)	2.67 (0.031)	2.16 (0.025)
95% Confidence interval	2.61-2.73	2.11-2.21
Standard deviation	0.837	0.669
Skewness (standard error)	0.463 (0.091)	0.748 (0.091)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.222 (0.181)	1.204 (0.181)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.809	0.783
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.818	0.758
Average inter-item correlations	0.349	0.323
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.091-0.583	0.173-0.538
Range of correlations	0.492	0.365
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Self-transcendence	0.257	—

Table A252 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2008, Hungary (second half-sample: *n* = 726)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.06	.051	.912	.932	.886	.065 (.057-.073)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	3.96	.054	.882	.909	.889	.064 (.057-.071)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.66	.047	.894	.920	.901	.061 (.054-.067)
3	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.51	.060	.836	.866	.839	.070 (.064-.075)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

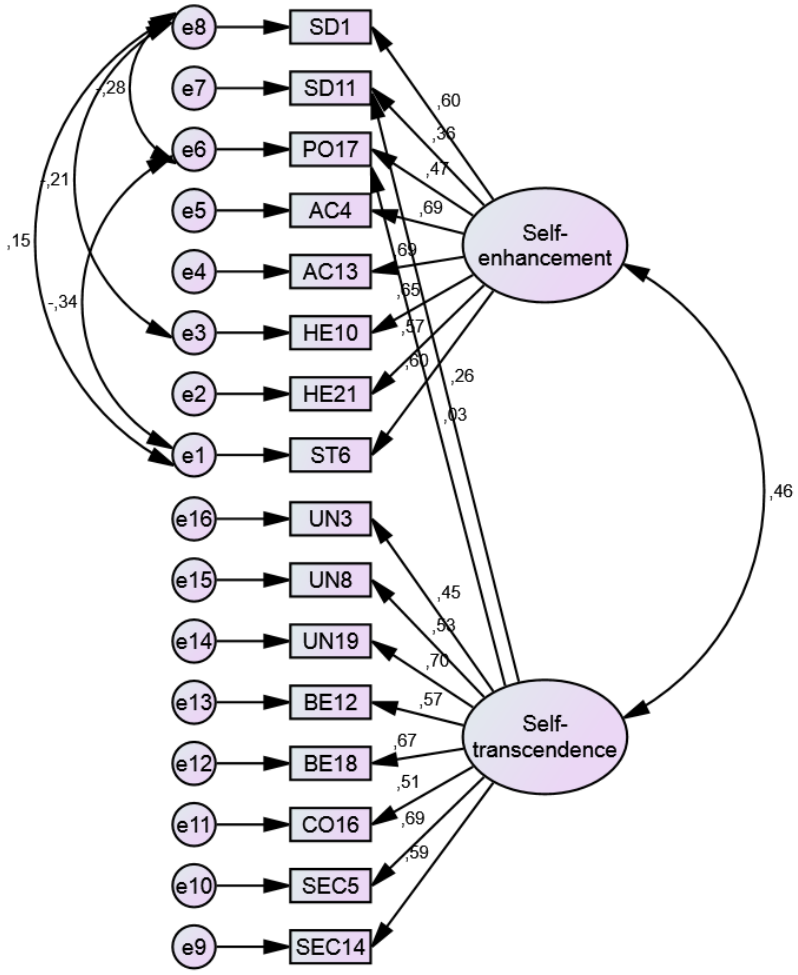

Fig. 75 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Hungary (second half-sample: *n* = 726)

Table A253 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Hungary (*N* = 1,452)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence
Number of items	8	8
Mean (standard error)	2.68 (0.022)	2.14 (0.018)
95% Confidence interval	2.63-2.72	2.11-2.18
Standard deviation	0.836	0.687
Skewness (standard error)	0.332 (0.064)	0.784 (0.064)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.089 (0.128)	1.268 (0.128)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.805	0.794
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.800	0.782
Average inter-item correlations	0.344	0.335
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.094-0.552	0.178-0.523
Range of correlations	0.458	0.345
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Self-transcendence	0.258	—

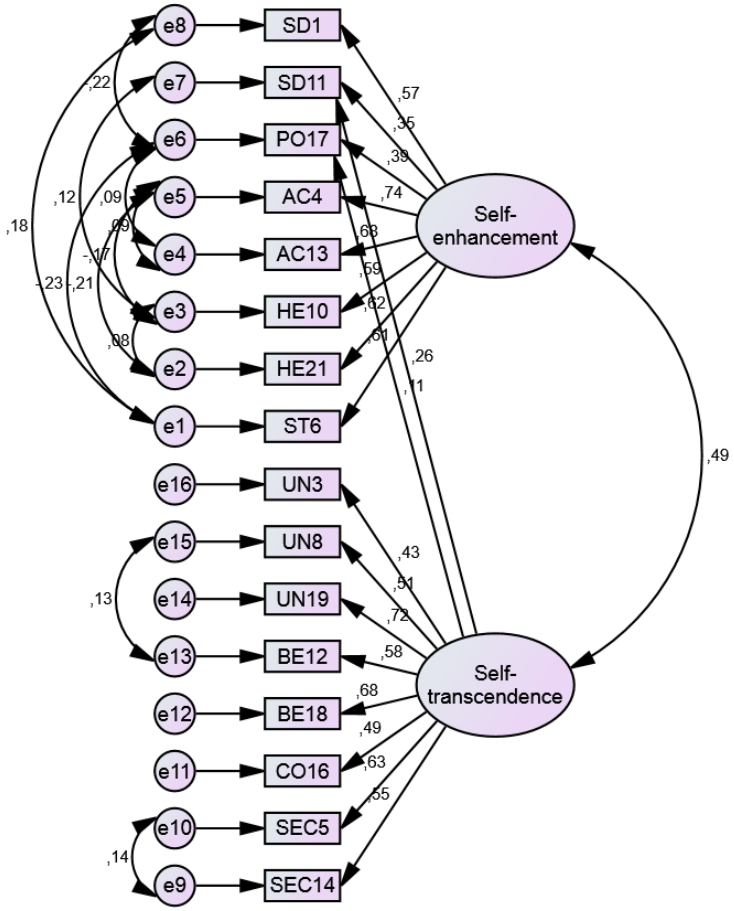

Fig. 76 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Hungary (*N* = 1,452)

Table A254 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 743)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.39 (1.266)	2.30-2.49	26.6	35.5	19.5	9.2	6.7	2.0	0.4	0.90	0.19	0.403
SD11	1.96 (0.982)	1.88-2.03	38.9	35.5	17.6	5.5	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.97	0.64	0.418
UN3	1.94 (1.081)	1.86-2.02	41.9	35.4	13.7	4.8	2.3	1.3	0.5	1.43	2.20	0.333
UN8	2.55 (1.125)	2.47-2.63	16.4	37.7	27.1	12.7	4.0	1.6	0.5	0.70	0.32	0.451
UN19	1.74 (0.883)	1.68-1.81	47.4	35.8	11.4	2.8	1.3	0.1	1.1	1.36	2.18	0.482
BE12	2.30 (1.062)	2.23-2.38	24.0	37.1	26.1	8.1	2.7	0.9	1.1	0.80	0.65	0.459
BE18	1.80 (0.932)	1.74-1.87	44.3	37.8	11.0	4.3	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.46	2.79	0.457
TR9	2.57 (1.229)	2.48-2.66	19.2	35.7	24.5	10.4	7.7	1.7	0.8	0.72	-0.02	0.303
TR20	2.51 (1.342)	2.42-2.61	26.0	30.7	20.9	11.4	6.9	3.2	0.9	0.78	-0.10	0.377
CO7	3.49 (1.386)	3.39-3.59	7.4	18.3	25.6	20.9	18.7	8.1	1.1	0.05	-0.84	0.168
CO16	2.34 (1.125)	2.25-2.42	24.6	36.3	23.4	10.5	2.4	1.6	1.1	0.85	0.62	0.451
SEC5	1.69 (0.845)	1.63-1.75	50.3	34.6	11.0	2.8	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.33	1.99	0.464
SEC14	1.89 (1.046)	1.81-1.96	44.7	31.9	14.7	4.8	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.39	2.10	0.364
PO2	3.57 (1.372)	3.47-3.67	7.0	17.2	24.5	19.7	24.9	6.2	0.5	-0.11	-0.92	0.334
PO17	3.01 (1.403)	2.91-3.11	14.9	26.4	23.0	15.6	14.9	3.9	1.2	0.32	-0.84	0.386
AC4	2.50 (1.245)	2.41-2.58	23.1	34.5	21.4	11.8	7.0	1.5	0.7	0.70	-0.16	0.569
AC13	2.82 (1.328)	2.72-2.91	17.4	28.5	23.8	17.1	9.4	3.0	0.8	0.44	-0.56	0.536
HE10	2.40 (1.166)	2.32-2.49	22.5	37.7	23.0	8.7	5.8	1.2	1.1	0.85	0.34	0.490
HE21	2.24 (1.039)	2.17-2.32	26.1	37.6	24.1	8.5	2.6	0.4	0.8	0.73	0.28	0.529
ST6	2.70 (1.353)	2.60-2.80	20.3	31.8	19.5	15.3	8.9	3.1	1.1	0.58	-0.49	0.444
ST15	3.96 (1.523)	3.85-4.07	7.0	13.5	17.6	17.8	25.3	18.0	0.8	-0.33	-0.96	0.263

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.090 and 0.179, respectively.

Table A255 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 743)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Power	
SD1	0.004	**0.662**	-0.179	0.620
SD11	0.119	**0.370**	0.089	0.778
UN3	**0.404**	0.081	-0.039	0.815
UN8	**0.489**	**0.238**	-0.155	0.663
UN19	**0.699**	0.070	-0.123	0.506
BE12	**0.489**	**0.242**	-0.120	0.653
BE18	**0.597**	-0.036	0.133	0.603
TR9	**0.631**	-0.138	-0.050	0.656
TR20	**0.579**	-0.155	0.188	0.637
CO16	**0.590**	-0.075	0.163	0.611
SEC5	**0.493**	0.118	0.047	0.682
SEC14	**0.450**	-0.041	0.127	0.767
PO2	-0.178	**0.336**	**0.385**	0.687
PO17	0.148	-0.026	**0.628**	0.550
AC4	0.030	**0.623**	0.175	0.480
AC13	-0.127	**0.687**	**0.240**	0.408
HE10	0.033	**0.405**	**0.300**	0.636
HE21	0.129	**0.459**	0.146	0.645
ST6	-0.010	**0.726**	-0.179	0.545
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.370	—		
Power	0.263	0.386	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A256 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 743)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Power
Number of items	10	7	2
Mean (standard error)	2.13 (0.024)	2.43 (0.030)	3.29 (0.041)
95% Confidence interval	2.09-2.18	2.37-2.49	3.21-3.37
Standard deviation	0.656	0.815	1.115
Skewness (standard error)	0.670 (0.090)	0.553 (0.090)	0.086 (0.090)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.789 (0.179)	-0.038 (0.179)	-0.583 (0.179)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.812	0.803	0.451
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.784	0.759	0.451
Average inter-item correlations	0.311	0.367	0.291
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.180-0.506	0.227-0.605	0.291-0.291
Range of correlations	0.326	0.378	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.243	—	
Power	0.251	0.317	—

Table A257 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 743)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	-0.029	**0.536**	0.724
SD11	0.124	**0.408**	0.775
UN3	**0.402**	0.041	0.823
UN8	**0.460**	0.131	0.721
UN19	**0.688**	-0.028	0.542
BE12	**0.467**	0.154	0.698
BE18	**0.628**	0.006	0.603
TR9	**0.638**	-0.193	0.659
TR20	**0.612**	-0.077	0.659
CO16	**0.626**	-0.016	0.616
SEC5	**0.508**	0.117	0.679
SEC14	**0.480**	0.005	0.768
PO2	-0.123	**0.527**	0.762
PO17	0.219	**0.280**	0.822
AC4	0.037	**0.713**	0.468
AC13	-0.118	**0.823**	0.390
HE10	0.068	**0.556**	0.655
HE21	0.140	**0.528**	0.639
ST6	-0.039	**0.589**	0.671
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.420	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A258 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-17 items): European Social Survey 2010, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 743)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	-0.053	**0.584**	0.683
SD11	0.115	**0.410**	0.778
UN3	**0.402**	0.053	0.817
UN8	**0.454**	0.160	0.705
UN19	**0.681**	0.012	0.529
BE12	**0.448**	0.201	0.682
BE18	**0.612**	0.012	0.619
TR9	**0.633**	-0.174	0.664
TR20	**0.602**	-0.087	0.676
CO16	**0.621**	-0.021	0.625
SEC5	**0.516**	0.115	0.669
SEC14	**0.508**	-0.027	0.753
AC4	0.013	**0.713**	0.483
AC13	-0.126	**0.794**	0.440
HE10	0.065	**0.520**	0.696
HE21	0.122	**0.545**	0.631
ST6	-0.069	**0.650**	0.611
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.432	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A259 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2010, Hungary (second half-sample: *n* = 743)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.75	.069	.855	.875	.804	.081 (.075-.087)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (19 items)-without cross-loadings	4.62	.067	.844	.872	.848	.071 (.066-.076)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-without cross-loadings	4.52	.063	.869	.895	.875	.067 (.061-.073)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.39	.068	.839	.867	.842	.072 (.067-.078)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.00	.062	.834	.862	.832	.073 (.068-.079)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval. Model 3b is probably unidentified, so the results are therefore incorrect.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

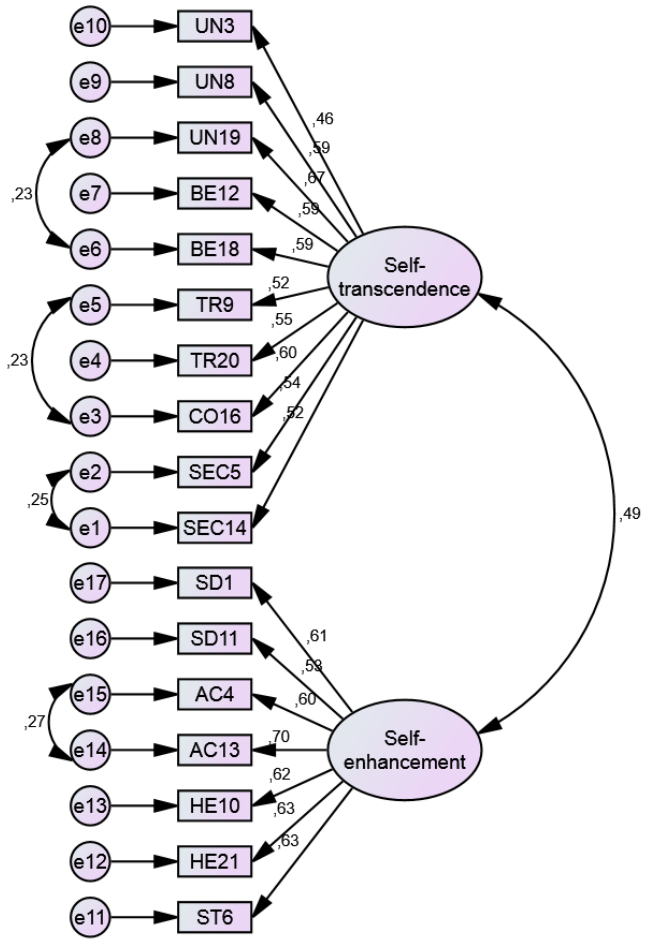

Fig. 77 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Hungary (second half-sample: n = 743)

Table A260 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Hungary (N = 1,486)

	Subscale	
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	10	7
Mean (standard error)	2.11 (0.017)	2.46 (0.021)
95% Confidence interval	2.08-2.15	2.42-2.50
Standard deviation	0.667	0.828
Skewness (standard error)	0.614 (0.063)	0.462 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.425 (0.127)	-1.191 (0.127)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.819	0.809
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.787	0.792
Average inter-item correlations	0.321	0.376
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.210-0.522	0.261-0.589
Range of correlations	0.311	0.327
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-transcendence	—	
Self-enhancement	0.249	—

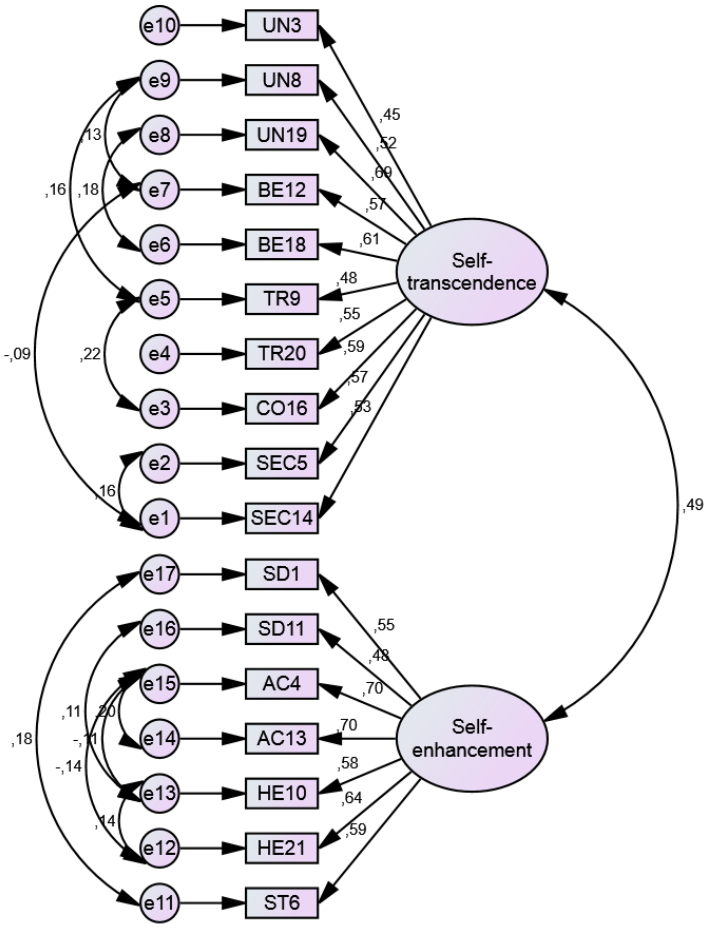

Fig. 78 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Hungary (N = 1,486)

Table A261 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 987)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.55 (1.266)	2.47-2.63	22.9	31.4	23.5	13.5	6.8	1.8	0.1	0.62	-0.28	0.488
SD11	2.12 (1.021)	2.05-2.18	30.7	39.9	18.9	8.0	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.88	0.56	0.541
UN3	1.94 (1.007)	1.87-2.00	39.5	37.3	15.4	5.1	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.28	1.96	0.403
UN8	2.55 (1.192)	2.48-2.63	19.1	34.8	27.1	11.8	5.2	2.0	0.1	0.71	0.18	0.432
UN19	1.86 (0.915)	1.80-1.91	41.8	37.1	15.9	4.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.09	1.33	0.500
BE12	2.20 (1.010)	2.14-2.27	26.4	39.2	24.7	6.7	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.79	0.63	0.532
BE18	1.88 (0.938)	1.82-1.94	40.9	37.4	14.6	5.4	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.07	1.01	0.524
TR9	2.70 (1.267)	2.62-2.77	17.1	32.4	27.5	12.7	7.2	3.0	0.1	0.65	-0.07	0.288
TR20	2.42 (1.188)	2.35-2.50	24.6	32.9	25.2	11.1	4.5	1.5	0.1	0.72	0.12	0.372
CO7	3.23 (1.367)	3.14-3.31	10.1	22.1	29.2	16.7	16.3	5.3	0.3	0.22	-0.77	0.299
CO16	2.52 (1.203)	2.44-2.59	19.1	37.9	24.7	9.9	5.4	2.4	0.5	0.85	0.43	0.360
SEC5	1.74 (0.948)	1.68-1.80	50.7	32.8	10.1	4.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.53	2.54	0.460
SEC14	1.93 (1.001)	1.87-2.00	40.2	36.1	16.3	4.9	1.8	0.5	0.2	1.17	1.41	0.431
PO2	3.25 (1.374)	3.16-3.33	9.6	22.8	28.9	15.6	17.8	5.2	0.1	0.22	-0.83	0.325
PO17	2.81 (1.305)	2.73-2.89	15.8	30.2	26.8	13.6	10.5	2.7	0.3	0.51	-0.46	0.424
AC4	2.43 (1.169)	2.35-2.50	23.2	34.2	27.0	8.8	5.2	1.4	0.2	0.77	0.29	0.579
AC13	2.78 (1.207)	2.71-2.86	14.3	29.4	31.6	14.5	8.2	1.8	0.2	0.46	-0.26	0.551
HE10	2.58 (1.155)	2.51-2.66	17.4	34.8	27.6	13.1	6.0	1.0	0.2	0.57	-0.13	0.519
HE21	2.33 (1.078)	2.27-2.40	24.8	34.7	26.5	10.8	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.62	0.08	0.561
ST6	2.77 (1.306)	2.69-2.86	17.4	29.0	27.0	14.6	8.9	2.9	0.2	0.51	-0.40	0.511
ST15	3.69 (1.512)	3.60-3.79	7.2	19.1	20.2	17.7	22.0	13.6	0.2	-0.06	-1.10	0.267

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.078 and 0.156, respectively.

Table A262 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 987)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Security	Factor III Conservation	Factor IV Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.561**	-0.033	-0.140	**0.386**	0.477
SD11	**0.445**	**0.335**	-0.062	0.034	0.573
UN3	-0.005	**0.571**	-0.118	0.181	0.601
UN8	-0.023	-0.014	**0.306**	**0.484**	0.647
UN19	-0.037	**0.547**	0.214	0.088	0.508
BE12	0.074	0.115	**0.351**	**0.381**	0.557
BE18	-0.011	**0.351**	**0.447**	0.071	0.498
TR20	-0.109	0.161	**0.541**	0.062	0.613
CO16	-0.187	-0.069	**0.710**	**0.260**	0.481
SEC5	0.010	**0.746**	-0.045	-0.030	0.487
SEC14	0.107	**0.639**	0.048	-0.194	0.584
PO2	**0.649**	-0.044	-0.121	-0.104	0.640
PO17	**0.366**	**-0.224**	**0.628**	-0.130	0.509
AC4	**0.676**	0.069	-0.006	0.069	0.466
AC13	**0.735**	-0.075	0.078	0.008	0.468
HE10	**0.611**	0.130	0.036	-0.109	0.564
HE21	**0.486**	0.137	0.078	0.106	0.596
ST6	**0.563**	-0.101	-0.039	**0.340**	0.544
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Security	0.427	—			
Conservation	0.259	0.469	—		
Self-transcendence	0.272	0.480	0.148	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A263 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 987)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Security	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	8	4	4	2
Mean (standard error)	2.60 (0.026)	1.87 (0.023)	2.41 (0.027)	2.38 (0.029)
95% Confidence interval	2.55-2.65	1.82-1.91	2.36-2.46	2.32-2.44
Standard deviation	0.829	0.728	0.840	0.927
Skewness (standard error)	0.446 (0.078)	1.036 (0.078)	0.410 (0.078)	0.587 (0.078)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.037 (0.156)	1.299 (0.156)	-0.285 (0.156)	0.262 (0.156)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.843	0.743	0.690	0.579
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.834	0.702	0.679	0.579
Average inter-item correlations	0.407	0.421	0.367	0.413
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.253-0.549	0.327-0.493	0.297-0.423	0.413-0.413
Range of correlations	0.296	0.166	0.126	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Security	0.322	—		
Conservation	0.276	0.313	—	
Self-transcendence	0.337	0.343	0.339	—

Table A264 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2012, Hungary (first half-sample: n = 987)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.580**	**0.232**	-0.180	0.555
SD11	**0.468**	**0.315**	-0.058	0.582
UN3	0.035	**0.683**	-0.183	0.601
UN8	-0.006	**0.387**	0.177	0.756
UN19	-0.023	**0.605**	0.167	0.523
BE12	0.079	**0.442**	**0.246**	0.593
BE18	-0.020	**0.421**	**0.409**	0.502
TR20	-0.134	**0.246**	**0.508**	0.609
CO16	-0.214	0.211	**0.606**	0.527
SEC5	0.053	**0.642**	-0.045	0.582
SEC14	0.130	**0.410**	0.088	0.721
PO2	**0.657**	-0.181	-0.052	0.645
PO17	**0.320**	**-0.312**	**0.687**	0.506
AC4	**0.693**	0.075	0.016	0.461
AC13	**0.739**	-0.109	0.120	0.464
HE10	**0.611**	-0.001	0.091	0.591
HE21	**0.497**	0.196	0.071	0.593
ST6	**0.570**	0.147	-0.079	0.609
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.436	—		
Conservation	0.260	0.479	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A265 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2012, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 987)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.654**	-0.018	0.584
SD11	**0.538**	0.166	0.602
UN3	0.173	**0.360**	0.784
UN8	0.029	**0.474**	0.762
UN19	0.049	**0.638**	0.563
BE12	0.115	**0.579**	0.591
BE18	-0.015	**0.720**	0.491
TR20	-0.170	**0.670**	0.626
CO16	**-0.262**	**0.722**	0.582
SEC5	0.166	**0.457**	0.695
SEC14	0.187	**0.399**	0.738
PO2	**0.653**	**-0.240**	0.659
PO17	0.182	**0.310**	0.819
AC4	**0.726**	0.022	0.458
AC13	**0.717**	-0.028	0.503
HE10	**0.615**	0.037	0.600
HE21	**0.532**	0.189	0.590
ST6	**0.622**	0.004	0.611
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.455	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A266 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2012, Hungary (second half-sample: *n* = 987)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.77	.056	.916	.928	.865	.070 (.064-.076)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.26	.064	.859	.878	.851	.073 (.068-.078)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.61	.057	.876	.895	.869	.068 (.063-.073)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.53	.066	.852	.871	.843	.075 (.070-.080)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.14	.050	.890	.909	.883	.065 (.060-.070)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.80	.067	.847	.866	.836	.077 (.072-.082)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.87	.048	.898	.917	.890	.063 (.058-.068)
5	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	7.53	.068	.817	.836	.803	.081 (.077-.086)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval. Model 3b is probably unidentified, so the results are therefore incorrect.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

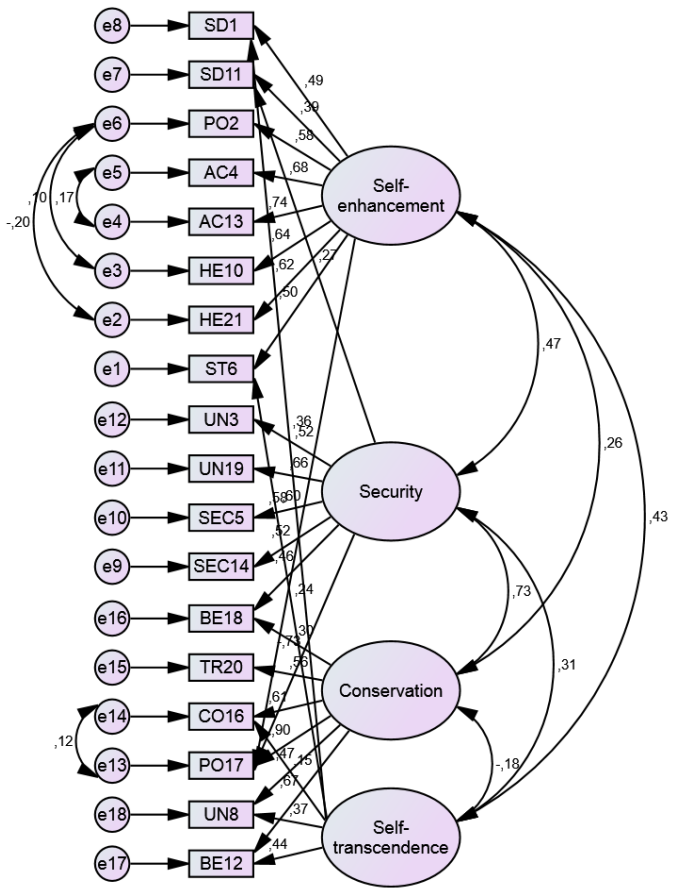

Fig. 79 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Hungary (second half-sample: *n* = 987)

Table A267 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Hungary (N = 1,974)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Security	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	8	4	4	2
Mean (standard error)	2.59 (0.019)	1.87 (0.016)	2.39 (0.019)	2.33 (0.020)
95% Confidence interval	2.55-2.62	1.83-1.90	2.35-2.42	2.29-2.37
Standard deviation	0.822	0.714	0.825	0.902
Skewness (standard error)	0.497 (0.055)	0.985 (0.055)	0.487 (0.055)	0.645 (0.055)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.152 (0.110)	1.027 (0.110)	-0.072 (0.110)	0.509 (0.110)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.841	0.710	0.672	0.575
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.836	0.681	0.655	0.575
Average inter-item correlations	0.403	0.382	0.349	0.407
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.245-0.568	0.329-0.444	0.278-0.393	0.407-0.407
Range of correlations	0.323	0.115	0.116	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Security	0.305	—		
Conservation	0.280	0.300	—	
Self-transcendence	0.337	0.333	0.335	—

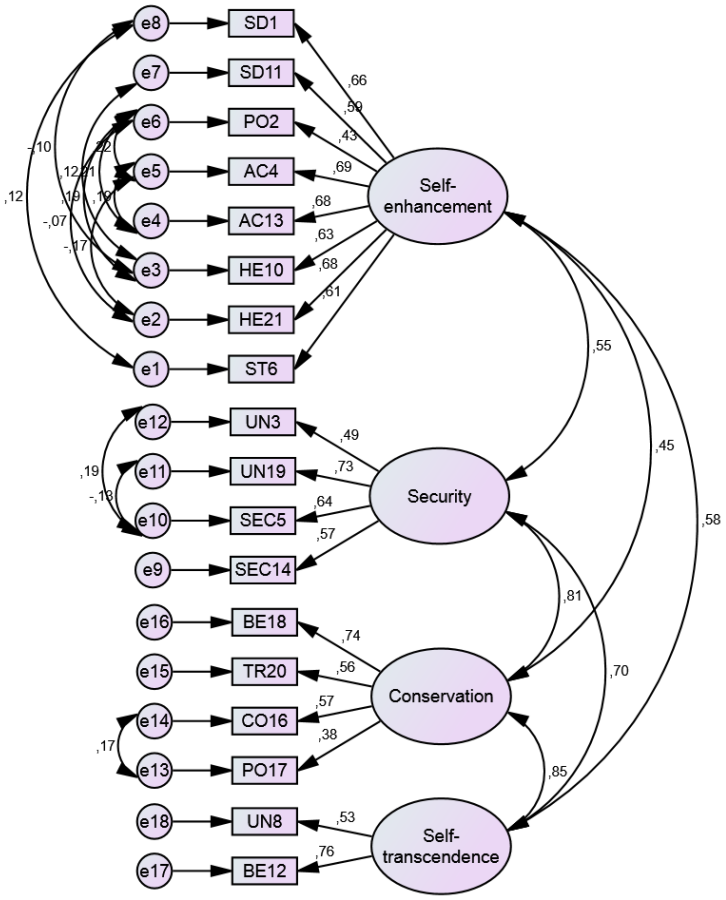

Fig. 80 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Hungary (N = 1,974)

Table A268 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 764)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.59 (1.281)	2.50-2.68	20.3	35.1	22.0	12.3	7.2	2.6	0.5	0.73	-0.09	0.469
SD11	2.08 (1.008)	2.01-2.15	32.6	37.6	20.5	6.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.89	0.70	0.538
UN3	2.05 (1.073)	1.97-2.12	35.3	38.4	16.8	5.4	3.0	0.9	0.3	1.20	1.44	0.393
UN8	2.60 (1.158)	2.52-2.69	16.8	34.6	27.9	13.1	5.8	1.3	0.7	0.59	-0.04	0.482
UN19	1.88 (0.963)	1.81-1.94	41.5	37.8	13.6	4.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.28	1.90	0.476
BE12	2.29 (1.022)	2.21-2.36	23.7	38.4	25.5	9.2	2.5	0.3	0.5	0.63	0.10	0.516
BE18	1.86 (0.932)	1.79-1.92	41.8	38.6	12.6	5.1	1.6	-	0.4	1.13	1.06	0.444
TR9	2.59 (1.141)	2.51-2.67	17.3	33.8	28.8	12.4	6.4	0.7	0.7	0.52	-0.21	0.298
TR20	2.39 (1.163)	2.39-2.56	20.8	35.3	26.7	10.7	4.5	1.7	0.3	0.75	0.32	0.325
CO7	3.31 (1.353)	3.22-3.41	9.0	20.2	28.1	18.2	18.1	5.1	1.3	0.13	-0.80	0.278
CO16	2.45 (1.161)	2.36-2.53	22.9	33.8	24.9	12.0	5.1	0.8	0.5	0.63	-0.14	0.448
SEC5	1.77 (0.997)	1.70-1.84	50.7	30.6	10.7	5.0	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.44	1.85	0.409
SEC14	2.03 (1.063)	1.95-2.10	36.9	35.9	17.5	6.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.17	1.43	0.469
PO2	3.42 (1.412)	3.32-3.52	8.2	21.7	24.2	16.6	22.5	6.2	0.5	0.06	-1.02	0.346
PO17	2.76 (1.263)	2.67-2.85	16.8	29.3	27.7	14.0	9.6	1.8	0.8	0.47	-0.44	0.483
AC4	2.60 (1.271)	2.51-2.69	20.8	32.3	24.7	11.4	8.5	1.8	0.5	0.63	-0.26	0.597
AC13	2.88 (1.265)	2.79-2.97	12.6	30.2	28.7	14.9	9.9	2.9	0.8	0.49	-0.36	0.537
HE10	2.52 (1.158)	2.44-2.61	18.8	36.0	26.4	11.6	5.1	1.4	0.5	0.69	0.15	0.559
HE21	2.43 (1.114)	2.35-2.51	21.1	36.5	25.7	11.8	3.3	1.2	0.5	0.70	0.26	0.547
ST6	2.85 (1.334)	2.75-2.94	16.9	27.9	24.3	17.1	10.1	3.0	0.7	0.41	-0.60	0.478
ST15	3.79 (1.538)	3.68-3.90	7.6	16.2	20.3	17.5	21.3	16.5	0.5	-0.14	-1.08	0.257

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.088 and 0.177, respectively.

Table A269 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 764)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	-0.078	**0.677**	0.586
SD11	**0.347**	**0.350**	0.641
UN3	**0.382**	0.118	0.797
UN8	**0.356**	0.212	0.756
UN19	**0.760**	-0.095	0.483
BE12	**0.445**	0.194	0.682
BE18	**0.717**	-0.099	0.545
TR20	**0.524**	-0.107	0.768
CO16	**0.623**	-0.081	0.654
SEC5	**0.653**	-0.068	0.612
SEC14	**0.633**	-0.011	0.606
PO2	**-0.265**	**0.701**	0.617
PO17	**0.347**	**0.231**	0.750
AC4	0.101	**0.658**	0.493
AC13	-0.024	**0.703**	0.521
HE10	0.111	**0.586**	0.582
HE21	**0.318**	**0.374**	0.645
ST6	-0.047	**0.631**	0.628
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.479	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A270 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 764)

	Subscale	
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	10	8
Mean (standard error)	2.22 (0.024)	2.67 (0.030)
95% Confidence interval	2.17-2.26	2.61-2.73
Standard deviation	0.661	0.831
Skewness (standard error)	0.629 (0.088)	0.545 (0.088)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.811 (0.177)	0.396 (0.177)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.812	0.827
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.774	0.780
Average inter-item correlations	0.311	0.376
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.180-0.580	0.198-0.515
Range of correlations	0.400	0.317
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-transcendence	—	
Self-enhancement	0.265	—

Table A271 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-15 items): European Social Survey 2014, Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 764)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	-0.062	**0.681**	0.570
SD11	**0.359**	**0.365**	0.621
UN19	**0.786**	-0.069	0.426
BE12	**0.404**	0.215	0.713
BE18	**0.705**	-0.071	0.542
TR20	**0.484**	-0.082	0.794
CO16	**0.570**	-0.051	0.699
SEC5	**0.661**	-0.041	0.585
SEC14	**0.630**	0.016	0.595
PO2	**-0.271**	**0.688**	0.620
AC4	0.071	**0.657**	0.521
AC13	-0.017	**0.701**	0.519
HE10	0.109	**0.587**	0.586
HE21	**0.338**	**0.385**	0.621
ST6	-0.040	**0.632**	0.622
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.479	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A272 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of five models: European Social Survey 2014, Hungary (second half-sample: *n* = 765)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.13	.048	.928	.944	.894	.064 (.057-.071)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.86	.078	.848	.870	.835	.080 (.074-.085)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.63	.062	.884	.906	.877	.069 (.063-.075)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (15 items)-with cross-loadings	3.14	.045	.931	.952	.937	.053 (.046-.060)
3	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.66	.076	.803	.826	.788	.086 (.081-.091)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

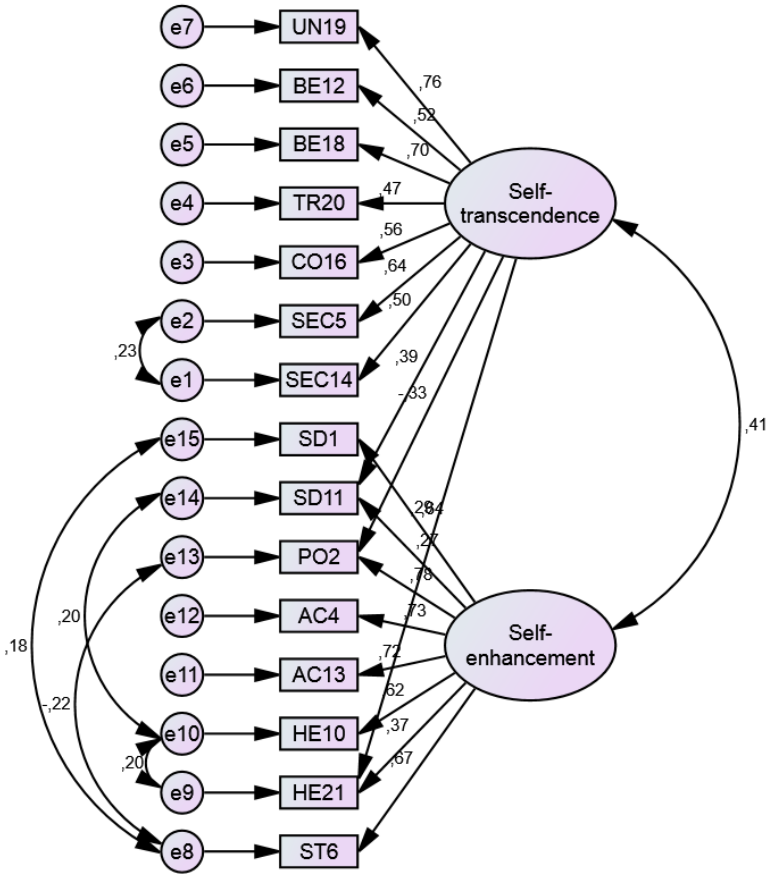

Fig. 81 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2c-15 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Hungary (second half-sample: *n* = 765)

Table A273 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Hungary (*N* = 1,529)

	Subscale	
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	7	8
Mean (standard error)	2.09 (0.018)	2.67 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	2.05-2.12	2.63-2.71
Standard deviation	0.691	0.848
Skewness (standard error)	0.695 (0.063)	0.501 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.713 (0.125)	0.151 (0.125)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.790	0.831
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.768	0.831
Average inter-item correlations	0.359	0.382
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.241-0.561	0.171-0.535
Range of correlations	0.320	0.364
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-transcendence	—	
Self-enhancement	0.268	—

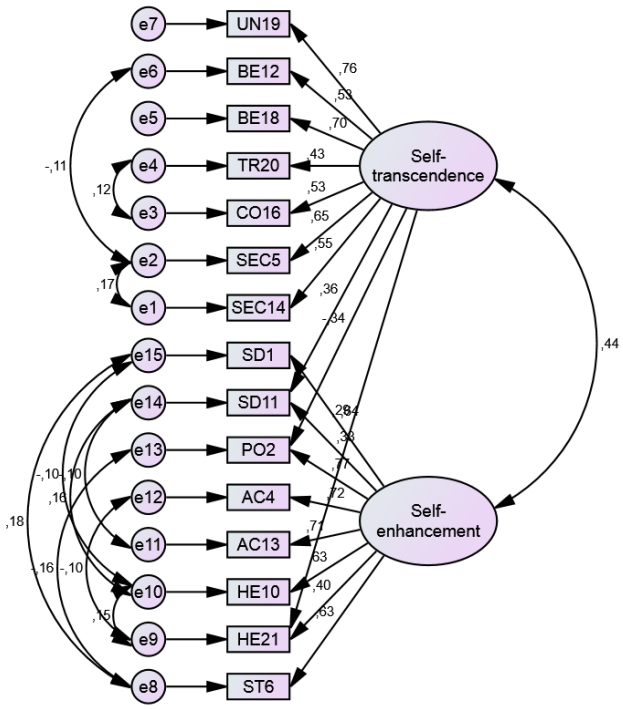

Fig. 82 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2c-15 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Hungary (N = 1,529)

Table A274 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Ireland (first half-sample: n = 961)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.50 (1.309)	2.41-2.58	25.2	32.9	20.4	10.4	8.7	1.9	0.5	0.75	-0.24	0.448
SD11	2.14 (1.045)	2.08-2.21	28.3	43.0	15.2	8.5	2.8	0.5	1.7	1.02	0.87	0.471
UN3	2.02 (0.999)	1.95-2.08	32.4	45.1	13.6	5.4	2.1	0.8	0.6	1.30	2.11	0.403
UN8	2.38 (1.082)	2.31-2.45	19.8	42.8	22.3	9.8	4.5	0.6	0.3	0.81	0.38	0.458
UN19	2.23 (1.077)	2.16-2.30	27.0	39.5	19.7	9.2	2.9	0.7	1.0	0.89	0.57	0.409
BE12	2.25 (1.070)	2.19-2.32	24.2	43.5	17.7	9.8	3.1	0.7	0.0	0.93	0.66	0.466
BE18	2.05 (0.952)	1.99-2.11	29.1	46.4	14.4	6.3	1.9	0.3	1.6	1.09	1.38	0.521
TR9	2.71 (1.251)	2.63-2.79	16.6	32.8	24.5	13.5	9.9	1.4	1.4	0.51	-0.47	0.323
TR20	2.44 (1.217)	2.36-2.51	22.9	38.1	18.4	12.0	6.2	1.4	1.0	0.80	0.02	0.286
CO7	2.95 (1.354)	2.87-3.04	13.4	30.4	23.8	13.7	15.3	2.7	0.6	0.39	-0.79	0.281
CO16	2.69 (1.230)	2.61-2.76	15.1	37.3	22.2	12.6	9.9	1.2	1.8	0.61	-0.36	0.401
SEC5	2.11 (1.098)	2.04-2.18	31.7	41.8	12.8	7.5	4.7	0.3	1.1	1.11	0.79	0.424
SEC14	2.24 (1.178)	2.16-2.31	29.3	38.8	17.8	7.5	4.9	1.5	0.2	1.06	0.77	0.424
PO2	4.06 (1.325)	3.98-4.14	5.0	9.3	17.8	19.5	38.8	9.3	0.4	-0.63	-0.43	0.293
PO17	3.28 (1.409)	3.19-3.37	9.8	25.7	20.5	15.3	23.7	3.4	1.6	0.09	-1.13	0.457
AC4	3.00 (1.360)	2.92-3.09	12.4	30.3	22.9	14.0	16.6	2.7	1.0	0.35	-0.87	0.457
AC13	3.31 (1.422)	3.22-3.40	10.1	23.7	22.4	16.1	22.6	4.6	0.5	0.08	-1.08	0.528
HE10	3.50 (1.438)	3.41-3.59	9.4	19.8	18.5	20.1	25.7	5.7	0.8	-0.13	-1.07	0.391
HE21	3.06 (1.393)	2.97-3.15	13.3	26.8	22.7	17.7	14.0	4.5	0.9	0.31	-0.81	0.428
ST6	2.97 (1.427)	2.88-3.06	16.1	28.7	20.3	14.3	17.0	3.1	0.5	0.34	-0.97	0.503
ST15	3.83 (1.438)	3.74-3.92	7.3	13.8	18.7	18.2	31.7	9.6	0.6	-0.37	-0.89	0.329

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.079 and 0.158, respectively.

Table A275 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Ireland (first half-sample: n = 961)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-Transcendence	Factor II Hedonism	Factor III Self-enhancement	Factor IV Openness to change	
SD1	**0.227**	0.061	0.017	**0.461**	0.650
SD11	**0.359**	**0.319**	0.009	0.053	0.710
UN3	**0.496**	-0.057	-0.107	**0.328**	0.641
UN8	**0.509**	0.009	-0.073	**0.317**	0.605
UN19	**0.571**	0.061	-0.083	0.067	0.669
BE12	**0.601**	0.068	-0.077	0.149	0.591
BE18	**0.586**	0.172	0.092	-0.084	0.581
TR9	**0.513**	-0.045	-0.043	0.045	0.743
CO16	**0.527**	-0.156	**0.287**	-0.123	0.596
SEC5	**0.459**	**-0.224**	**0.249**	0.129	0.647
SEC14	**0.565**	-0.035	0.068	0.001	0.658
PO17	0.212	0.058	**0.593**	-0.216	0.558
AC4	-0.135	0.047	**0.614**	**0.268**	0.451
AC13	-0.080	**0.238**	**0.608**	0.118	0.387
HE10	-0.025	**0.679**	0.085	-0.049	0.518
HE21	0.076	**0.795**	-0.072	-0.026	0.417
ST6	0.118	**0.312**	0.032	**0.433**	0.516
ST15	-0.194	**0.537**	0.133	0.181	0.501
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Hedonism	0.115	—			
Self-enhancement	0.308	0.445	—		
Openness to change	0.203	0.501	0.328	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A276 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Ireland (first half-sample: n = 961)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Hedonism	Self-enhancement	Openness to change
Number of items	10	3	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.28 (0.022)	3.46 (0.037)	3.20 (0.036)	2.73 (0.037)
95% Confidence interval	2.24-2.32	3.39-3.53	3.13-3.27	2.66-2.80
Standard deviation	0.672	1.155	1.107	1.145
Skewness (standard error)	0.658 (0.079)	-0.021 (0.079)	0.145 (0.079)	0.474 (0.079)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.163 (0.158)	-0.619 (0.158)	-0.721 (0.158)	-0.429 (0.158)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.812	0.740	0.703	0.570
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.797	0.675	0.531	0.570
Average inter-item correlations	0.306	0.488	0.442	0.400
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.133-0.420	0.452-0.531	0.342-0.579	0.400-0.400
Range of correlations	0.287	0.078	0.237	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Hedonism	0.225	—		
Self-enhancement	0.257	0.372	—	
Openness to change	0.280	0.377	0.331	—

Table A277 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Ireland (first half-sample: n = 961)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.350**	**0.352**	-0.046	0.720
SD11	**0.356**	**0.305**	0.019	0.721
UN3	**0.595**	0.089	-0.117	0.660
UN8	**0.600**	0.150	-0.085	0.616
UN19	**0.581**	0.012	-0.037	0.674
BE12	**0.637**	0.074	-0.045	0.589
BE18	**0.524**	0.046	0.157	0.621
TR9	**0.519**	-0.094	0.004	0.743
CO16	**0.449**	**-0.258**	**0.358**	0.604
SEC5	**0.470**	-0.143	**0.266**	0.654
SEC14	**0.542**	-0.100	0.126	0.664
PO17	0.086	0.002	**0.603**	0.589
AC4	-0.084	**0.385**	**0.467**	0.539
AC13	-0.105	**0.456**	**0.536**	0.380
HE10	-0.059	**0.639**	0.061	0.576
HE21	0.047	**0.703**	-0.062	0.518
ST6	**0.235**	**0.598**	-0.053	0.553
ST15	-0.160	**0.723**	0.040	0.486

Factors	Correlations between factors		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.226	—	
Self-enhancement	0.370	0.363	—

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A278 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 961)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	**0.286**	**0.323**	0.751
SD11	**0.325**	**0.306**	0.732
UN3	**0.532**	0.017	0.711
UN8	**0.542**	0.093	0.663
UN19	**0.562**	-0.027	0.694
BE12	**0.606**	0.030	0.619
BE18	**0.579**	0.097	0.617
TR9	**0.530**	-0.114	0.747
CO16	**0.602**	-0.114	0.672
SEC5	**0.588**	-0.046	0.671
SEC14	**0.604**	-0.069	0.659
PO17	**0.295**	**0.258**	0.795
AC4	0.054	**0.586**	0.632
AC13	0.055	**0.673**	0.519
HE10	-0.115	**0.684**	0.573
HE21	-0.059	**0.678**	0.564
ST6	0.140	**0.569**	0.602
ST15	**-0.235**	**0.765**	0.484
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.344	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A279 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2002, Ireland (second half-sample: *n* = 962)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.40	.059	.912	.929	.885	.059 (.054-.065)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.48	.073	.831	.852	.815	.075 (.071-.081)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.01	.055	.874	.895	.864	.065 (.059-.070)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.04	.072	.840	.862	.830	.072 (.067-.077)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.24	.051	.890	.912	.884	.060 (.054-.065)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.03	.068	.840	.862	.830	.072 (.067-.077)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.40	.056	.868	.889	.851	.068 (.063-.073)
5	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.16	.070	.848	.869	.841	.073 (.068-.079)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

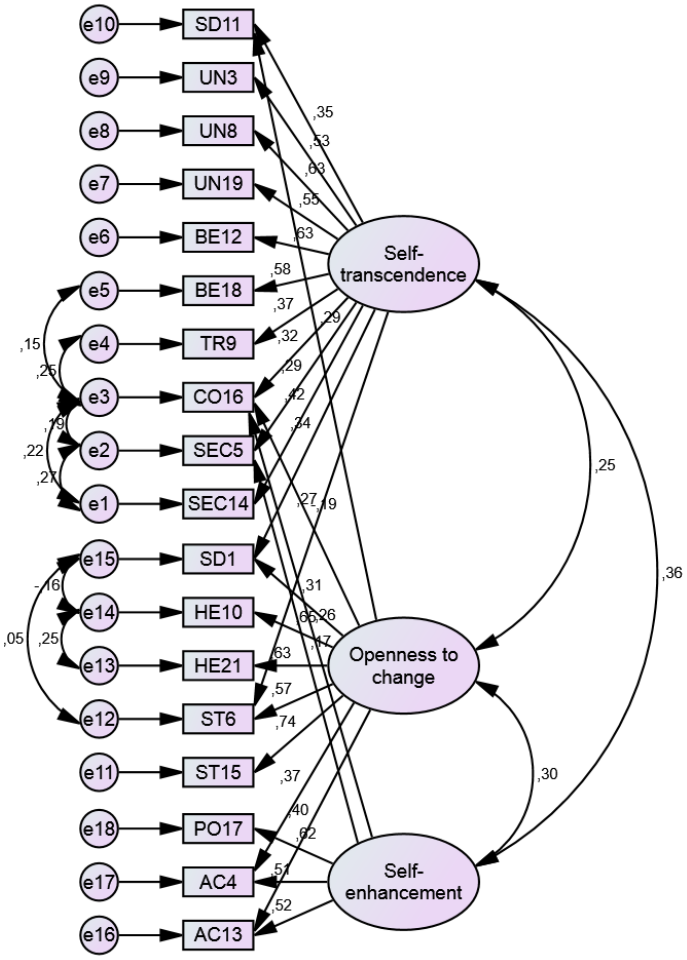

Fig. 83 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Ireland (second half-sample: *n* = 962)

Table A280 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Ireland (*N* = 1,923)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	10	5	3
Mean (standard error)	2.27 (0.015)	3.19 (0.023)	3.18 (0.025)
95% Confidence interval	2.24-2.30	3.14-3.24	3.13-3.23
Standard deviation	0.648	1.014	1.109
Skewness (standard error)	0.546 (0.056)	0.091 (0.056)	0.152 (0.056)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.877 (0.112)	-0.490 (0.112)	-0.658 (0.112)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.792	0.762	0.701
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.732	0.777	0.525
Average inter-item correlations	0.280	0.386	0.439
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.115-0.410	0.164-0.545	0.347-0.576
Range of correlations	0.295	0.382	0.228
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.222	—	
Self-enhancement	0.240	0.337	—

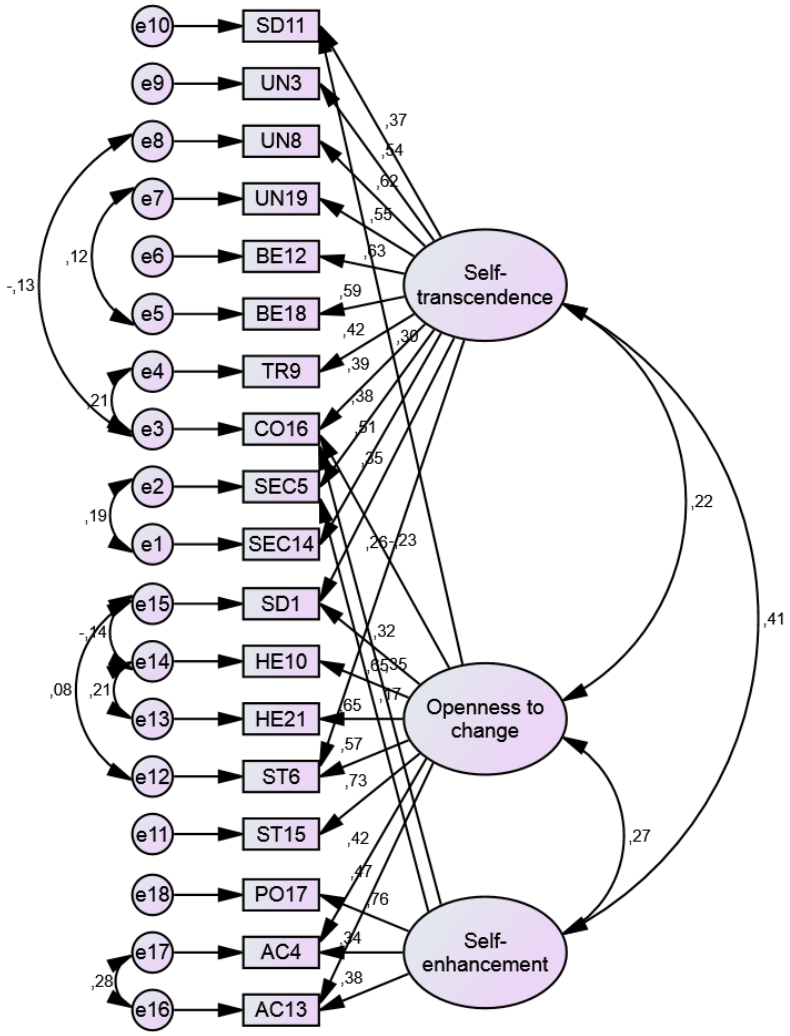

Fig. 84 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Ireland (N = 1,923)

Table A281 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 595)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.55 (1.271)	2.45-2.66	23.5	30.9	22.0	14.5	7.7	1.2	0.2	0.55	-0.51	0.392
SD11	2.25 (1.103)	2.16-2.33	28.2	35.8	19.7	10.6	3.5	0.3	1.8	0.77	0.03	0.379
UN3	1.85 (0.962)	1.78-1.93	43.0	37.1	12.4	5.0	1.5	0.3	0.5	1.27	1.69	0.324
UN8	2.39 (1.112)	2.31-2.48	22.9	35.3	24.7	12.8	2.7	1.0	0.7	0.65	0.10	0.407
UN19	2.03 (1.042)	1.95-2.12	35.3	38.3	16.0	6.2	2.7	0.5	1.0	1.11	1.12	0.413
BE12	2.05 (0.956)	1.97-2.13	32.1	39.5	19.3	7.1	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.78	0.31	0.444
BE18	1.91 (0.910)	1.84-1.99	36.3	43.7	12.8	5.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.12	1.51	0.467
TR9	2.63 (1.277)	2.52-2.73	20.5	32.8	19.3	16.5	7.2	1.8	1.8	0.55	-0.44	0.340
TR20	2.32 (1.281)	2.21-2.42	32.1	31.8	17.0	11.3	5.9	1.7	0.3	0.87	0.01	0.362
CO7	2.93 (1.401)	2.82-3.05	17.0	27.1	21.0	17.5	13.4	3.4	0.7	0.33	-0.86	0.422
CO16	2.38 (1.232)	2.28-2.48	25.9	36.1	19.8	8.9	6.7	1.5	1.0	0.89	0.21	0.421
SEC5	2.11 (1.156)	2.02-2.21	36.3	34.5	14.8	9.2	3.7	0.8	0.7	1.04	0.55	0.438
SEC14	2.29 (1.239)	2.19-2.39	31.4	32.6	18.8	9.2	5.5	1.5	0.8	0.92	0.25	0.460
PO2	4.13 (1.353)	4.02-4.24	4.9	9.1	15.6	22.4	34.1	13.6	0.3	-0.60	-0.40	0.389
PO17	3.26 (1.475)	3.14-3.38	12.6	22.9	21.5	16.6	19.2	6.4	0.8	0.15	-1.03	0.536
AC4	3.02 (1.397)	2.91-3.13	13.6	28.1	23.7	15.1	14.5	4.4	0.7	0.37	-0.79	0.552
AC13	3.39 (1.479)	3.27-3.51	12.6	18.3	21.2	19.0	22.0	6.4	0.5	-0.03	-1.05	0.572
HE10	3.56 (1.449)	3.45-3.68	10.6	14.6	20.7	22.5	21.8	8.1	1.7	-0.18	-0.89	0.458
HE21	3.10 (1.421)	2.99-3.22	14.3	23.9	22.4	20.7	12.8	5.5	0.5	0.25	-0.82	0.427
ST6	2.93 (1.404)	2.82-3.04	18.3	22.9	26.1	16.3	12.1	4.0	0.3	0.34	-0.74	0.506
ST15	3.89 (1.515)	3.77-4.01	9.2	11.9	15.6	20.2	28.6	13.8	0.7	-0.42	-0.86	0.428

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.100 and 0.200, respectively.

Table A282 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Ireland (first half-sample: n = 595)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.260**	-0.034	**0.376**	0.753
SD11	0.219	0.095	**0.239**	0.830
UN3	-0.043	0.069	**0.512**	0.716
UN8	0.039	0.058	**0.570**	0.631
UN19	-0.046	**0.308**	**0.394**	0.667
BE12	-0.027	**0.265**	**0.472**	0.617
BE18	0.076	**0.242**	**0.408**	0.665
TR9	-0.113	**0.402**	**0.253**	0.716
TR20	-0.150	**0.518**	**0.227**	0.617
CO7	0.012	**0.617**	0.023	0.604
CO16	-0.064	**0.726**	0.011	0.485
SEC5	0.078	**0.519**	0.053	0.680
SEC14	0.013	**0.549**	0.138	0.614
PO2	**0.594**	**0.243**	**-0.304**	0.585
PO17	**0.369**	**0.501**	-0.093	0.576
AC4	**0.615**	0.161	0.015	0.543
AC13	**0.781**	0.144	-0.101	0.362
HE10	**0.730**	-0.052	-0.034	0.493
HE21	**0.594**	-0.122	0.140	0.615
ST6	**0.598**	-0.169	**0.331**	0.490
ST15	**0.749**	**-0.252**	0.151	0.409
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Conservation	0.229	—		
Self-transcendence	0.267	0.400	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A283 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 595)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	7	7	7
Mean (standard error)	3.43 (0.043)	2.56 (0.035)	2.15 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	3.35-3.52	2.49-2.63	2.10-2.20
Standard deviation	1.038	0.858	0.644
Skewness (standard error)	0.008 (0.100)	0.262 (0.100)	0.347 (0.100)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.415 (0.200)	-0.388 (0.200)	-0.162 (0.200)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.849	0.785	0.718
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.789	0.749	0.650
Average inter-item correlations	0.444	0.347	0.274
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.282-0.605	0.179-0.460	0.191-0.466
Range of correlations	0.323	0.281	0.275
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.247	—	
Self-transcendence	0.248	0.265	—

Table A284 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 595)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.182	**0.319**	0.829
SD11	**0.228**	**0.254**	0.847
UN3	**0.372**	0.035	0.852
UN8	**0.387**	0.127	0.804
UN19	**0.538**	0.000	0.710
BE12	**0.540**	0.034	0.696
BE18	**0.478**	0.129	0.717
TR9	**0.551**	-0.097	0.720
TR20	**0.652**	-0.146	0.612
CO7	**0.608**	-0.017	0.636
CO16	**0.706**	-0.099	0.535
SEC5	**0.534**	0.058	0.692
SEC14	**0.620**	0.005	0.614
PO2	0.031	**0.523**	0.716
PO17	**0.406**	**0.328**	0.646
AC4	0.140	**0.617**	0.546
AC13	0.048	**0.759**	0.400
HE10	-0.102	**0.738**	0.492
HE21	-0.057	**0.630**	0.622
ST6	0.016	**0.653**	0.567
ST15	-0.183	**0.792**	0.430
	Correlations between factors		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.309	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A285 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-14 items): European Social Survey 2004, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 595)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
TR9	-0.071	**0.510**	0.754
TR20	-0.106	**0.601**	0.661
CO7	-0.004	**0.645**	0.586
CO16	-0.076	**0.734**	0.485
SEC5	0.082	**0.540**	0.678
SEC14	0.032	**0.608**	0.619
PO2	**0.517**	0.110	0.691
PO17	**0.337**	**0.445**	0.609
AC4	**0.616**	0.150	0.549
AC13	**0.759**	0.083	0.384
HE10	**0.738**	-0.080	0.480
HE21	**0.638**	-0.073	0.613
ST6	**0.645**	-0.030	0.593
ST15	**0.784**	-0.200	0.428
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.265	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A286 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-20 items): European Social Survey 2004, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 595)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.266**	-0.029	**0.374**	0.752
UN3	-0.034	0.076	**0.504**	0.718
UN8	0.050	0.065	**0.563**	0.632
UN19	-0.040	**0.313**	**0.389**	0.668
BE12	-0.020	**0.274**	**0.456**	0.627
BE18	0.083	**0.248**	**0.405**	0.663
TR9	-0.109	**0.407**	**0.249**	0.715
TR20	-0.148	**0.519**	**0.236**	0.610
CO7	0.008	**0.618**	0.023	0.604
CO16	-0.068	**0.727**	0.009	0.485
SEC5	0.076	**0.522**	0.048	0.680
SEC14	0.013	**0.555**	0.125	0.618
PO2	**0.586**	**0.247**	**-0.309**	0.581
PO17	**0.362**	**0.499**	-0.086	0.578
AC4	**0.614**	0.162	0.023	0.541
AC13	**0.777**	0.145	-0.093	0.364
HE10	**0.729**	-0.045	-0.042	0.494
HE21	**0.597**	-0.115	0.136	0.616
ST6	**0.605**	-0.165	**0.336**	0.483
ST15	**0.751**	**-0.244**	0.145	0.413
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Conservation	0.230	—		
Self-transcendence	0.245	0.388	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A287 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of nine models: European Social Survey 2004, Ireland (second half-sample: *n* = 595)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.09	.082	.850	.881	.829	.072 (.066-.078)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (21 items)-without cross-loadings	3.73	.074	.829	.868	.849	.068 (.062-.073)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (21 items)-with cross-loadings	3.30	.062	.850	.890	.872	.062 (.057-.068)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-without cross-loadings	4.52	.080	.877	.900	.876	.077 (.069-.085)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	3.62	.060	.902	.927	.907	.066 (.058-.075)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.24	.085	.806	.843	.820	.074 (.069-.079)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	2.99	.055	.871	.909	.889	.058 (.052-.064)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors(20 items)-with cross-loadings	2.87	.049	.884	.921	.902	.056 (.050-.062)
4	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	3.55	.064	.877	.908	.888	.065 (.059-.073)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

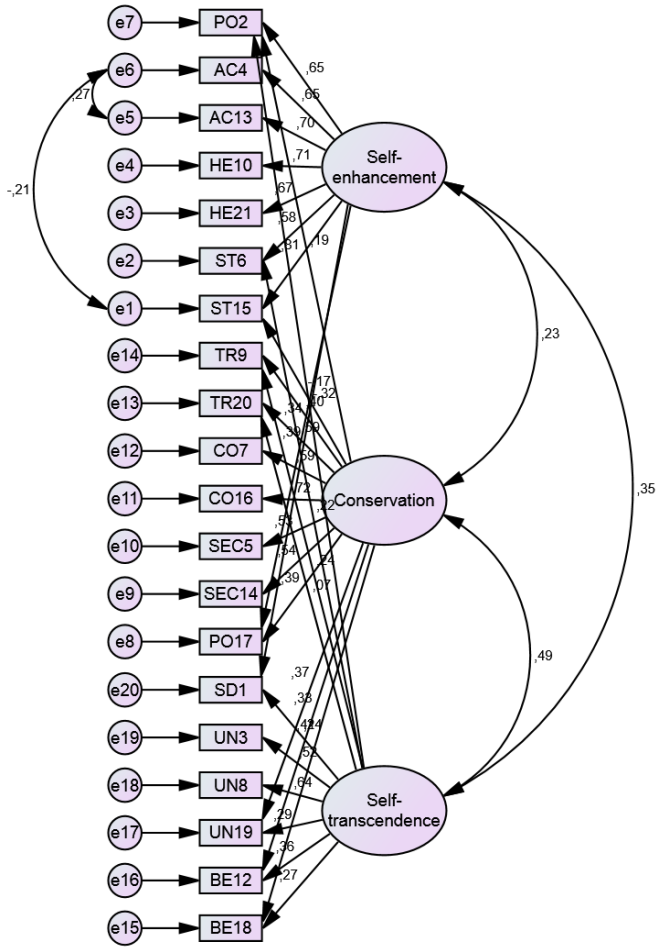

Fig. 85 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-20 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Ireland (second half-sample: *n* = 595)

Table A288 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Ireland (*N* = 1,190)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	7	7	6
Mean (standard error)	3.40 (0.030)	2.54 (0.024)	2.13 (0.019)
95% Confidence interval	3.34-3.46	2.50-2.59	2.09-2.16
Standard deviation	1.045	0.841	0.657
Skewness (standard error)	-0.004 (0.071)	0.287 (0.071)	0.419 (0.071)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.414 (0.142)	-0.382 (0.142)	-0.085 (0.142)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.852	0.777	0.696
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.788	0.724	0.618
Average inter-item correlations	0.449	0.336	0.285
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.291-0.608	0.178-0.462	0.180-0.435
Range of correlations	0.316	0.284	0.255
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.249	—	
Self-transcendence	0.259	0.273	—

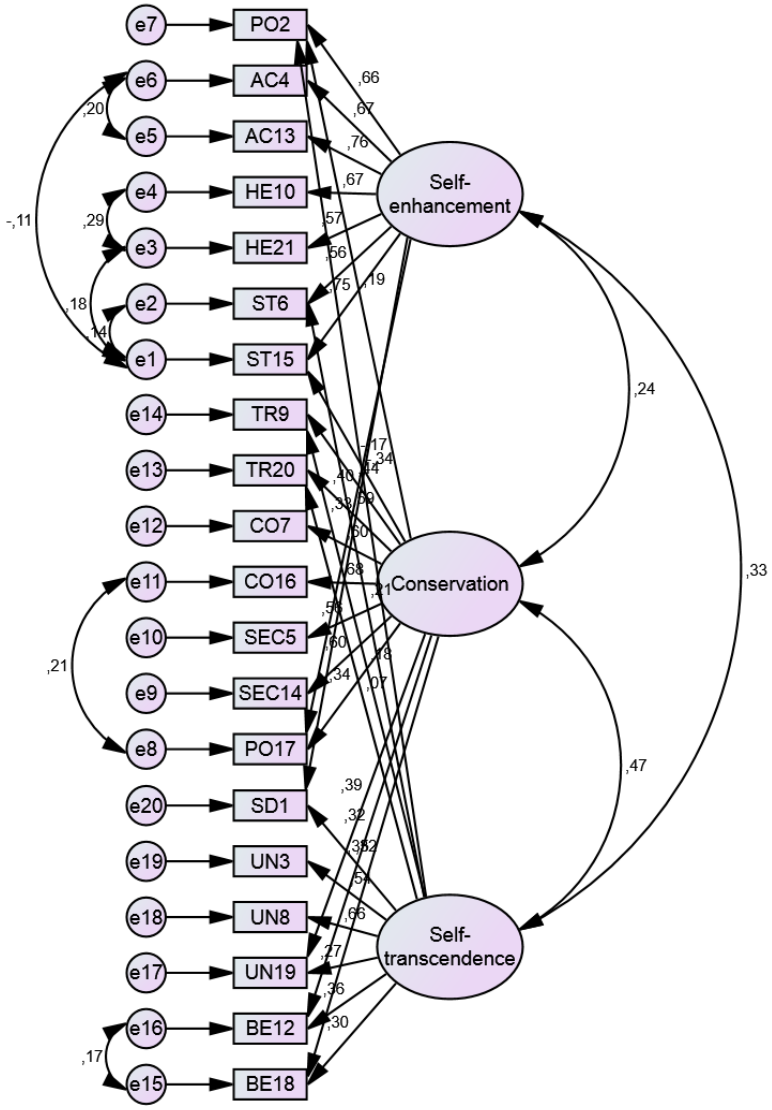

Fig. 86 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-20 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Ireland (*N* = 1,190)

Table A289 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 826)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.52 (1.272)	2.43-2.61	24.2	31.5	22.8	12.5	6.9	1.8	0.4	0.66	-0.23	0.398
SD11	2.15 (1.136)	2.08-2.23	32.9	36.9	16.0	9.4	3.0	1.1	0.6	1.03	0.70	0.419
UN3	1.97 (1.074)	1.90-2.04	40.3	35.1	15.5	5.4	1.8	1.3	0.2	1.33	1.93	0.326
UN8	2.41 (1.147)	2.24-2.37	20.9	41.0	18.4	12.7	5.0	0.8	1.1	0.78	0.08	0.423
UN19	2.12 (1.102)	2.04-2.20	33.3	36.7	16.2	9.0	2.4	1.0	1.5	1.04	0.83	0.376
BE12	2.19 (1.042)	2.32-2.45	28.0	39.7	20.6	9.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.87	0.70	0.469
BE18	2.07 (1.012)	2.00-2.13	31.4	42.7	15.3	7.6	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.11	1.42	0.518
TR9	2.65 (1.244)	2.56-2.73	18.4	33.4	23.2	14.4	7.6	1.7	1.2	0.57	-0.32	0.355
TR20	2.54 (1.376)	2.44-2.63	26.6	31.1	18.2	11.1	9.2	2.8	1.0	0.73	-0.35	0.336
CO7	3.22 (1.488)	3.12-3.32	13.6	23.6	21.1	16.9	17.8	6.7	0.4	0.19	-1.03	0.393
CO16	2.66 (1.320)	2.57-2.75	20.5	32.6	19.1	15.9	8.4	2.4	1.2	0.57	-0.48	0.483
SEC5	2.21 (1.224)	2.13-2.30	33.7	33.4	18.2	8.1	4.1	2.1	0.5	1.07	0.73	0.436
SEC14	2.28 (1.202)	2.20-2.37	29.7	34.5	17.8	11.3	3.6	1.7	1.5	0.92	0.39	0.471
PO2	4.13 (1.334)	4.04-4.22	4.4	9.8	16.0	18.8	38.6	11.6	0.8	-0.64	-0.43	0.287
PO17	3.26 (1.439)	3.16-3.36	11.3	23.5	21.8	17.6	17.7	6.3	1.9	0.18	-0.95	0.530
AC4	3.10 (1.414)	3.01-3.20	13.0	25.9	24.0	16.2	15.3	5.1	0.6	0.30	-0.84	0.478
AC13	3.31 (1.431)	3.21-3.41	11.5	21.3	21.9	18.6	21.2	4.8	0.6	0.04	-1.04	0.534
HE10	3.57 (1.421)	3.47-3.66	8.5	18.6	18.8	21.1	25.3	6.4	1.3	-0.17	-1.00	0.399
HE21	3.07 (1.420)	2.97-3.16	15.1	24.9	20.6	19.4	15.0	4.1	0.8	0.23	-0.93	0.456
ST6	3.03 (1.408)	2.93-3.12	15.0	26.0	22.4	15.3	16.6	3.4	1.3	0.28	-0.93	0.477
ST15	3.77 (1.488)	3.67-3.87	9.1	14.3	17.8	16.6	31.1	9.7	1.5	-0.35	-0.97	0.416

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.085 and 0.170, respectively.

Table A290 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 826)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-transcendence	Factor IV Achievement	
SD1	-0.084	0.062	**0.399**	**0.222**	0.745
SD11	0.016	0.058	**0.448**	0.100	0.729
UN3	0.022	-0.077	**0.500**	0.039	0.749
UN8	0.048	0.083	**0.561**	-0.066	0.640
UN19	**0.346**	-0.073	**0.378**	-0.103	0.640
BE12	0.210	-0.110	**0.573**	0.022	0.531
BE18	**0.416**	0.159	**0.300**	-0.110	0.576
TR9	**0.332**	0.091	**0.237**	-0.140	0.755
TR20	**0.615**	-0.007	0.042	-0.145	0.618
CO7	**0.566**	-0.041	-0.038	0.095	0.678
CO16	**0.695**	0.026	-0.038	0.037	0.523
SEC5	**0.402**	-0.173	0.191	0.212	0.672
SEC14	**0.530**	-0.025	0.141	0.042	0.612
PO17	**0.561**	0.110	**-0.229**	**0.384**	0.500
AC4	-0.037	0.008	0.090	**0.727**	0.435
AC13	0.071	0.166	-0.007	**0.627**	0.427
HE10	0.001	**0.665**	-0.099	0.098	0.508
HE21	0.160	**0.825**	-0.074	-0.164	0.438
ST6	-0.155	**0.391**	**0.344**	0.183	0.552
ST15	-0.168	**0.670**	0.088	0.124	0.418
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Openness to change	0.164	—			
Self-transcendence	0.526	0.327	—		
Achievement	0.239	0.601	0.274	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A291 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 829)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Achievement
Number of items	8	4	6	2
Mean (standard error)	2.61 (0.029)	3.36 (0.039)	2.23 (0.025)	3.21 (0.044)
95% Confidence interval	2.55-2.67	3.28-3.43	2.18-2.28	3.12-3.29
Standard deviation	0.824	1.112	0.716	1.258
Skewness (standard error)	0.408 (0.085)	-0.011 (0.085)	0.553 (0.085)	0.100 (0.085)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.044 (0.170)	-0.723 (0.170)	0.462 (0.170)	-0.835 (0.170)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.790	0.778	0.701	0.722
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.786	0.803	0.696	0.722
Average inter-item correlations	0.324	0.466	0.286	0.565
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.159-0.439	0.376-0.532	0.174-0.381	0.565-0.565
Range of correlations	0.279	0.156	0.207	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.235	—		
Self-transcendence	0.270	0.235	—	
Achievement	0.276	0.425	0.247	—

Table A292 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Ireland (first half-sample: n = 829)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.298**	-0.033	**0.319**	0.775
SD11	0.189	0.018	**0.416**	0.741
UN3	0.016	0.018	**0.470**	0.766
UN8	0.086	-0.016	**0.580**	0.640
UN19	-0.143	**0.278**	**0.441**	0.637
BE12	-0.037	0.187	**0.570**	0.546
BE18	0.057	**0.316**	**0.399**	0.590
TR9	-0.032	**0.238**	**0.327**	0.766
TR20	-0.174	**0.516**	0.170	0.647
CO7	-0.013	**0.562**	0.017	0.678
CO16	-0.009	**0.650**	0.062	0.536
SEC5	0.000	**0.445**	0.178	0.690
SEC14	-0.019	**0.500**	0.204	0.612
PO17	**0.353**	**0.648**	**-0.238**	0.481
AC4	**0.592**	0.161	-0.065	0.601
AC13	**0.660**	**0.224**	-0.118	0.492
HE10	**0.691**	-0.051	-0.044	0.550
HE21	**0.584**	0.005	0.081	0.626
ST6	**0.581**	-0.159	**0.309**	0.545
ST15	**0.765**	-0.209	0.099	0.425
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.258	—		
Self-transcendence	0.260	0.505	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A293 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 829)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.183	**0.333**	0.814
SD11	**0.310**	**0.231**	0.802
UN3	**0.361**	0.061	0.851
UN8	**0.399**	0.143	0.781
UN19	**0.599**	-0.108	0.674
BE12	**0.595**	0.015	0.640
BE18	**0.591**	0.090	0.606
TR9	**0.470**	-0.005	0.780
TR20	**0.630**	-0.173	0.648
CO7	**0.537**	-0.019	0.719
CO16	**0.653**	-0.012	0.578
SEC5	**0.557**	0.008	0.687
SEC14	**0.629**	-0.010	0.609
PO17	**0.386**	**0.315**	0.668
AC4	0.060	**0.593**	0.620
AC13	0.076	**0.650**	0.538
HE10	-0.135	**0.707**	0.547
HE21	0.020	**0.609**	0.621
ST6	0.040	**0.615**	0.603
ST15	-0.181	**0.796**	0.433
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.342	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A294 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2006, Ireland (second half-sample: *n* = 827)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.89	.063	.894	.912	.847	.069 (.063-.074)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.61	.080	.835	.859	.819	.075 (.070-.080)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.94	.069	.856	.881	.845	.069 (.064-.074)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.09	.085	.805	.830	.800	.079 (.074-.083)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.95	.052	.880	.907	.884	.060 (.055-.065)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.31	.080	.797	.823	.791	.080 (.076-.085)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.19	.050	.871	.898	.874	.062 (.057-.067)
5	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.61	.065	.852	.875	.849	.075 (.069-.080)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

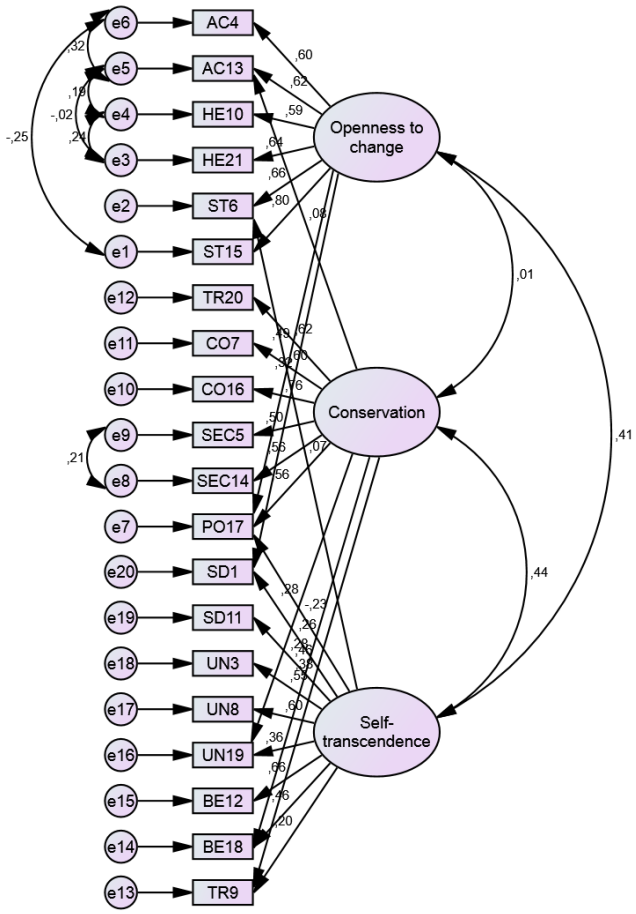

Fig. 87 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Ireland (second half-sample: *n* = 827)

Table A295 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Ireland (*N* = 1,653)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	6	6	8
Mean (standard error)	3.31 (0.026)	2.69 (0.022)	2.26 (0.017)
95% Confidence interval	3.26-3.36	2.65-2.74	2.22-2.29
Standard deviation	1.044	0.911	0.682
Skewness (standard error)	0.021 (0.060)	0.376 (0.060)	0.489 (0.060)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.667 (0.120)	-0.250 (0.120)	0.298 (0.120)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.824	0.760	0.746
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.777	0.745	0.709
Average inter-item correlations	0.438	0.349	0.276
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.308-0.576	0.251-0.467	0.115-0.462
Range of correlations	0.268	0.216	0.346
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.240	—	
Self-transcendence	0.238	0.254	—

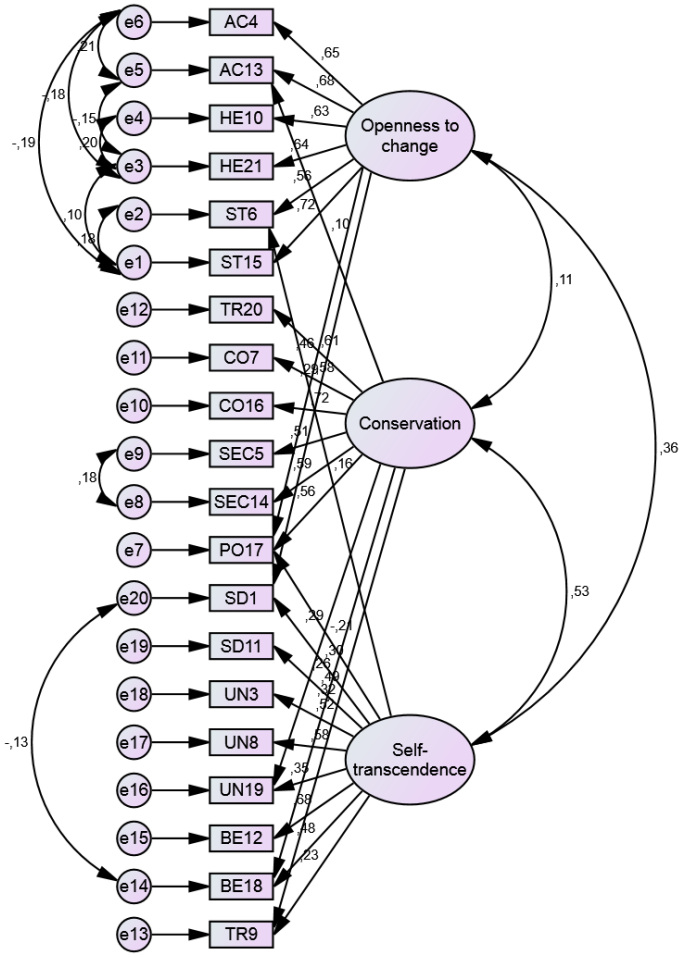

Fig. 88 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Ireland (*N* = 1,653)

Table A296 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 882)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.31 (1.255)	2.23-2.39	31.4	32.3	19.4	8.6	7.3	1.0	-	0.86	-0.02	0.318
SD11	2.04 (1.052)	1.97-2.11	33.4	44.2	11.8	6.5	3.4	0.6	0.1	1.25	1.48	0.362
UN3	1.85 (0.975)	1.79-1.92	41.6	41.6	10.3	3.4	2.5	0.6	-	1.54	2.85	0.289
UN8	2.13 (0.991)	2.06-2.19	26.5	47.2	16.0	7.0	2.8	0.2	0.2	1.01	0.98	0.360
UN19	2.12 (1.092)	2.05-2.19	32.8	39.0	15.8	9.3	2.0	1.0	0.1	1.04	0.89	0.345
BE12	1.93 (0.887)	1.87-1.99	33.7	46.6	13.8	4.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.10	1.66	0.414
BE18	1.92 (0.921)	1.86-1.98	36.5	43.9	12.2	5.9	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.09	1.16	0.488
TR9	2.49 (1.264)	2.41-2.58	22.1	37.9	18.3	11.8	7.5	1.8	0.7	0.80	-0.07	0.313
TR20	2.46 (1.366)	2.37-2.56	28.3	32.3	17.1	11.2	7.8	2.9	0.2	0.82	-0.17	0.391
CO7	3.14 (1.462)	3.05-3.24	13.5	27.0	18.8	16.4	18.6	4.9	0.8	0.22	-1.06	0.390
CO16	2.56 (1.273)	2.48-2.65	19.7	39.5	17.3	13.2	8.5	1.7	0.1	0.73	-0.26	0.450
SEC5	2.16 (1.176)	2.08-2.24	31.6	42.0	12.9	6.9	5.0	1.5	0.1	1.23	1.14	0.424
SEC14	2.31 (1.221)	2.23-2.39	26.4	41.3	16.0	7.4	6.8	1.6	0.6	1.06	0.58	0.443
PO2	4.24 (1.312)	4.15-4.33	4.6	7.7	13.5	19.5	42.2	12.4	0.1	-0.82	-0.05	0.294
PO17	3.11 (1.439)	3.02-3.21	12.4	29.7	19.6	14.4	19.7	4.0	0.2	0.27	-1.07	0.486
AC4	2.88 (1.339)	2.79-2.97	14.3	32.8	21.1	16.3	12.5	2.7	0.3	0.45	-0.71	0.461
AC13	3.21 (1.424)	3.11-3.30	11.1	27.0	20.9	15.9	21.2	3.9	0.1	0.16	-1.10	0.466
HE10	3.48 (1.429)	3.39-3.58	9.1	20.5	19.5	20.1	25.1	5.6	0.2	-0.10	-1.07	0.377
HE21	3.00 (1.332)	2.91-3.09	10.9	32.3	22.3	17.2	13.4	3.4	0.5	0.41	-0.73	0.416
ST6	2.71 (1.394)	2.62-2.80	21.5	31.2	19.4	12.2	13.4	2.2	0.1	0.53	-0.76	0.443
ST15	3.70 (1.450)	3.60-3.79	8.3	16.4	18.3	18.7	30.4	7.6	0.3	-0.29	-1.00	0.273

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.082 and 0.164, respectively.

Table A297 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 882)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Achievement	Factor III Self-transcendence	Factor IV Hedonism	
SD1	-0.106	0.191	**0.421**	0.018	0.784
SD11	0.003	0.018	**0.376**	0.191	0.768
UN8	0.163	0.037	**0.526**	-0.137	0.662
UN19	**0.347**	-0.136	**0.300**	0.032	0.720
BE12	**0.231**	-0.009	**0.475**	-0.033	0.651
BE18	**0.391**	-0.032	0.194	0.212	0.669
TR9	**0.485**	-0.212	0.187	0.025	0.674
TR20	**0.590**	-0.119	0.078	0.061	0.621
CO7	**0.708**	0.103	-0.123	-0.080	0.524
CO16	**0.791**	0.012	-0.117	0.005	0.426
SEC5	**0.457**	0.188	0.176	-0.154	0.660
SEC14	**0.527**	0.054	0.155	-0.057	0.632
PO17	**0.490**	**0.331**	-0.213	0.159	0.554
AC4	-0.036	**0.668**	0.189	-0.027	0.514
AC13	0.008	**0.767**	0.019	0.026	0.380
HE10	-0.046	0.176	-0.047	**0.582**	0.546
HE21	0.024	-0.100	-0.001	**0.843**	0.366
ST6	-0.138	0.219	**0.359**	**0.322**	0.588
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Achievement	0.225	—			
Self-transcendence	0.382	0.161	—		
Hedonism	0.143	0.538	0.331	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A298 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 882)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Achievement	Self-transcendence	Hedonism
Number of items	9	2	5	2
Mean (standard error)	2.48 (0.027)	3.04 (0.041)	2.22 (0.024)	3.24 (0.040)
95% Confidence interval	2.42-2.53	2.96-3.12	2.18-2.27	3.16-3.32
Standard deviation	0.788	1.211	0.704	1.199
Skewness (standard error)	0.369 (0.082)	0.278 (0.082)	0.399 (0.082)	0.149 (0.082)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.376 (0.164)	-0.726 (0.164)	-0.216 (0.164)	-0.744 (0.164)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.807	0.698	0.604	0.673
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.813	0.698	0.566	0.673
Average inter-item correlations	0.320	0.537	0.242	0.509
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.124-0.535	0.537-0.537	0.169-0.331	0.509-0.509
Range of correlations	0.411	0.000	0.163	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Achievement	0.265	—		
Self-transcendence	0.235	0.233	—	
Hedonism	0.247	0.387	0.226	—

Table A299 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Ireland (first half-sample: n = 882)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	-0.065	**0.238**	**0.318**	0.826
SD11	-0.036	0.208	**0.411**	0.763
UN8	0.186	-0.029	**0.444**	0.723
UN19	**0.295**	-0.088	**0.378**	0.716
BE12	**0.220**	0.002	**0.463**	0.672
BE18	**0.323**	0.148	**0.313**	0.673
TR9	**0.415**	-0.182	**0.307**	0.673
TR20	**0.528**	-0.077	0.201	0.630
CO7	**0.714**	-0.004	-0.077	0.521
CO16	**0.752**	-0.023	-0.003	0.442
SEC5	**0.498**	0.054	0.121	0.683
SEC14	**0.523**	0.001	0.181	0.634
PO17	**0.503**	**0.406**	-0.174	0.555
AC4	0.098	**0.605**	-0.012	0.605
AC13	0.142	**0.717**	-0.156	0.462
HE10	-0.114	**0.618**	0.093	0.608
HE21	-0.113	**0.538**	**0.251**	0.620
ST6	-0.161	**0.512**	**0.371**	0.566
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Self-enhancement	0.202	—		
Self-transcendence	0.319	0.210	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A300 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 882)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.054	**0.322**	0.882
SD11	0.123	**0.316**	0.860
UN8	**0.375**	0.072	0.837
UN19	**0.461**	-0.010	0.791
BE12	**0.417**	0.106	0.787
BE18	**0.445**	0.210	0.698
TR9	**0.557**	-0.128	0.719
TR20	**0.624**	-0.062	0.631
CO7	**0.664**	-0.067	0.583
CO16	**0.749**	-0.073	0.469
SEC5	**0.549**	0.051	0.678
SEC14	**0.606**	0.010	0.629
PO17	**0.377**	**0.319**	0.678
AC4	0.040	**0.599**	0.624
AC13	0.021	**0.641**	0.580
HE10	-0.134	**0.670**	0.590
HE21	-0.054	**0.622**	0.632
ST6	-0.039	**0.607**	0.645
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Self-enhancement	0.320	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A301 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2008, Ireland (second half-sample: *n* = 882)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.35	.053	.880	.904	.858	.062 (.056-.068)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.47	.076	.821	.848	.810	.071 (.066-.077)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.91	.070	.841	.868	.834	.067 (.061-.072)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.55	.071	.814	.841	.807	.072 (.067-.077)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.08	.057	.872	.899	.869	.059 (.054-.065)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.70	.081	.777	.803	.758	.080 (.075-.086)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.31	.057	.862	.889	.860	.061 (.056-.067)
5	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.45	.069	.845	.869	.841	.071 (.066-.077)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

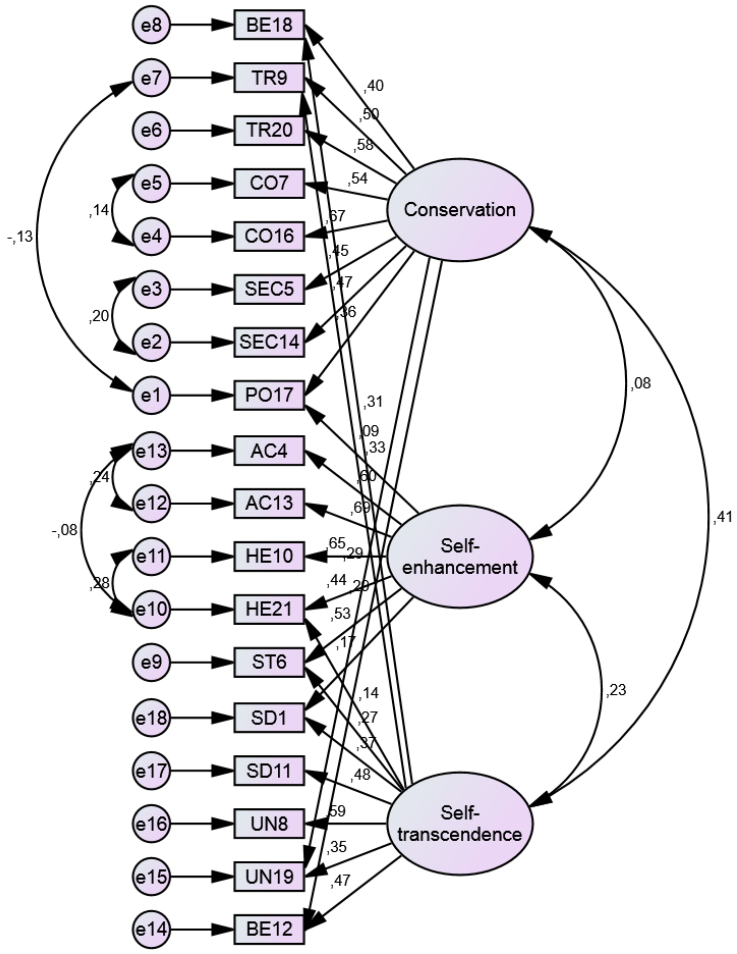

Fig. 89 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Ireland (second half-sample: n = 882)

Table A302 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Ireland (N = 1,764)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence
Number of items	8	5	5
Mean (standard error)	2.50 (0.019)	3.04 (0.023)	2.12 (0.016)
95% Confidence interval	2.46-2.54	2.99-3.08	2.09-2.15
Standard deviation	0.778	0.979	0.658
Skewness (standard error)	0.395 (0.058)	0.252 (0.058)	0.502 (0.058)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.240 (0.116)	-0.466 (0.116)	0.109 (0.116)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.776	0.758	0.612
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.782	0.782	0.579
Average inter-item correlations	0.307	0.385	0.248
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.100-0.494	0.253-0.545	0.175-0.355
Range of correlations	0.394	0.292	0.180
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Self-enhancement	0.214	—	
Self-transcendence	0.241	0.216	—

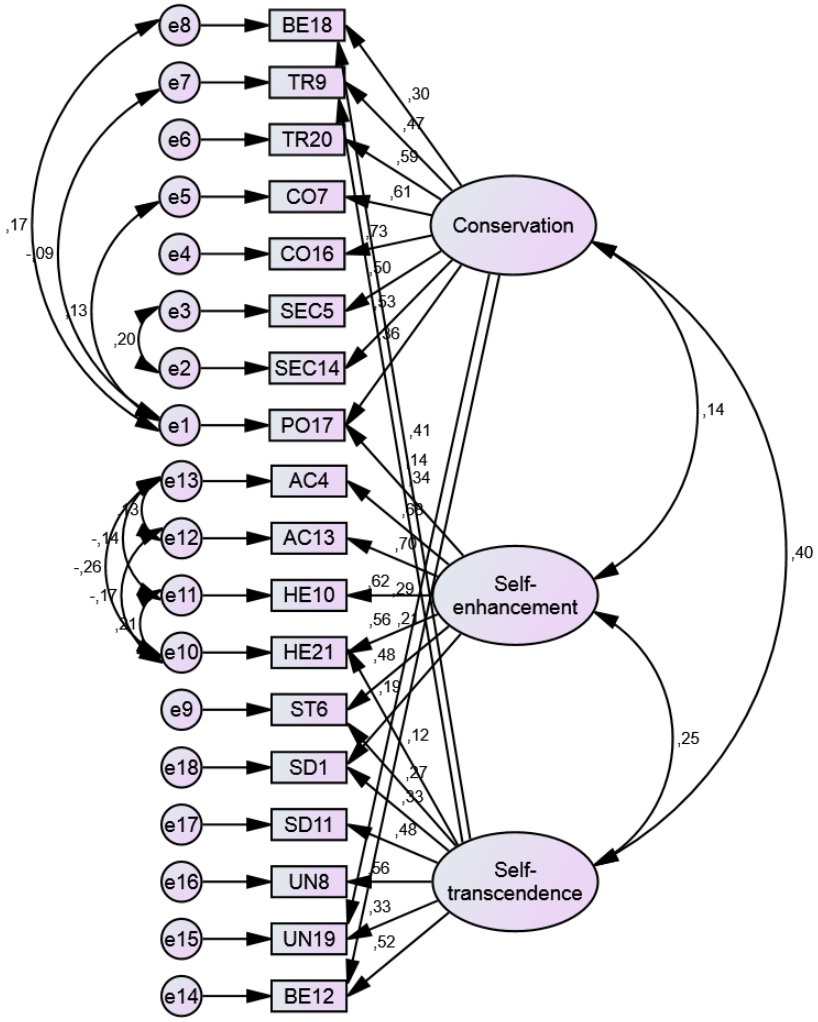

Fig. 90 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Ireland (*N* = 1,764)

Table A303 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,210)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.56 (1.271)	2.49-2.64	25.0	26.4	25.0	14.6	7.3	1.2	0.6	0.48	-0.56	0.420
SD11	2.23 (1.122)	2.16-2.29	31.4	32.7	19.7	12.6	2.4	0.5	0.7	0.70	-0.18	0.572
UN3	2.08 (1.122)	2.02-2.15	38.4	31.0	17.4	9.8	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.92	0.25	0.454
UN8	2.44 (1.155)	2.37-2.50	22.1	36.0	23.5	12.4	4.6	1.0	0.4	0.68	-0.01	0.533
UN19	2.40 (1.191)	2.33-2.46	26.7	31.1	21.8	13.6	4.9	0.7	1.2	0.61	-0.36	0.502
BE12	2.16 (1.040)	2.10-2.22	29.8	38.2	19.3	9.7	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.80	0.27	0.621
BE18	2.05 (1.059)	1.99-2.11	36.4	34.8	16.4	9.1	2.0	0.3	0.9	0.92	0.33	0.611
TR9	2.68 (1.303)	2.60-2.75	20.7	29.9	22.1	16.9	7.4	2.3	0.6	0.51	-0.49	0.388
TR20	2.71 (1.403)	2.63-2.79	23.9	26.0	19.9	16.4	9.5	3.2	1.0	0.49	-0.69	0.401
CO7	3.02 (1.384)	2.94-3.10	14.8	26.1	22.1	18.8	14.2	3.4	0.6	0.26	-0.87	0.387
CO16	2.64 (1.284)	2.57-2.71	20.9	30.5	22.3	14.7	7.9	1.9	1.7	0.54	-0.43	0.520
SEC5	2.22 (1.231)	2.15-2.29	35.6	29.9	16.3	12.1	4.3	1.1	0.7	0.86	-0.02	0.526
SEC14	2.42 (1.205)	2.35-2.49	24.7	34.5	19.5	13.6	5.5	0.9	1.2	0.69	-0.23	0.540
PO2	3.85 (1.352)	3.77-3.92	6.0	12.1	18.5	25.9	26.9	9.3	1.3	-0.38	-0.62	0.234
PO17	3.01 (1.375)	2.93-3.09	14.0	27.9	21.4	18.1	14.9	3.1	0.7	0.28	-0.89	0.508
AC4	2.93 (1.321)	2.85-3.00	14.6	28.0	23.6	18.8	12.0	2.4	0.5	0.31	-0.75	0.502
AC13	3.15 (1.350)	3.08-3.23	11.2	24.3	24.0	19.8	15.9	3.6	1.2	0.18	-0.85	0.515
HE10	3.29 (1.271)	3.22-3.37	9.0	15.8	21.4	21.3	14.4	4.4	13.7	0.11	-0.48	0.414
HE21	3.02 (1.368)	2.94-3.10	14.8	25.2	21.4	21.9	12.0	3.6	1.1	0.24	-0.81	0.496
ST6	2.90 (1.370)	2.83-2.98	17.4	26.9	20.5	19.6	12.4	2.6	0.7	0.29	-0.87	0.471
ST15	3.53 (1.462)	3.45-3.61	11.2	15.6	19.5	22.8	22.1	7.6	1.1	-0.17	-0.95	0.362

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.070 and 0.141, respectively.

Table A304 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,210)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.394**	**0.364**	-0.210	0.678
SD11	**0.603**	**0.228**	-0.080	0.537
UN3	**0.765**	-0.073	-0.117	0.527
UN8	**0.585**	0.056	0.072	0.581
UN19	**0.649**	-0.055	0.072	0.548
BE12	**0.701**	0.049	0.077	0.418
BE18	**0.578**	0.064	0.185	0.485
TR9	**0.289**	-0.154	**0.444**	0.614
TR20	**0.278**	-0.103	**0.412**	0.656
CO7	-0.073	0.001	**0.713**	0.540
CO16	0.150	-0.061	**0.718**	0.366
SEC5	**0.442**	-0.065	**0.354**	0.539
SEC14	**0.438**	0.028	**0.282**	0.587
PO17	-0.171	**0.361**	**0.628**	0.531
AC4	-0.031	**0.540**	**0.239**	0.628
AC13	-0.113	**0.703**	0.203	0.487
HE10	-0.087	**0.659**	0.065	0.587
HE21	0.121	**0.635**	-0.025	0.535
ST6	**0.220**	**0.615**	-0.163	0.521
ST15	-0.039	**0.778**	-0.156	0.422
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.355	—		
Conservation	0.526	0.159	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A305 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,210)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	9	6	5
Mean (standard error)	2.29 (0.023)	3.14 (0.028)	2.81 (0.028)
95% Confidence interval	2.24-2.33	3.08-3.19	2.76-2.87
Standard deviation	0.788	0.989	0.972
Skewness (standard error)	0.643 (0.070)	0.067 (0.070)	0.241 (0.070)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.014 (0.141)	-0.408 (0.141)	-0.387 (0.141)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.855	0.823	0.768
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.817	0.781	0.700
Average inter-item correlations	0.404	0.436	0.401
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.172-0.595	0.312-0.547	0.252-0.529
Range of correlations	0.424	0.235	0.277
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.304	—	
Conservation	0.344	0.252	—

Table A306 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,210)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.094	**0.466**	0.742
SD11	**0.394**	**0.343**	0.626
UN3	**0.508**	0.074	0.708
UN8	**0.536**	0.144	0.634
UN19	**0.595**	0.043	0.625
BE12	**0.635**	0.156	0.498
BE18	**0.638**	0.133	0.511
TR9	**0.667**	-0.182	0.613
TR20	**0.623**	-0.125	0.655
CO7	**0.577**	-0.110	0.703
CO16	**0.781**	-0.144	0.453
SEC5	**0.701**	-0.051	0.533
SEC14	**0.621**	0.057	0.585
PO17	**0.396**	**0.233**	0.720
AC4	0.147	**0.506**	0.667
AC13	0.034	**0.658**	0.549
HE10	-0.072	**0.649**	0.608
HE21	0.015	**0.680**	0.530
ST6	-0.030	**0.693**	0.534
ST15	**-0.255**	**0.824**	0.414
	Correlations between factors		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.374	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A307 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2010, Ireland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,210)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.90	.048	.935	.947	.917	.057 (.052-.061)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.34	.071	.884	.897	.865	.072 (.068-.077)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.85	.055	.909	.923	.896	.063 (.059-.068)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.91	.076	.861	.876	.852	.076 (.072-.079)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.82	.054	.904	.919	.897	.063 (.059-.067)
4	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.48	.080	.873	.886	.860	.079 (.074-.083)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

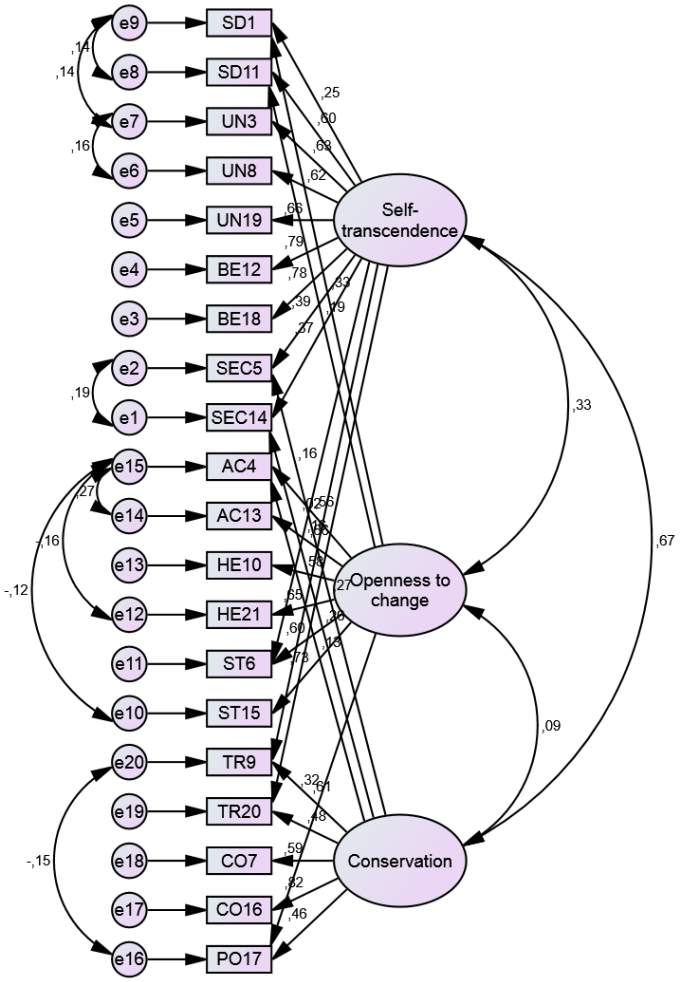

Fig. 91 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Ireland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,210)

Table A308 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Ireland (*N* = 2,420)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	9	6	5
Mean (standard error)	2.29 (0.016)	3.13 (0.020)	2.80 (0.020)
95% Confidence interval	2.26-2.32	3.09-3.17	2.76-2.84
Standard deviation	0.795	0.971	0.959
Skewness (standard error)	0.640 (0.050)	0.035 (0.050)	0.210 (0.050)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.036 (0.099)	-0.431 (0.099)	-0.490 (0.099)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.856	0.815	0.760
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.817	0.764	0.731
Average inter-item correlations	0.404	0.422	0.390
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.174-0.615	0.296-0.531	0.223-0.514
Range of correlations	0.441	0.235	0.291
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.300	—	
Conservation	0.343	0.249	—

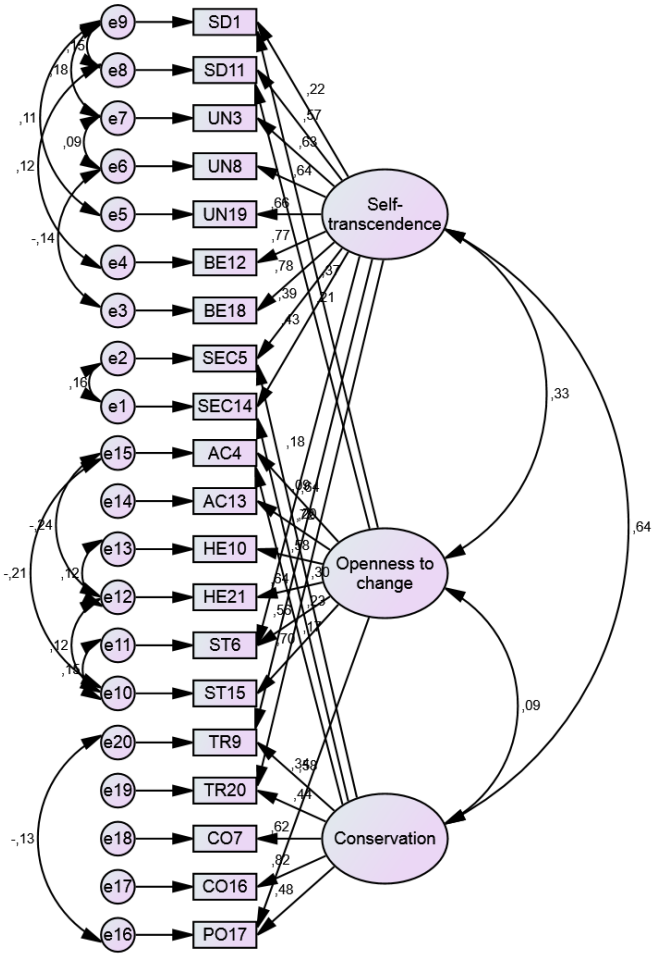

Fig. 92 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Ireland (*N* = 2,420)

Table A309 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,314)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.41 (1.158)	2.35-2.47	21.6	39.7	22.5	8.8	6.0	1.1	0.3	0.85	0.32	0.392
SD11	2.07 (1.010)	2.01-2.12	32.0	42.0	16.0	7.2	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.98	0.68	0.422
UN3	1.92 (0.949)	1.86-1.97	38.1	41.5	12.9	5.9	1.4	0.2	-	1.13	1.25	0.391
UN8	2.29 (1.037)	2.24-2.35	22.0	43.4	21.2	9.9	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.79	0.41	0.494
UN19	2.14 (1.056)	2.08-2.19	30.6	39.5	18.7	7.5	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.95	0.71	0.443
BE12	2.03 (0.920)	1.98-2.08	30.1	45.4	17.9	4.7	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.01	1.45	0.478
BE18	1.91 (0.912)	1.86-1.96	36.6	43.7	12.6	5.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.10	1.33	0.497
TR9	2.64 (1.210)	2.58-2.71	15.1	39.8	21.3	13.5	8.1	1.4	0.7	0.67	-0.21	0.269
TR20	2.62 (1.370)	2.55-2.70	22.9	32.8	18.5	12.3	10.4	2.6	0.5	0.65	-0.50	0.353
CO7	3.06 (1.395)	2.98-3.13	12.7	28.4	22.4	14.9	16.3	4.0	1.4	0.33	-0.87	0.341
CO16	2.63 (1.214)	2.56-2.69	15.7	40.0	21.1	13.4	8.2	1.4	0.3	0.68	-0.22	0.424
SEC5	2.05 (1.066)	1.99-2.11	33.9	42.2	13.3	6.4	3.3	0.7	0.2	1.22	1.38	0.422
SEC14	2.10 (1.071)	2.04-2.15	32.5	40.3	16.1	6.3	3.8	0.5	0.5	1.09	0.95	0.455
PO2	3.89 (1.348)	3.82-3.97	4.7	13.8	19.6	18.0	36.0	7.4	0.6	-0.43	-0.81	0.245
PO17	2.83 (1.264)	2.76-2.90	12.0	36.6	22.8	13.5	13.2	1.3	0.6	0.51	-0.65	0.472
AC4	2.73 (1.206)	2.67-2.80	11.7	39.8	24.9	12.3	9.3	1.8	0.2	0.69	-0.14	0.512
AC13	3.21 (1.339)	3.14-3.28	9.3	25.0	26.1	17.3	19.0	3.1	0.2	0.17	-0.92	0.497
HE10	3.37 (1.351)	3.29-3.44	8.3	21.8	23.2	22.5	19.6	4.4	0.2	0.02	-0.92	0.450
HE21	3.12 (1.318)	3.05-3.20	10.0	26.9	24.7	21.1	13.6	3.7	0.2	0.25	-0.75	0.416
ST6	2.85 (1.320)	2.78-2.92	15.1	31.4	23.8	14.7	12.9	2.1	0.2	0.43	-0.70	0.514
ST15	3.66 (1.450)	3.58-3.73	7.5	18.5	18.9	19.2	27.1	8.5	0.2	-0.18	-1.04	0.295

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.067 and 0.135, respectively.

Table A310 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,314)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.326**	**0.408**	-0.193	0.698
SD11	**0.503**	0.170	-0.073	0.700
UN3	**0.596**	0.014	-0.073	0.679
UN8	**0.578**	0.074	0.045	0.603
UN19	**0.613**	-0.063	0.084	0.586
BE12	**0.715**	0.003	-0.032	0.511
BE18	**0.586**	-0.005	0.147	0.548
TR20	**0.260**	-0.145	**0.450**	0.635
CO7	-0.133	0.053	**0.664**	0.622
CO16	0.014	-0.057	**0.751**	0.438
SEC5	**0.269**	-0.013	**0.409**	0.650
SEC14	**0.325**	-0.086	**0.476**	0.532
PO17	-0.121	**0.281**	**0.595**	0.589
AC4	0.011	**0.548**	0.198	0.614
AC13	-0.100	**0.698**	0.132	0.510
HE10	-0.089	**0.739**	0.015	0.486
HE21	0.020	**0.611**	-0.046	0.627
ST6	**0.220**	**0.618**	-0.106	0.518
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Self-enhancement	0.323	—		
Conservation	0.520	0.181	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A311 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,314)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	6	6	6
Mean (standard error)	2.06 (0.019)	2.95 (0.025)	2.55 (0.023)
95% Confidence interval	2.02-2.10	2.90-3.00	2.50-2.59
Standard deviation	0.680	0.901	0.850
Skewness (standard error)	0.845 (0.067)	0.244 (0.067)	0.519 (0.067)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.032 (0.135)	-0.266 (0.135)	-0.004 (0.135)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.783	0.794	0.777
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.763	0.740	0.745
Average inter-item correlations	0.378	0.388	0.374
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.271-0.526	0.238-0.559	0.277-0.487
Range of correlations	0.254	0.321	0.210
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.271	—	
Conservation	0.308	0.233	—

Table A312 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2012, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,314)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.031	**0.487**	0.751
SD11	**0.299**	**0.260**	0.788
UN3	**0.377**	0.120	0.812
UN8	**0.471**	0.163	0.697
UN19	**0.545**	0.027	0.692
BE12	**0.502**	0.123	0.689
BE18	**0.586**	0.072	0.622
TR20	**0.650**	-0.164	0.625
CO7	**0.503**	-0.036	0.759
CO16	**0.715**	-0.136	0.539
SEC5	**0.606**	-0.022	0.642
SEC14	**0.722**	-0.097	0.519
PO17	**0.444**	0.191	0.706
AC4	0.156	**0.536**	0.629
AC13	-0.002	**0.671**	0.551
HE10	-0.112	**0.736**	0.504
HE21	-0.080	**0.638**	0.623
ST6	0.016	**0.680**	0.529
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.352	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A313 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2012, Ireland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,314)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.35	.039	.948	.959	.927	.051 (.045-.056)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.97	.057	.909	.923	.891	.062 (.057-.066)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.57	.052	.916	.929	.900	.059 (.054-.064)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.91	.059	.883	.898	.871	.067 (.063-.071)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.38	.052	.897	.912	.882	.064 (.060-.068)
4	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	9.47	.078	.849	.862	.827	.080 (.076-.085)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

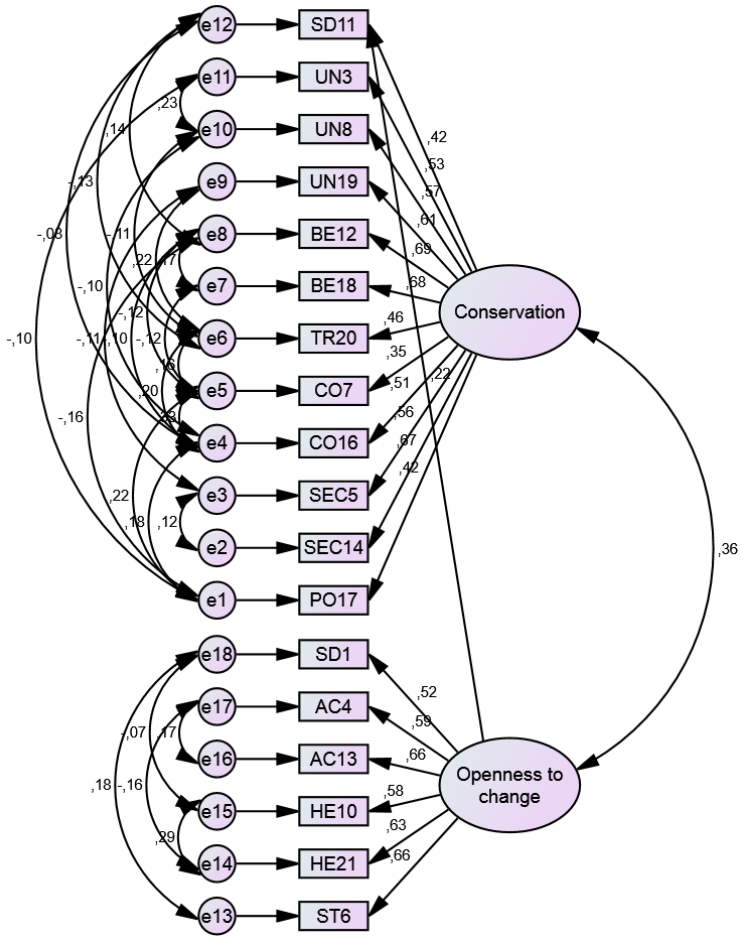

Fig. 93 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Ireland (second half-sample: n = 1,314)

Table A314 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Ireland (N = 2,628)

	Subscale	
	Conservation	Openness to change
Number of items	12	6
Mean (standard error)	2.33 (0.013)	2.98 (0.017)
95% Confidence interval	2.30-2.35	2.95-3.02
Standard deviation	0.671	0.896
Skewness (standard error)	0.531 (0.048)	0.201 (0.048)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.325 (0.095)	-0.286 (0.095)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.834	0.792
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.681	0.736
Average inter-item correlations	0.307	0.387
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.074-0.543	0.252-0.556
Range of correlations	0.469	0.304
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Conservation	—	
Openness to change	0.234	—

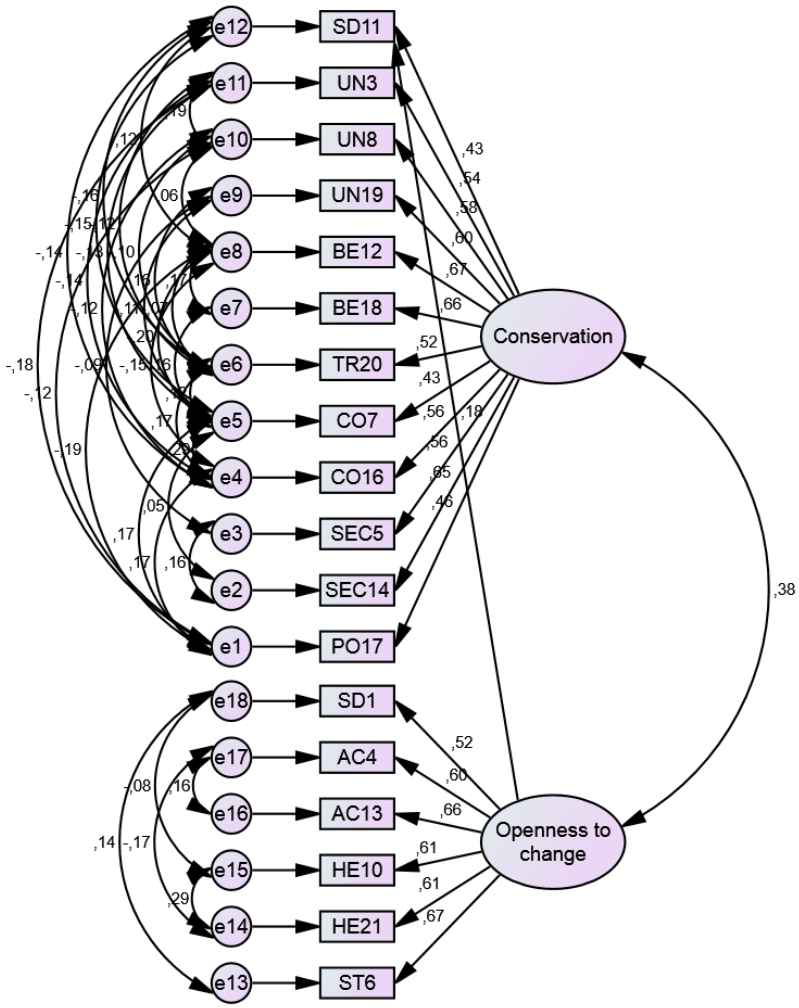

Fig. 94 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Ireland (*N* = 2,628)

Table A315 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,195)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.60 (1.309)	2.52-2.67	20.4	36.4	19.4	11.8	9.3	2.3	0.4	0.71	-0.29	0.412
SD11	2.22 (1.081)	2.16-2.28	27.3	40.6	18.2	9.9	3.3	0.4	0.3	0.85	0.31	0.399
UN3	2.06 (0.970)	2.00-2.11	31.2	42.4	16.8	7.4	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.91	0.69	0.390
UN8	2.39 (1.065)	2.33-2.45	20.6	38.2	25.2	10.9	3.6	0.4	1.2	0.65	0.07	0.508
UN19	2.18 (1.076)	2.12-2.24	29.0	39.7	18.7	8.3	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.92	0.54	0.463
BE12	2.13 (0.987)	2.07-2.18	27.6	43.9	18.3	7.2	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.91	0.73	0.468
BE18	2.02 (0.998)	1.97-2.08	33.6	42.1	14.6	6.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	1.06	1.03	0.495
TR9	2.65 (1.220)	2.58-2.72	16.1	36.8	23.3	13.1	7.9	1.7	1.2	0.64	-0.18	0.329
TR20	2.59 (1.338)	2.51-2.66	23.6	32.1	19.3	13.1	9.4	2.1	0.5	0.63	-0.47	0.357
CO7	3.13 (1.356)	3.06-3.21	11.5	24.4	25.6	17.1	16.9	3.3	1.1	0.21	-0.86	0.354
CO16	2.66 (1.232)	2.59-2.73	16.8	36.1	22.3	14.6	8.2	1.4	0.7	0.58	-0.36	0.426
SEC5	2.12 (1.091)	2.06-2.18	33.1	38.2	16.2	8.1	3.8	0.3	0.3	0.97	0.44	0.415
SEC14	2.24 (1.125)	2.17-2.30	27.9	38.9	19.1	7.9	4.4	0.8	0.8	0.96	0.60	0.415
PO2	3.95 (1.345)	3.87-4.03	4.0	13.3	19.6	18.7	34.2	9.5	0.8	-0.40	-0.79	0.193
PO17	2.92 (1.299)	2.85-3.00	11.6	33.1	24.4	13.5	14.9	1.8	0.7	0.43	-0.74	0.454
AC4	2.91 (1.263)	2.84-2.99	10.5	34.0	25.3	15.0	12.7	2.0	0.5	0.47	-0.60	0.500
AC13	3.23 (1.317)	3.15-3.30	8.4	25.0	25.7	19.2	17.5	3.4	0.8	0.18	-0.85	0.491
HE10	3.29 (1.347)	3.21-3.37	9.0	23.1	23.0	22.5	17.1	4.4	0.9	0.10	-0.86	0.431
HE21	3.01 (1.291)	2.93-3.08	12.6	26.1	25.0	22.3	10.4	2.9	0.7	0.25	-0.65	0.463
ST6	2.91 (1.336)	2.83-2.98	15.2	27.6	26.4	15.0	12.6	2.8	0.3	0.39	-0.66	0.486
ST15	3.66 (1.487)	3.58-3.75	7.9	18.5	19.2	18.5	24.6	10.8	0.4	-0.13	-1.06	0.287

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.071 and 0.141, respectively.

Table A316 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,195)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Openness to change	Factor IV Achievement	
SD1	**0.296**	-0.211	0.140	**0.333**	0.691
SD11	**0.554**	-0.112	0.050	0.054	0.698
UN3	**0.661**	-0.089	-0.026	-0.009	0.628
UN8	**0.587**	0.037	0.100	-0.007	0.588
UN19	**0.560**	0.160	-0.080	0.026	0.585
BE12	**0.651**	0.033	0.053	-0.061	0.562
BE18	**0.632**	0.038	0.040	-0.003	0.559
TR9	**0.277**	**0.394**	0.034	-0.185	0.712
TR20	0.091	**0.544**	-0.065	0.025	0.648
CO7	-0.161	**0.716**	0.051	0.017	0.561
CO16	0.069	**0.674**	-0.001	-0.034	0.510
SEC5	**0.344**	**0.324**	-0.157	0.116	0.644
SEC14	**0.360**	**0.286**	-0.022	-0.007	0.696
PO17	-0.113	**0.491**	0.148	0.202	0.641
AC4	0.007	0.042	-0.054	**0.758**	0.447
AC13	-0.110	0.112	**0.247**	**0.491**	0.549
HE10	-0.054	0.066	**0.776**	-0.079	0.477
HE21	0.025	0.024	**0.716**	-0.044	0.508
ST6	0.189	-0.097	**0.507**	0.109	0.578
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Conservation	0.496	—			
Openness to change	0.322	0.146	—		
Achievement	0.400	0.333	0.628	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A317 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,195)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Openness to change	Achievement
Number of items	8	5	3	3
Mean (standard error)	2.17 (0.020)	2.79 (0.026)	3.07 (0.031)	2.91 (0.029)
95% Confidence interval	2.13-2.21	2.74-2.84	3.01-3.13	2.86-2.97
Standard deviation	0.690	0.885	1.059	0.987
Skewness (standard error)	0.586 (0.071)	0.241 (0.071)	0.236 (0.071)	0.421 (0.071)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.149 (0.141)	-0.392 (0.141)	0.335 (0.141)	-0.201 (0.141)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.812	0.719	0.717	0.637
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.784	0.654	0.643	0.603
Average inter-item correlations	0.353	0.339	0.458	0.370
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.252-0.474	0.127-0.459	0.419-0.517	0.300-0.484
Range of correlations	0.222	0.333	0.097	0.184
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Conservation	0.286	—		
Openness to change	0.272	0.224	—	
Achievement	0.280	0.240	0.358	—

Table A318 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,195)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.278**	**0.414**	-0.152	0.716
SD11	**0.547**	0.105	-0.106	0.698
UN3	**0.658**	-0.021	-0.088	0.626
UN8	**0.582**	0.103	0.026	0.588
UN19	**0.560**	-0.055	0.174	0.585
BE12	**0.645**	0.015	0.017	0.565
BE18	**0.628**	0.047	0.034	0.558
TR9	**0.278**	-0.117	**0.352**	0.733
TR20	0.094	-0.059	**0.557**	0.646
CO7	-0.158	0.044	**0.715**	0.563
CO16	0.075	-0.045	**0.667**	0.516
SEC5	**0.348**	-0.070	**0.361**	0.650
SEC14	**0.362**	-0.030	**0.287**	0.695
PO17	-0.116	**0.294**	**0.520**	0.637
AC4	0.028	**0.498**	0.179	0.658
AC13	-0.111	**0.621**	0.181	0.584
HE10	-0.052	**0.670**	-0.020	0.581
HE21	0.014	**0.660**	-0.047	0.572
ST6	0.171	**0.604**	-0.123	0.572

Factors	Correlations between factors		
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.378	—	
Conservation	0.497	0.257	—

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A319 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,195)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.020	**0.497**	0.744
SD11	**0.288**	**0.223**	0.811
UN3	**0.391**	0.118	0.793
UN8	**0.438**	0.213	0.681
UN19	**0.582**	0.027	0.647
BE12	**0.482**	0.136	0.691
BE18	**0.485**	0.162	0.669
TR9	**0.562**	-0.119	0.728
TR20	**0.613**	-0.121	0.675
CO7	**0.532**	-0.066	0.744
CO16	**0.696**	-0.122	0.576
SEC5	**0.621**	-0.061	0.644
SEC14	**0.553**	-0.006	0.697
PO17	**0.382**	0.201	0.747
AC4	0.151	**0.487**	0.675
AC13	0.043	**0.575**	0.646
HE10	-0.121	**0.681**	0.594
HE21	-0.100	**0.693**	0.571
ST6	-0.053	**0.677**	0.570
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.438	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A320 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2014, Ireland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,195)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.87	.047	.919	.934	.895	.057 (.052-.062)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.84	.059	.886	.903	.869	.064 (.059-.068)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.77	.057	.889	.905	.871	.063 (.059-.068)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.23	.063	.864	.882	.858	.066 (.062-.070)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.66	.048	.901	.920	.901	.055 (.051-.060)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.18	.062	.867	.885	.860	.066 (.062-.070)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.28	.056	.890	.908	.884	.060 (.056-.064)
5	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.18	.076	.846	.862	.832	.078 (.073-.082)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

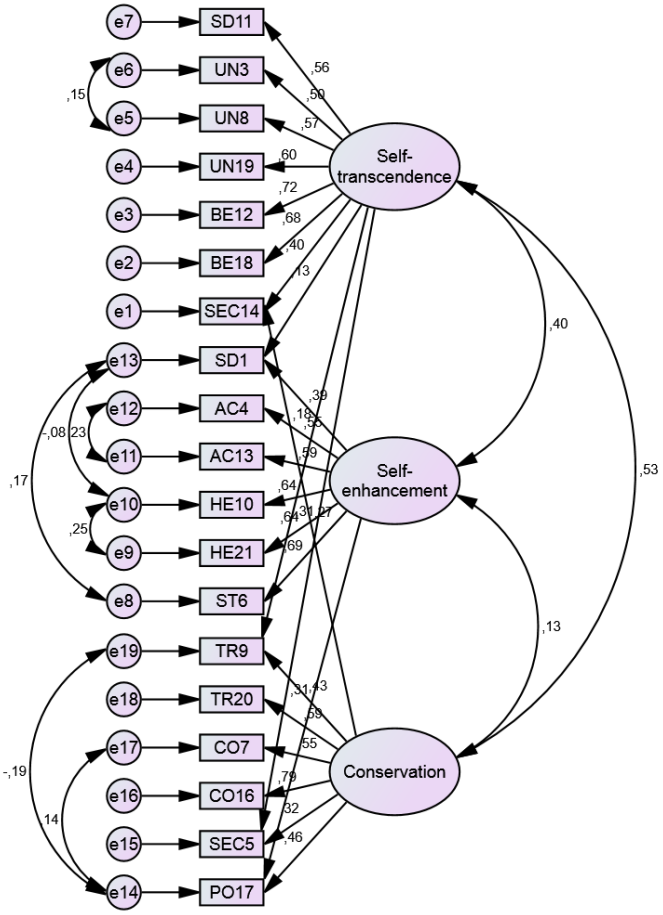

Fig. 95 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Ireland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,195)

Table A321 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Ireland (*N* = 2,390)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	7	6	6
Mean (standard error)	2.17 (0.014)	2.98 (0.018)	2.65 (0.017)
95% Confidence interval	2.14-2.19	2.95-3.02	2.62-2.69
Standard deviation	0.693	0.899	0.832
Skewness (standard error)	0.634 (0.050)	0.351 (0.050)	0.319 (0.050)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.327 (0.100)	-0.084 (0.100)	-0.338 (0.100)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.796	0.775	0.745
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.772	0.703	0.744
Average inter-item correlations	0.361	0.363	0.328
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.253-0.480	0.217-0.538	0.131-0.458
Range of correlations	0.227	0.321	0.327
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.258	—	
Conservation	0.286	0.219	—

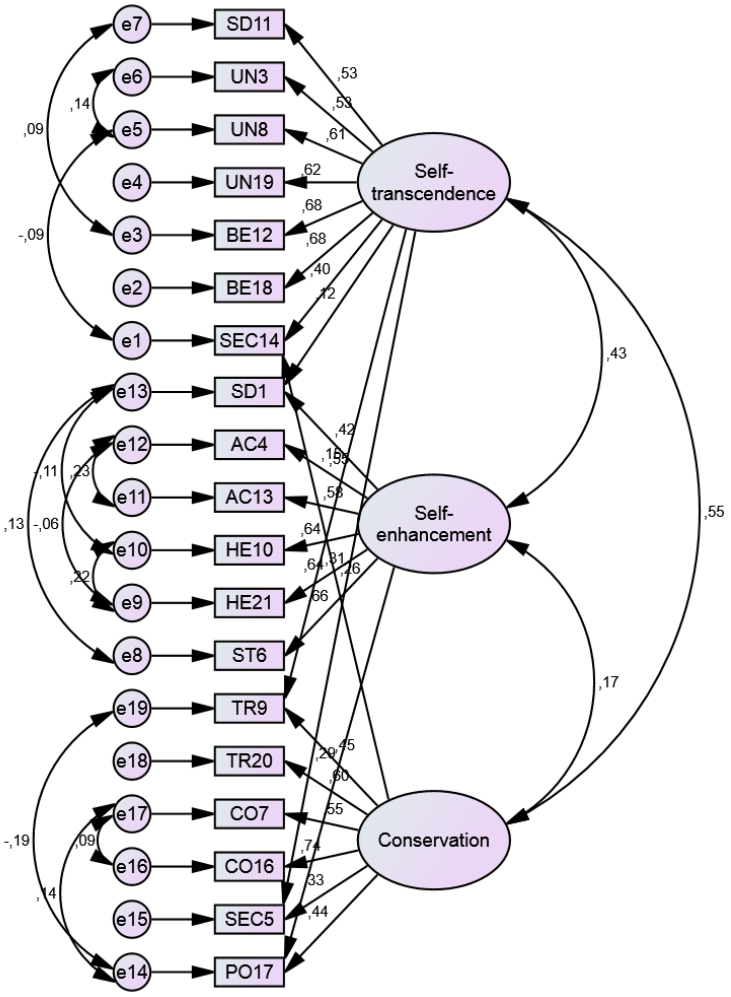

Fig. 96 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Ireland (*N* = 2,390)

Table A322 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 1,182)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.49 (1.109)	2.43-2.56	18.8	34.7	29.1	10.9	4.2	1.1	1.2	0.65	0.23	0.339
SD11	2.11 (0.934)	2.05-2.16	26.5	44.2	21.9	4.1	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.96	1.51	0.352
UN3	2.18 (0.960)	2.12-2.23	22.0	48.3	21.1	4.5	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.21	2.47	0.327
UN8	2.44 (0.918)	2.39-2.50	10.3	48.6	29.1	7.5	2.6	0.7	1.2	0.93	1.43	0.347
UN19	2.27 (0.934)	2.21-2.32	18.9	44.8	26.4	5.3	2.0	0.6	2.0	0.88	1.39	0.348
BE12	2.31 (0.914)	2.26-2.37	17.7	42.6	31.0	5.7	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.65	0.91	0.392
BE18	2.14 (0.816)	2.09-2.18	19.4	51.4	22.5	3.0	1.2	0.3	2.4	0.88	1.90	0.442
TR9	3.31 (1.263)	3.24-3.39	6.5	20.6	29.4	23.5	12.9	5.2	1.7	0.21	-0.51	0.084
TR20	2.85 (1.224)	2.78-2.92	11.6	32.0	28.0	15.4	8.5	2.7	1.9	0.53	-0.21	0.264
CO7	3.00 (1.211)	2.93-3.07	8.9	28.5	29.9	18.4	10.3	2.5	1.4	0.39	-0.39	0.273
CO16	2.70 (1.086)	2.63-2.76	10.4	38.2	29.1	13.0	6.3	1.0	1.9	0.62	0.11	0.340
SEC5	2.66 (1.140)	2.60-2.73	14.6	34.0	29.9	13.0	6.2	1.3	1.1	0.56	-0.02	0.323
SEC14	2.65 (1.047)	2.59-2.71	11.5	36.9	31.1	13.4	4.1	1.0	1.9	0.57	0.26	0.404
PO2	4.23 (1.154)	4.17-4.30	1.5	5.6	17.7	31.0	28.8	14.0	1.4	-0.37	-0.21	0.265
PO17	3.42 (1.145)	3.35-3.48	2.5	19.1	32.6	25.5	13.2	4.6	2.5	0.30	-0.37	0.295
AC4	3.36 (1.256)	3.29-3.43	5.7	20.2	30.1	22.7	15.1	5.0	1.3	0.18	-0.58	0.373
AC13	3.35 (1.191)	3.28-3.42	4.1	20.8	30.5	25.5	12.5	4.6	1.9	0.24	-0.42	0.419
HE10	3.05 (1.126)	2.98-3.11	5.8	28.3	32.7	19.5	10.2	1.7	1.9	0.37	-0.33	0.337
HE21	2.59 (1.073)	2.53-2.65	14.2	36.3	30.0	12.2	4.7	0.8	1.8	0.56	0.14	0.304
ST6	2.97 (1.231)	2.90-3.04	10.5	28.6	28.3	18.7	10.2	2.4	1.4	0.36	-0.47	0.393
ST15	3.88 (1.255)	3.80-3.95	3.4	11.6	21.1	29.4	23.1	9.5	2.0	-0.24	-0.50	0.187

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.071 and 0.142, respectively.

Table A323 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 1,182)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Achievement	Factor IV Hedonism	
SD1	**0.490**	-0.207	0.172	0.010	0.692
SD11	**0.370**	0.004	0.088	0.085	0.795
UN3	**0.560**	0.061	0.038	-0.164	0.703
UN8	**0.601**	-0.011	-0.045	-0.058	0.679
UN19	**0.524**	0.174	-0.151	-0.013	0.660
BE12	**0.505**	0.204	-0.125	0.032	0.644
BE18	**0.414**	**0.237**	0.003	0.057	0.685
CO16	0.114	**0.568**	0.034	-0.112	0.636
SEC5	0.028	**0.590**	0.059	0.026	0.636
SEC14	-0.043	**0.627**	0.097	0.161	0.569
AC4	-0.019	0.079	**0.806**	-0.069	0.415
AC13	-0.028	0.082	**0.760**	0.019	0.424
HE10	-0.028	0.054	0.142	**0.461**	0.708
HE21	-0.074	0.045	-0.113	**0.788**	0.486
ST6	**0.422**	**-0.250**	0.151	**0.238**	0.597
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Conservation	0.314	—			
Achievement	0.289	-0.079	—		
Hedonism	0.403	0.096	0.507	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A324 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 1,182)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Achievement	Hedonism
Number of items	8	3	2	2
Mean (standard error)	2.36 (0.017)	2.67 (0.024)	3.36 (0.032)	2.82 (0.027)
95% Confidence interval	2.33-2.40	2.62-2.72	3.29-3.42	2.77-2.87
Standard deviation	0.573	0.833	1.088	0.912
Skewness (standard error)	0.497 (0.071)	0.428 (0.071)	0.196 (0.071)	0.325 (0.071)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.638 (0.142)	0.153 (0.142)	-0.362 (0.142)	-0.023 (0.142)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.722	0.642	0.734	0.545
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.674	0.538	0.734	0.545
Average inter-item correlations	0.252	0.375	0.581	0.375
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.152-0.396	0.352-0.417	0.581-0.581	0.375-0.375
Range of correlations	0.244	0.065	0.000	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Conservation	0.209	—		
Achievement	0.215	0.210	—	
Hedonism	0.212	0.205	0.316	—

Table A325 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 1,182)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.450**	**0.220**	-0.209	0.698
SD11	**0.366**	0.170	0.005	0.794
UN3	**0.497**	-0.030	0.048	0.745
UN8	**0.579**	-0.047	-0.021	0.688
UN19	**0.534**	-0.137	0.166	0.659
BE12	**0.528**	-0.088	0.197	0.639
BE18	**0.424**	0.057	**0.233**	0.683
CO16	0.100	-0.047	**0.548**	0.654
SEC5	0.042	0.059	**0.588**	0.632
SEC14	-0.005	0.184	**0.630**	0.574
AC4	-0.102	**0.721**	0.059	0.521
AC13	-0.124	**0.794**	0.082	0.421
HE10	0.062	**0.416**	0.072	0.799
HE21	0.116	**0.326**	0.073	0.844
ST6	**0.436**	**0.341**	**-0.239**	0.601
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Self-enhancement	0.335	—		
Conservation	0.321	-0.011	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A326 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 1,182)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.105	**0.406**	0.797
SD11	**0.245**	**0.288**	0.813
UN3	**0.406**	0.107	0.796
UN8	**0.400**	0.134	0.789
UN19	**0.559**	-0.023	0.695
BE12	**0.577**	0.017	0.660
BE18	**0.518**	0.125	0.676
CO16	**0.557**	-0.159	0.720
SEC5	**0.510**	-0.069	0.757
SEC14	**0.490**	0.030	0.750
AC4	-0.122	**0.674**	0.582
AC13	-0.123	**0.724**	0.516
HE10	0.043	**0.436**	0.796
HE21	0.097	**0.360**	0.839
ST6	0.053	**0.524**	0.708
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.313	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A327 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2002, Netherlands (second half-sample: *n* = 1,182)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	6.11	.060	.874	.892	.844	.066 (.060-.072)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.84	.052	.892	.912	.883	.057 (.051-.063)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.66	.049	.898	.917	.889	.056 (.050-.062)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.50	.070	.825	.844	.802	.074 (.069-.080)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.88	.057	.869	.888	.851	.064 (.059-.070)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.22	.068	.835	.854	.811	.073 (.067-.078)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.00	.058	.868	.887	.848	.065 (.059-.071)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.79	.051	.948	.958	.938	.057 (.045-.069)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

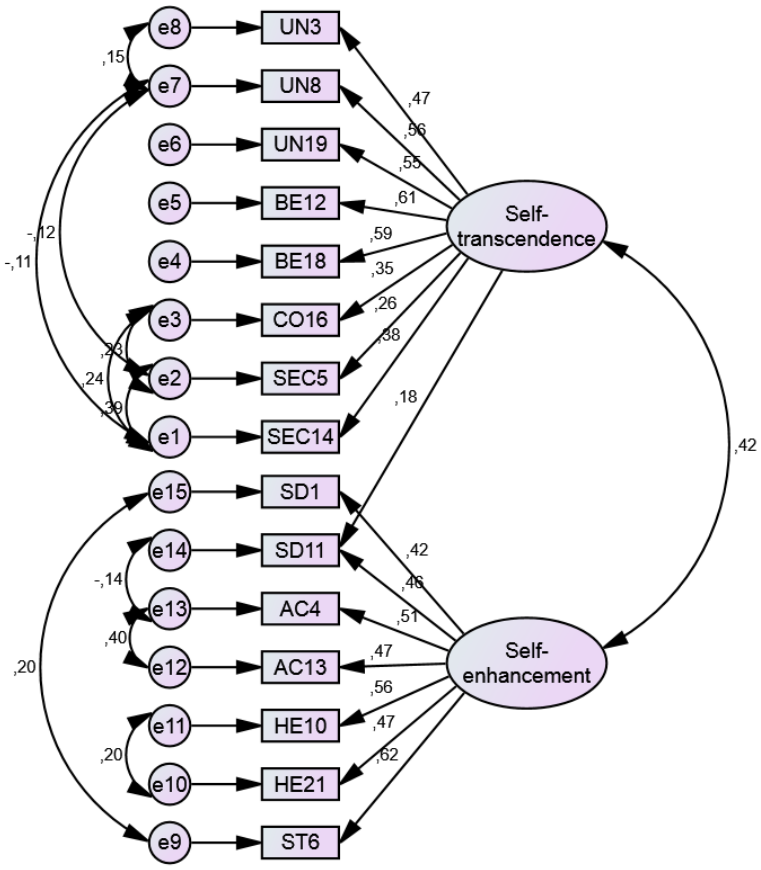

Fig. 97 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Netherlands (second half-sample: *n* = 1,182)

Table A328 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Netherlands (*N* = 2,364)

	Subscale	
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	8	7
Mean (standard error)	2.41 (0.012)	2.85 (0.015)
95% Confidence interval	2.39-2.43	2.83-2.88
Standard deviation	0.575	0.705
Skewness (standard error)	0.587 (0.050)	0.336 (0.050)
Kurtosis (standard error)	2.271 (0.101)	0.346 (0.101)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.724	0.848
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.711	0.734
Average inter-item correlations	0.253	0.268
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.083-0.433	0.130-0.565
Range of correlations	0.350	0.435
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-transcendence	—	
Self-enhancement	0.178	—

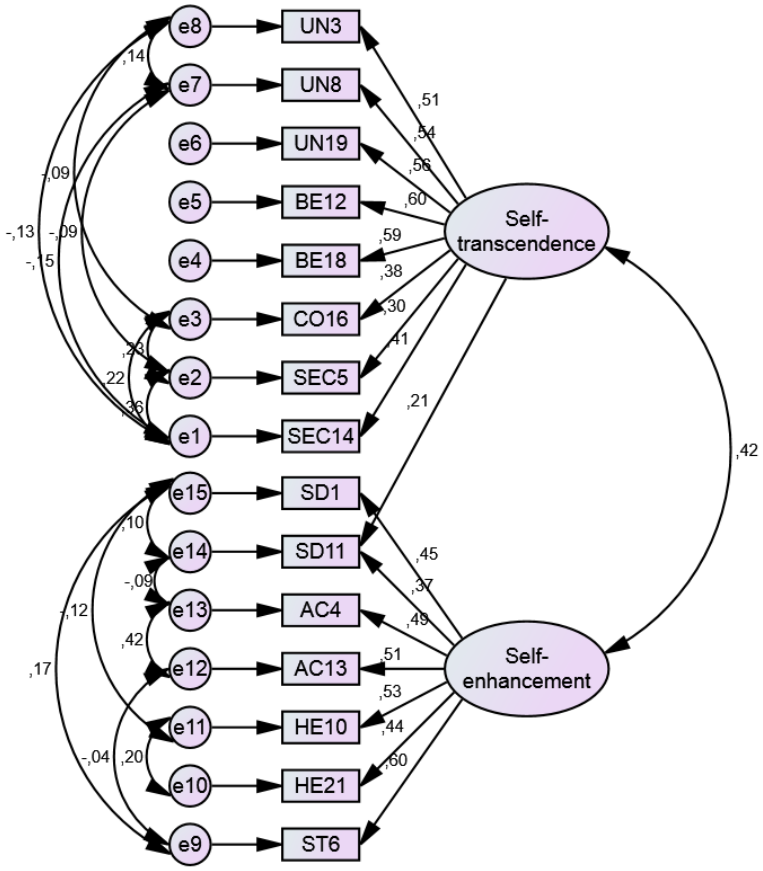

Fig. 98 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Netherlands (*N* = 2,364)

Table A329 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 940)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.53 (1.170)	2.45-2.60	17.4	36.8	27.2	8.2	6.5	1.8	2.0	0.84	0.44	0.320
SD11	2.11 (0.985)	2.05-2.17	27.8	42.9	20.4	3.9	2.7	0.6	1.7	1.10	1.67	0.349
UN3	2.07 (0.931)	2.01-2.13	25.7	49.0	17.7	3.0	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.31	2.87	0.311
UN8	2.40 (0.984)	2.34-2.47	14.0	46.1	27.2	6.4	3.6	0.9	1.8	0.98	1.37	0.328
UN19	2.16 (0.927)	2.10-2.22	23.7	43.3	24.6	3.8	1.8	0.5	2.2	0.91	1.52	0.350
BE12	2.30 (0.917)	2.24-2.35	17.2	44.7	28.9	4.8	1.9	0.6	1.8	0.85	1.53	0.455
BE18	2.13 (0.893)	2.08-2.19	20.4	52.4	19.5	2.8	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.37	3.60	0.404
TR9	3.20 (1.292)	3.12-3.28	7.8	23.9	29.9	17.4	14.0	4.7	2.2	0.32	-0.57	0.170
TR20	2.78 (1.258)	2.70-2.86	14.0	33.7	24.7	13.3	9.9	2.2	2.1	0.57	-0.34	0.292
CO7	2.92 (1.218)	2.84-2.99	10.2	30.5	29.5	16.4	8.8	2.9	1.7	0.50	-0.23	0.304
CO16	2.74 (1.124)	2.67-2.81	10.6	36.3	29.1	14.0	6.0	1.8	2.1	0.64	0.18	0.404
SEC5	2.70 (1.194)	2.62-2.77	14.6	33.3	29.4	11.9	6.3	2.6	2.0	0.67	0.18	0.337
SEC14	2.66 (1.102)	2.59-2.73	12.3	36.3	30.0	11.6	5.7	1.4	2.7	0.65	0.28	0.454
PO2	4.38 (1.163)	4.31-4.46	1.0	5.2	15.4	28.4	29.3	18.9	1.8	-0.40	-0.34	0.202
PO17	3.50 (1.209)	3.42-3.58	3.2	17.9	29.5	25.5	15.9	5.7	2.3	0.18	-0.54	0.346
AC4	3.37 (1.262)	3.29-3.45	5.0	21.4	29.7	21.1	15.9	5.2	1.8	0.23	-0.63	0.371
AC13	3.34 (1.214)	3.26-3.42	3.6	23.5	29.4	22.8	13.7	4.8	2.2	0.31	-0.54	0.477
HE10	3.04 (1.176)	2.97-3.12	6.1	30.0	32.0	16.7	10.9	2.7	1.7	0.49	0.08	0.371
HE21	2.59 (1.112)	2.52-2.66	13.7	38.6	29.0	10.4	3.6	2.4	2.1	0.85	0.86	0.335
ST6	2.92 (1.254)	2.84-3.00	10.9	32.2	25.5	16.0	11.3	2.3	1.8	0.46	-0.50	0.431
ST15	3.91 (1.308)	3.83-3.99	3.6	12.7	19.4	26.7	24.0	11.3	2.3	-0.26	-0.63	0.228

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.080 and 0.159, respectively.

Table A330 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 940)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	Factor IV Hedonism	
SD1	**0.586**	**-0.304**	0.150	-0.024	0.588
SD11	**0.376**	-0.046	0.052	0.146	0.767
UN3	**0.516**	0.107	-0.055	-0.091	0.745
UN8	**0.512**	0.112	-0.039	-0.095	0.743
UN19	**0.491**	**0.221**	-0.136	-0.034	0.700
BE12	**0.583**	0.175	-0.113	0.034	0.599
BE18	**0.453**	0.164	-0.004	0.001	0.731
CO7	0.077	**0.515**	0.094	-0.078	0.697
CO16	0.096	**0.621**	0.075	-0.020	0.562
SEC5	0.010	**0.615**	0.055	0.063	0.603
SEC14	0.088	**0.562**	0.063	0.170	0.584
PO17	-0.029	0.169	**0.554**	-0.115	0.715
AC4	-0.040	0.020	**0.665**	0.027	0.558
AC13	-0.072	0.096	**0.823**	-0.001	0.350
HE10	-0.051	0.061	0.104	**0.551**	0.654
HE21	-0.065	0.051	-0.139	**0.818**	0.462
ST6	**0.373**	-0.215	0.219	**0.229**	0.569
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Conservation	0.258	—			
Self-enhancement	0.380	0.052	—		
Hedonism	0.477	0.008	0.491	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A331 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 940)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Self-enhancement	Hedonism
Number of items	8	4	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.33 (0.019)	2.75 (0.028)	3.40 (0.032)	2.82 (0.031)
95% Confidence interval	2.29-2.37	2.70-2.81	3.34-3.47	2.75-2.88
Standard deviation	0.591	0.849	0.966	0.960
Skewness (standard error)	0.641 (0.080)	0.480 (0.080)	0.438 (0.080)	0.606 (0.080)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.372 (0.159)	0.573 (0.159)	-0.052 (0.159)	0.510 (0.159)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.721	0.711	0.692	0.580
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.670	0.728	0.533	0.580
Average inter-item correlations	0.250	0.382	0.428	0.409
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.108-0.421	0.321-0.436	0.321-0.534	0.409-0.409
Range of correlations	0.314	0.115	0.213	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Conservation	0.210	—		
Self-enhancement	0.205	0.248	—	
Hedonism	0.219	0.226	0.276	—

Table A332 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Netherlands (first half-sample: n = 940)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.587**	-0.213	0.089	0.653
SD11	**0.473**	-0.023	0.067	0.759
UN3	**0.398**	0.193	-0.112	0.771
UN8	**0.389**	0.201	-0.097	0.773
UN19	**0.379**	**0.299**	-0.164	0.708
BE12	**0.527**	**0.251**	-0.129	0.601
BE18	**0.394**	**0.233**	-0.029	0.737
CO7	-0.070	**0.566**	0.078	0.695
CO16	-0.038	**0.671**	0.083	0.557
SEC5	-0.060	**0.628**	0.097	0.617
SEC14	0.093	**0.564**	0.134	0.608
PO17	-0.063	0.208	**0.483**	0.739
AC4	0.054	0.033	**0.644**	0.557
AC13	0.018	0.117	**0.773**	0.372
HE10	**0.297**	-0.026	**0.277**	0.789
HE21	**0.372**	-0.066	0.156	0.814
ST6	**0.579**	-0.212	**0.253**	0.550

Factors	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.326	—	
Self-enhancement	0.308	0.037	—

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A333 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 940)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	-0.072	**0.519**	0.752
SD11	0.089	**0.397**	0.810
UN3	**0.314**	0.135	0.853
UN8	**0.317**	0.140	0.848
UN19	**0.422**	0.053	0.803
BE12	**0.401**	0.196	0.745
BE18	**0.347**	0.197	0.792
CO7	**0.573**	-0.118	0.706
CO16	**0.692**	-0.116	0.565
SEC5	**0.637**	-0.107	0.632
SEC14	**0.610**	0.048	0.605
PO17	0.148	**0.315**	0.846
AC4	-0.007	**0.552**	0.698
AC13	0.060	**0.588**	0.624
HE10	0.014	**0.470**	0.774
HE21	0.006	**0.423**	0.819
ST6	-0.098	**0.672**	0.586
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.355	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A334 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2004, Netherlands (second half-sample: *n* = 941)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.69	.066	.860	.881	.827	.071 (.065-.077)
2	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.40	.065	.851	.874	.838	.068 (.063-.074)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.96	.076	.837	.859	.817	.073 (.067-.078)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.92	.063	.872	.894	.856	.065 (.059-.070)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.45	.073	.846	.870	.836	.069 (.063-.074)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.80	.061	.869	.892	.860	.064 (.058-.069)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.35	.061	.938	.949	.925	.068 (.056-.082)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

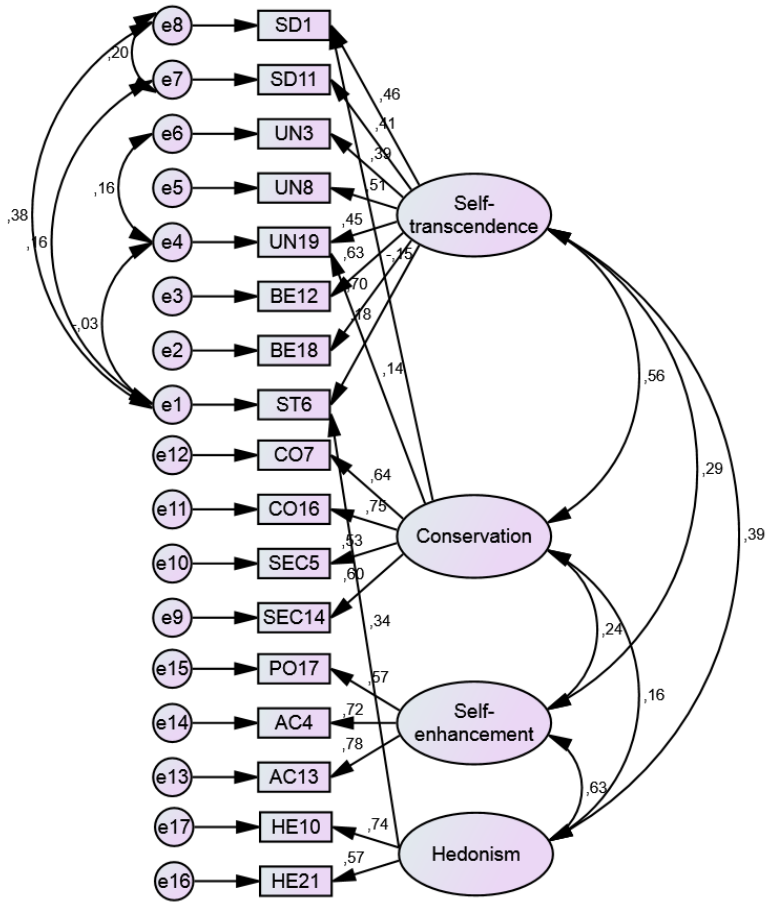

Fig. 99 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Netherlands (second half-sample: n = 941)

Table A335 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Netherlands (first half-sample: n = 1,881)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Self-enhancement	Hedonism
Number of items	8	4	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.32 (0.014)	2.72 (0.019)	3.40 (0.023)	2.83 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	2.29-2.34	2.69-2.76	3.36-3.44	2.79-2.87
Standard deviation	0.591	0.842	0.977	0.958
Skewness (standard error)	0.730 (0.056)	0.435 (0.056)	0.363 (0.056)	0.493 (0.056)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.851 (0.113)	0.292 (0.113)	-0.115 (0.113)	0.199 (0.113)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.725	0.717	0.708	0.588
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.673	0.733	0.546	0.588
Average inter-item correlations	0.254	0.389	0.446	0.417
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.105-0.450	0.331-0.459	0.350-0.554	0.417-0.417
Range of correlations	0.345	0.128	0.204	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Conservation	0.214	—		
Self-enhancement	0.209	0.254	—	
Hedonism	0.223	0.231	0.312	—

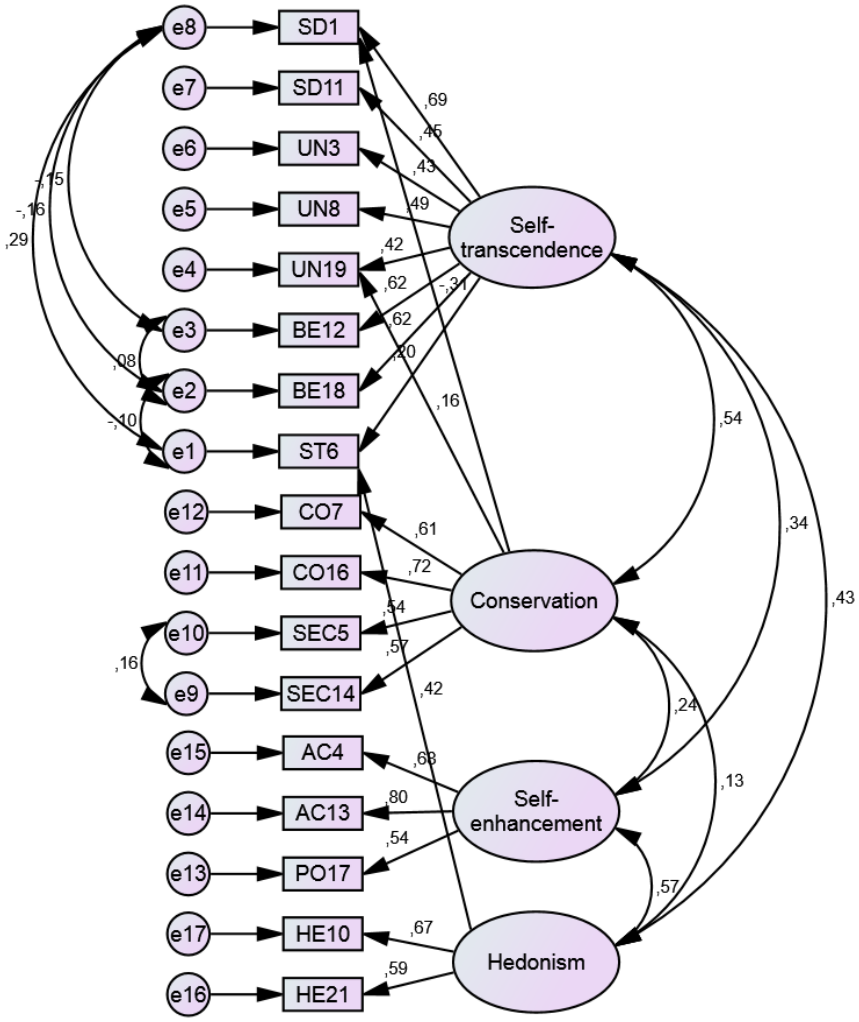

Fig. 100 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Netherlands (N = 1,881)

Table A336 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 944)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.50 (1.100)	2.43-2.57	16.6	37.5	30.0	7.8	4.9	1.5	1.7	0.83	0.72	0.301
SD11	2.03 (0.852)	1.98-2.08	25.8	50.4	17.8	3.3	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.13	2.75	0.361
UN3	2.10 (0.908)	2.04-2.16	22.9	51.7	18.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.40	3.57	0.281
UN8	2.39 (0.926)	2.33-2.45	13.5	45.4	30.5	6.0	2.5	0.6	1.4	0.85	1.38	0.394
UN19	2.15 (0.852)	2.09-2.20	21.3	47.9	23.9	3.9	1.0	0.3	1.7	0.78	1.38	0.320
BE12	2.27 (0.882)	2.22-2.33	17.6	44.2	31.0	4.0	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.78	1.76	0.438
BE18	2.11 (0.791)	2.06-2.16	19.5	53.4	21.7	2.6	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.84	1.92	0.440
TR9	3.22 (1.229)	3.14-3.29	5.9	24.5	31.0	20.2	12.9	3.9	1.5	0.32	-0.48	0.161
TR20	2.86 (1.211)	2.78-2.93	12.2	29.3	30.6	15.6	8.3	2.4	1.6	0.47	-0.20	0.293
CO7	2.94 (1.197)	2.86-3.01	7.8	33.6	29.6	15.3	9.6	2.8	1.4	0.57	-0.19	0.297
CO16	2.86 (1.112)	2.79-2.93	8.9	31.1	33.2	15.7	7.2	1.6	2.3	0.48	-0.01	0.403
SEC5	2.82 (1.161)	2.75-2.90	10.2	33.1	31.6	14.0	7.5	2.2	1.5	0.59	0.08	0.340
SEC14	2.71 (1.053)	2.64-2.77	11.0	33.3	35.2	13.0	4.7	1.2	1.7	0.52	0.30	0.353
PO2	4.26 (1.120)	4.19-4.33	1.1	4.9	18.1	31.5	29.0	14.0	1.5	-0.31	-0.26	0.251
PO17	3.38 (1.121)	3.31-3.46	2.3	20.0	33.3	25.7	13.5	3.5	1.7	0.27	-0.40	0.364
AC4	3.29 (1.191)	3.21-3.36	4.9	22.0	31.6	23.1	13.5	3.5	1.5	0.24	-0.48	0.412
AC13	3.26 (1.122)	3.19-3.33	4.3	21.4	33.1	25.7	11.2	2.5	1.7	0.21	-0.33	0.471
HE10	2.99 (1.080)	2.92-3.06	6.3	27.6	35.6	20.1	7.1	1.7	1.6	0.38	-0.04	0.381
HE21	2.50 (1.066)	2.43-2.57	15.3	38.9	29.3	9.6	3.9	1.3	1.7	0.78	0.68	0.291
ST6	2.79 (1.184)	2.72-2.87	12.7	31.6	28.9	16.1	7.6	1.7	1.4	0.46	-0.25	0.408
ST15	3.67 (1.240)	3.59-3.75	4.2	13.5	25.2	31.0	16.7	7.6	1.7	-0.08	-0.44	0.199

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.080 and 0.159, respectively.

Table A337 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 944)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.504**	0.136	-0.204	0.677
SD11	**0.429**	0.084	0.052	0.771
UN8	**0.567**	-0.120	0.142	0.662
UN19	**0.365**	-0.108	**0.301**	0.751
BE12	**0.564**	-0.108	**0.232**	0.610
BE18	**0.426**	-0.026	**0.306**	0.682
CO16	-0.002	0.064	**0.710**	0.492
SEC5	0.002	0.134	**0.546**	0.682
SEC14	0.083	0.064	**0.553**	0.661
PO17	-0.126	**0.517**	**0.281**	0.697
AC4	-0.028	**0.752**	0.022	0.449
AC13	0.017	**0.752**	0.082	0.417
HE10	0.192	**0.371**	-0.012	0.775
ST6	**0.580**	**0.263**	**-0.267**	0.474
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Self-enhancement	0.361	—		
Conservation	0.195	0.008	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A338 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 944)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	7	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.32 (0.019)	3.23 (0.026)	2.80 (0.028)
95% Confidence interval	2.28-2.36	3.18-3.28	2.74-2.85
Standard deviation	0.571	0.814	0.857
Skewness (standard error)	0.344 (0.080)	0.294 (0.080)	0.280 (0.080)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.440 (0.159)	0.022 (0.159)	-0.002 (0.159)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.705	0.692	0.663
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.734	0.678	0.578
Average inter-item correlations	0.261	0.357	0.397
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.111-0.428	0.147-0.564	0.379-0.413
Range of correlations	0.317	0.417	0.034
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.211	—	
Conservation	0.209	0.226	—

Table A339 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 944)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.493**	-0.073	0.774
SD11	**0.338**	0.164	0.826
UN8	0.201	**0.289**	0.841
UN19	0.040	**0.411**	0.820
BE12	0.185	**0.379**	0.780
BE18	0.155	**0.428**	0.753
CO16	-0.164	**0.738**	0.501
SEC5	-0.044	**0.565**	0.694
SEC14	-0.063	**0.607**	0.651
PO17	**0.305**	**0.222**	0.817
AC4	**0.628**	-0.006	0.607
AC13	**0.656**	0.059	0.543
HE10	**0.482**	0.022	0.761
ST6	**0.658**	-0.112	0.599
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.301	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A340 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2006, Nethelands (second half-sample: *n* = 945)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.65	.063	.875	.894	.842	.070 (.063-.078)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.36	.075	.819	.838	.784	.082 (.075-.089)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	7.28	.076	.824	.843	.786	.082 (.075-.088)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.42	.068	.835	.856	.816	.076 (.069-.082)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.81	.050	.887	.907	.870	.064 (.057-.071)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.77	.056	.938	.950	.926	.063 (.050-.077)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

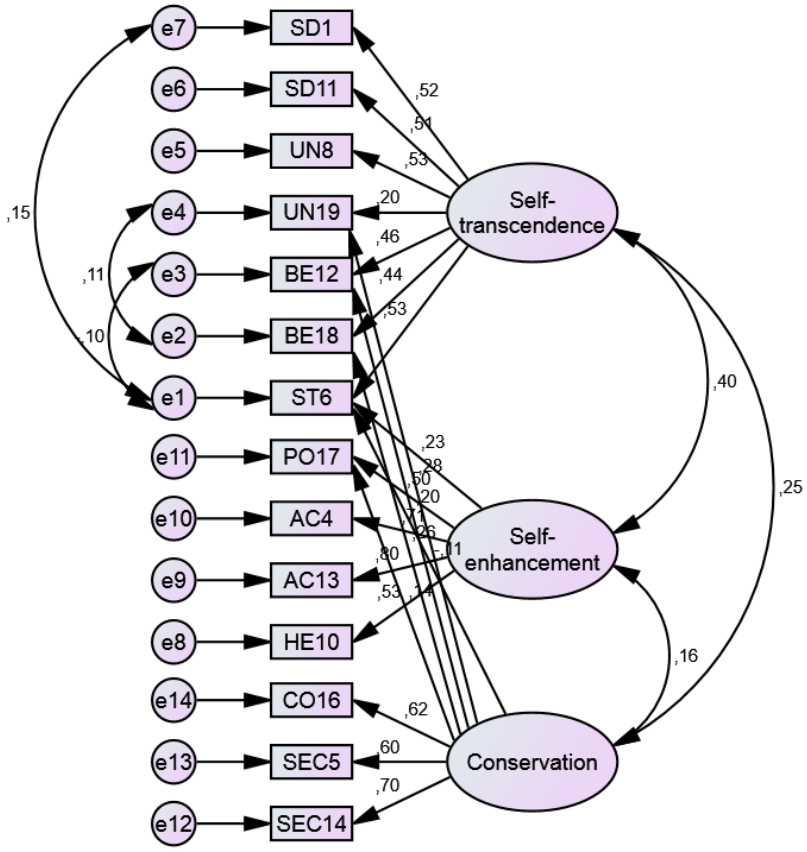

Fig. 101 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Netherlands (second half-sample: n = 945)

Table A341 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Netherlands (N = 1,889)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	7	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.33 (0.013)	3.23 (0.019)	2.80 (0.020)
95% Confidence interval	2.30-2.36	3.19-3.27	2.76-2.84
Standard deviation	0.576	0.847	0.855
Skewness (standard error)	0.589 (0.056)	0.367 (0.056)	0.370 (0.056)
Kurtosis (standard error)	2.063 (0.113)	0.080 (0.113)	0.237 (0.113)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.701	0.712	0.667
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.561	0.715	0.574
Average inter-item correlations	0.256	0.379	0.403
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.099-0.432	0.203-0.566	0.370-0.431
Range of correlations	0.332	0.363	0.062
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.213	—	
Conservation	0.208	0.230	—

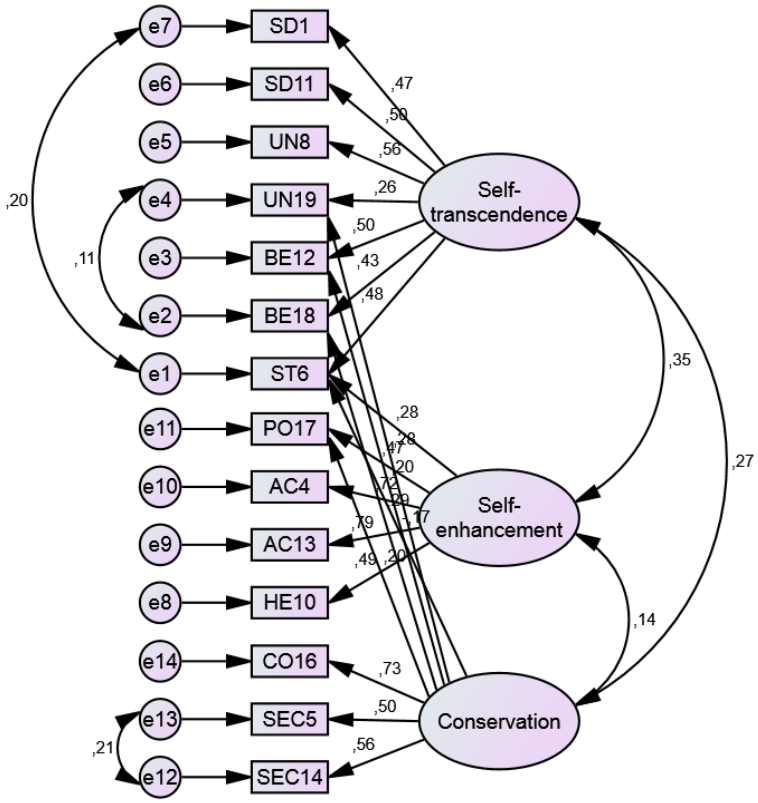

Fig. 102 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Netherlands (N = 1,889)

Table A342 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 889)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.39 (1.094)	2.32-2.46	20.2	36.8	25.3	8.8	3.8	1.2	3.8	0.85	0.69	0.351
SD11	2.02 (0.919)	1.96-2.08	28.7	46.1	16.1	3.1	1.8	0.7	3.5	1.29	2.74	0.363
UN3	2.12 (0.963)	2.06-2.19	23.7	47.8	17.8	3.6	2.2	1.1	3.7	1.36	2.86	0.314
UN8	2.36 (0.922)	2.29-2.42	12.9	48.5	26.0	6.0	2.5	0.8	3.4	1.06	1.90	0.433
UN19	2.19 (0.925)	2.13-2.26	20.9	44.5	23.6	4.2	1.9	0.7	4.2	1.02	1.91	0.342
BE12	2.19 (0.886)	2.13-2.24	20.1	46.2	24.1	4.7	0.7	0.8	3.4	0.95	2.08	0.443
BE18	2.11 (0.850)	2.05-2.16	21.1	49.7	20.8	2.4	1.2	0.7	4.0	1.17	3.10	0.460
TR9	3.22 (1.229)	3.14-3.19	6.0	22.8	31.9	19.3	11.6	4.8	3.5	0.38	-0.33	0.225
TR20	2.77 (1.200)	2.69-2.85	12.5	33.0	27.3	13.9	6.0	3.1	4.2	0.65	0.17	0.324
CO7	2.84 (1.181)	2.76-2.92	9.9	33.7	28.1	14.3	7.8	2.6	3.6	0.61	0.01	0.378
CO16	2.78 (1.104)	2.71-2.85	10.1	32.8	31.2	12.8	7.1	1.3	4.6	0.55	0.11	0.379
SEC5	2.84 (1.214)	2.76-2.92	12.7	29.2	28.9	14.7	8.7	2.2	3.5	0.47	-0.23	0.384
SEC14	2.77 (1.079)	2.70-2.84	10.1	32.6	30.8	15.0	6.1	1.0	4.4	0.46	-0.00	0.449
PO2	4.27 (1.185)	4.20-4.35	2.0	5.3	16.2	28.6	28.2	16.0	3.7	-0.45	-0.11	0.300
PO17	3.36 (1.167)	3.28-3.44	4.0	19.6	29.1	26.4	12.6	4.0	4.2	0.21	-0.37	0.425
AC4	3.33 (1.210)	3.25-3.40	4.2	21.0	32.5	20.9	12.4	5.4	3.6	0.37	-0.35	0.457
AC13	3.24 (1.170)	3.16-3.32	5.6	20.9	31.7	22.2	12.4	3.0	4.2	0.24	-0.35	0.485
HE10	3.03 (1.143)	2.95-3.10	7.5	25.9	32.5	18.0	10.3	1.7	4.0	0.33	-0.29	0.408
HE21	2.56 (1.107)	2.48-2.63	15.7	36.1	28.5	10.1	3.4	2.1	4.0	0.77	0.77	0.412
ST6	2.85 (1.195)	2.77-2.93	12.0	30.3	27.1	17.0	8.3	1.8	3.5	0.42	-0.33	0.436
ST15	3.75 (1.251)	3.67-3.83	4.3	11.5	25.2	26.9	19.6	8.3	4.3	-0.15	-0.45	0.297

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.082 and 0.164, respectively.

Table A343 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 889)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	Factor IV Hedonism	
SD1	**0.566**	-0.192	0.126	0.009	0.671
SD11	**0.326**	-0.048	0.212	0.061	0.791
UN3	**0.603**	0.030	-0.005	-0.182	0.691
UN8	**0.598**	0.048	0.003	-0.035	0.636
UN19	**0.492**	**0.241**	-0.117	-0.107	0.673
BE12	**0.520**	0.166	-0.190	0.202	0.554
BE18	**0.472**	0.152	-0.011	0.086	0.658
TR20	0.070	**0.492**	-0.079	0.068	0.722
CO7	-0.012	**0.613**	0.061	-0.007	0.616
CO16	0.070	**0.613**	-0.035	-0.016	0.599
SEC5	-0.031	**0.591**	0.217	-0.098	0.606
SEC14	-0.045	**0.690**	0.070	0.071	0.502
PO2	-0.203	0.090	**0.620**	0.028	0.616
PO17	0.006	0.188	**0.467**	0.021	0.704
AC4	0.146	-0.041	**0.712**	-0.064	0.476
AC13	0.115	-0.005	**0.731**	-0.043	0.442
HE10	-0.107	0.039	**0.337**	**0.451**	0.582
HE21	0.016	0.006	-0.032	**0.765**	0.424
ST6	**0.454**	-0.192	0.200	0.181	0.615
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Conservation	0.366	—			
Self-enhancement	0.266	0.163	—		
Hedonism	0.454	0.166	0.473	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A344 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 889)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Self-enhancement	Hedonism
Number of items	8	5	4	2
Mean (standard error)	2.28 (0.020)	2.80 (0.027)	3.55 (0.030)	2.79 (0.032)
95% Confidence interval	2.24-2.32	2.75-2.86	3.49-3.61	2.73-2.86
Standard deviation	0.589	0.815	0.882	0.952
Skewness (standard error)	1.038 (0.082)	0.348 (0.082)	0.132 (0.082)	0.509 (0.082)
Kurtosis (standard error)	4.429 (0.164)	0.443 (0.164)	-0.106 (0.164)	0.478 (0.164)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.752	0.747	0.734	0.545
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.720	0.687	0.735	0.545
Average inter-item correlations	0.280	0.374	0.408	0.375
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.147-0.473	0.291-0.492	0.275-0.552	0.375-0.375
Range of correlations	0.326	0.200	0.277	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Conservation	0.223	—		
Self-enhancement	0.218	0.245	—	
Hedonism	0.247	0.247	0.338	—

Table A345 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 889)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	0.121	**0.549**	-0.178	0.682
SD11	**0.238**	**0.337**	-0.045	0.789
UN3	-0.100	**0.501**	0.064	0.748
UN8	-0.026	**0.577**	0.062	0.649
UN19	-0.180	**0.450**	**0.256**	0.690
BE12	-0.107	**0.627**	0.147	0.560
BE18	0.019	**0.514**	0.148	0.654
TR20	-0.049	0.116	**0.479**	0.728
CO7	0.058	-0.006	**0.610**	0.616
CO16	-0.045	0.079	**0.610**	0.598
SEC5	0.173	-0.079	**0.600**	0.612
SEC14	0.106	-0.001	**0.675**	0.510
PO2	**0.651**	**-0.238**	0.097	0.609
PO17	**0.484**	-0.016	0.195	0.704
AC4	**0.675**	0.061	-0.011	0.517
AC13	**0.710**	0.040	0.019	0.470
HE10	**0.539**	0.079	-0.001	0.675
HE21	**0.311**	**0.316**	-0.047	0.751
ST6	**0.281**	**0.520**	-0.202	0.603
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.333	—		
Conservation	0.164	0.343	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A346 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 889)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.360**	0.065	0.849
SD11	**0.389**	0.079	0.819
UN3	0.100	**0.300**	0.878
UN8	0.202	**0.324**	0.805
UN19	-0.032	**0.482**	0.778
BE12	0.132	**0.437**	0.748
BE18	0.208	**0.382**	0.751
TR20	-0.085	**0.554**	0.722
CO7	-0.044	**0.601**	0.657
CO16	-0.118	**0.667**	0.601
SEC5	0.047	**0.528**	0.701
SEC14	-0.003	**0.660**	0.566
PO2	**0.507**	-0.079	0.767
PO17	**0.446**	0.128	0.742
AC4	**0.709**	-0.071	0.530
AC13	**0.725**	-0.051	0.500
HE10	**0.583**	-0.037	0.675
HE21	**0.453**	0.060	0.770
ST6	**0.507**	0.010	0.739
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.376	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A347 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2008, Netherlands (second half-sample: *n* = 889)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	6.11	.067	.868	.889	.840	.068 (.062-.073)
2	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.49	.078	.802	.826	.784	.079 (.074-.084)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.65	.082	.788	.813	.778	.080 (.075-.085)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.61	.067	.827	.852	.819	.072 (.067-.077)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5. 14	.072	.831	.857	.826	.070 (.066-.075)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.26	.070	.838	.864	.832	.069 (.064-.074)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.60	.053	.942	.954	.932	.064 (.051-.078)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

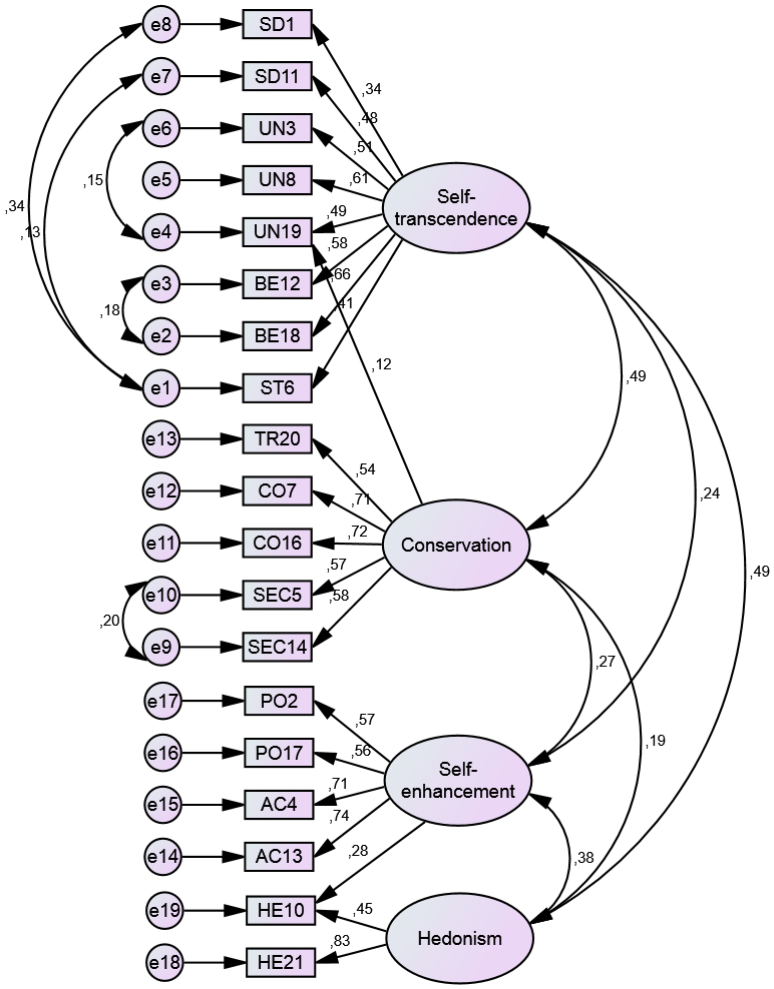

Fig. 103 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Netherlands (second half-sample: n = 889)

Table A348 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Netherlands (N = 1,778)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Self-enhancement	Hedonism
Number of items	8	5	4	2
Mean (standard error)	2.29 (0.014)	2.80 (0.020)	3.52 (0.021)	2.79 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	2.26-2.31	2.76-2.84	3.48-3.56	2.74-2.83
Standard deviation	0.591	0.828	0.866	0.934
Skewness (standard error)	0.948 (0.058)	0.340 (0.058)	0.148 (0.058)	0.515 (0.058)
Kurtosis (standard error)	3.483 (0.116)	0.254 (0.116)	-0.120 (0.116)	0.518 (0.116)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.752	0.757	0.734	0.616
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.710	0.702	0.741	0.616
Average inter-item correlations	0.283	0.387	0.408	0.445
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.165-0.483	0.298-0.483	0.291-0.545	0.445-0.445
Range of correlations	0.318	0.184	0.254	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Conservation	0.226	—		
Self-enhancement	0.211	0.247	—	
Hedonism	0.253	0.256	0.332	—

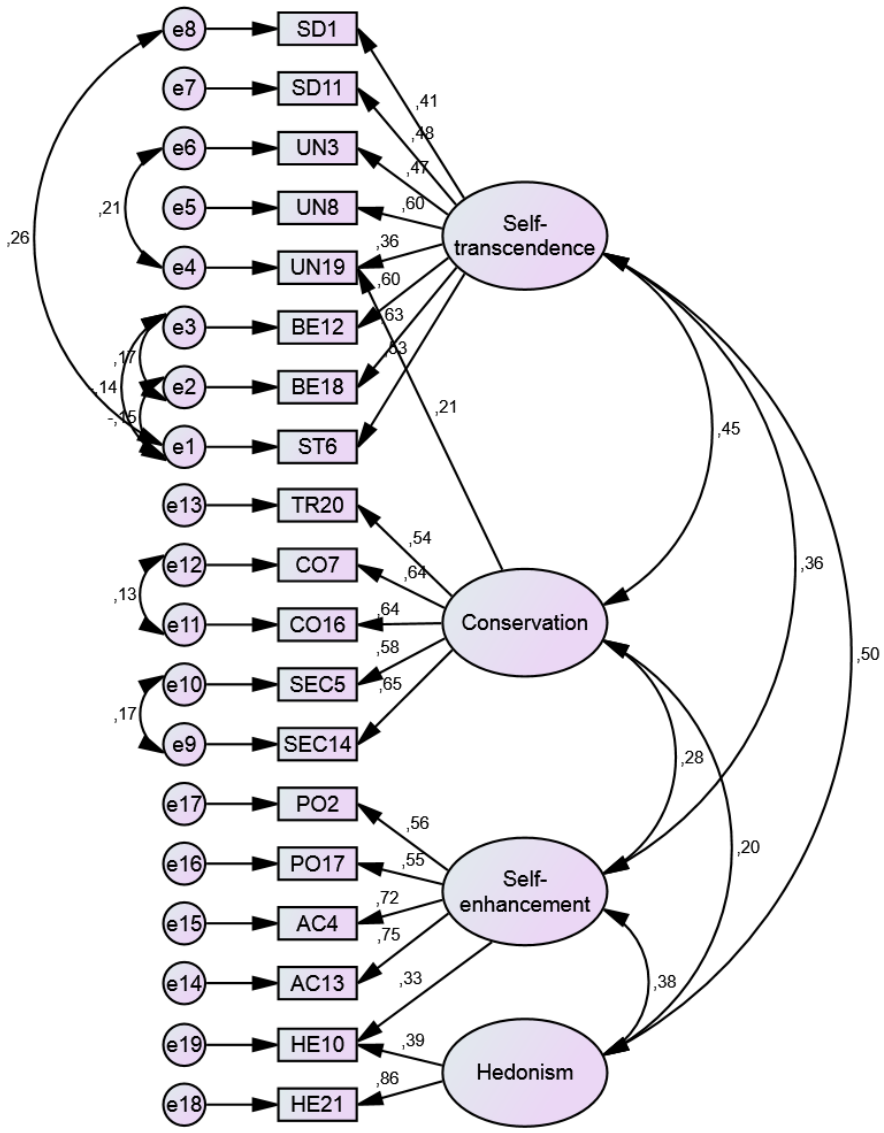

Fig. 104 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Netherlands (N = 1,778)

Table A349 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Netherlands (first half-sample: n = 914)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.40 (1.121)	2.33-2.48	21.0	36.5	27.1	8.4	3.2	2.0	1.8	0.90	0.91	0.355
SD11	2.02 (0.910)	1.96-2.08	27.9	49.2	15.4	3.1	1.9	0.7	1.9	1.32	2.91	0.427
UN3	1.99 (0.863)	1.94-2.05	27.2	51.5	15.0	2.4	1.5	0.5	1.8	1.32	3.30	0.337
UN8	2.43 (0.947)	2.37-2.49	12.9	43.4	31.3	6.8	2.7	0.8	2.1	0.84	1.29	0.325
UN19	2.26 (0.951)	2.20-2.32	20.8	40.9	27.0	5.9	1.9	0.5	3.0	0.78	1.03	0.322
BE12	2.19 (0.864)	2.13-2.24	20.6	45.2	27.2	3.5	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.69	1.07	0.408
BE18	2.05 (0.808)	2.00-2.10	22.5	52.3	18.6	1.8	1.5	0.2	3.1	1.06	2.60	0.405
TR9	3.24 (1.233)	3.16-3.32	6.3	22.6	31.6	19.9	13.8	3.8	1.9	0.27	-0.51	0.193
TR20	2.79 (1.236)	2.71-2.87	13.9	32.3	23.6	17.7	6.9	2.6	3.0	0.51	-0.26	0.291
CO7	2.90 (1.104)	2.83-2.97	7.1	32.4	33.5	15.6	7.9	1.6	1.9	0.53	-0.01	0.288
CO16	2.79 (1.072)	2.72-2.86	8.3	35.3	31.0	14.9	6.2	1.2	3.1	0.56	0.10	0.398
SEC5	2.81 (1.199)	2.73-2.88	12.3	33.0	26.8	15.6	8.8	1.6	1.9	0.49	-0.33	0.300
SEC14	2.66 (1.035)	2.60-2.73	11.8	33.9	33.4	12.8	4.4	0.8	3.0	0.47	0.18	0.395
PO2	4.24 (1.133)	4.17-4.32	0.8	5.7	18.1	32.7	25.7	15.2	1.9	-0.22	-0.41	0.303
PO17	3.33 (1.151)	3.25-3.40	4.2	19.6	32.1	24.8	12.9	3.4	3.1	0.21	-0.36	0.425
AC4	3.31 (1.194)	3.23-3.39	3.6	23.3	31.7	21.8	13.6	4.3	1.8	0.34	-0.48	0.422
AC13	3.29 (1.158)	3.21-3.36	4.5	20.5	32.9	23.9	11.4	3.8	3.1	0.29	-0.26	0.466
HE10	3.08 (1.169)	3.00-3.15	6.6	27.7	30.1	21.2	10.1	2.4	2.0	0.34	-0.38	0.433
HE21	2.43 (1.036)	2.36-2.50	16.5	40.6	25.3	10.4	3.7	0.5	3.0	0.74	0.38	0.390
ST6	2.88 (1.218)	2.80-2.96	12.5	27.6	31.7	14.9	9.2	2.3	1.9	0.43	-0.26	0.401
ST15	3.73 (1.193)	3.65-3.80	3.7	11.2	26.0	30.7	18.5	6.8	3.1	-0.14	-0.32	0.316

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.081 and 0.162, respectively.

Table A350 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 914)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Conservation	Factor IV Hedonism	
SD1	**0.263**	**0.443**	-0.215	-0.031	0.636
SD11	0.100	**0.451**	0.018	0.116	0.673
UN3	-0.092	**0.584**	0.130	-0.069	0.686
UN8	-0.064	**0.594**	-0.057	-0.048	0.695
UN19	-0.156	**0.655**	0.201	-0.129	0.594
BE12	-0.121	**0.493**	0.197	0.117	0.676
BE18	0.002	**0.461**	0.213	0.033	0.715
CO16	0.138	0.148	**0.569**	-0.027	0.629
SEC5	0.015	0.035	**0.651**	0.117	0.578
SEC14	0.122	0.128	**0.587**	0.078	0.605
PO2	**0.630**	-0.207	0.078	0.052	0.625
PO17	**0.668**	-0.027	**0.303**	-0.126	0.581
AC4	**0.745**	-0.032	0.069	-0.042	0.497
AC13	**0.833**	-0.016	0.071	-0.072	0.383
HE10	0.208	-0.088	0.156	**0.541**	0.597
HE21	-0.124	-0.003	0.080	**0.801**	0.474
ST6	**0.242**	**0.403**	**-0.277**	0.166	0.476
ST15	**0.495**	0.077	**-0.259**	0.135	0.515
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Self-transcendence	0.335	—			
Conservation	-0.097	0.061	—		
Hedonism	0.583	0.529	-0.160	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A351 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 914)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Hedonism
Number of items	5	8	3	2
Mean (standard error)	3.58 (0.028)	2.28 (0.019)	2.75 (0.028)	2.75 (0.031)
95% Confidence interval	3.52-3.63	2.24-2.32	2.70-2.81	2.69-2.81
Standard deviation	0.849	0.580	0.857	0.932
Skewness (standard error)	0.213 (0.081)	0.752 (0.081)	0.319 (0.081)	0.368 (0.081)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.012 (0.162)	2.336 (0.162)	-0.061 (0.162)	0.012 (0.162)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.778	0.743	0.670	0.597
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.719	0.691	0. 556	0.597
Average inter-item correlations	0.412	0.273	0.405	0.428
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.272-0.599	0.136-0.472	0.376-0.449	0.428-0.428
Range of correlations	0.326	0.336	0.073	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.209	—		
Conservation	0.238	0.212	—	
Hedonism	0.339	0.248	0.225	—

Table A352 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Netherlands (first half-sample: n = 914)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.249**	**0.415**	-0.177	0.656
SD11	0.146	**0.504**	0.025	0.669
UN3	-0.139	**0.544**	0.162	0.703
UN8	-0.097	**0.566**	-0.025	0.712
UN19	**-0.230**	**0.578**	**0.240**	0.631
BE12	-0.082	**0.549**	0.200	0.672
BE18	0.004	**0.470**	**0.229**	0.715
CO16	0.111	0.119	**0.584**	0.629
SEC5	0.055	0.082	**0.629**	0.593
SEC14	0.144	0.152	**0.586**	0.605
PO2	**0.666**	-0.203	0.085	0.621
PO17	**0.603**	-0.111	**0.338**	0.602
AC4	**0.730**	-0.076	0.100	0.508
AC13	**0.801**	-0.076	0.110	0.404
HE10	**0.449**	0.166	0.081	0.715
HE21	**0.252**	**0.350**	-0.023	0.748
ST6	**0.322**	**0.484**	**-0.277**	0.465
ST15	**0.571**	0.132	**-0.257**	0.510
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.370	—		
Conservation	-0.097	0.046	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A353 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 914)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.476**	0.045	0.760
SD11	**0.347**	**0.279**	0.749
UN3	0.030	**0.447**	0.792
UN8	0.148	**0.283**	0.876
UN19	-0.073	**0.538**	0.726
BE12	0.076	**0.482**	0.743
BE18	0.117	**0.464**	0.742
CO16	-0.045	**0.556**	0.702
SEC5	-0.125	**0.559**	0.709
SEC14	0.001	**0.576**	0.667
PO2	**0.540**	-0.097	0.727
PO17	**0.424**	0.168	0.754
AC4	**0.655**	-0.024	0.580
AC13	**0.719**	-0.022	0.492
HE10	**0.498**	0.117	0.707
HE21	**0.410**	0.145	0.779
ST6	**0.590**	-0.005	0.653
ST15	**0.730**	-0.219	0.505
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.270	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A354 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (4 factors-16 items): European Social Survey 2010, Netherlands (first half-sample: n = 914)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Conservation	Factor IV Hedonism	
UN3	-0.045	**0.579**	0.063	-0.050	0.674
UN8	-0.011	**0.574**	-0.118	-0.012	0.694
UN19	-0.105	**0.645**	0.130	-0.112	0.586
BE12	-0.087	**0.484**	0.151	0.136	0.665
BE18	0.041	**0.464**	0.152	0.033	0.708
CO16	0.133	0.169	**0.523**	-0.056	0.637
SEC5	-0.034	-0.017	**0.698**	0.143	0.530
SEC14	0.100	0.102	**0.576**	0.081	0.607
PO2	**0.587**	**-0.220**	0.088	0.075	0.624
PO17	**0.655**	0.009	**0.249**	-0.151	0.578
AC4	**0.728**	-0.020	0.033	-0.031	0.498
AC13	**0.823**	0.009	0.019	-0.069	0.376
HE10	0.207	-0.084	0.160	**0.517**	0.611
HE21	-0.115	-0.012	0.105	**0.794**	0.476
ST6	**0.259**	**0.324**	**-0.273**	**0.250**	0.532
ST15	**0.505**	0.082	**-0.289**	0.168	0.504
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Self-transcendence	0.217	—			
Conservation	0.016	0.208	—		
Hedonism	0.554	0.446	-0.130	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A355 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of nine models: European Social Survey 2010, Netherlands (second half-sample: *n* = 915)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.62	.066	.853	.874	.819	.071 (.066-.077)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.28	.071	.817	.840	.793	.076 (.071-.081)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.11	.069	.823	.847	.799	.075 (.070-.080)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	8.36	.089	.736	.858	.711	.090 (.085-.095)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.38	.067	.812	.836	.789	.077 (.072-.082)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.46	.082	.766	.789	.746	.084 (.079-.089)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.84	.066	.824	.848	.810	.073 (.068-.078)
4c	4 first-order correlated factors (16 items)-with cross-loadings	4.21	.048	.891	.914	.887	.059 (.053-.065)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.41	.066	.912	.925	.889	.077 (.064-.090)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

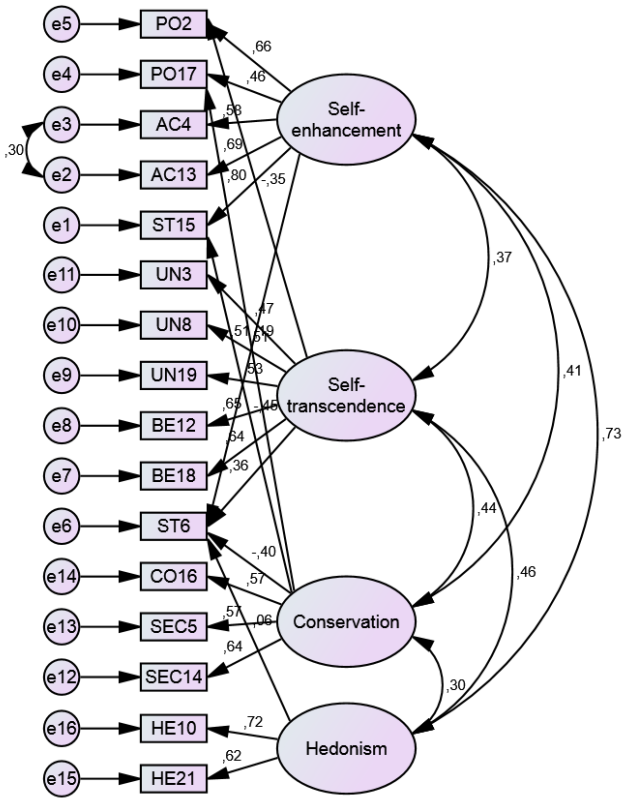

Fig. 105 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4c-16 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Netherlands (second half-sample: *n* = 915)

Table A356 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Netherlands (N = 1,829)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Hedonism
Number of items	5	6	3	2
Mean (standard error)	3.56 (0.020)	2.29 (0.014)	2.77 (0.020)	2.76 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	3.52-3.60	2.26-2.32	2.73-2.81	2.71-2.80
Standard deviation	0.846	0.599	0.853	0.938
Skewness (standard error)	0.230 (0.057)	0.715 (0.057)	0.392 (0.057)	0.398 (0.057)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.069 (0.114)	2.351 (0.114)	0.037 (0.114)	0.112 (0.114)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.778	0.686	0.646	0.604
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.699	0.642	0. 538	0.504
Average inter-item correlations	0.393	0.281	0.381	0.436
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.267-0.587	0.152-0.421	0.343-0.421	0.436-0.436
Range of correlations	0.320	0.268	0.078	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.199	—		
Conservation	0.228	0.218	—	
Hedonism	0.333	0.246	0.227	—

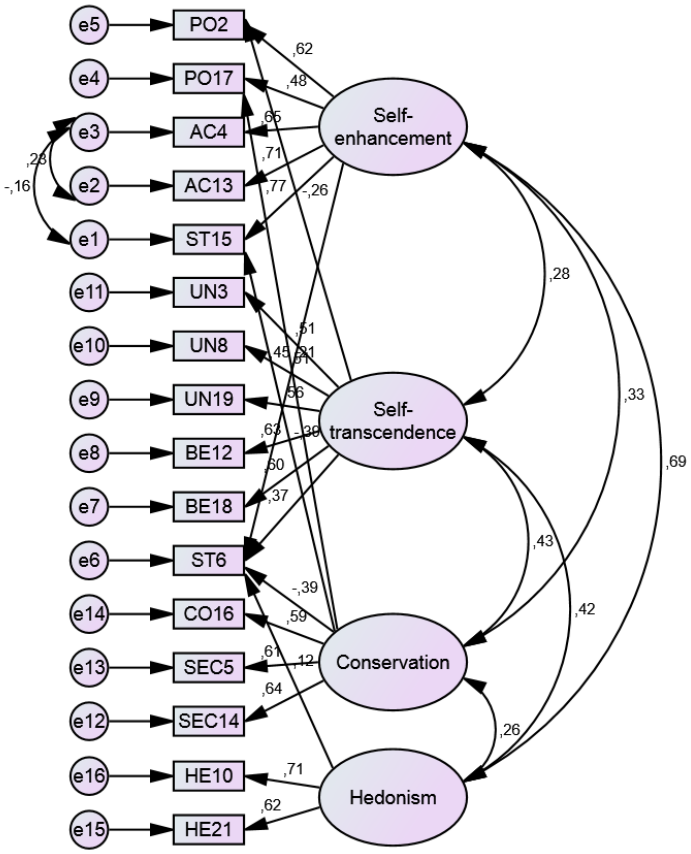

Fig. 106 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4c-16 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Netherlands (N = 1,829)

Table A357 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 922)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.39 (1.134)	2.31-2.46	21.4	39.0	25.2	7.6	3.9	2.0	1.0	0.97	0.96	0.383
SD11	1.99 (0.914)	1.93-2.05	30.4	47.4	15.7	3.6	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.25	2.56	0.346
UN3	1.99 (0.870)	1.94-2.05	27.4	51.7	15.6	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.38	3.67	0.223
UN8	2.36 (0.939)	2.30-2.42	14.4	47.9	27.1	6.4	2.6	0.7	0.9	0.92	1.42	0.299
UN19	2.19 (0.979)	2.12-2.25	23.2	45.3	22.5	5.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.14	2.19	0.377
BE12	2.16 (0.903)	2.10-2.22	21.9	47.8	23.3	4.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.00	2.07	0.428
BE18	2.05 (0.840)	2.00-2.11	23.6	52.6	18.3	2.3	1.4	0.4	1.3	1.15	2.83	0.426
TR9	3.08 (1.187)	3.00-3.15	7.0	27.2	31.5	20.2	10.3	2.7	1.1	0.36	-0.36	0.138
TR20	2.88 (1.299)	2.80-2.97	13.7	29.5	27.0	15.6	9.0	3.8	1.4	0.51	-0.34	0.268
CO7	2.89 (1.211)	2.81-2.97	9.3	33.3	30.3	13.9	9.2	2.9	1.1	0.60	-0.12	0.289
CO16	2.82 (1.134)	2.75-2.90	10.0	32.5	30.6	16.4	6.5	1.8	2.2	0.51	-0.02	0.373
SEC5	2.75 (1.150)	2.67-2.82	11.4	35.9	28.4	14.6	7.2	1.5	1.0	0.57	-0.08	0.245
SEC14	2.55 (1.009)	2.48-2.61	12.3	41.2	29.2	11.6	3.4	0.8	1.6	0.65	0.45	0.402
PO2	4.30 (1.144)	4.23-4.37	1.2	4.7	17.4	32.0	27.5	16.4	0.9	-0.33	-0.27	0.237
PO17	3.27 (1.098)	3.20-3.35	3.4	21.1	35.0	25.5	10.8	2.7	1.4	0.27	-0.24	0.446
AC4	3.21 (1.215)	3.13-3.29	6.2	22.9	33.6	20.1	12.3	3.9	1.1	0.32	-0.39	0.476
AC13	3.16 (1.202)	3.08-3.23	6.2	26.0	29.7	23.0	10.2	3.6	1.3	0.33	-0.38	0.540
HE10	3.08 (1.153)	3.01-3.16	6.7	24.8	35.2	20.3	8.8	2.9	1.2	0.38	-0.13	0.411
HE21	2.48 (1.071)	2.41-2.55	15.6	39.8	30.2	7.7	3.9	1.6	1.2	0.89	1.03	0.402
ST6	2.85 (1.207)	2.78-2.93	11.9	29.9	31.0	15.6	8.2	2.4	0.9	0.48	-0.20	0.433
ST15	3.60 (1.271)	3.52-3.69	5.5	13.7	26.9	28.7	16.6	7.3	1.3	-0.06	-0.49	0.368

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.081 and 0.161, respectively.

Table A358 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 922)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.429**	**0.293**	-0.153	0.640
SD11	0.214	**0.320**	0.049	0.797
UN19	-0.053	**0.550**	0.179	0.685
BE12	0.019	**0.584**	0.170	0.620
BE18	0.022	**0.506**	**0.251**	0.670
CO16	-0.099	**0.242**	**0.567**	0.644
SEC14	-0.038	**0.260**	**0.530**	0.662
PO17	**0.419**	-0.067	**0.428**	0.599
AC4	**0.711**	-0.145	0.151	0.488
AC13	**0.756**	-0.120	**0.263**	0.346
HE10	**0.462**	0.067	0.040	0.753
HE21	**0.399**	0.178	0.018	0.756
ST6	**0.580**	**0.284**	**-0.252**	0.451
ST15	**0.740**	-0.008	-0.208	0.462
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.350	—		
Conservation	0.159	0.005	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A359 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 922)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Conservation
Number of items	7	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.97 (0.026)	2.10 (0.021)	2.88 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	2.92-3.02	2.06-2.14	2.83-2.93
Standard deviation	0.798	0.628	0.796
Skewness (standard error)	0.528 (0.081)	1.176 (0.081)	0.385 (0.081)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.709 (0.161)	3.815 (0.161)	0.495 (0.161)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.802	0.634	0.578
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.824	0.656	0.443
Average inter-item correlations	0.363	0.305	0.314
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.190-0.600	0.215-0.434	0.224-0.409
Range of correlations	0.409	0.219	0.185
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.264	—	
Conservation	0.253	0.228	—

Table A360 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2012, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 922)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.543**	-0.020	0.713
SD11	**0.302**	0.174	0.839
UN19	0.086	**0.360**	0.840
BE12	0.167	**0.368**	0.791
BE18	0.126	**0.424**	0.765
CO16	-0.169	**0.655**	0.625
SEC14	-0.092	**0.625**	0.644
PO17	**0.297**	**0.347**	0.715
AC4	**0.612**	0.076	0.586
AC13	**0.632**	0.182	0.483
HE10	**0.479**	0.059	0.746
HE21	**0.453**	0.088	0.758
ST6	**0.696**	-0.100	0.558
ST15	**0.800**	-0.213	0.441
	Correlations between factors		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.372	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A361 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-13 items): European Social Survey 2012, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 922)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.267**	**0.389**	-0.164	0.624
SD11	0.153	**0.350**	0.068	0.799
UN19	-0.118	**0.578**	0.213	0.684
BE12	-0.049	**0.610**	0.215	0.622
BE18	-0.008	**0.523**	**0.279**	0.669
CO16	0.028	0.204	**0.503**	0.714
SEC14	0.126	0.189	**0.580**	0.618
AC4	**0.771**	-0.143	0.117	0.507
AC13	**0.870**	-0.144	**0.239**	0.345
HE10	**0.491**	0.046	0.075	0.738
HE21	**0.403**	0.160	0.073	0.748
ST6	**0.392**	**0.389**	**-0.257**	0.434
ST15	**0.632**	0.060	**-0.234**	0.463
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.519	—		
Conservation	-0.129	-0.055	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A362 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2012, Netherlands (second half-sample: *n* = 923)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.32	.051	.902	.918	.874	.068 (.061-.076)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.21	.064	.854	.871	.819	.082 (.075-.089)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.77	.060	.865	.882	.832	.079 (.072-.086)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	8.47	.076	.823	.839	.782	.090 (.083-.097)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.82	.057	.893	.909	.859	.072 (.065-.080)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-with cross-loadings	4.93	.050	.911	.927	.889	.065 (.057-.073)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.03	.058	.928	.939	.910	.074 (.061-.087)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

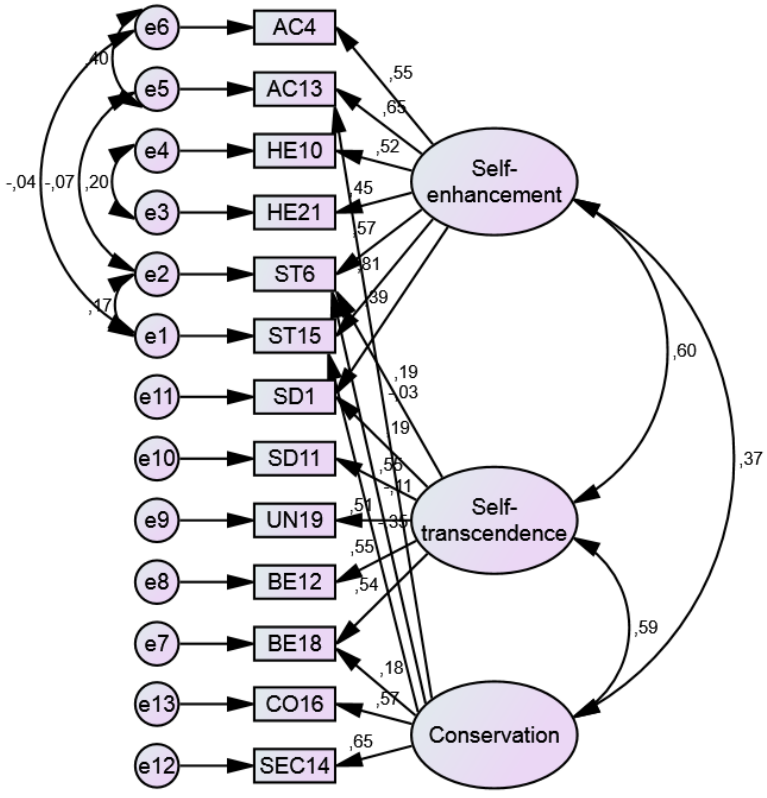

Fig. 107 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-13 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Netherlands (second half-sample: *n* = 923)

Table A363 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Netherlands (*N* = 1,845)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Conservation
Number of items	6	5	2
Mean (standard error)	3.04 (0.019)	2.15 (0.014)	2.69 (0.021)
95% Confidence interval	3.01-3.08	2.12-2.18	2.65-2.73
Standard deviation	0.827	0.621	0.895
Skewness (standard error)	0.416 (0.057)	1.068 (0.057)	0.541 (0.057)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.379 (0.114)	3.574 (0.114)	0.521 (0.114)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.782	0.651	0.559
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.720	0.589	0.559
Average inter-item correlations	0.373	0.281	0.390
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.259-0.604	0.203-0.410	0.390-0.390
Range of correlations	0.345	0.207	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.265	—	
Conservation	0.253	0.234	—

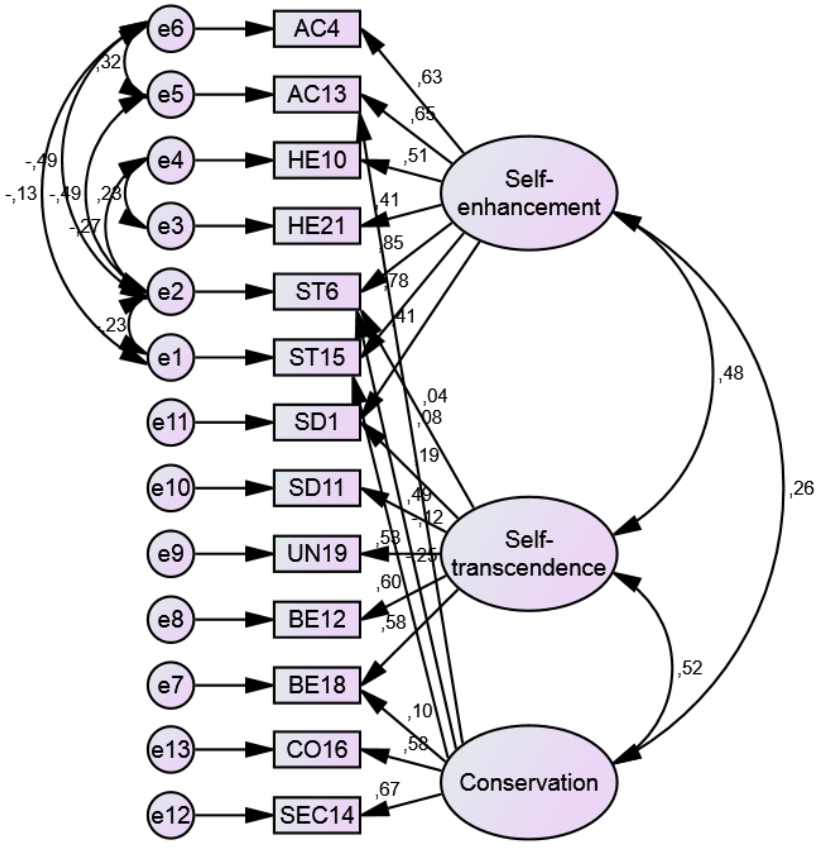

Fig. 108 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-13 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Netherlands (*N* = 1,845)

Table A364 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 913)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.51 (1.237)	2.43-2.59	23.3	29.4	30.0	9.4	4.7	2.8	0.3	0.75	0.31	0.344
SD11	2.00 (0.909)	1.94-2.06	29.9	47.4	16.2	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.17	2.23	0.366
UN3	2.08 (0.984)	2.02-2.15	28.5	44.8	20.5	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.2	1.27	2.56	0.239
UN8	2.45 (0.994)	2.38-2.51	14.1	42.8	31.9	6.8	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.92	1.53	0.323
UN19	2.20 (0.993)	2.13-2.26	24.2	43.4	23.7	5.6	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.01	1.63	0.248
BE12	2.31 (0.947)	2.25-2.37	18.5	43.5	29.2	5.5	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.78	1.10	0.328
BE18	2.08 (0.872)	2.03-2.14	23.9	50.7	20.3	2.7	1.4	0.5	0.4	1.10	2.50	0.352
TR9	3.12 (1.214)	3.04-3.20	6.9	25.6	33.6	18.4	11.4	3.5	0.5	0.39	-0.35	0.174
TR20	2.90 (1.284)	2.82-2.98	12.6	30.1	26.2	16.0	9.6	3.4	2.1	0.49	-0.38	0.268
CO7	3.04 (1.251)	2.96-3.13	7.3	30.3	31.8	16.0	9.6	4.7	0.2	0.57	-0.22	0.312
CO16	2.87 (1.130)	2.80-2.95	9.2	30.7	33.6	17.2	6.5	2.1	0.8	0.48	0.01	0.303
SEC5	2.75 (1.198)	2.68-2.83	13.0	33.2	31.1	12.6	7.4	2.4	0.2	0.62	0.03	0.328
SEC14	2.65 (1.115)	2.57-2.72	14.1	34.4	30.8	14.9	3.1	2.1	0.7	0.61	0.36	0.375
PO2	4.22 (1.250)	4.14-4.30	2.2	6.2	19.5	28.9	24.6	18.1	0.4	-0.33	-0.45	0.275
PO17	3.41 (1.200)	3.33-3.49	4.3	18.8	31.0	26.9	13.0	5.0	0.9	0.18	-0.42	0.386
AC4	3.28 (1.227)	3.20-3.36	6.0	22.0	30.7	24.2	12.6	4.2	0.3	0.21	-0.49	0.487
AC13	3.31 (1.255)	3.23-3.39	5.4	22.1	32.2	22.6	11.4	6.1	0.2	0.33	-0.42	0.484
HE10	3.00 (1.162)	2.93-3.08	8.5	25.8	35.2	19.3	8.2	2.5	0.4	0.37	-0.15	0.375
HE21	2.49 (1.092)	2.42-2.56	17.5	37.3	28.5	9.5	3.0	1.9	2.3	0.79	0.82	0.343
ST6	2.97 (1.255)	2.88-3.05	11.8	26.6	29.5	19.2	9.4	3.0	0.5	0.35	-0.43	0.408
ST15	3.73 (1.266)	3.65-3.82	4.3	11.8	26.8	29.0	18.4	9.1	0.5	-0.08	-0.50	0.357

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.081 and 0.162, respectively.

Table A365 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 913)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	Factor IV Hedonism	
SD1	**0.248**	-0.080	**0.421**	-0.032	0.684
SD11	0.150	-0.033	**0.311**	0.211	0.739
UN8	-0.062	0.172	**0.564**	-0.086	0.714
BE12	-0.156	**0.253**	**0.509**	0.058	0.709
BE18	-0.120	**0.221**	**0.467**	0.146	0.713
CO7	0.188	**0.608**	0.153	**-0.259**	0.591
CO16	0.092	**0.681**	0.121	-0.159	0.539
SEC5	0.003	**0.569**	0.012	**0.252**	0.588
SEC14	-0.050	**0.500**	**0.261**	0.151	0.653
PO17	**0.638**	**0.330**	-0.218	-0.028	0.554
AC4	**0.676**	0.128	-0.069	0.131	0.498
AC13	**0.698**	0.137	-0.115	0.146	0.474
HE10	**0.292**	-0.020	-0.062	**0.517**	0.592
HE21	0.132	-0.070	0.154	**0.442**	0.667
ST6	**0.431**	-0.150	**0.388**	-0.017	0.511
ST15	**0.552**	**-0.267**	0.186	0.070	0.458
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Conservation	-0.051	—			
Self-transcendence	0.363	-0.087	—		
Hedonism	0.288	0.080	0.331	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A366 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 913)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Conservation	Self-transcendence	Hedonism
Number of items	5	4	5	2
Mean (standard error)	3.34 (0.029)	2.83 (0.028)	2.27 (0.021)	2.74 (0.031)
95% Confidence interval	3.28-3.40	2.77-2.88	2.23-2.31	2.68-2.81
Standard deviation	0.877	0.838	0.622	0.931
Skewness (standard error)	0.201 (0.081)	0.467 (0.081)	0.779 (0.081)	0.459 (0.081)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.019 (0.162)	0.383 (0.162)	2.796 (0.162)	0.425 (0.162)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.750	0.678	0.603	0.534
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.730	0.714	0.533	0.534
Average inter-item correlations	0.374	0.347	0.242	0.365
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.172-0.573	0.292-0.434	0.154-0.338	0.365-0.365
Range of correlations	0.400	0.142	0.183	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Conservation	0.204	—		
Self-transcendence	0.218	0.185	—	
Hedonism	0.322	0.190	0.206	—

Table A367 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Netherlands (first half-sample: n = 913)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.373**	-0.106	**0.307**	0.713
SD11	**0.339**	-0.042	**0.315**	0.742
UN8	0.034	0.127	**0.490**	0.742
BE12	-0.034	**0.223**	**0.520**	0.702
BE18	0.035	0.197	**0.501**	0.712
CO7	0.004	**0.568**	0.092	0.675
CO16	-0.078	**0.676**	0.121	0.548
SEC5	0.007	**0.565**	0.143	0.669
SEC14	-0.007	**0.494**	**0.335**	0.665
PO17	**0.493**	**0.359**	**-0.250**	0.565
AC4	**0.691**	0.154	-0.106	0.492
AC13	**0.704**	0.170	-0.145	0.466
HE10	**0.475**	0.018	0.061	0.756
HE21	**0.375**	-0.053	**0.228**	0.772
ST6	**0.560**	-0.167	**0.248**	0.555
ST15	**0.689**	**-0.270**	0.078	0.466
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Conservation	0.117	—		
Self-transcendence	0.209	-0.058	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A368 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 913)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.471**	-0.053	0.784
SD11	**0.441**	0.007	0.805
BE12	0.106	**0.243**	0.920
BE18	0.170	**0.225**	0.906
CO7	-0.058	**0.577**	0.676
CO16	-0.143	**0.694**	0.535
SEC5	-0.035	**0.585**	0.664
SEC14	0.033	**0.510**	0.733
PO17	**0.327**	**0.351**	0.727
AC4	**0.600**	0.192	0.560
AC13	**0.593**	0.205	0.561
HE10	**0.487**	0.060	0.749
HE21	**0.455**	-0.003	0.793
ST6	**0.648**	-0.107	0.594
ST15	**0.749**	**-0.220**	0.452
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.188	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A369 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2014, Netherlands (second half-sample: *n* = 914)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.89	.058	.887	.903	.836	.073 (.066-.080)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (15 items)-without cross-loadings	9.07	.088	.789	.806	.745	.094 (.088-.100)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (15 items)-with cross-loadings	6.48	.065	.853	.872	.827	.077 (.071-.084)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.10	.071	.825	.845	.796	.082 (.076-.088)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.12	.050	.886	.905	.862	.067 (.061-.074)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	8.33	.080	.788	.807	.754	.090 (.084-.095)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.90	.055	.866	.885	.836	.073 (.067-.080)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	7.97	.067	.899	.910	.867	.087 (.075-.101)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

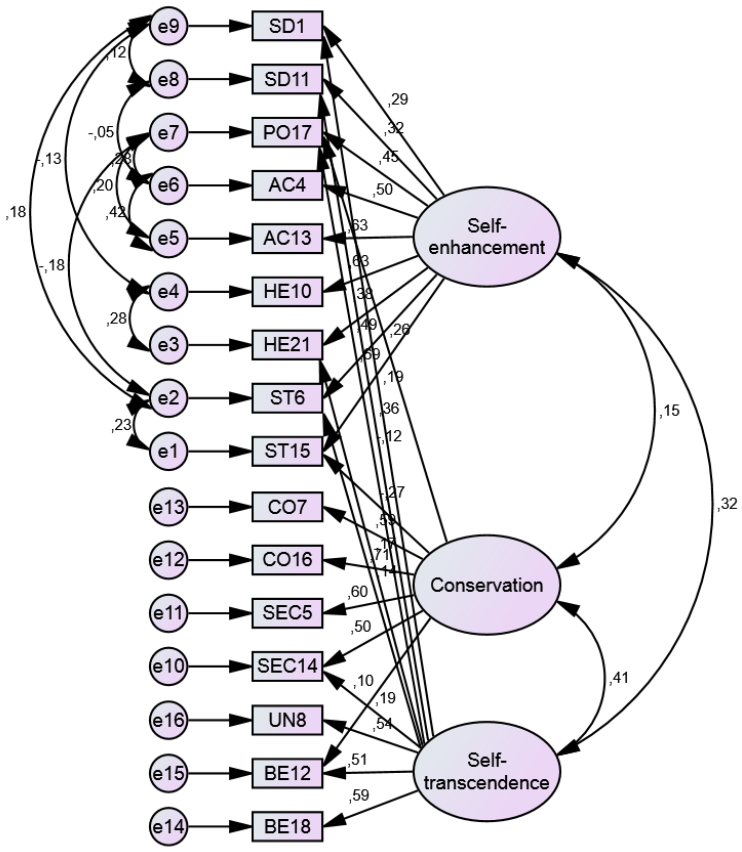

Fig. 109 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Netherlands (second half-sample: n = 914)

Table A370 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Netherlands (N = 1,827)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	9	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.98 (0.016)	2.84 (0.020)	2.29 (0.016)
95% Confidence interval	2.95-3.01	2.80-2.87	2.26-2.32
Standard deviation	0.704	0.843	0.684
Skewness (standard error)	0.333 (0.057)	0.458 (0.057)	0.732 (0.057)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.451 (0.114)	0.418 (0.114)	1.974 (0.114)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.786	0.694	0.570
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.724	0.635	0.479
Average inter-item correlations	0.287	0.364	0.308
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.061-0.584	0.299-0.451	0.290-0.320
Range of correlations	0.522	0.152	0.030
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.191	—	
Self-transcendence	0.220	0.250	—

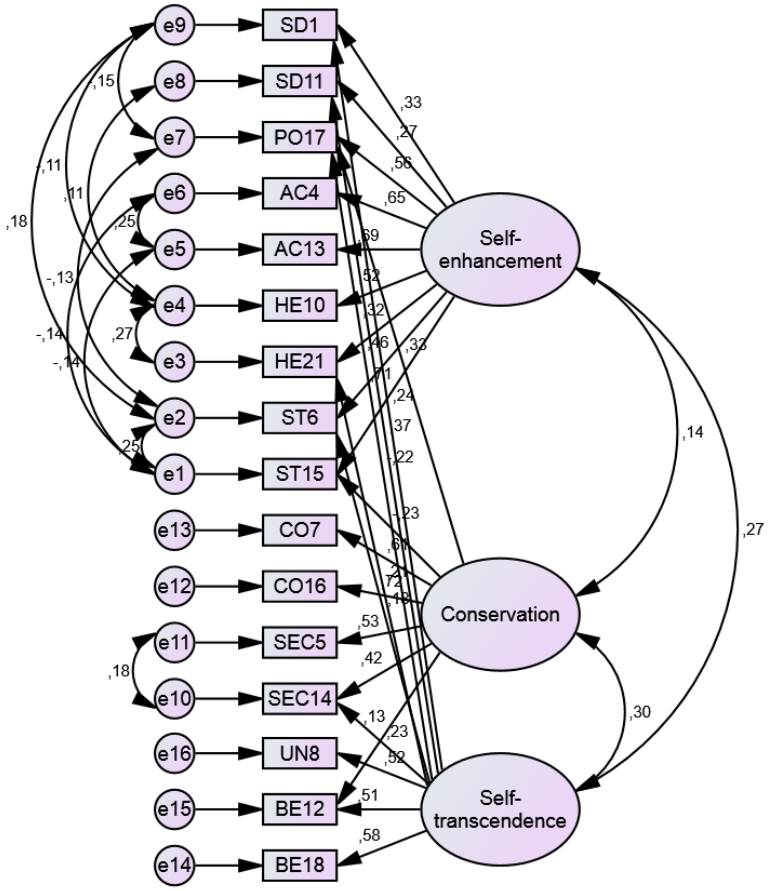

Fig. 110 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Netherlands (*N* = 1,827)

Table A371 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 911)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.60 (1.119)	2.53-2.68	16.4	34.5	28.1	14.2	6.5	0.1	0.3	0.42	-0.47	0.384
SD11	2.58 (1.229)	2.50-2.66	18.6	37.5	21.4	12.8	8.5	1.1	0.1	0.65	-0.31	0.397
UN3	2.35 (1.075)	2.28-2.42	20.9	43.2	19.3	12.6	3.0	0.7	0.3	0.77	0.23	0.241
UN8	2.60 (0.999)	2.54-2.67	10.9	40.5	29.7	14.5	4.0	0.1	0.3	0.46	-0.20	0.343
UN19	2.49 (1.081)	2.42-2.56	17.7	38.2	25.9	13.7	3.3	0.8	0.4	0.59	0.02	0.275
BE12	2.48 (0.991)	2.41-2.54	15.1	40.3	28.1	14.2	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.44	-0.14	0.379
BE18	2.16 (0.908)	2.10-2.22	21.6	50.8	18.6	7.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.88	0.99	0.422
TR9	3.46 (1.293)	3.37-3.54	6.1	19.2	26.5	22.3	21.6	4.0	0.3	-0.03	-0.84	0.072
TR20	2.99 (1.331)	2.91-3.08	10.5	32.6	23.8	16.6	11.7	4.3	0.4	0.48	-0.58	0.192
CO7	2.89 (1.230)	2.81-2.97	11.3	32.7	24.6	19.9	9.7	1.8	0.1	0.38	-0.58	0.256
CO16	2.85 (1.227)	2.77-2.93	11.0	36.6	20.9	20.4	9.4	1.5	0.2	0.43	-0.63	0.277
SEC5	2.95 (1.261)	2.86-3.03	12.4	28.2	26.5	20.0	10.9	2.0	0.1	0.29	-0.65	0.288
SEC14	3.06 (1.259)	2.98-3.14	9.8	28.1	24.6	22.6	12.3	2.2	0.4	0.22	-0.74	0.342
PO2	4.48 (1.114)	4.41-4.56	1.2	4.4	14.2	19.8	45.1	14.9	0.4	-0.79	0.24	0.296
PO17	3.42 (1.203)	3.34-3.49	4.6	19.5	29.1	24.4	19.2	2.5	0.7	0.01	-0.74	0.385
AC4	3.71 (1.289)	3.63-3.79	4.0	16.5	22.6	24.0	26.9	5.8	0.2	-0.19	-0.84	0.403
AC13	3.43 (1.232)	3.35-3.51	4.5	20.7	27.6	24.1	19.4	3.3	0.3	0.03	-0.79	0.499
HE10	3.52 (1.335)	3.43-3.60	5.8	19.9	25.2	18.4	25.7	4.5	0.4	-0.05	-0.99	0.426
HE21	3.37 (1.315)	3.28-3.45	7.9	20.3	25.6	22.3	19.9	3.6	0.4	0.00	-0.86	0.469
ST6	3.33 (1.335)	3.24-3.41	9.3	20.3	26.0	19.0	22.8	2.3	0.2	-0.04	-0.99	0.457
ST15	3.89 (1.378)	3.80-3.98	5.6	12.5	20.4	18.7	33.2	9.2	0.4	-0.40	-0.78	0.385

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.081 and 0.162, respectively.

Table A372 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Norway (first half-sample: n = 911)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Hedonism	Factor III Openness to change	Factor IV Self-transcendence	
SD1	0.077	-0.199	**0.659**	0.120	0.600
SD11	0.185	0.023	**0.372**	0.073	0.720
UN8	-0.052	-0.054	**0.222**	**0.464**	0.708
BE12	-0.078	0.053	0.062	**0.655**	0.544
BE18	0.074	0.123	0.020	**0.448**	0.735
SEC14	0.144	0.009	-0.107	**0.358**	0.862
PO17	**0.661**	-0.067	-0.033	0.058	0.614
AC4	**0.669**	0.035	0.081	-0.102	0.474
AC13	**0.744**	0.057	-0.013	0.081	0.384
HE10	0.101	**0.636**	0.064	-0.034	0.459
HE21	-0.061	**0.930**	-0.155	0.135	0.307
ST6	-0.119	0.099	**0.789**	0.005	0.356
ST15	0.036	**0.426**	**0.463**	-0.178	0.355
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Hedonism	0.558	—			
Openness to change	0.486	0.637	—		
Self-transcendence	0.127	0.134	0.281	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A373 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Norway (first half-sample: n = 911)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Hedonism	Openness to change	Self-transcendence
Number of items	3	2	4	4
Mean (standard error)	3.52 (0.033)	3.44 (0.039)	3.10 (0.031)	2.58 (0.023)
95% Confidence interval	3.45-3.59	3.37-3.52	3.04-3.16	2.53-2.62
Standard deviation	1.009	1.180	0.950	0.685
Skewness (standard error)	-0.056 (0.081)	0.005 (0.081)	0.053 (0.081)	0.097 (0.081)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.536 (0.162)	-0.810 (0.162)	-0.581 (0.162)	-0.227 (0.162)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.742	0.739	0.738	0.553
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.598	0.739	0.738	0.553
Average inter-item correlations	0.489	0.586	0.411	0.250
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.431-0.564	0.586-0.586	0.322-0.589	0.143-0.371
Range of correlations	0.133	0.000	0.267	0.228
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Hedonism	0.395	—		
Openness to change	0.341	0.397	—	
Self-transcendence	0.197	0.207	0.223	—

Table A374 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Norway (first half-sample: n = 911)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.371**	0.000	**0.283**	0.709
SD11	**0.346**	0.139	0.158	0.735
UN8	0.056	-0.060	**0.545**	0.691
BE12	-0.010	-0.047	**0.648**	0.593
BE18	0.056	0.098	**0.437**	0.757
SEC14	-0.146	0.170	**0.333**	0.880
PO17	-0.077	**0.642**	0.064	0.621
AC4	0.147	**0.635**	-0.084	0.491
AC13	0.042	**0.748**	0.077	0.374
HE10	**0.642**	0.140	-0.105	0.508
HE21	**0.605**	0.075	-0.014	0.583
ST6	**0.736**	-0.154	0.159	0.466
ST15	**0.882**	-0.016	-0.159	0.310
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.075	—		
Self-transcendence	0.413	0.299	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A375 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Norway (first half-sample: n = 911)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	-0.003	**0.524**	0.727
SD11	0.189	**0.368**	0.740
UN8	-0.180	**0.425**	0.885
BE12	-0.186	**0.414**	0.893
BE18	0.011	**0.324**	0.891
PO17	**0.679**	-0.183	0.665
AC4	**0.811**	-0.139	0.468
AC13	**0.804**	-0.094	0.442
HE10	**0.354**	**0.392**	0.543
HE21	**0.248**	**0.447**	0.597
ST6	-0.070	**0.797**	0.431
ST15	**0.255**	**0.560**	0.439
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Openness to change	0.642	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A376 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-11 items): European Social Survey 2002, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 911)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	**0.471**	-0.053	0.784
SD11	**0.441**	0.007	0.805
BE12	0.106	**0.243**	0.920
BE18	0.170	**0.225**	0.906
CO7	-0.058	**0.577**	0.676
AC4	**0.600**	0.192	0.560
AC13	**0.593**	0.205	0.561
HE10	**0.487**	0.060	0.749
HE21	**0.455**	-0.003	0.793
ST6	**0.648**	-0.107	0.594
ST15	**0.749**	**-0.220**	0.452
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Openness to change	0.643	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A377 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of nine models: European Social Survey 2002, Norway (second half-sample: *n* = 911)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.63	.048	.903	.918	.882	.071 (.064-.079)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (12 items)-without cross-loadings	5.08	.044	.919	.934	.907	.067 (.059-.076)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (12 items)-with cross-loadings	5.05	.042	.925	.939	.908	.067 (.058-.076)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (11 items)-with cross-loadings	4.35	.039	.943	.955	.931	.061 (.051-.071)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.19	.047	.906	.922	.893	.068 (.060-.076)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.23	.047	.906	.922	.892	.068 (.061-.076)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.02	.051	.887	.903	.872	.074 (.067-.082)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.57	.050	.899	.915	.883	.071 (.063-.079)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.91	.054	.936	.948	.924	.066 (.053-.079)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

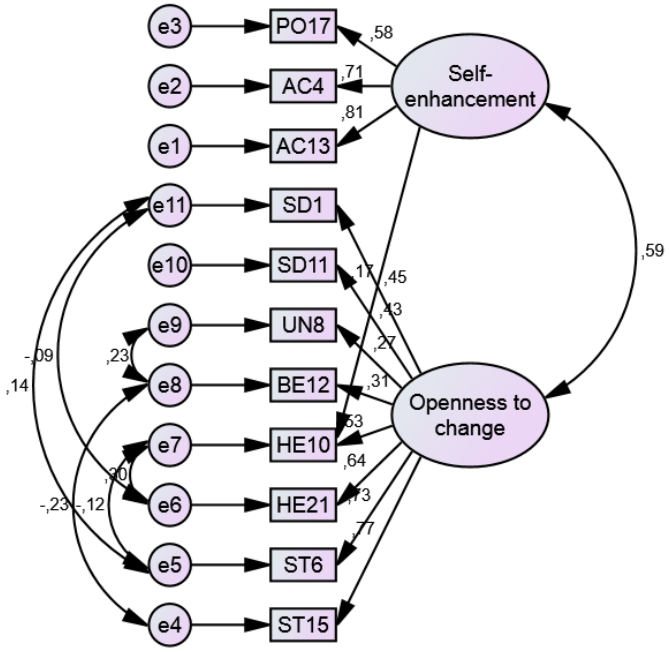

Fig. 111 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2c-11 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Norway (second half-sample: n = 911)

Table A378 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Norway (N = 1,822)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Openness to change
Number of items	3	8
Mean (standard error)	3.54 (0.024)	3.06 (0.018)
95% Confidence interval	3.49-3.59	3.02-3.09
Standard deviation	1.005	0.756
Skewness (standard error)	-0.074 (0.057)	-0.088 (0.057)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.537 (0.115)	-0.339 (0.115)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.742	0.773
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.590	0.603
Average inter-item correlations	0.488	0.287
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.420-0.572	0.075-0.585
Range of correlations	0.152	0.510
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Openness to change	0.274	—

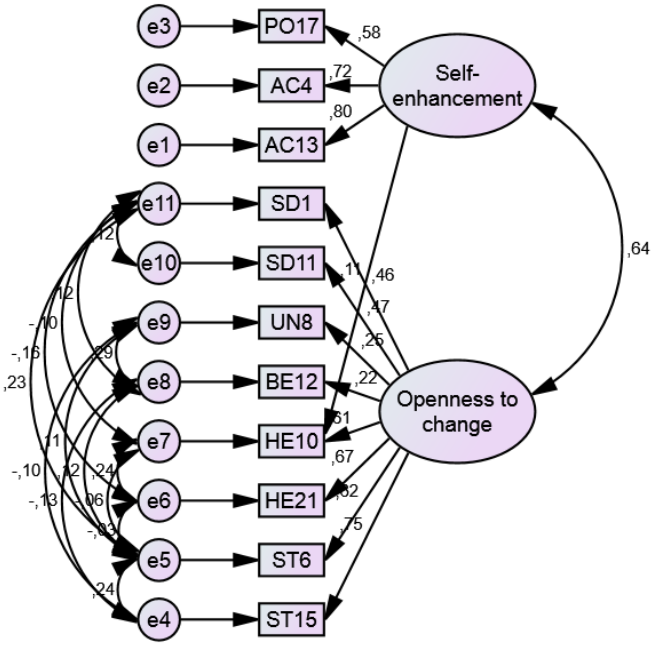

Fig. 112 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2c-11 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Norway (N = 1,822)

Table A379 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Norway (first half-sample: n = 795)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.60 (1.141)	2.52-2.68	18.2	30.7	29.1	13.6	5.8	0.6	2.0	0.43	-0.31	0.317
SD11	2.60 (1.198)	2.51-2.68	18.4	35.1	22.5	15.6	6.3	1.1	1.0	0.55	-0.33	0.361
UN3	2.28 (1.033)	2.21-2.35	20.6	47.2	16.5	10.2	3.4	0.4	1.8	0.92	0.59	0.248
UN8	2.55 (0.995)	2.48-2.62	11.8	42.8	26.7	14.3	3.1	0.3	1.0	0.53	-0.08	0.354
UN19	2.56 (1.082)	2.48-2.63	16.2	36.9	25.3	16.4	3.8	0.4	1.1	0.43	-0.38	0.275
BE12	2.45 (1.002)	2.38-2.52	16.5	40.0	25.0	15.6	1.9	-	1.0	0.38	-0.55	0.393
BE18	2.15 (0.919)	2.09-2.22	22.8	48.9	17.5	7.7	1.8	-	1.4	0.83	0.58	0.433
TR9	3.44 (1.241)	3.36-3.53	4.8	21.1	24.3	24.2	21.9	2.4	1.4	-0.05	-0.90	0.133
TR20	3.08 (1.307)	2.99-3.17	9.8	29.4	22.4	21.3	12.7	3.4	1.0	0.30	-0.74	0.250
CO7	2.70 (1.087)	2.62-2.77	11.1	37.7	26.8	15.8	6.2	0.5	1.9	0.48	-0.26	0.271
CO16	2.78 (1.175)	2.70-2.86	13.1	33.2	24.3	18.6	8.8	0.4	1.6	0.33	-0.69	0.327
SEC5	2.92 (1.261)	2.83-3.00	12.7	30.4	22.0	19.1	13.1	0.8	1.9	0.26	-0.88	0.287
SEC14	2.89 (1.223)	2.81-2.98	11.4	32.2	23.5	20.3	9.9	1.4	1.3	0.34	-0.65	0.345
PO2	4.46 (1.081)	4.38-4.53	1.5	4.4	11.8	20.9	47.4	11.8	2.1	-0.92	0.70	0.339
PO17	3.33 (1.154)	3.25-3.41	3.9	22.3	29.1	25.8	15.5	2.0	1.5	0.11	-0.66	0.419
AC4	3.66 (1.217)	3.57-3.74	3.8	15.0	25.4	24.9	24.8	3.9	2.3	-0.20	-0.69	0.410
AC13	3.41 (1.180)	3.33-3.49	3.9	20.6	27.4	26.7	17.6	2.5	1.3	0.03	-0.71	0.534
HE10	3.54 (1.277)	3.45-3.62	4.7	19.2	25.4	22.0	22.6	4.4	1.6	-0.05	-0.85	0.427
HE21	3.46 (1.264)	3.38-3.55	6.2	18.0	25.2	25.7	20.3	3.5	1.3	-0.08	-0.75	0.458
ST6	3.33 (1.285)	3.25-3.42	8.2	19.6	25.8	21.5	20.8	2.1	2.0	-0.04	-0.87	0.456
ST15	3.83 (1.350)	3.73-3.92	6.2	12.1	21.3	19.4	33.3	6.7	1.1	-0.42	-0.73	0.373

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.087 and 0.173, respectively.

Table A380 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 795)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	Factor IV Conservation	
SD1	-0.164	**0.370**	**0.399**	-0.161	0.689
UN8	-0.097	0.005	**0.569**	0.074	0.709
BE12	0.000	-0.132	**0.624**	**0.277**	0.562
BE18	0.201	-0.108	**0.400**	**0.312**	0.675
CO16	-0.168	**0.242**	0.060	**0.630**	0.552
SEC14	0.112	0.001	0.129	**0.498**	0.717
PO2	**0.325**	**0.481**	**-0.246**	0.048	0.573
PO17	0.031	**0.564**	-0.052	**0.229**	0.636
AC4	-0.046	**0.732**	0.053	-0.061	0.470
AC13	0.075	**0.656**	0.061	0.180	0.453
HE10	**0.736**	0.064	-0.105	0.038	0.467
HE21	**0.780**	-0.047	0.007	0.092	0.431
ST6	**0.256**	0.133	**0.493**	-0.186	0.435
ST15	**0.646**	0.098	0.097	-0.215	0.355
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Openness to change	—				
Self-enhancement	0.579	—			
Self-transcendence	0.457	0.322	—		
Conservation	-0.087	-0.036	0.014	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A381 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 795)

	Subscale			
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Conservation
Number of items	3	4	5	2
Mean (standard error)	3.61 (0.038)	3.71 (0.031)	2.62 (0.025)	2.84 (0.035)
95% Confidence interval	3.53-3.68	3.65-3.77	2.57-2.67	2.77-2.90
Standard deviation	1.081	0.870	0.692	0.982
Skewness (standard error)	-0.190 (0.087)	-0.067 (0.087)	0.196 (0.087)	0.243 (0.087)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.641 (0.173)	-0.287 (0.173)	-0.324 (0.173)	-0.290 (0.173)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.780	0.742	0.646	0.508
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.685	0.747	0.532	0.508
Average inter-item correlations	0.542	0.417	0.270	0.341
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.536-0.549	0.323-0.536	0.098-0.410	0.341-0.341
Range of correlations	0.012	0.213	0.311	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.383	—		
Self-transcendence	0.271	0.229	—	
Conservation	0.203	0.254	0.195	—

Table A382 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 795)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.329**	0.168	0.000	0.828
SD11	**0.369**	0.127	0.016	0.818
UN8	0.021	**0.506**	0.090	0.741
BE12	-0.074	**0.683**	0.215	0.556
BE18	0.077	**0.524**	0.210	0.679
CO16	-0.069	0.218	**0.660**	0.566
SEC14	0.001	**0.299**	**0.399**	0.784
PO2	**0.671**	**-0.263**	0.108	0.567
PO17	**0.488**	-0.075	**0.356**	0.630
AC4	**0.630**	-0.112	0.140	0.604
AC13	**0.645**	-0.004	**0.324**	0.462
HE10	**0.648**	0.021	-0.093	0.567
HE21	**0.589**	0.145	-0.080	0.572
ST6	**0.498**	**0.342**	-0.169	0.490
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.319	—		
Conservation	0.043	-0.137	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A383 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 795)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.384**	0.042	0.842
SD11	**0.403**	0.065	0.820
BE12	0.132	**0.265**	0.894
BE18	0.212	**0.284**	0.842
CO16	-0.210	**0.725**	0.512
SEC14	-0.011	**0.453**	0.798
PO2	**0.501**	0.108	0.708
PO17	**0.330**	**0.353**	0.704
AC4	**0.516**	0.142	0.674
AC13	**0.519**	**0.343**	0.517
HE10	**0.670**	-0.036	0.562
HE21	**0.657**	-0.002	0.569
ST6	**0.648**	-0.060	0.597
ST15	**0.845**	**-0.236**	0.338
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.269	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A384 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2004, Norway (second half-sample: *n* = 796)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.52	.053	.896	.917	.878	.067 (.059-.074)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-without cross-loadings	7.61	.076	.820	.839	.791	.091 (.084-.099)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	6.33	.065	.857	.876	.831	.082 (.075-.089)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.50	.063	.862	.883	.845	.075 (.068-.082)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.30	.039	.923	.945	.921	.054 (.046-.061)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors(14 items)-without cross-loadings	6.76	.074	.845	.864	.815	.085 (.078-.093)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors(14 items)-with cross-loadings	4.26	.048	.914	.932	.895	.064 (.056-.072)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.99	.070	.900	.915	.874	.079 (.066-.094)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

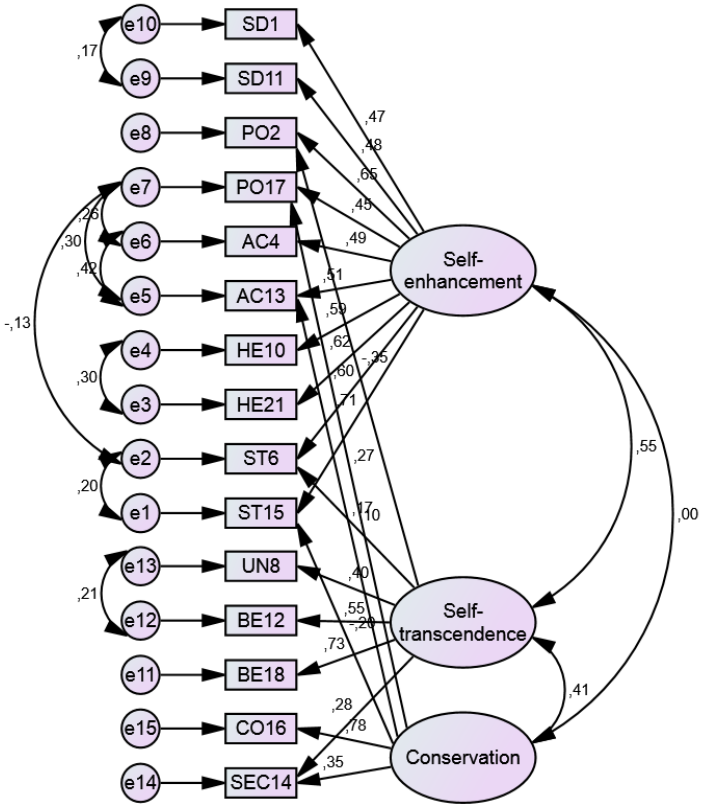

Fig. 113 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Norway (second half-sample: *n* = 796)

Table A385 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Norway (*N* = 1,591)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Conservation
Number of items	10	3	2
Mean (standard error)	3.42 (0.019)	2.38 (0.018)	2.82 (0.025)
95% Confidence interval	3.38-3.45	2.35-2.42	2.77-2.87
Standard deviation	0.766	0.724	0.999
Skewness (standard error)	-0.070 (0.061)	0.436 (0.061)	0.211 (0.061)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.430 (0.123)	0.088 (0.123)	-0.452 (0.123)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.827	0.613	0.520
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.849	0.504	0.520
Average inter-item correlations	0.320	0.345	0.351
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.176-0.557	0.281-0.378	0.351-0.351
Range of correlations	0.381	0.097	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.253	—	
Conservation	0.243	0.252	—

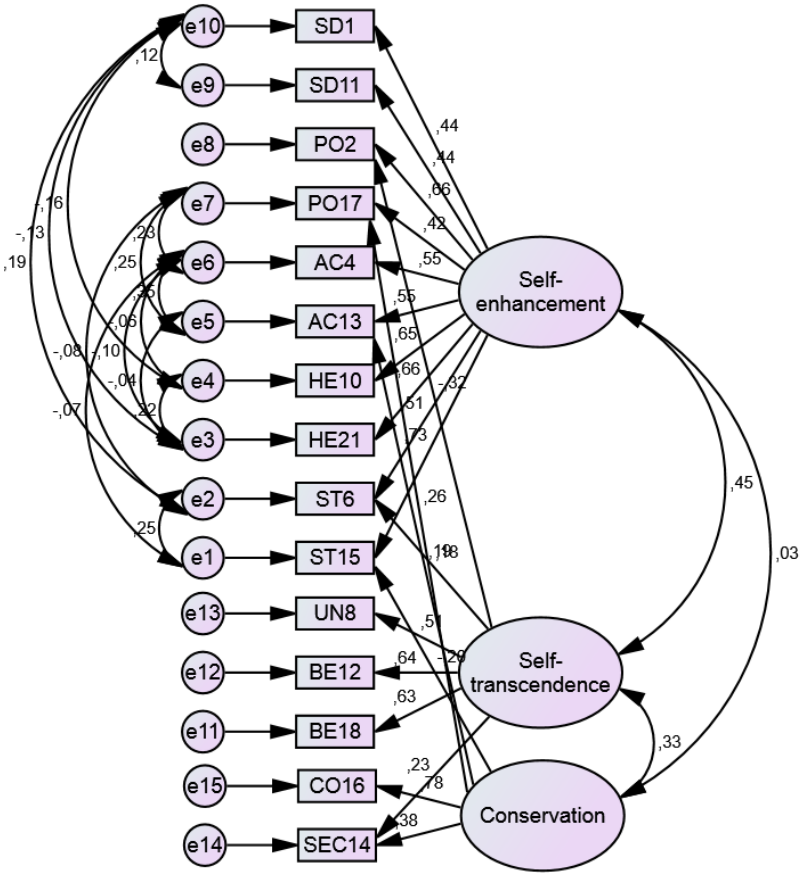

Fig. 114 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Norway (*N* = 1,591)

Table A386 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 776)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.50 (1.309)	2.41-2.58	25.2	32.9	20.4	10.4	8.7	1.9	0.5	0.75	-0.24	0.448
SD11	2.14 (1.045)	2.08-2.21	28.3	43.0	15.2	8.5	2.8	0.5	1.7	1.02	0.87	0.471
UN3	2.02 (0.999)	1.95-2.08	32.4	45.1	13.6	5.4	2.1	0.8	0.6	1.30	2.11	0.403
UN8	2.38 (1.082)	2.31-2.45	19.8	42.8	22.3	9.8	4.5	0.6	0.3	0.81	0.38	0.458
UN19	2.23 (1.077)	2.16-2.30	27.0	39.5	19.7	9.2	2.9	0.7	1.0	0.89	0.57	0.409
BE12	2.25 (1.070)	2.19-2.32	24.2	43.5	17.7	9.8	3.1	0.7	0.0	0.93	0.66	0.466
BE18	2.05 (0.952)	1.99-2.11	29.1	46.4	14.4	6.3	1.9	0.3	1.6	1.09	1.38	0.521
TR9	2.71 (1.251)	2.63-2.79	16.6	32.8	24.5	13.5	9.9	1.4	1.4	0.51	-0.47	0.323
TR20	2.44 (1.217)	2.36-2.51	22.9	38.1	18.4	12.0	6.2	1.4	1.0	0.80	0.02	0.286
CO7	2.95 (1.354)	2.87-3.04	13.4	30.4	23.8	13.7	15.3	2.7	0.6	0.39	-0.79	0.281
CO16	2.69 (1.230)	2.61-2.76	15.1	37.3	22.2	12.6	9.9	1.2	1.8	0.61	-0.36	0.401
SEC5	2.11 (1.098)	2.04-2.18	31.7	41.8	12.8	7.5	4.7	0.3	1.1	1.11	0.79	0.424
SEC14	2.24 (1.178)	2.16-2.31	29.3	38.8	17.8	7.5	4.9	1.5	0.2	1.06	0.77	0.424
PO2	4.06 (1.325)	3.98-4.14	5.0	9.3	17.8	19.5	38.8	9.3	0.4	-0.63	-0.43	0.293
PO17	3.28 (1.409)	3.19-3.37	9.8	25.7	20.5	15.3	23.7	3.4	1.6	0.09	-1.13	0.457
AC4	3.00 (1.360)	2.92-3.09	12.4	30.3	22.9	14.0	16.6	2.7	1.0	0.35	-0.87	0.457
AC13	3.31 (1.422)	3.22-3.40	10.1	23.7	22.4	16.1	22.6	4.6	0.5	0.08	-1.08	0.528
HE10	3.50 (1.438)	3.41-3.59	9.4	19.8	18.5	20.1	25.7	5.7	0.8	-0.13	-1.07	0.391
HE21	3.06 (1.393)	2.97-3.15	13.3	26.8	22.7	17.7	14.0	4.5	0.9	0.31	-0.81	0.428
ST6	2.97 (1.427)	2.88-3.06	16.1	28.7	20.3	14.3	17.0	3.1	0.5	0.34	-0.97	0.503
ST15	3.83 (1.438)	3.74-3.92	7.3	13.8	18.7	18.2	31.7	9.6	0.6	-0.37	-0.89	0.329

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.088 and 0.175, respectively.

Table A387 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 776)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	Factor IV Self-transcendence	
SD1	-0.013	**0.273**	-0.149	**0.455**	0.670
SD11	0.135	**0.228**	-0.013	**0.232**	0.776
UN3	-0.116	0.012	0.078	**0.567**	0.688
UN8	-0.011	-0.082	0.055	**0.633**	0.613
BE12	0.095	-0.092	**0.315**	**0.422**	0.637
BE18	0.202	-0.006	**0.325**	0.196	0.737
TR20	0.068	-0.137	**0.604**	0.039	0.629
SEC5	-0.094	0.167	**0.650**	-0.017	0.544
SEC14	-0.024	0.117	**0.631**	0.046	0.549
PO2	**0.324**	**0.488**	0.007	**-0.322**	0.549
PO17	0.026	**0.464**	**0.231**	0.032	0.664
AC4	-0.119	**0.881**	-0.058	0.112	0.291
AC13	0.102	**0.693**	0.089	-0.019	0.401
HE10	**0.646**	0.101	0.073	-0.103	0.530
HE21	**0.832**	-0.104	0.152	-0.110	0.435
ST6	**0.505**	0.075	-0.079	**0.300**	0.472
ST15	**0.732**	0.068	**-0.250**	0.120	0.294
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Openness to change	—				
Self-enhancement	0.642	—			
Conservation	0.089	0.158	—		
Self-transcendence	0.427	0.348	0.284	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A388 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 776)

	Subscale			
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	4	4	4	5
Mean (standard error)	3.43 (0.038)	3.66 (0.034)	2.67 (0.031)	2.44 (0.025)
95% Confidence interval	3.36-3.51	3.59-3.72	2.61-273	2.39-2.49
Standard deviation	1.059	0.935	0.862	0.691
Skewness (standard error)	-0.156 (0.088)	-0.165 (0.088)	0.149 (0.088)	0.292 (0.088)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.637 (0.175)	-0.320 (0.175)	-0.447 (0.175)	-0.265 (0.175)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.805	0.767	0.670	0.630
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.743	0.784	0.627	0.627
Average inter-item correlations	0.508	0.449	0.335	0.259
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.381-0.624	0.277-0.656	0.226-0.489	0.112-0.389
Range of correlations	0.243	0.378	0.263	0.277
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.406	—		
Conservation	0.236	0.252	—	
Self-transcendence	0.273	0.239	0.218	—

Table A389 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Norway (first half-sample: n = 776)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.276**	-0.061	**0.321**	0.752
SD11	**0.344**	0.020	0.191	0.786
UN3	-0.073	0.125	**0.505**	0.735
UN8	-0.079	0.073	**0.614**	0.638
BE12	-0.022	**0.287**	**0.500**	0.628
BE18	0.153	**0.284**	**0.283**	0.741
TR20	-0.093	**0.521**	0.172	0.683
SEC5	0.062	**0.666**	0.026	0.535
SEC14	0.077	**0.630**	0.105	0.546
PO2	**0.762**	0.028	**-0.358**	0.523
PO17	**0.472**	**0.295**	-0.030	0.675
AC4	**0.708**	0.103	-0.069	0.513
AC13	**0.751**	0.181	-0.119	0.445
HE10	**0.625**	-0.018	0.035	0.591
HE21	**0.561**	-0.005	0.118	0.616
ST6	**0.508**	-0.128	**0.364**	0.465
ST15	**0.690**	**-0.328**	0.211	0.319

Factors	Correlations between factors		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.104	—	
Self-transcendence	0.428	0.175	—

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A390 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 776)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0. 424**	0.060	0.801
SD11	**0.420**	0.093	0.791
UN3	0.118	**0.302**	0.873
UN8	0.170	**0.286**	0.860
BE12	0.126	**0.466**	0.731
BE18	0.203	**0.397**	0.751
TR20	-0.152	**0.601**	0.672
SEC5	-0.089	**0.670**	0.580
SEC14	-0.037	**0.679**	0.553
PO2	**0.568**	-0.092	0.701
PO17	**0.379**	**0.286**	0.708
AC4	**0.640**	0.078	0.553
AC13	**0.637**	0.136	0.523
HE10	**0.641**	-0.004	0.590
HE21	**0.610**	0.043	0.610
ST6	**0.680**	0.015	0.532
ST15	**0.850**	**-0.243**	0.346
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.308	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A391 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-16 items): European Social Survey 2006, Norway (first half-sample: n = 776)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD11	**0.346**	0.038	0.162	0.800
UN3	-0.058	0.162	**0.443**	0.788
UN8	-0.075	0.111	**0.560**	0.699
BE12	-0.040	**0.299**	**0.532**	0.624
BE18	0.134	**0.279**	**0.342**	0.730
TR20	-0.105	**0.506**	**0.256**	0.678
SEC5	0.080	**0.649**	0.088	0.547
SEC14	0.086	**0.616**	0.170	0.553
PO2	**0.759**	0.003	**-0.321**	0.543
PO17	**0.497**	**0.300**	-0.034	0.667
AC4	**0.755**	0.126	-0.136	0.484
AC13	**0.788**	0.187	-0.140	0.417
HE10	**0.586**	-0.047	0.120	0.579
HE21	**0.508**	-0.036	0.219	0.594
ST6	**0.471**	-0.114	**0.364**	0.486
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Conservation	0.041	—		
Self-transcendence	0.455	0.069	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A392 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of nine models: European Social Survey 2006, Norway (second half-sample: n = 777)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.61	.063	.869	.893	.853	.068 (.062-.075)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.42	.060	.863	.890	.961	.066 (.060-.073)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.03	.055	.877	.904	.877	.063 (.056-.069)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.40	.073	.835	.860	.821	.075 (.069-.081)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.64	.049	.896	.922	.893	.058 (.052-.065)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors (16 items)-with cross-loadings	3.43	.048	.907	.932	.906	.056 (.049-.063)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.55	.079	.823	.849	.815	.077 (.071-.083)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.17	.057	.876	.902	.871	.064 (.058-.070)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.86	.077	.860	.872	.812	.101 (.087-.115)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

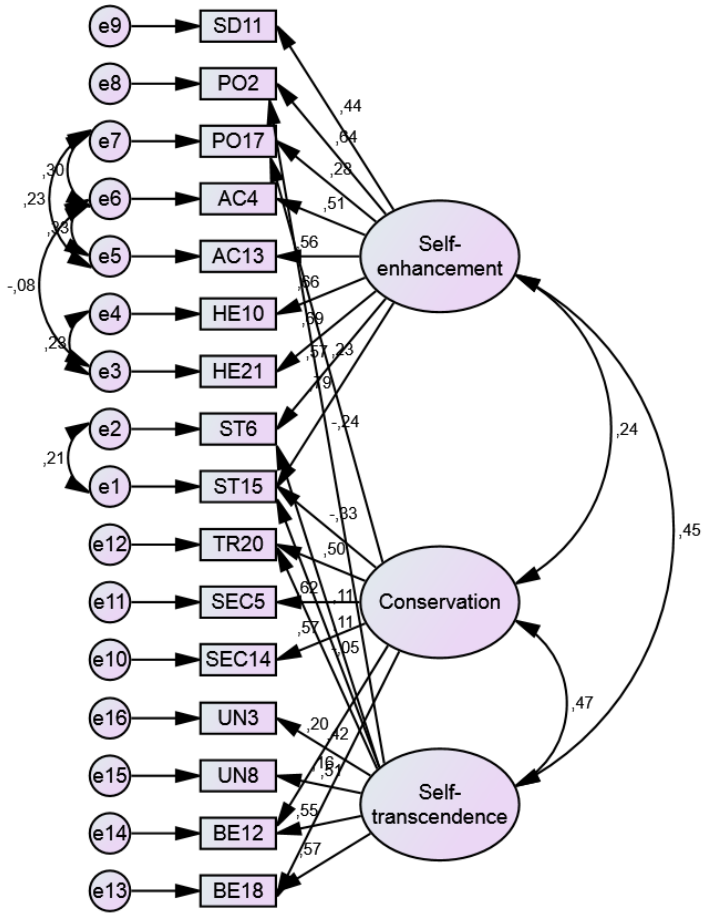

Fig. 115 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-16 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Norway (second half-sample: n = 777)

Table A393 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Norway (N = 1,553)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	9	3	4
Mean (standard error)	3.47 (0.021)	2.92 (0.025)	2.29 (0.017)
95% Confidence interval	3.43-3.51	2.87-2.97	2.25-2.32
Standard deviation	0.832	0.973	0.686
Skewness (standard error)	-0.153 (0.062)	0.156 (0.062)	0.468 (0.062)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.294 (0.124)	-0.425 (0.124)	0.027 (0.124)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.836	0.624	0.643
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.862	0.519	0.596
Average inter-item correlations	0.358	0.359	0.312
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.181-0.604	0.319-0.429	0.213-0.381
Range of correlations	0.424	0.111	0.168
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.245	—	
Self-transcendence	0.257	0.256	—

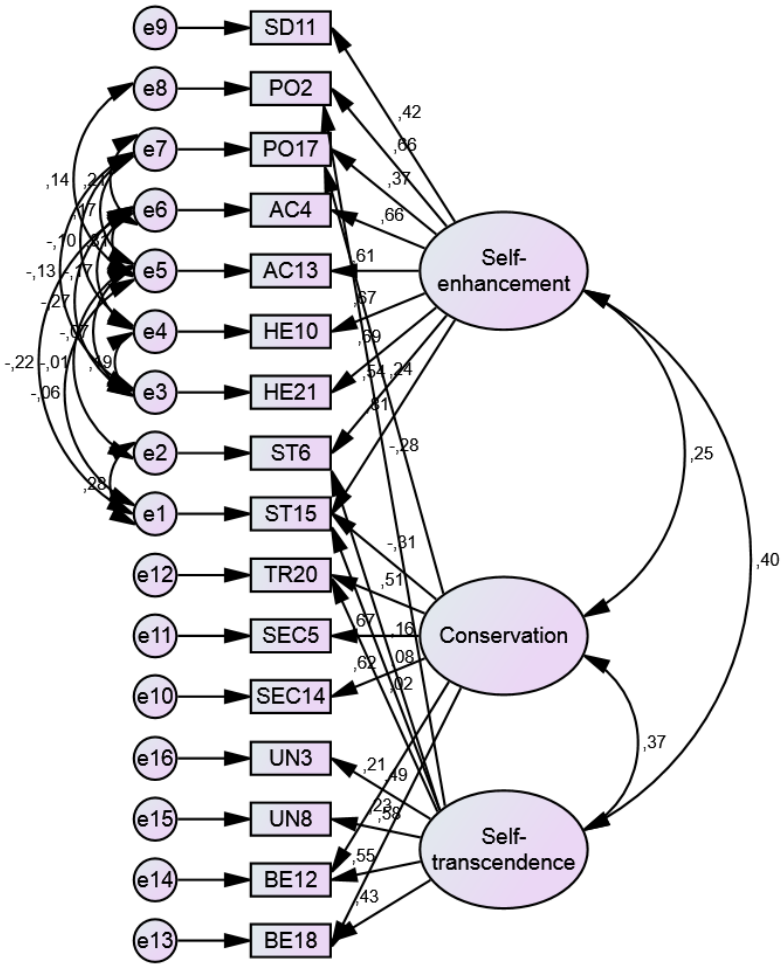

Fig. 116 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-16 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Norway (*N* = 1,553)

Table A394 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 698)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.53 (1.136)	2.45-2.62	19.8	32.5	27.5	14.2	4.3	0.9	0.9	0.49	-0.21	0.359
SD11	2.50 (1.168)	2.41-2.59	21.3	33.7	24.9	14.0	4.7	1.0	0.3	0.57	-0.20	0.405
UN3	2.27 (1.072)	2.19-2.35	23.9	42.8	18.8	9.9	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.92	0.69	0.231
UN8	2.54 (0.964)	2.47-2.62	10.7	44.1	27.9	14.2	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.51	-0.09	0.270
UN19	2.54 (1.110)	2.46-2.62	18.3	33.5	28.4	13.6	4.3	0.7	1.1	0.48	-0.16	0.215
BE12	2.24 (0.931)	2.17-2.31	20.6	45.3	22.5	9.2	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.63	0.20	0.371
BE18	2.04 (0.866)	1.98-2.10	26.2	50.9	15.3	5.9	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.92	1.14	0.404
TR9	3.44 (1.248)	3.35-3.53	5.3	20.6	24.9	23.2	22.9	2.0	1.0	-0.08	-0.92	0.147
TR20	3.01 (1.310)	2.91-3.10	11.2	30.1	24.4	16.5	14.9	2.3	0.7	0.33	-0.80	0.236
CO7	2.73 (1.193)	2.64-2.82	13.5	36.7	22.5	18.9	5.9	1.9	0.7	0.53	-0.27	0.277
CO16	2.81 (1.197)	2.72-2.90	11.7	36.2	21.3	20.6	8.2	1.1	0.7	0.41	-0.60	0.328
SEC5	2.92 (1.258)	2.83-3.01	12.6	29.7	23.8	21.1	9.9	2.0	1.0	0.31	-0.65	0.325
SEC14	2.89 (1.279)	2.80-2.99	13.2	29.9	25.6	17.8	9.9	2.7	0.9	0.42	-0.51	0.394
PO2	4.39 (1.136)	4.30-4.47	1.7	3.6	17.5	22.1	40.3	14.0	0.9	-0.65	0.07	0.370
PO17	3.32 (1.175)	3.23-3.40	3.6	23.5	31.1	20.9	17.5	2.1	1.3	0.20	-0.74	0.489
AC4	3.56 (1.303)	3.46-3.66	6.0	16.3	27.1	20.1	25.2	4.3	1.0	-0.13	-0.84	0.426
AC13	3.41 (1.265)	3.31-3.50	5.3	22.1	25.6	21.2	22.5	2.4	0.9	0.00	-0.95	0.571
HE10	3.42 (1.284)	3.33-3.52	6.2	19.3	27.9	21.9	19.8	4.2	0.7	0.04	-0.78	0.478
HE21	3.36 (1.299)	3.26-3.45	8.9	19.1	23.1	27.1	18.5	2.9	0.6	-0.11	-0.82	0.487
ST6	3.31 (1.334)	3.21-3.41	9.5	20.9	24.5	20.3	21.2	2.6	1.0	-0.01	-0.96	0.460
ST15	3.77 (1.406)	3.67-3.88	7.6	13.2	20.2	18.6	32.1	7.3	1.0	-0.38	-0.84	0.420

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.093 and 0.185, respectively.

Table A395 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Norway (first half-sample: n = 698)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.322**	0.150	0.007	0.823
SD11	**0.311**	0.190	0.078	0.784
BE12	**0.320**	**-0.222**	**0.360**	0.804
BE18	**0.262**	-0.066	**0.376**	0.789
CO16	-0.172	0.097	**0.605**	0.609
SEC5	-0.190	0.199	**0.554**	0.624
SEC14	0.104	-0.098	**0.672**	0.556
PO2	0.175	**0.491**	-0.036	0.650
PO17	0.058	**0.530**	0.176	0.597
AC4	-0.004	**0.843**	-0.137	0.339
AC13	0.175	**0.635**	0.094	0.403
HE10	**0.536**	0.160	0.081	0.572
HE21	**0.739**	-0.010	0.057	0.447
ST6	**0.643**	0.075	-0.035	0.537
ST15	**0.819**	0.065	-0.171	0.287
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.518	—		
Conservation	0.145	0.285	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A396 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Norway (N = 698)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	6	4	5
Mean (standard error)	3.15 (0.034)	3.67 (0.036)	2.58 (0.027)
95% Confidence interval	3.08-3.22	3.60-3.74	2.53-2.63
Standard deviation	0.894	0.947	0.720
Skewness (standard error)	-0.125 (0.093)	-0.134 (0.093)	0.202 (0.093)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.445 (0.185)	-0.461 (0.185)	-0.184 (0.185)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.793	0.779	0.646
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.754	0.771	0.611
Average inter-item correlations	0.383	0.466	0.265
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.133-0.594	0.337-0.597	0.126-0.405
Range of correlations	0.462	0.259	0.279
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.356	—	
Conservation	0.203	0.222	—

Table A397 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 698)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.425**	-0.017	0.822
SD11	**0.443**	0.074	0.783
BE18	0.207	**0.262**	0.862
CO16	-0.102	**0.632**	0.621
SEC5	-0.051	**0.643**	0.599
SEC14	0.040	**0.521**	0.717
PO2	**0.521**	0.107	0.690
PO17	**0.434**	**0.335**	0.629
AC4	**0.561**	0.141	0.627
AC13	**0.619**	**0.261**	0.470
HE10	**0.640**	0.030	0.580
HE21	**0.703**	-0.085	0.527
ST6	**0.684**	-0.134	0.559
ST15	**0.846**	**-0.290**	0.319
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.242	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A398 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-10 items): European Social Survey 2008, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 698)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.269**	0.189	0.828
SD11	**0.275**	**0.233**	0.789
PO2	0.155	**0.473**	0.659
PO17	-0.020	**0.628**	0.621
AC4	-0.044	**0.787**	0.422
AC13	0.061	**0.751**	0.374
HE10	**0.563**	0.135	0.569
HE21	**0.785**	-0.056	0.436
ST6	**0.675**	0.016	0.531
ST15	**0.818**	-0.014	0.346
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.633	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A399 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2008, Norway (second half-sample: *n* = 699)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.35	.061	.872	.897	.860	.069 (.062-.077)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-without cross-loadings	5.59	.076	.856	.877	.820	.081 (.073-.090)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	4.67	.069	.886	.907	.856	.073 (.064-.081)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (10 items)-without cross-loadings	2.90	.039	.952	.968	.955	.052 (.040-.065)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (10 items)-with cross-loadings	2.67	.035	.957	.973	.960	.049 (.036-.062)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.65	.064	.850	.878	.847	.072 (.065-.080)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.15	.057	.871	.898	.868	.067 (.060-.075)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.48	.050	.914	.931	.898	.071 (.056-.086)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

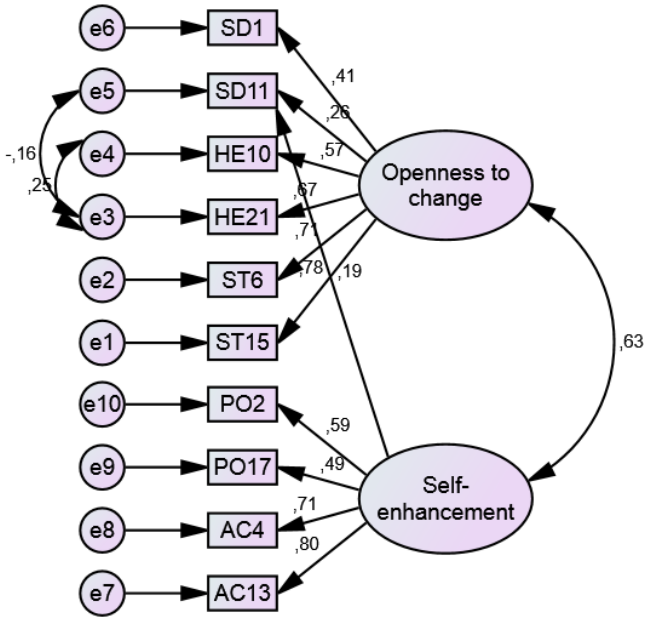

Fig. 117 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-10 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Norway (second half-sample: *n* = 699)

Table A400 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Norway (*N* = 1,397)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	6	4
Mean (standard error)	3.15 (0.023)	3.65 (0.025)
95% Confidence interval	3.11-3.20	3.61-3.70
Standard deviation	0.749	0.922
Skewness (standard error)	-0.137 (0.065)	-0.096 (0.065)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.443 (0.131)	-0.395 (0.131)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.781	0.762
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.820	0.769
Average inter-item correlations	0.364	0.442
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.156-0.575	0.330-0.581
Range of correlations	0.419	0.250
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Self-enhancement	0.331	—

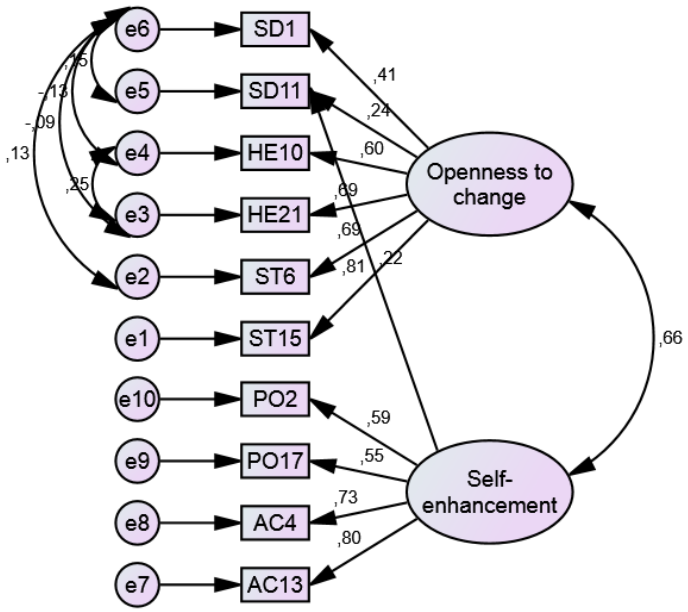

Fig. 118 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-10 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Norway (*N* = 1,397)

Table A401 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 774)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.54 (1.201)	2.46-2.62	21.2	32.9	24.0	14.0	6.3	0.9	0.6	0.55	-0.35	0.232
SD11	2.49 (1.129)	2.42-2.57	18.9	38.4	21.8	14.5	5.7	0.1	0.6	0.55	-0.43	0.287
UN3	2.14 (1.010)	2.07-2.21	25.8	48.8	12.7	8.9	2.8	0.3	0.6	1.05	0.91	0.287
UN8	2.38 (0.965)	2.31-2.44	15.0	47.9	23.6	9.7	2.8	0.3	0.6	0.77	0.54	0.319
UN19	2.47 (1.090)	2.39-2.55	17.8	40.6	22.0	14.0	4.8	0.1	0.8	0.59	-0.30	0.265
BE12	2.20 (0.902)	2.13-2.26	21.4	47.0	22.1	7.5	1.3	-	0.6	0.64	0.22	0.459
BE18	1.86 (0.784)	1.81-1.92	32.3	53.7	7.8	4.9	0.4	-	0.9	1.05	1.55	0.403
TR9	3.46 (1.301)	3.37-3.55	5.2	23.3	21.8	21.3	24.8	2.8	0.8	-0.05	-1.05	0.098
TR20	2.88 (1.301)	2.79-2.97	13.4	33.3	20.8	17.3	12.8	1.7	0.6	0.39	-0.78	0.285
CO7	3.01 (1.186)	2.92-3.09	5.8	36.0	23.6	20.2	11.8	1.6	1.0	0.43	-0.66	0.261
CO16	2.47 (1.121)	2.39-2.55	16.1	46.1	18.0	12.8	5.3	0.9	0.8	0.84	0.23	0.310
SEC5	2.97 (1.322)	2.88-3.06	11.8	32.6	20.5	18.0	14.3	2.2	0.6	0.35	-0.85	0.315
SEC14	3.04 (1.263)	2.95-3.13	8.1	33.7	20.9	19.8	14.6	1.7	1.2	0.32	-0.87	0.414
PO2	4.49 (1.094)	4.42-4.57	1.2	4.9	12.4	19.5	48.2	13.2	0.6	-0.91	0.49	0.302
PO17	3.34 (1.240)	3.26-3.43	5.3	23.0	26.5	22.2	19.3	2.5	1.3	0.07	-0.85	0.386
AC4	3.73 (1.294)	3.64-3.82	4.9	15.4	21.1	22.9	30.7	4.3	0.8	-0.34	-0.82	0.344
AC13	3.34 (1.202)	3.25-3.42	4.8	24.5	22.7	26.6	19.0	1.0	1.3	-0.03	-0.96	0.442
HE10	3.15 (1.311)	3.06-3.24	9.2	28.7	20.9	19.9	19.0	1.4	0.9	0.13	-1.06	0.403
HE21	3.19 (1.265)	3.10-3.28	9.4	23.6	22.9	26.5	14.2	2.1	1.3	0.03	-0.82	0.377
ST6	3.29 (1.350)	3.20-3.39	10.7	20.8	22.0	21.8	22.2	1.8	0.6	-0.09	-1.05	0.379
ST15	3.87 (1.364)	3.77-3.97	6.8	12.0	17.2	20.2	37.0	5.9	0.9	-0.56	-0.67	0.297

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.088 and 0.176, respectively.

Table A402 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 774)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Openness to change	
UN8	-0.131	**0.291**	**0.266**	0.837
BE12	-0.158	**0.505**	**0.306**	0.636
BE18	-0.057	**0.430**	**0.253**	0.724
CO16	-0.034	**0.641**	-0.157	0.616
SEC5	0.216	**0.496**	-0.203	0.667
SEC14	0.079	**0.506**	0.041	0.702
PO2	**0.533**	-0.113	0.176	0.666
PO17	**0.417**	**0.297**	-0.058	0.681
AC4	**0.673**	-0.060	0.022	0.559
AC13	**0.659**	0.088	0.044	0.503
HE10	**0.236**	0.015	**0.480**	0.647
HE21	0.060	-0.038	**0.690**	0.508
ST6	0.042	-0.042	**0.644**	0.579
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Conservation	0.300	—		
Openness to change	0.270	0.211	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A403 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 774)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Conservation	Openness to change
Number of items	4	6	3
Mean (standard error)	3.73 (0.031)	2.49 (0.023)	3.21 (0.037)
95% Confidence interval	3.66-3.79	2.44-2.53	3.14-3.28
Standard deviation	0.869	0.645	1.019
Skewness (standard error)	-0.318 (0.088)	0.220 (0.088)	-0.014 (0.088)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.185 (0.176)	-0.065 (0.176)	-0.626 (0.176)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.687	0.643	0.675
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.673	0.700	0.632
Average inter-item correlations	0.354	0.241	0.411
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.215-0.496	0.029-0.383	0.355-0.446
Range of correlations	0.280	0.355	0.091
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.194	—	
Openness to change	0.267	0.190	—

Table A404 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 774)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
BE12	0.180	**0.268**	0.861
BE18	0.185	**0.284**	0.847
CO16	-0.211	**0.548**	0.738
SEC5	-0.165	**0.633**	0.647
SEC14	0.028	**0.472**	0.767
PO2	**0.400**	0.178	0.757
PO17	0.086	**0.527**	0.683
AC4	**0.283**	**0.309**	0.762
AC13	**0.300**	**0.433**	0.629
HE10	**0.592**	0.050	0.626
HE21	**0.707**	-0.141	0.552
ST6	**0.644**	-0.144	0.631
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.360	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A405 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2010, Norway (second half-sample: *n* = 774)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.28	.065	.861	.882	.816	.074 (.066-.083)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (12 items)-without cross-loadings	7.10	.076	.810	.830	.761	.089 (.080-.098)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (12 items)-with cross-loadings	6.79	.069	.826	.846	.773	.087 (.078-.096)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.03	.068	.841	.867	.827	.072 (.064-.080)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.05	.056	.883	.908	.869	.063 (.054-.072)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.04	.054	.916	.935	.903	.063 (.048-.078)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

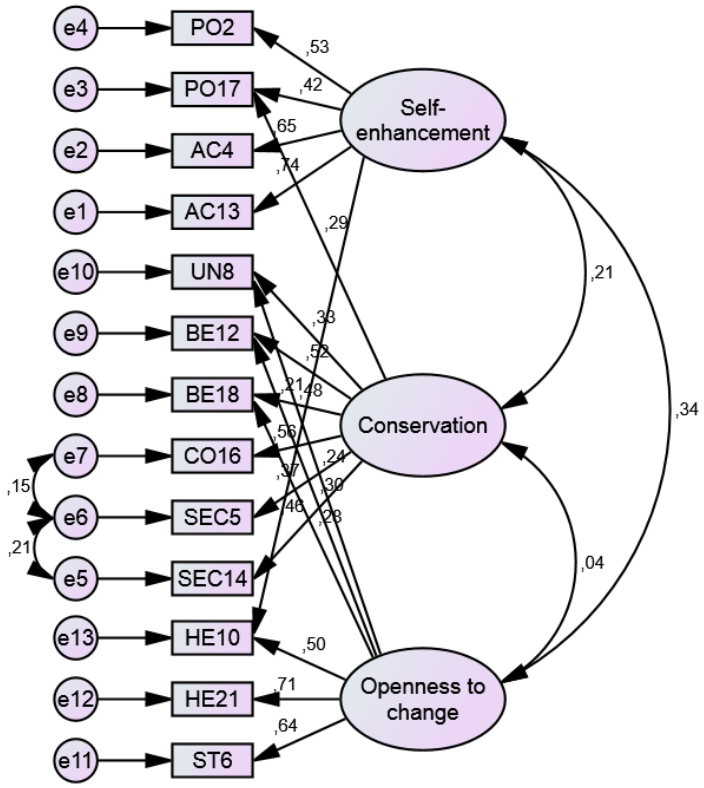

Fig. 119 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Norway (second half-sample: n = 774)

Table A406 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Norway (N = 1,548)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Conservation	Openness to change
Number of items	4	6	3
Mean (standard error)	3.71 (0.022)	2.49 (0.016)	3.23 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	3.67-3.75	2.46-2.52	3.18-3.28
Standard deviation	0.857	0.646	1.025
Skewness (standard error)	-0.260 (0.062)	0.271 (0.062)	-0.045 (0.062)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.203 (0.124)	0.015 (0.124)	-0.565 (0.124)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.678	0.643	0.678
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.664	0.698	0.626
Average inter-item correlations	0.342	0.241	0.415
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.178-0.507	0.084-0.382	0.362-0.455
Range of correlations	0.329	0.298	0.093
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.191	—	
Openness to change	0.278	0.190	—

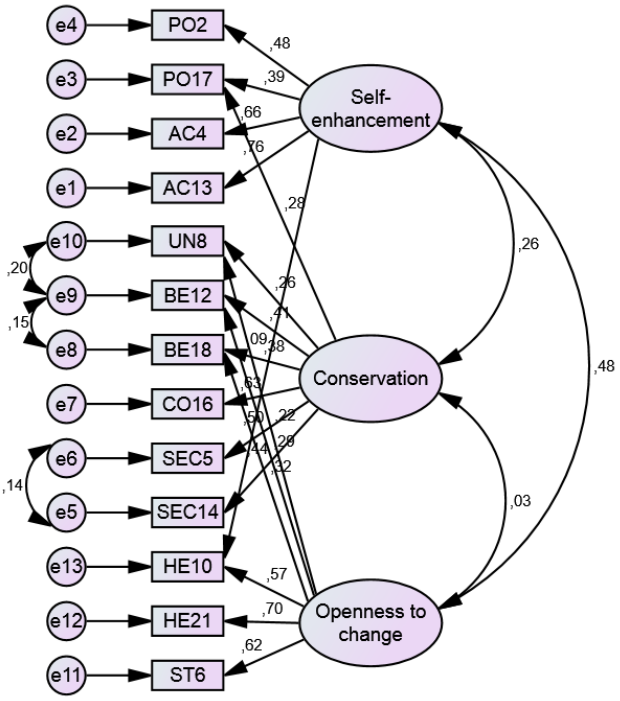

Fig. 120 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Norway (N = 1,548)

Table A407 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Norway (first half-sample: n = 812)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.47 (1.073)	2.40-2.54	19.2	34.4	30.3	11.1	3.9	0.5	0.6	0.53	-0.03	0.240
SD11	2.38 (1.112)	2.30-2.46	21.6	40.0	20.2	12.2	4.2	0.6	1.2	0.74	0.08	0.312
UN3	2.10 (1.027)	2.03-2.17	29.2	45.1	13.9	7.1	3.2	0.4	1.1	1.11	1.12	0.305
UN8	2.35 (0.935)	2.29-2.42	16.3	45.2	25.2	10.5	1.6	0.1	1.1	0.58	0.12	0.371
UN19	2.49 (1.126)	2.41-2.56	17.6	41.6	19.7	14.4	5.0	0.6	1.0	0.68	-0.12	0.241
BE12	2.13 (0.915)	2.07-2.20	24.9	46.3	18.3	8.6	0.9	-	1.0	0.68	0.07	0.463
BE18	1.85 (0.799)	1.79-1.90	34.9	49.6	10.0	3.9	0.6	-	1.0	1.03	1.45	0.432
TR9	3.31 (1.292)	3.23-3.40	6.9	23.9	25.1	19.1	22.0	2.0	1.0	0.04	-1.00	0.125
TR20	2.92 (1.341)	2.83-3.01	13.2	33.6	19.1	17.0	13.7	2.5	1.0	0.41	-0.81	0.228
CO7	2.79 (1.211)	2.70-2.87	12.9	34.6	23.6	17.6	9.0	1.2	1.0	0.44	-0.53	0.332
CO16	2.41 (1.114)	2.33-2.49	19.2	43.7	17.9	12.9	4.7	0.6	1.0	0.79	0.10	0.351
SEC5	2.83 (1.350)	2.73-2.92	17.4	30.8	19.5	15.5	14.5	1.2	1.1	0.37	-0.93	0.363
SEC14	2.69 (1.182)	2.61-2.77	13.3	39.4	20.7	15.5	9.1	0.5	1.5	0.53	-0.52	0.451
PO2	4.44 (1.105)	4.37-4.52	1.7	4.9	11.7	21.6	47.5	11.8	0.7	-0.94	0.67	0.291
PO17	3.34 (1.197)	3.26-3.42	5.4	21.8	26.2	24.9	19.7	0.9	1.1	-0.06	-0.90	0.435
AC4	3.59 (1.266)	3.50-3.67	5.2	15.9	26.6	22.5	24.8	3.9	1.1	-0.16	-0.78	0.423
AC13	3.14 (1.155)	3.06-3.22	5.8	26.7	28.7	24.4	11.9	1.5	1.0	0.19	-0.62	0.506
HE10	3.04 (1.233)	2.96-3.13	10.2	27.3	24.8	21.4	15.0	0.2	1.0	0.10	-0.97	0.446
HE21	3.09 (1.178)	3.01-3.17	7.8	27.6	24.8	26.2	11.7	0.9	1.1	0.09	-0.80	0.484
ST6	3.20 (1.312)	3.11-3.29	11.6	20.6	24.8	21.4	19.7	1.0	1.0	-0.05	-1.00	0.444
ST15	3.69 (1.360)	3.60-3.79	7.0	15.0	20.6	20.1	31.7	4.7	1.0	-0.35	-0.88	0.365

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.086 and 0.171, respectively.

Table A408 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 812)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD11	**0.343**	0.028	0.060	0.861
UN3	-0.003	0.142	**0.378**	0.813
UN8	0.037	0.070	**0.520**	0.694
BE12	0.098	0.150	**0.526**	0.618
BE18	0.202	0.097	**0.415**	0.700
CO7	-0.157	**0.513**	**0.263**	0.641
CO16	-0.166	**0.534**	**0.280**	0.606
SEC5	0.038	**0.622**	-0.003	0.602
SEC14	0.096	**0.482**	0.181	0.655
PO17	**0.356**	**0.402**	-0.094	0.679
AC4	**0.623**	**0.233**	**-0.239**	0.553
AC13	**0.584**	**0.277**	-0.128	0.558
HE10	**0.610**	-0.008	0.048	0.610
HE21	**0.606**	-0.034	0.157	0.561
ST6	**0.565**	-0.162	**0.253**	0.562
ST15	**0.698**	**-0.280**	0.133	0.461
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.214	—		
Self-transcendence	0.301	0.229	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A409 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 812)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	7	5	4
Mean (standard error)	3.16 (0.029)	2.81 (0.029)	2.11 (0.023)
95% Confidence interval	3.11-3.22	2.76-2.87	2.06-2.15
Standard deviation	0.814	0.813	0.645
Skewness (standard error)	-0.052 (0.086)	0.354 (0.086)	0.551 (0.086)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.518 (0.171)	-0.223 (0.171)	0.441 (0.171)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.783	0.693	0.651
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.814	0.628	0.625
Average inter-item correlations	0.338	0.311	0.322
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.187-0.505	0.223-0.436	0.247-0.386
Range of correlations	0.318	0.214	0.139
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.218	—	
Self-transcendence	0.248	0.241	—

Table A410 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2012, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 812)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD11	**0.360**	0.042	0.859
UN3	0.089	**0.292**	0.890
UN8	0.176	**0.274**	0.863
BE12	**0.230**	**0.352**	0.771
BE18	**0.309**	**0.261**	0.784
CO7	-0.142	**0.626**	0.645
CO16	-0.148	**0.653**	0.614
SEC5	-0.029	**0.599**	0.652
SEC14	0.092	**0.558**	0.647
PO17	**0.281**	**0.343**	0.741
AC4	**0.504**	0.114	0.696
AC13	**0.506**	0.204	0.636
HE10	**0.631**	-0.006	0.605
HE21	**0.660**	0.015	0.558
ST6	**0.647**	-0.065	0.604
ST15	**0.770**	**-0.240**	0.469
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.323	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A411 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-15 items): European Social Survey 2010, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 812)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD11	**0.340**	0.025	0.057	0.863
UN3	-0.014	0.116	**0.398**	0.805
UN8	0.018	0.038	**0.545**	0.681
BE12	0.091	0.129	**0.531**	0.615
BE18	0.184	0.065	**0.436**	0.695
CO7	-0.145	**0.474**	**0.269**	0.655
CO16	-0.156	**0.491**	**0.292**	0.621
SEC5	0.088	**0.668**	-0.066	0.554
SEC14	0.137	**0.510**	0.129	0.631
AC4	**0.620**	**0.227**	**-0.226**	0.600
AC13	**0.607**	**0.291**	-0.153	0.561
HE10	**0.605**	-0.007	0.041	0.616
HE21	**0.614**	-0.015	0.125	0.557
ST6	**0.561**	-0.145	**0.227**	0.567
ST15	**0.685**	**-0.268**	0.119	0.462
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.155	—		
Self-transcendence	0.355	0.296	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A412 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2012, Norway (second half-sample: *n* = 812)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.92	.063	.864	.887	.835	.070 (.063-.076)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.45	.092	.757	.781	.729	.089 (.083-.095)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.64	.075	.824	.849	.805	.076 (.069-.082)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.78	.084	.809	.836	.799	.077 (.071-.083)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.12	.057	.874	.900	.869	.062 (.056-.069)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors (15 items)-with cross-loadings	3.46	.048	.900	.926	.901	.055 (.048-.062)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.69	.059	.917	.933	.901	.067 (.054-.082)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

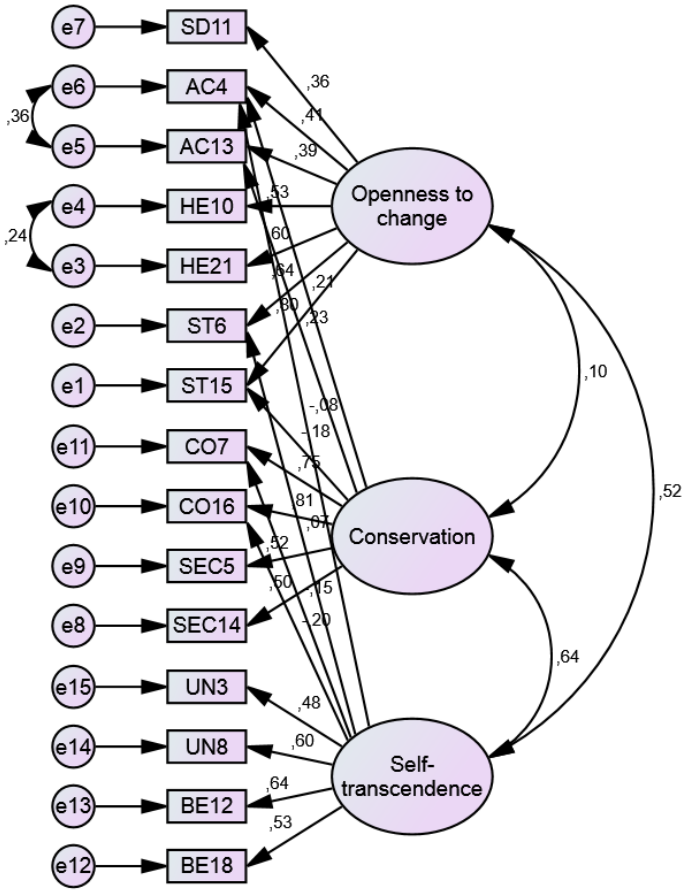

Fig. 121 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-15 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Norway (second half-sample: n = 812)

Table A413 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Norway (N = 1,624)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	7	4	4
Mean (standard error)	3.16 (0.020)	2.71 (0.022)	2.14 (0.016)
95% Confidence interval	3.12-3.20	2.67-2.75	2.10-2.17
Standard deviation	0.805	0.877	0.655
Skewness (standard error)	-0.099 (0.061)	0.325 (0.061)	0.512 (0.061)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.434 (0.121)	-0.286 (0.121)	0.141 (0.121)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.772	0.680	0.648
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.800	0.715	0.625
Average inter-item correlations	0.323	0.350	0.318
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.173-0.522	0.300-0.462	0.227-0.393
Range of correlations	0.349	0.163	0.166
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.195	—	
Self-transcendence	0.243	0.252	—

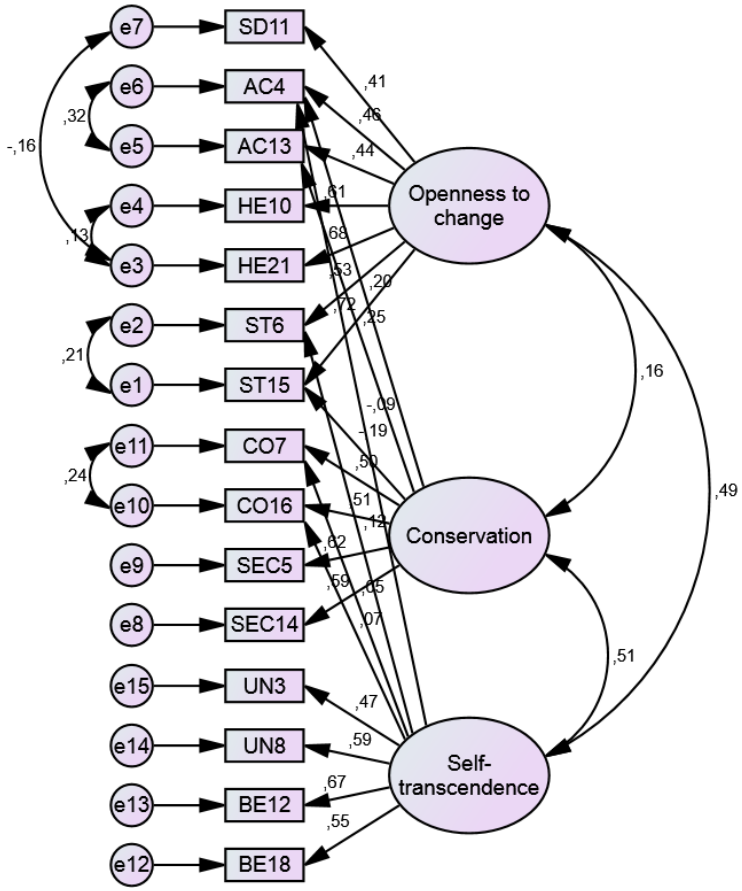

Fig. 122 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-15 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Norway (*N* = 1,624)

Table A414 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 718)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.38 (1.136)	2.29-2.46	25.1	33.8	23.1	12.1	5.2	-	0.7	0.57	-0.45	0.290
SD11	2.35 (1.134)	2.27-2.44	23.5	40.0	18.2	11.7	5.6	0.1	0.8	0.74	-0.16	0.222
UN3	2.15 (1.046)	2.08-2.23	27.6	44.8	14.5	9.2	2.6	0.6	0.7	1.02	0.86	0.210
UN8	2.39 (0.954)	2.32-2.46	15.9	44.4	24.4	12.7	1.7	-	1.0	0.50	-0.25	0.302
UN19	2.42 (1.142)	2.34-2.50	20.9	40.8	18.7	13.2	5.2	0.6	0.7	0.72	-0.10	0.195
BE12	2.23 (0.981)	2.16-2.30	22.6	46.1	18.0	10.9	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.74	0.17	0.425
BE18	1.81 (0.820)	1.75-1.87	38.4	46.8	8.6	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.12	1.60	0.406
TR9	3.43 (1.300)	3.33-3.52	6.7	21.0	22.1	23.7	22.3	2.9	1.3	-0.08	-0.94	0.132
TR20	3.02 (1.338)	2.92-3.12	13.0	28.6	20.2	20.6	14.8	2.1	0.8	0.22	-0.94	0.197
CO7	2.78 (1.241)	2.69-2.87	14.2	35.4	19.5	19.4	9.9	0.8	0.8	0.39	-0.76	0.306
CO16	2.46 (1.161)	2.37-2.54	19.2	42.2	18.4	12.3	6.7	0.6	0.7	0.76	-0.09	0.317
SEC5	2.99 (1.330)	2.89-3.08	12.7	30.2	21.3	17.7	15.7	1.7	0.7	0.27	-0.94	0.255
SEC14	2.75 (1.190)	2.66-2.84	13.6	34.8	22.6	19.8	7.1	1.1	1.0	0.41	-0.53	0.437
PO2	4.42 (1.117)	4.33-4.50	1.1	5.7	13.6	21.4	44.7	12.7	0.7	-0.76	0.15	0.287
PO17	3.40 (1.201)	3.31-3.48	4.0	21.6	28.7	22.0	20.9	1.8	1.0	0.04	-0.87	0.381
AC4	3.71 (1.295)	3.61-3.80	4.5	17.0	20.2	23.8	28.8	4.7	1.0	-0.28	-0.86	0.372
AC13	3.30 (1.224)	3.21-3.39	6.0	23.5	25.3	24.8	17.8	1.7	0.8	0.02	-0.86	0.490
HE10	3.16 (1.294)	3.07-3.26	9.3	26.9	21.6	22.7	17.3	1.5	0.7	0.09	-0.99	0.385
HE21	3.15 (1.269)	3.06-3.25	8.9	26.9	20.9	26.5	13.5	2.2	1.1	0.11	-0.84	0.429
ST6	3.26 (1.293)	3.16-3.35	9.2	22.7	22.4	23.7	19.8	1.3	1.0	-0.05	-1.00	0.377
ST15	3.71 (1.393)	3.61-3.82	7.4	15.5	18.7	20.6	31.1	6.0	0.8	-0.35	-0.90	0.298

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.091 and 0.182, respectively.

Table A415 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 718)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
UN8	**0.282**	**0.322**	-0.177	0.816
BE12	**0.397**	**0.269**	-0.069	0.746
BE18	**0.353**	**0.294**	-0.038	0.756
CO7	**0.612**	-0.119	0.039	0.632
CO16	**0.672**	-0.198	0.090	0.538
SEC14	**0.553**	0.090	0.037	0.647
PO17	0.108	-0.013	**0.555**	0.649
AC4	-0.070	0.049	**0.667**	0.554
AC13	0.053	0.056	**0.723**	0.417
HE10	-0.039	**0.601**	0.080	0.609
HE21	-0.067	**0.668**	0.100	0.516
ST6	-0.034	**0.603**	0.000	0.645
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.230	—		
Self-enhancement	0.305	0.365	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A416 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 718)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.41 (0.027)	2.99 (0.031)	3.47 (0.037)
95% Confidence interval	2.35-2.46	2.93-3.05	3.40-3.54
Standard deviation	0.712	0.839	0.985
Skewness (standard error)	0.426 (0.091)	0.076 (0.091)	-0.176 (0.091)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.121 (0.182)	-0.386 (0.182)	-0.579 (0.182)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.665	0.640	0.706
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.689	0.574	0.564
Average inter-item correlations	0.284	0.296	0.445
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.163-0.428	0.140-0.479	0.376-0.519
Range of correlations	0.265	0.340	0.143
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.197	—	
Self-enhancement	0.230	0.239	—

Table A417 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 718)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
BE12	0.181	**0.303**	0.840
BE18	**0.232**	**0.279**	0.826
CO7	-0.138	**0.616**	0.657
CO16	-0.196	**0.717**	0.539
SEC14	0.068	**0.523**	0.698
PO17	**0.293**	**0.328**	0.743
AC4	**0.396**	0.191	0.757
AC13	**0.433**	**0.319**	0.622
HE10	**0.627**	-0.076	0.632
HE21	**0.706**	-0.103	0.539
ST6	**0.560**	-0.102	0.714
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.325	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A418 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2014, Norway (second half-sample: *n* = 718)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.81	.064	.845	.866	.804	.082 (.072-.092)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (11 items)-without cross-loadings	6.54	.067	.845	.864	.797	.088 (.078-.099)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (11 items)-with cross-loadings	5.85	.062	.872	.890	.822	.082 (.071-.093)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.40	.073	.814	.836	.780	.087 (.078-.096)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.63	.061	.846	.869	.811	.080 (.071-.090)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.08	.056	.917	.935	.904	.066 (.051-.081)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

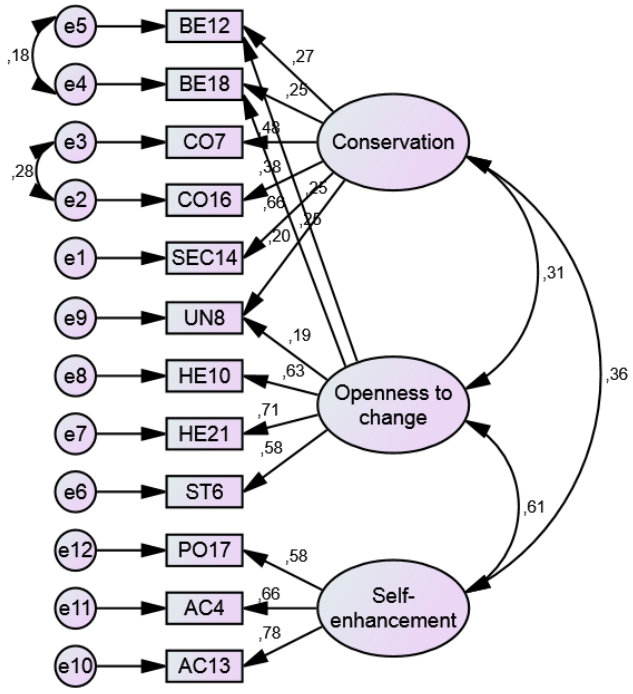

Fig. 123 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Norway (second half-sample: *n* = 718)

Table A419 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Norway (*N* = 1,436)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.39 (0.018)	3.01 (0.022)	3.46 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	2.36-2.43	2.97-3.05	3.41-3.51
Standard deviation	0.683	0.833	0.994
Skewness (standard error)	0.401 (0.065)	0.047 (0.065)	-0.119 (0.065)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.065 (0.129)	-0.463 (0.129)	-0.640 (0.129)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.635	0.630	0.709
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.665	0.559	0.571
Average inter-item correlations	0.257	0.287	0.448
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.146-0.418	0.097-0.472	0.388-0.519
Range of correlations	0.273	0.375	0.131
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.190	—	
Self-enhancement	0.217	0.255	—

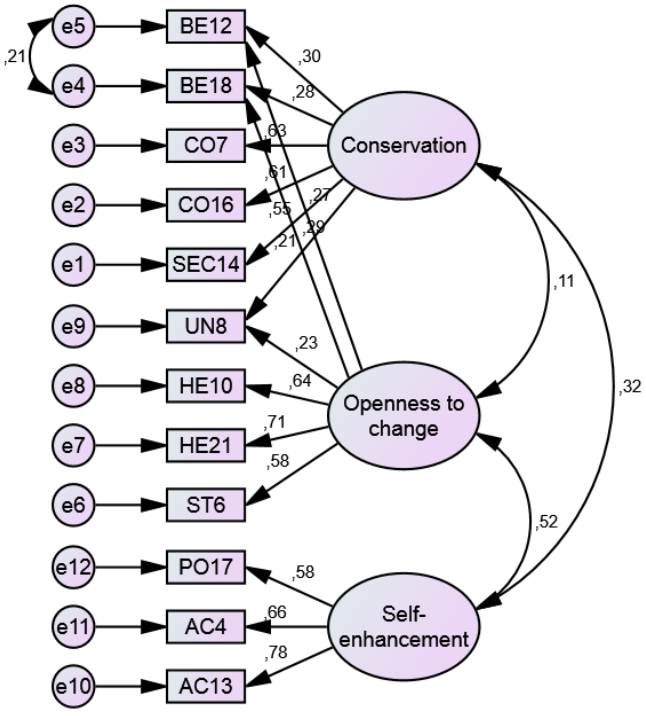

Fig. 124 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Norway (*N* = 1,436)

Table A420 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,055)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.90 (1.355)	2.81-2.98	12.7	35.0	21.4	11.8	13.8	3.5	1.7	0.55	-0.62	0.416
SD11	2.11 (1.003)	2.05-2.17	27.5	45.7	15.5	6.6	2.7	0.5	1.5	1.10	1.31	0.361
UN3	1.89 (0.838)	1.84-1.94	31.9	53.4	9.1	3.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.49	3.91	0.338
UN8	2.62 (1.110)	2.55-2.69	11.9	42.3	23.5	10.8	7.5	0.8	3.2	0.73	0.09	0.372
UN19	2.05 (0.826)	2.00-2.10	24.5	51.0	17.6	4.3	0.9	0.1	1.7	0.83	1.19	0.331
BE12	2.35 (0.902)	2.29-2.40	14.8	46.4	26.4	9.1	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.63	0.43	0.422
BE18	2.04 (0.753)	1.99-2.08	20.9	57.3	16.6	2.4	0.8	0.2	1.9	0.97	2.60	0.407
TR9	2.79 (1.253)	2.71-2.86	12.0	38.5	22.2	12.9	11.8	1.6	0.9	0.59	-0.48	0.103
TR20	2.15 (0.998)	2.09-2.21	25.5	47.0	17.1	6.4	2.6	0.7	0.9	1.11	1.50	0.234
CO7	2.30 (1.045)	2.24-2.37	18.4	49.0	18.8	6.0	5.0	0.1	2.1	1.14	1.33	0.312
CO16	2.33 (1.011)	2.27-2.39	16.2	51.4	18.1	8.7	3.7	0.7	1.2	1.06	1.14	0.324
SEC5	1.99 (0.964)	1.93-2.05	31.4	48.9	11.9	3.7	2.8	0.6	0.7	1.42	2.65	0.254
SEC14	1.97 (0.886)	1.92-2.03	29.9	49.5	13.6	3.7	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.29	2.84	0.316
PO2	3.86 (1.351)	3.78-3.94	4.5	13.9	20.9	20.6	29.9	9.2	0.9	-0.30	-0.81	0.293
PO17	3.09 (1.362)	3.01-3.18	9.6	31.5	22.2	12.6	19.1	3.0	2.0	0.35	-0.94	0.285
AC4	3.16 (1.343)	3.08-3.24	7.9	29.4	26.6	12.2	18.0	4.2	1.7	0.38	-0.81	0.415
AC13	2.96 (1.253)	2.88-3.03	9.0	33.1	26.8	14.8	11.3	3.1	1.9	0.53	-0.39	0.560
HE10	3.58 (1.444)	3.49-3.67	6.7	20.9	21.3	17.3	22.9	9.3	1.5	-0.01	-1.05	0.432
HE21	3.67 (1.457)	3.58-3.76	6.2	19.4	20.9	18.3	22.4	11.6	1.2	-0.05	-1.04	0.369
ST6	2.91 (1.350)	2.83-2.99	13.1	33.4	22.0	13.5	13.5	3.3	1.3	0.50	-0.65	0.496
ST15	3.97 (1.471)	3.88-4.06	4.9	16.2	16.3	16.9	29.7	15.3	0.8	-0.33	-1.00	0.386

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.075 and 0.150, respectively.

Table A421 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,055)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Hedonism	
SD1	-0.059	**0.662**	-0.068	0.635
SD11	0.110	**0.418**	-0.006	0.786
UN3	**0.490**	0.123	-0.074	0.709
UN8	**0.314**	**0.308**	-0.064	0.762
UN19	**0.615**	-0.067	0.031	0.647
BE12	**0.430**	0.207	0.003	0.713
BE18	**0.565**	0.004	0.098	0.672
CO7	**0.562**	0.006	-0.104	0.669
CO16	**0.618**	-0.106	0.006	0.651
SEC14	**0.573**	-0.100	0.074	0.705
AC4	-0.051	**0.554**	-0.029	0.728
AC13	0.044	**0.573**	0.151	0.525
HE10	0.055	0.041	**0.741**	0.409
HE21	0.022	-0.103	**0.912**	0.275
ST6	-0.011	**0.653**	0.050	0.536
ST15	-0.121	**0.286**	**0.551**	0.425
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.328	—		
Hedonism	-0.025	0.614	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A422 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,055)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Hedonism
Number of items	8	5	3
Mean (standard error)	2.19 (0.017)	2.81 (0.027)	3.74 (0.038)
95% Confidence interval	2.16-2.23	2.75-2.86	3.66-3.82
Standard deviation	0.564	0.874	1.250
Skewness (standard error)	0.501 (0.075)	0.531 (0.075)	-0.048 (0.075)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.444 (0.150)	0.334 (0.150)	-0.846 (0.150)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.755	0.724	0.821
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.737	0.669	0.756
Average inter-item correlations	0.287	0.343	0.604
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.175-0.415	0.215-0.453	0.561-0.648
Range of correlations	0.240	0.238	0.087
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.212	—	
Hedonism	0.186	0.355	—

Table A423 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,055)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.470**	0.172	0.722
SD11	**0.338**	**0.244**	0.798
UN3	0.023	**0.531**	0.713
UN8	0.187	**0.423**	0.759
UN19	-0.032	**0.549**	0.703
BE12	0.169	**0.480**	0.714
BE18	0.091	**0.510**	0.715
CO7	-0.104	**0.566**	0.689
CO16	-0.087	**0.539**	0.718
SEC14	-0.016	**0.486**	0.766
AC4	**0.423**	0.139	0.781
AC13	**0.618**	0.186	0.544
HE10	**0.741**	-0.136	0.467
HE21	**0.755**	**-0.233**	0.437
ST6	**0.580**	0.184	0.594
ST15	**0.786**	-0.185	0.399
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.173	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A424 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2002, Poland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,055)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.33	.035	.951	.961	.915	.056 (.049-.064)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.40	.070	.898	.915	.887	.065 (.059-.070)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.10	.067	.906	.922	.895	.062 (.057-.068)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.25	.060	.891	.909	.891	.064 (.058-.069)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.01	.056	.898	.916	.897	.062 (.056-.067)
4	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.53	.062	.877	.896	.875	.066 (.061-.071)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

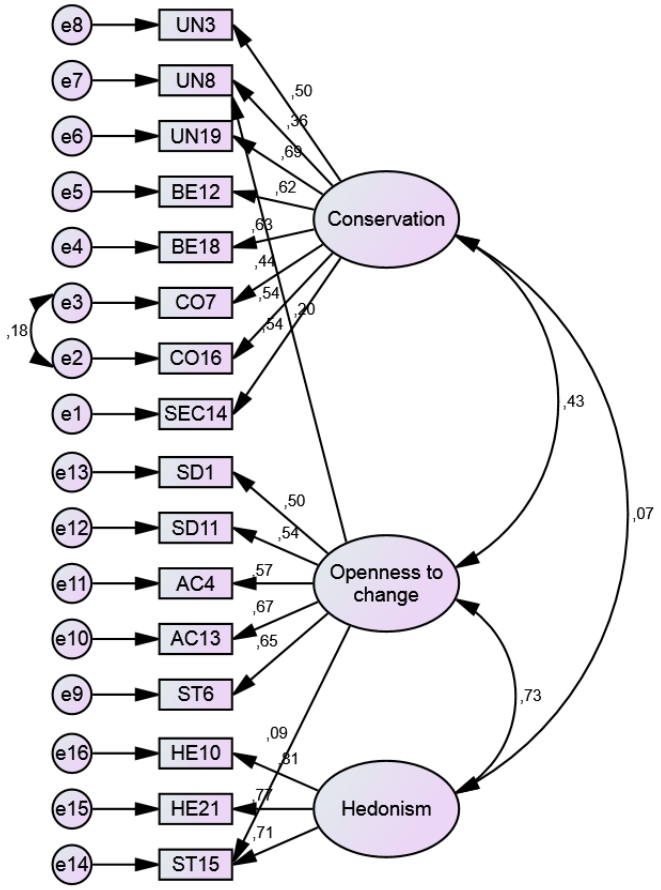

Fig. 125 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Poland (second half-sample: n = 1,055)

Table A425 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Poland (N = 2,110)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Hedonism
Number of items	8	5	3
Mean (standard error)	2.21 (0.013)	2.81 (0.019)	3.73 (0.028)
95% Confidence interval	2.18-2.23	2.78-2.85	3.67-3.78
Standard deviation	0.584	0.874	1.270
Skewness (standard error)	0.555 (0.053)	0.458 (0.053)	-0.075 (0.053)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.314 (0.107)	0.136 (0.107)	-0.847 (0.107)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.767	0.724	0.825
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.742	0.664	0.750
Average inter-item correlations	0.299	0.344	0.611
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.184-0.450	0.248-0.454	0.583-0.644
Range of correlations	0.266	0.206	0.061
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.223	—	
Hedonism	0.197	0.361	—

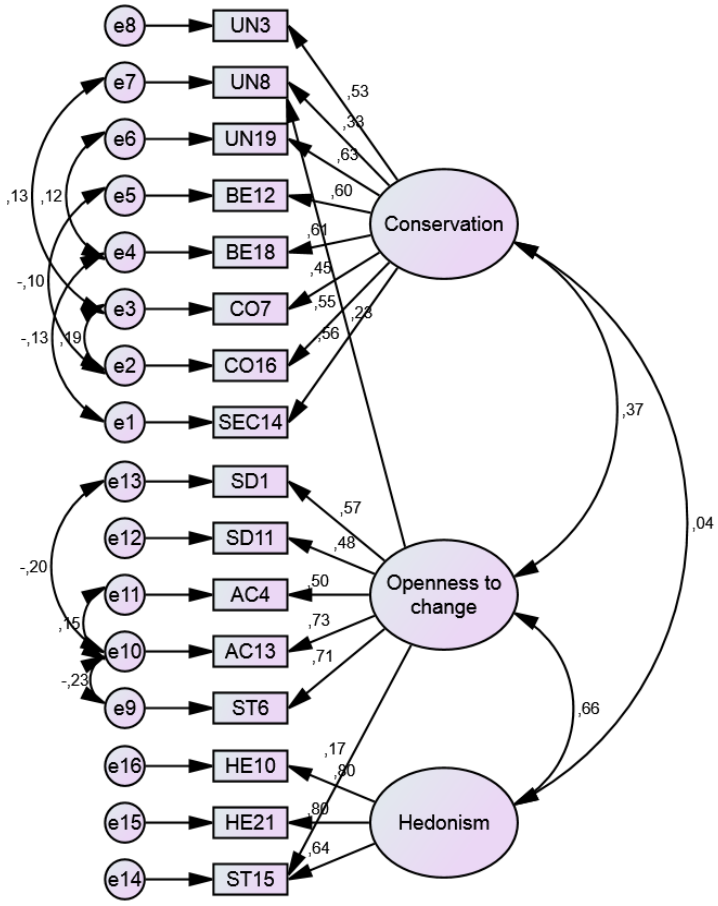

Fig. 126 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Poland (*N* = 2,110)

Table A426 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 858)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.85 (1.236)	2.77-2.94	11.9	32.2	28.1	12.0	12.4	1.5	2.0	0.49	-0.47	0.392
SD11	2.19 (1.052)	2.12-2.26	25.9	43.7	18.2	6.9	3.5	0.7	1.2	1.05	1.09	0.406
UN3	1.97 (0.858)	1.92-2.03	28.3	51.9	13.2	3.5	1.4	0.3	1.4	1.25	2.71	0.373
UN8	2.62 (1.049)	2.55-2.69	10.8	41.8	25.2	12.4	5.9	0.3	3.5	0.63	0.02	0.333
UN19	2.02 (0.891)	1.96-2.08	28.6	47.9	15.9	4.9	1.3	0.2	1.3	1.02	1.49	0.406
BE12	2.32 (0.943)	2.25-2.38	16.3	47.3	24.6	6.8	2.8	0.3	1.9	0.87	1.06	0.486
BE18	1.93 (0.813)	1.88-1.98	28.4	54.7	10.7	3.4	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.34	3.64	0.494
TR9	2.74 (1.234)	2.66-2.82	13.5	37.6	22.3	14.1	10.1	1.4	0.9	0.58	-0.43	0.158
TR20	2.14 (1.047)	2.07-2.21	28.4	43.6	15.7	7.5	2.9	0.7	1.2	1.09	1.16	0.249
CO7	2.47 (1.153)	2.39-2.54	17.4	43.8	18.9	10.7	6.5	1.0	1.6	0.88	0.27	0.299
CO16	2.26 (0.999)	2.19-2.33	18.9	50.0	19.0	5.6	4.3	0.5	1.7	1.12	1.43	0.334
SEC5	1.96 (0.986)	1.89-2.03	34.6	45.6	11.5	4.5	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.43	2.62	0.328
SEC14	2.04 (0.941)	1.98-2.10	28.6	47.4	14.5	4.9	2.7	0.1	1.9	1.13	1.51	0.345
PO2	3.93 (1.288)	3.85-4.02	2.8	13.6	20.6	20.2	33.2	8.2	1.4	-0.34	-0.80	0.240
PO17	2.80 (1.331)	2.71-2.89	15.4	33.7	21.3	11.0	13.4	2.3	2.9	-0.34	-0.80	0.319
AC4	3.03 (1.318)	2.95-3.12	9.2	32.3	23.9	13.2	15.7	3.1	2.6	0.44	-0.72	0.413
AC13	2.96 (1.211)	2.88-3.04	8.3	33.0	27.9	14.0	13.8	1.3	1.9	0.44	-0.60	0.533
HE10	3.59 (1.474)	3.49-3.69	7.8	20.5	19.9	15.5	25.6	9.0	1.6	-0.08	-1.11	0.408
HE21	3.62 (1.443)	3.52-3.71	6.3	20.6	21.3	17.1	24.0	9.6	1.0	-0.04	-1.07	0.301
ST6	2.98 (1.353)	2.89-3.08	12.5	31.1	20.7	17.0	13.9	3.3	1.5	0.38	-0.79	0.442
ST15	3.93 (1.485)	3.84-4.03	5.8	15.6	17.6	14.3	31.4	14.2	1.0	-0.34	-1.01	0.333

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.083 and 0.167, respectively.

Table A427 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Poland (first half-sample: n = 858)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.106	0.176	**0.314**	0.771
SD11	0.166	0.168	**0.299**	0.756
UN3	**0.537**	0.071	-0.052	0.726
UN8	**0.383**	0.128	0.002	0.829
UN19	**0.630**	0.040	-0.064	0.630
BE12	**0.607**	0.098	0.029	0.596
BE18	**0.720**	0.160	-0.111	0.513
CO16	**0.589**	**-0.247**	0.056	0.596
SEC5	**0.498**	-0.200	0.119	0.687
SEC14	**0.507**	-0.088	0.057	0.719
PO17	0.213	-0.099	**0.272**	0.854
AC4	-0.085	-0.037	**0.705**	0.571
AC13	0.001	0.157	**0.645**	0.451
HE10	0.048	**0.820**	-0.061	0.373
HE21	-0.023	**0.761**	-0.074	0.476
ST6	0.103	**0.419**	0.198	0.665
ST15	-0.149	**0.685**	0.163	0.397
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.066	—		
Self-enhancement	0.414	0.529	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A428 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Poland (first half-sample: n = 858)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	8	4	5
Mean (standard error)	2.14 (0.020)	3.53 (0.039)	2.77 (0.027)
95% Confidence interval	2.10-2.18	3.46-3.61	2.72-2.82
Standard deviation	0.587	1.129	0.793
Skewness (standard error)	0.694 (0.083)	-0.015 (0.083)	0.362 (0.083)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.868 (0.167)	-0.737 (0.167)	0.381 (0.167)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.778	0.791	0.821
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.751	0.796	0.605
Average inter-item correlations	0.312	0.483	0.272
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.117-0.492	0.322-0.607	0.129-0.486
Range of correlations	0.375	0.286	0.357
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.193	—	
Self-enhancement	0.223	0.288	—

Table A429 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 858)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.385**	0.210	0.779
SD11	**0.370**	**0.264**	0.760
UN3	0.050	**0.478**	0.760
UN8	0.139	**0.346**	0.844
UN19	0.014	**0.565**	0.677
BE12	0.131	**0.577**	0.624
BE18	0.105	**0.605**	0.601
CO16	-0.197	**0.638**	0.598
SEC5	-0.112	**0.571**	0.683
SEC14	-0.039	**0.531**	0.723
PO17	0.084	**0.343**	0.865
AC4	**0.404**	0.218	0.759
AC13	**0.566**	**0.249**	0.569
HE10	**0.761**	-0.116	0.438
HE21	**0.700**	-0.181	0.521
ST6	**0.554**	0.114	0.658
ST15	**0.798**	-0.197	0.379
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.173	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A430 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-12 items): European Social Survey 2004, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 858)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	
UN3	**0.551**	0.048	0.691
UN8	**0.391**	0.129	0.825
UN19	**0.590**	0.013	0.651
BE12	**0.635**	0.112	0.576
BE18	**0.656**	0.112	0.549
CO16	**0.597**	-0.202	0.616
SEC5	**0.545**	-0.123	0.695
SEC14	**0.519**	-0.053	0.730
HE10	0.019	**0.791**	0.372
HE21	-0.056	**0.722**	0.480
ST6	0.192	**0.517**	0.685
ST15	-0.083	**0.766**	0.413
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.055	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A431 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-16 items): European Social Survey 2004, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 858)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.391**	0.204	0.779
SD11	**0.376**	**0.239**	0.772
UN3	0.059	**0.516**	0.720
UN8	0.146	**0.362**	0.830
UN19	0.026	**0.561**	0.680
BE12	0.142	**0.605**	0.585
BE18	0.118	**0.594**	0.610
CO16	-0.182	**0.615**	0.626
SEC5	-0.100	**0.562**	0.693
SEC14	-0.028	**0.524**	0.729
AC4	**0.409**	0.191	0.770
AC13	**0.572**	**0.228**	0.577
HE10	**0.760**	-0.126	0.438
HE21	**0.698**	-0.191	0.521
ST6	**0.559**	0.126	0.648
ST15	**0.796**	-0.208	0.379
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.167	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A432 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2004, Poland (second half-sample: *n* = 858)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.65	.053	.925	.944	.895	.056 (.049-.063)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-without cross-loadings	5.01	.075	.847	.872	.841	.068 (.063-.074)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-with cross-loadings	4.70	.070	.859	.884	.853	.066 (.060-.072)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (12 items)-without cross-loadings	4.76	.062	.895	.914	.891	.066 (.058-.075)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (16 items)-with cross-loadings	4.53	.069	.869	.894	.869	.064 (.058-.070)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.09	.066	.836	.863	.838	.069 (.064-.075)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.89	.063	.843	.870	.845	.067 (.062-.073)
4	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.88	.068	.852	.878	.853	.067 (.062-.073)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

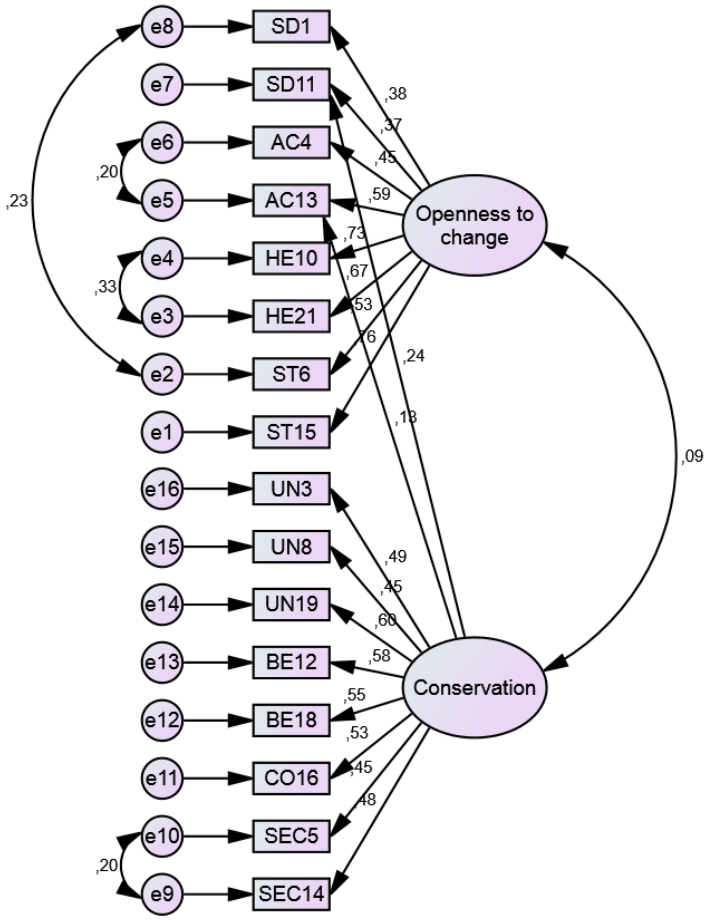

Fig. 127 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-16 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Poland (second half-sample: *n* = 858)

Table A433 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Poland (*N* = 1,716)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	8	8
Mean (standard error)	3.13 (0.021)	2.16 (0.014)
95% Confidence interval	3.09-3.17	2.13-2.18
Standard deviation	0.865	0.578
Skewness (standard error)	0.216 (0.059)	0.671 (0.059)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.420 (0.118)	1.466 (0.118)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.807	0.762
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.684	0.754
Average inter-item correlations	0.339	0.293
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.197-0.632	0.158-0.438
Range of correlations	0.435	0.280
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Conservation	0.191	—

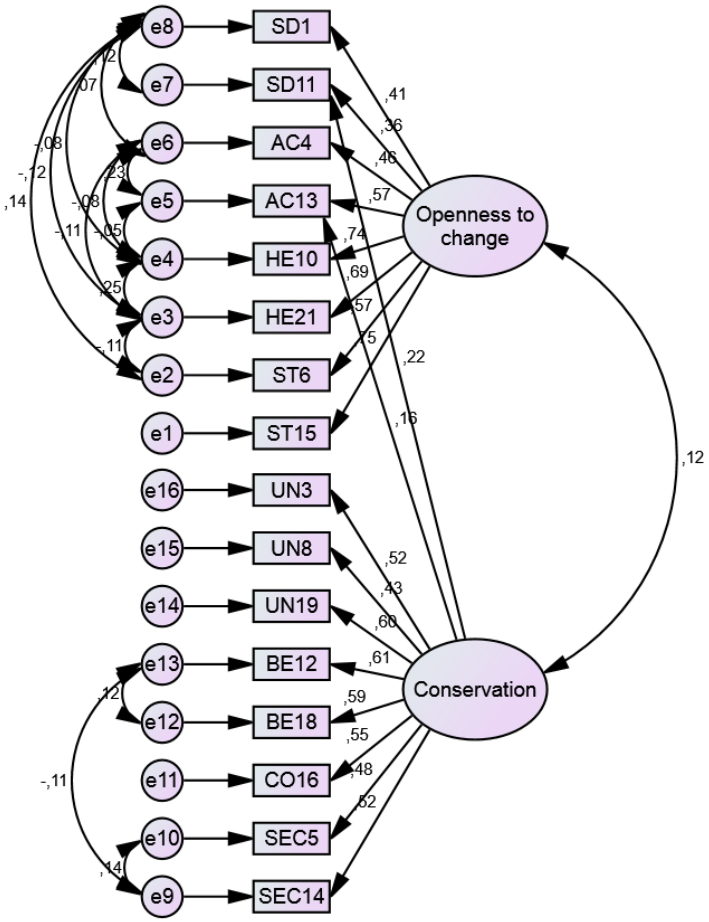

Fig. 128 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-16 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Poland (*N* = 1,716)

Table A434 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 860)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.86 (1.242)	2.77-2.94	11.5	33.3	27.1	11.5	12.9	1.5	2.2	0.51	-0.49	0.344
SD11	2.14 (0.913)	2.08-2.20	21.2	53.0	15.5	5.7	2.7	0.1	1.9	1.10	1.57	0.381
UN3	1.94 (0.758)	1.89-1.99	26.3	56.5	12.4	2.6	0.6	0.2	1.5	1.09	2.97	0.330
UN8	2.35 (0.955)	2.28-2.41	14.7	48.5	23.5	7.7	2.6	0.7	2.4	0.98	1.38	0.385
UN19	2.08 (0.868)	2.03-2.14	23.3	51.5	16.6	4.9	1.6	0.1	2.0	0.99	1.51	0.426
BE12	2.38 (0.877)	2.32-2.44	12.2	47.8	29.8	6.7	1.9	0.3	1.3	0.76	1.14	0.400
BE18	2.03 (0.784)	1.98-2.08	21.7	57.0	14.8	2.9	1.3	0.1	2.2	1.09	2.57	0.430
TR9	2.72 (1.177)	2.64-2.80	11.4	40.1	24.4	13.1	8.5	1.5	0.9	0.68	-0.11	0.175
TR20	2.16 (0.995)	2.10-2.23	24.3	47.6	16.7	7.1	2.3	0.7	1.3	1.10	1.47	0.244
CO7	2.37 (1.071)	2.30-2.44	18.5	44.3	20.2	9.1	4.9	0.6	2.4	0.91	0.57	0.291
CO16	2.33 (0.975)	2.27-2.40	14.1	53.0	21.0	5.6	4.0	0.8	1.5	1.21	1.89	0.349
SEC5	2.05 (0.917)	1.99-2.11	25.9	52.2	13.5	4.5	2.6	0.2	1.0	1.23	2.08	0.338
SEC14	2.14 (1.002)	2.07-2.21	25.3	45.8	16.6	5.6	2.6	0.9	3.1	1.22	1.96	0.374
PO2	3.88 (1.238)	3.80-3.97	2.4	12.8	23.8	20.5	33.1	6.0	0.5	-0.30	-0.79	0.262
PO17	2.83 (1.302)	2.74-2.92	13.6	34.5	22.7	11.0	14.7	1.5	2.0	0.51	-0.67	0.365
AC4	3.01 (1.225)	2.93-3.09	8.3	30.5	28.7	14.3	14.7	1.5	2.1	0.38	-0.64	0.470
AC13	2.95 (1.172)	2.87-3.02	7.9	31.7	30.9	14.2	12.1	1.3	1.9	0.45	-0.43	0.534
HE10	3.57 (1.396)	3.48-3.66	5.7	21.3	22.7	17.7	24.1	7.6	1.0	-0.01	-1.03	0.414
HE21	3.57 (1.405)	3.48-3.66	5.8	21.4	22.1	17.4	23.4	8.0	1.9	-0.00	-1.03	0.388
ST6	2.87 (1.231)	2.79-2.95	11.0	33.8	25.1	15.7	11.2	1.6	1.5	0.46	-0.52	0.474
ST15	3.88 (1.408)	3.78-3.97	5.7	14.1	19.0	18.3	31.0	10.5	1.5	-0.35	-0.86	0.385

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.083 and 0.167, respectively.

Table A435 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Poland (first half-sample: n = 860)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.045	0.195	**0.290**	0.803
SD11	**0.229**	0.196	0.157	0.807
UN3	**0.474**	0.042	-0.033	0.784
UN8	**0.438**	0.039	0.064	0.769
UN19	**0.695**	0.027	-0.116	0.576
BE12	**0.469**	0.093	0.004	0.758
BE18	**0.699**	0.066	-0.115	0.565
CO16	**0.549**	-0.176	0.072	0.664
SEC5	**0.469**	-0.135	0.113	0.732
SEC14	**0.464**	-0007	0.053	0.760
PO17	**0.247**	-0.052	**0.277**	0.814
AC4	-0.059	-0.021	**0.754**	0.485
AC13	0.026	**0.232**	**0.544**	0.504
HE10	-0.013	**0.885**	-0.070	0.277
HE21	-0.005	**0.836**	-0.086	0.369
ST6	0.133	**0.368**	0.219	0.675
ST15	-0.102	**0.664**	0.142	0.462
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.132	—		
Self-enhancement	0.468	0.516	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A436 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Poland (first half-sample: n = 860)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	9	4	4
Mean (standard error)	2.16 (0.018)	3.47 (0.037)	2.91 (0.028)
95% Confidence interval	2.13-2.20	3.40-3.54	2.86-2.97
Standard deviation	0.521	1.080	0.833
Skewness (standard error)	0.329 (0.083)	0.016 (0.083)	0.300 (0.083)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.437 (0.167)	-0.677 (0.167)	-0.071 (0.167)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.754	0.803	0.600
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.722	0.806	0.585
Average inter-item correlations	0.259	0.499	0.277
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.053-0.480	0.351-0.689	0.049-0.481
Range of correlations	0.427	0.338	0.432
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.194	—	
Self-enhancement	0.217	0.317	—

Table A437 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 860)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.361**	0.165	0.815
SD11	**0.288**	**0.275**	0.804
UN3	0.025	**0.431**	0.809
UN8	0.076	**0.450**	0.776
UN19	-0.033	**0.590**	0.660
BE12	0.098	**0.438**	0.778
BE18	0.005	**0.591**	0.649
CO16	-0.139	**0.592**	0.669
SEC5	-0.075	**0.533**	0.730
SEC14	0.023	**0.476**	0.768
PO17	0.102	**0.388**	0.820
AC4	**0.385**	**0.304**	0.704
AC13	**0.533**	**0.267**	0.577
HE10	**0.848**	-0.170	0.321
HE21	**0.788**	-0.163	0.413
ST6	**0.499**	0.189	0.670
ST15	**0.761**	-0.123	0.450
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Self-transcendence	0.236	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A438 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-13 items): European Social Survey 2006, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 860)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	
SD11	**0.286**	**0.271**	0.824
UN3	**0.475**	0.031	0.769
UN8	**0.482**	0.069	0.754
UN19	**0.628**	-0.024	0.610
BE12	**0.473**	0.097	0.754
BE18	**0.629**	0.019	0.601
CO16	**0.562**	-0.133	0.686
SEC5	**0.517**	-0.069	0.737
SEC14	**0.498**	0.021	0.749
HE10	-0.054	**0.859**	0.272
HE21	-0.058	**0.801**	0.367
ST6	**0.228**	**0.465**	0.703
ST15	-0.046	**0.721**	0.487
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.134	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A439 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2006, Poland (second half-sample: *n* = 861)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.01	.056	.897	.920	.876	.059 (.053-.066)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-without cross-loadings	4.58	.065	.854	.881	.853	.065 (.059-.070)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-with cross-loadings	4.30	.060	.866	.893	.864	.062 (.056-.068)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-without cross-loadings	5.00	.071	.872	.895	.867	.068 (.061-.076)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-with cross-loadings	3.53	.049	.913	.935	.916	.054 (.046-.062)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.13	.073	.830	.858	.830	.069 (.064-.075)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.09	.072	.834	.862	.832	.069 (.063-.075)
4	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.87	.064	.845	.872	.846	.067 (.062-.073)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

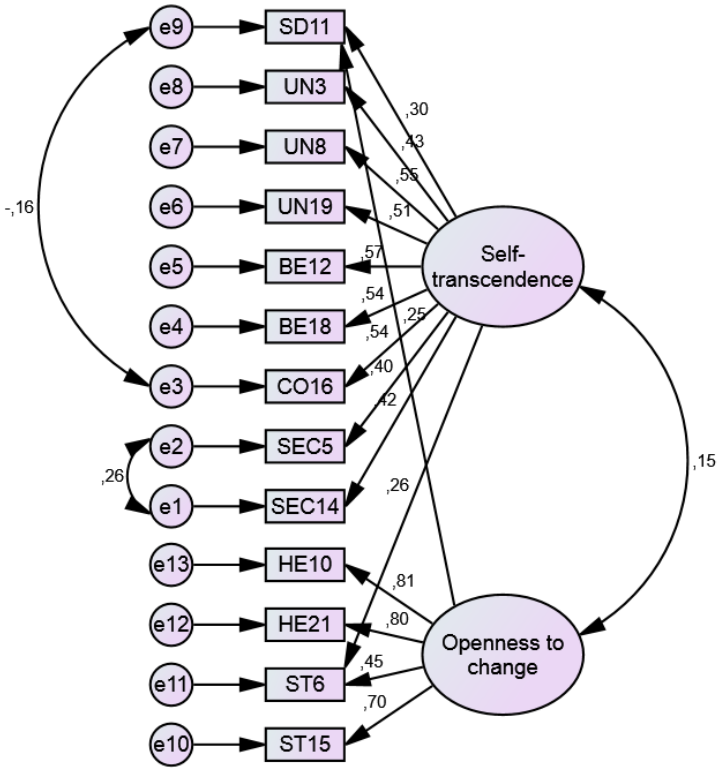

Fig. 129 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-13 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Poland (second half-sample: *n* = 861)

Table A440 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Poland (*N* = 1,721)

	Subscale	
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change
Number of items	9	4
Mean (standard error)	2.16 (0.012)	3.47 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	2.14-2.19	3.42-3.52
Standard deviation	0.513	1.066
Skewness (standard error)	0.351 (0.059)	-0.011 (0.059)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.580 (0.118)	-0.634 (0.118)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.740	0.798
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.683	0.804
Average inter-item correlations	0.244	0.492
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.045-0.384	0.358-0.671
Range of correlations	0.339	0.313
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-transcendence	—	
Openness to change	0.190	—

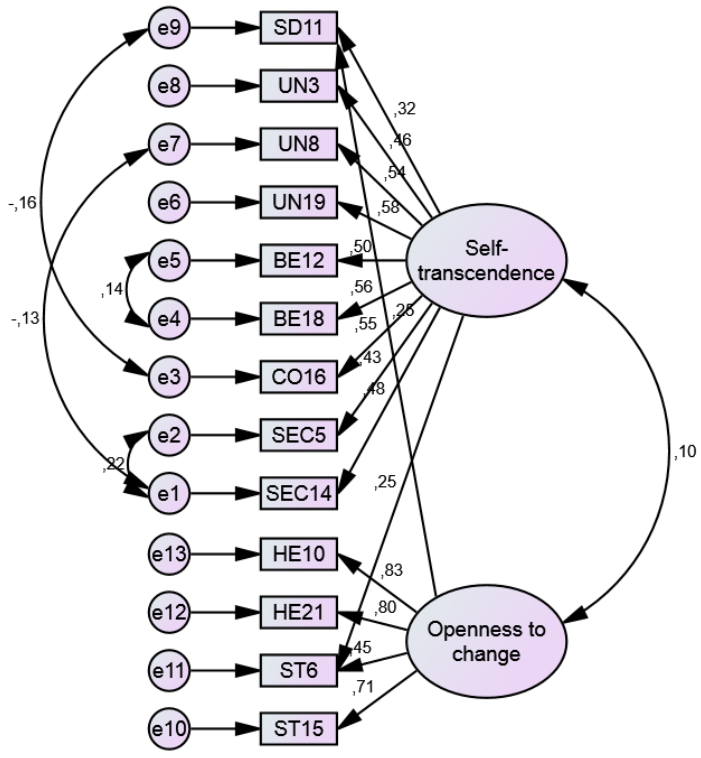

Fig. 130 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-13 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Poland (*N* = 1,721)

Table A441 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 809)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.85 (1.286)	2.76-2.94	13.7	32.5	23.2	15.0	12.4	1.7	1.5	0.44	-0.65	0.329
SD11	2.26 (1.036)	2.19-2.33	22.2	44.3	20.9	6.6	4.1	0.5	1.5	0.97	0.92	0.457
UN3	2.07 (0.924)	2.01-2.13	26.6	48.3	16.7	4.7	2.0	0.4	1.4	1.11	1.79	0.346
UN8	2.37 (1.020)	2.30-2.44	17.4	43.3	22.5	10.3	3.0	0.6	3.0	0.82	0.60	0.423
UN19	2.10 (0.927)	2.04-2.17	25.2	47.6	18.7	4.6	1.9	0.5	1.6	1.08	1.83	0.455
BE12	2.37 (0.898)	2.31-2.43	13.7	46.6	28.7	7.9	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.73	1.03	0.495
BE18	2.02 (0.850)	1.97-2.08	24.8	53.9	14.3	3.7	1.4	0.4	1.5	1.21	2.71	0.539
TR9	2.80 (1.205)	2.72-2.88	11.6	34.4	28.2	13.2	8.8	2.2	1.6	0.60	-0.13	0.214
TR20	2.22 (1.051)	2.15-2.30	23.6	45.0	19.5	5.8	3.5	1.1	1.5	1.14	1.53	0.378
CO7	2.51 (1.140)	2.43-2.59	15.5	44.9	20.3	9.5	7.2	1.0	1.7	0.86	0.29	0.289
CO16	2.41 (1.064)	2.33-2.48	16.6	45.0	23.0	8.7	4.0	1.2	1.6	0.98	1.00	0.450
SEC5	2.16 (1.068)	2.09-2.24	27.3	44.4	15.3	7.7	2.8	1.1	1.4	1.16	1.40	0.422
SEC14	2.21 (1.030)	2.14-2.28	23.5	46.5	17.4	7.2	3.0	0.9	1.6	1.11	1.39	0.458
PO2	3.85 (1.323)	3.76-3.94	4.3	14.2	19.8	21.6	31.3	7.5	1.2	-0.35	-0.78	0.276
PO17	2.82 (1.280)	2.73-2.90	14.2	32.9	24.0	13.7	12.0	1.7	1.5	0.48	-0.58	0.389
AC4	3.08 (1.327)	2.99-3.17	9.5	29.2	26.2	13.3	16.4	3.3	2.0	0.37	-0.75	0.481
AC13	2.97 (1.199)	2.89-3.05	7.8	33.0	25.8	17.4	11.4	1.9	2.7	0.44	-0.50	0.519
HE10	3.52 (1.437)	3.42-3.62	8.0	20.5	21.3	18.7	22.6	7.8	1.1	-0.03	-1.02	0.454
HE21	3.68 (1.439)	3.59-3.78	7.0	17.6	18.5	22.6	22.0	10.6	1.6	-0.15	-0.93	0.452
ST6	2.93 (1.370)	2.84-3.03	13.5	32.9	20.0	15.0	14.3	3.2	1.1	0.44	-0.79	0.502
ST15	3.93 (1.407)	3.84-4.03	6.1	12.0	17.8	21.6	28.6	12.4	1.6	-0.40	-0.72	0.319

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.086 and 0.172, respectively.

Table A442 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 809)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Hedonism	
SD1	-0.099	**0.645**	-0.098	0.689
SD11	**0.263**	**0.372**	-0.011	0.724
UN3	**0.457**	0.069	-0.061	0.772
UN8	**0.429**	**0.233**	-0.124	0.722
UN19	**0.709**	-0.151	0.108	0.542
BE12	**0.470**	**0.269**	-0.073	0.641
BE18	**0.629**	0.055	0.070	0.552
TR20	**0.684**	-0.158	0.002	0.589
CO16	**0.675**	-0.003	-0.086	0.556
SEC5	**0.584**	-0.008	-0.013	0.664
SEC14	**0.657**	-0.068	0.054	0.589
PO17	**0.354**	0.082	0.070	0.827
AC4	0.072	**0.532**	0.063	0.636
AC13	0.055	**0.490**	0.211	0.559
HE10	0.005	0.130	**0.661**	0.437
HE21	0.051	-0.106	**0.943**	0.211
ST6	0.067	**0.498**	0.146	0.607
ST15	-0.214	**0.353**	**0.432**	0.537
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.379	—		
Hedonism	0.148	0.626	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A443 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 809)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Hedonism
Number of items	10	5	3
Mean (standard error)	2.27 (0.022)	2.82 (0.030)	3.71 (0.042)
95% Confidence interval	2.23-2.32	2.76-2.88	3.63-3.79
Standard deviation	0.633	0.848	1.195
Skewness (standard error)	0.673 (0.086)	0.408 (0.086)	-0.103 (0.086)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.603 (0.172)	0.029 (0.172)	-0.650 (0.172)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.824	0.708	0.786
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.783	0.645	0.760
Average inter-item correlations	0.331	0.326	0.550
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.084-0.491	0.232-0.497	0.458-0.654
Range of correlations	0.407	0.265	0.196
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.254	—	
Hedonism	0.238	0.349	—

Table A444 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 809)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.047	**0.419**	0.811
SD11	**0.338**	**0.289**	0.745
UN3	**0.483**	-0.015	0.770
UN8	**0.495**	0.061	0.734
UN19	**0.658**	-0.030	0.578
BE12	**0.535**	0.140	0.651
BE18	**0.630**	0.103	0.555
TR20	**0.648**	-0.138	0.613
CO16	**0.689**	-0.100	0.555
SEC5	**0.586**	-0.031	0.666
SEC14	**0.633**	-0.016	0.604
PO17	**0.359**	0.130	0.827
AC4	0.166	**0.491**	0.683
AC13	0.120	**0.608**	0.573
HE10	-0.070	**0.751**	0.461
HE21	-0.086	**0.765**	0.446
ST6	0.143	**0.547**	0.634
ST15	-0.216	**0.727**	0.516
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.292	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A445 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-15 items): European Social Survey 2008, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 809)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Hedonism	
SD1	-0.070	**0.559**	-0.040	0.738
UN3	**0.469**	0.088	-0.065	0.755
UN8	**0.444**	**0.226**	-0.115	0.713
UN19	**0.726**	-0.169	0.123	0.516
BE12	**0.492**	**0.245**	-0.071	0.634
BE18	**0.630**	0.022	0.084	0.562
TR20	**0.694**	-0.162	0.004	0.579
CO16	**0.664**	0.005	-0.106	0.573
SEC5	**0.544**	0.044	-0.018	0.688
SEC14	**0.651**	-0.063	0.058	0.591
AC4	0.015	**0.641**	-0.013	0.591
AC13	0.018	**0.542**	0.158	0.566
HE10	-0.030	0.064	**0.813**	0.281
HE21	-0.017	0.067	**0.736**	0.399
ST6	0.074	**0.469**	0.180	0.606
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Self-enhancement	0.388	—		
Hedonism	0.192	0.615	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A446 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2008, Poland (second half-sample: *n* = 810)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	6.10	.075	.866	.884	.815	.079 (.073-.086)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.04	.085	.834	.856	.817	.079 (.073-.085)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.59	.075	.847	.870	.833	.075 (.070-.081)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.31	.064	.845	.870	.843	.073 (.068-.078)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.83	.059	.864	.888	.861	.069 (.063-.074)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors (15 items)-with cross-loadings	3.59	.047	.916	.938	.916	.057 (.049-.064)
4	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.62	.074	.835	.860	.831	.076 (.070-.081)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

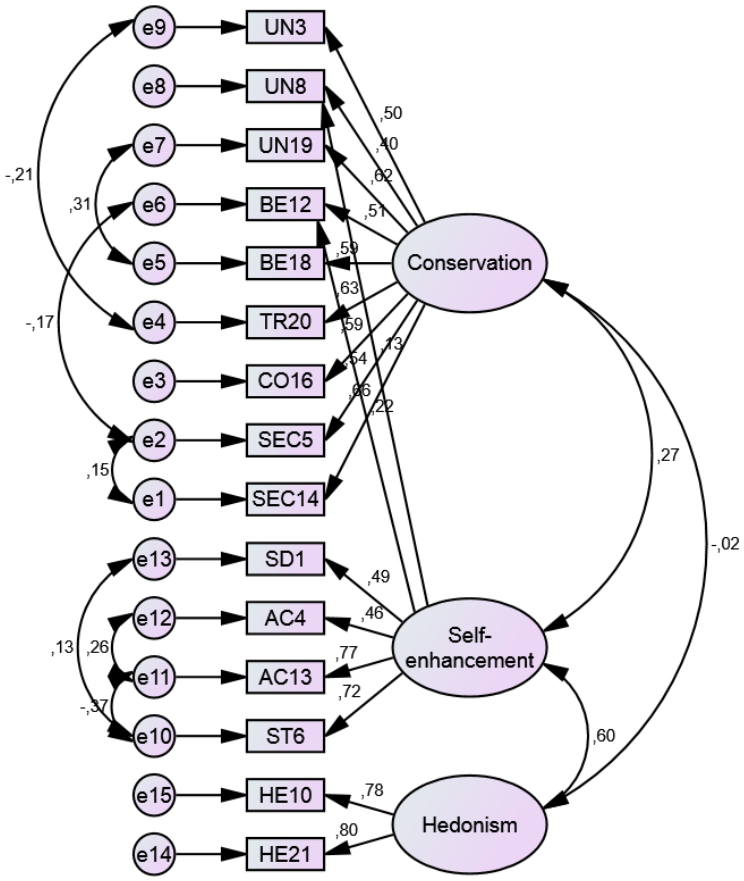

Fig. 131 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-15 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Poland (second half-sample: *n* = 810)

Table A447 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,619)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Self-enhancement	Hedonism
Number of items	9	4	2
Mean (standard error)	2.22 (0.016)	2.95 (0.023)	3.60 (0.032)
95% Confidence interval	2.19-2.26	2.90-2.99	3.54-3.66
Standard deviation	0.632	0.931	1.274
Skewness (standard error)	0.877 (0.061)	0.434 (0.061)	-0.020 (0.061)
Kurtosis (standard error)	2.018 (0.122)	-0.072 (0.122)	-0.847 (0.122)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.822	0.702	0.778
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.798	0.745	0.778
Average inter-item correlations	0.342	0.373	0.637
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.203-0.516	0.295-0.505	0.637-0.637
Range of correlations	0.313	0.210	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Self-enhancement	0.249	—	
Hedonism	0.253	0.364	—

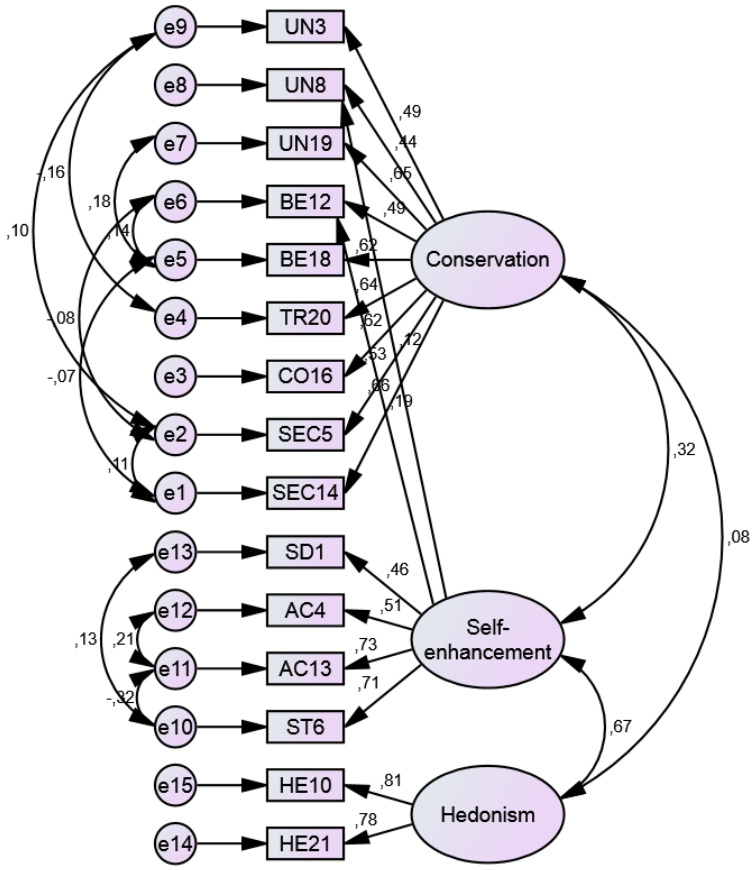

Fig. 132 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-15 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Poland (*N* = 1,619)

Table A448 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 678)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.74 (1.291)	2.65-2.83	16.2	32.8	25.5	10.7	10.5	2.5	1.7	0.61	-0.31	0.432
SD11	2.13 (1.016)	2.07-2.20	28.3	41.8	20.2	4.8	3.3	0.5	1.0	1.03	1.17	0.425
UN3	1.97 (0.876)	1.92-2.03	29.9	48.9	15.1	3.5	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.18	2.44	0.370
UN8	2.37 (1.044)	2.30-2.44	17.9	43.9	22.5	9.4	3.3	0.9	2.1	0.90	0.83	0.431
UN19	2.06 (0.930)	1.99-2.12	27.9	46.9	17.5	4.5	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.13	1.98	0.392
BE12	2.22 (0.881)	2.16-2.28	18.3	49.7	22.5	6.4	1.4	0.2	1.5	0.80	1.03	0.463
BE18	1.92 (0.784)	1.87-1.98	28.9	53.0	12.9	2.9	0.6	0.2	1.5	1.06	2.47	0.479
TR9	2.81 (1.238)	2.73-2.89	12.2	35.0	24.9	14.7	9.4	2.3	1.5	0.57	-0.31	0.159
TR20	2.21 (1.053)	2.14-2.28	24.2	45.8	16.5	8.3	3.0	0.9	1.3	1.08	1.17	0.256
CO7	2.48 (1.085)	2.41-2.55	15.8	41.3	25.0	9.6	5.8	0.6	1.9	0.78	0.29	0.279
CO16	2.38 (1.034)	2.31-2.45	17.1	44.9	22.6	9.0	4.0	0.6	1.7	0.87	0.66	0.346
SEC5	2.08 (1.035)	2.01-2.15	30.9	42.5	16.3	4.6	3.7	0.6	1.5	1.20	1.54	0.376
SEC14	2.05 (1.022)	1.99-2.12	31.0	44.2	14.1	4.6	3.8	0.5	1.9	1.26	1.71	0.418
PO2	3.69 (1.297)	3.60-3.77	4.3	15.5	25.4	21.7	25.5	6.4	1.1	-0.14	-0.81	0.321
PO17	2.79 (1.312)	2.70-2.87	15.2	33.9	22.4	12.3	11.2	2.7	2.2	0.58	-0.44	0.385
AC4	2.96 (1.311)	2.88-3.05	12.5	29.3	24.8	15.1	14.5	2.2	1.7	0.35	-0.75	0.493
AC13	2.85 (1.260)	2.77-2.93	12.9	32.1	25.3	16.1	9.6	2.5	1.5	0.49	-0.42	0.561
HE10	3.65 (1.435)	3.56-3.75	6.5	18.6	21.4	19.0	22.9	10.2	1.5	-0.07	-0.99	0.390
HE21	3.71 (1.371)	3.62-3.80	4.1	17.9	23.9	19.5	23.1	10.1	1.4	-0.04	-0.95	0.346
ST6	2.87 (1.274)	2.79-2.96	12.2	33.3	24.3	15.0	11.5	2.3	1.4	0.49	-0.53	0.465
ST15	3.98 (1.450)	3.88-4.08	5.6	12.6	19.4	16.6	29.0	15.2	1.6	-0.36	-0.87	0.332

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.083 and 0.165, respectively.

Table A449 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 678)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Hedonism	Factor III Openness to change	Factor IV Power	
SD1	-0.008	-0.111	**0.719**	-0.004	0.579
SD11	0.195	0.186	**0.272**	0.019	0.743
UN3	**0.485**	0.022	0.119	-0.117	0.732
UN8	**0.517**	0.004	**0.249**	-0.216	0.628
UN19	**0.545**	-0.104	0.063	0.047	0.662
BE12	**0.544**	0.041	0.149	-0.079	0.642
BE18	**0.553**	0.079	0.070	0.024	0.639
CO16	**0.647**	-0.008	**-0.273**	0.183	0.573
SEC5	**0.565**	-0.113	-0.043	0.173	0.621
SEC14	**0.586**	0.057	-0.082	0.112	0.643
PO2	-0.209	0.117	**0.291**	**0.421**	0.596
PO17	0.197	0.015	-0.012	**0.508**	0.658
AC4	0.024	-0.059	**0.503**	**0.320**	0.559
AC13	0.063	0.154	**0.489**	0.203	0.474
HE10	0.033	**0.744**	0.021	-0.021	0.434
HE21	0.024	**0.922**	-0.155	-0.007	0.313
ST6	0.081	0.160	**0.497**	-0.076	0.624
ST15	-0.125	**0.616**	0.133	0.074	0.459
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Hedonism	0.016	—			
Openness to change	0.335	0.640	—		
Power	0.230	0.320	0.373	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A450 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 678)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Hedonism	Openness to change	Power
Number of items	8	3	5	2
Mean (standard error)	2.13 (0.020)	3.78 (0.041)	2.71 (0.029)	3.24 (0.035)
95% Confidence interval	2.09-2.17	3.70-3.86	2.65-2.77	3.17-3.31
Standard deviation	0.606	1.202	0.865	1.038
Skewness (standard error)	0.713 (0.083)	-0.069 (0.083)	0.360 (0.083)	0.273 (0.083)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.811 (0.165)	-0.778 (0.165)	-0.093 (0.165)	-0.323 (0.165)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.788	0.803	0.740	0.419
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.775	0.735	0.756	0.419
Average inter-item correlations	0.320	0.578	0.361	0.265
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.225-0.443	0.525-0.624	0.232-0.529	0.265-0.265
Range of correlations	0.218	0.099	0.296	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Hedonism	0.200	—		
Openness to change	0.247	0.359	—	
Power	0.242	0.343	0.305	—

Table A451 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Poland (first half-sample: n = 678)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.068	0.078	**0.470**	0.695
SD11	**0.223**	**0.246**	0.195	0.747
UN3	**0.523**	0.082	-0.062	0.743
UN8	**0.559**	0.115	-0.050	0.693
UN19	**0.574**	-0.096	0.037	0.655
BE12	**0.578**	0.092	-0.001	0.651
BE18	**0.585**	0.102	0.013	0.630
CO16	**0.604**	-0.131	-0.059	0.647
SEC5	**0.554**	-0.187	0.106	0.638
SEC14	**0.581**	-0.001	0.010	0.658
PO2	**-0.231**	0.059	**0.619**	0.638
PO17	0.149	-0.109	**0.416**	0.800
AC4	0.001	-0.094	**0.741**	0.528
AC13	0.061	0.173	**0.586**	0.465
HE10	0.031	**0.764**	-0.016	0.427
HE21	-0.010	**0.861**	-0.099	0.354
ST6	0.126	**0.289**	**0.282**	0.685
ST15	-0.136	**0.626**	0.174	0.457
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.075	—		
Self-enhancement	0.421	0.621	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A452 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 678)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.443**	0.208	0.717
SD11	**0.398**	**0.228**	0.746
UN3	0.034	**0.467**	0.774
UN8	0.077	**0.493**	0.732
UN19	-0.068	**0.594**	0.662
BE12	0.091	**0.538**	0.679
BE18	0.112	**0.549**	0.657
CO16	-0.177	**0.596**	0.664
SEC5	-0.107	**0.622**	0.633
SEC14	0.006	**0.568**	0.676
PO2	**0.525**	-0.020	0.729
PO17	0.213	**0.310**	0.827
AC4	**0.469**	**0.264**	0.651
AC13	**0.625**	0.219	0.496
HE10	**0.731**	-0.141	0.495
HE21	**0.754**	**-0.221**	0.463
ST6	**0.509**	0.153	0.680
ST15	**0.766**	-0.219	0.447
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.241	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A453 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2010, Poland (second half-sample: *n* = 679)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.88	.049	.930	.947	.900	.057 (.051-.064)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	—	—	—	—	—	—
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	—	—	—	—	—	—
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.25	.080	.822	.845	.818	.077 (.072-.083)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.02	.060	.861	.884	.861	.068 (.063-.073)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.08	.066	.858	.882	.859	.068 (.063-.074)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	—	—	.876	.900	.877	.064 (.058-.069)
5	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.39	.071	.855	.878	.853	.071 (.065-.076)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval. Model 2 is probably unidentified. In order to achieve identifiability, it will probably be necessary to impose 1 additional constraint. The solution of model 4b is not admissible.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

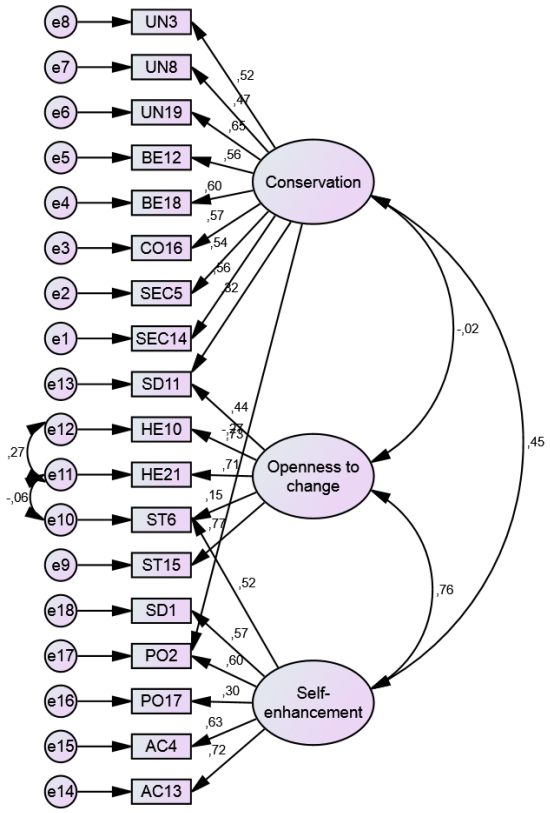

Fig. 133 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Poland (second half-sample: *n* = 679)

Table A454 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Poland (*N* = 1,751)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	8	5	5
Mean (standard error)	2.14 (0.014)	3.28 (0.023)	3.03 (0.021)
95% Confidence interval	2.11-2.17	3.23-3.32	2.99-3.07
Standard deviation	0.600	0.969	0.863
Skewness (standard error)	0.750 (0.058)	0.070 (0.058)	0.268 (0.058)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.847 (0.117)	-0.465 (0.117)	-0.155 (0.117)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.785	0.780	0.694
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.756	0.752	0.693
Average inter-item correlations	0.316	0.406	0.313
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.217-0.401	0.268-0.634	0.119-0.524
Range of correlations	0.184	0.366	0.405
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.201	—	
Self-enhancement	0.220	0.322	—

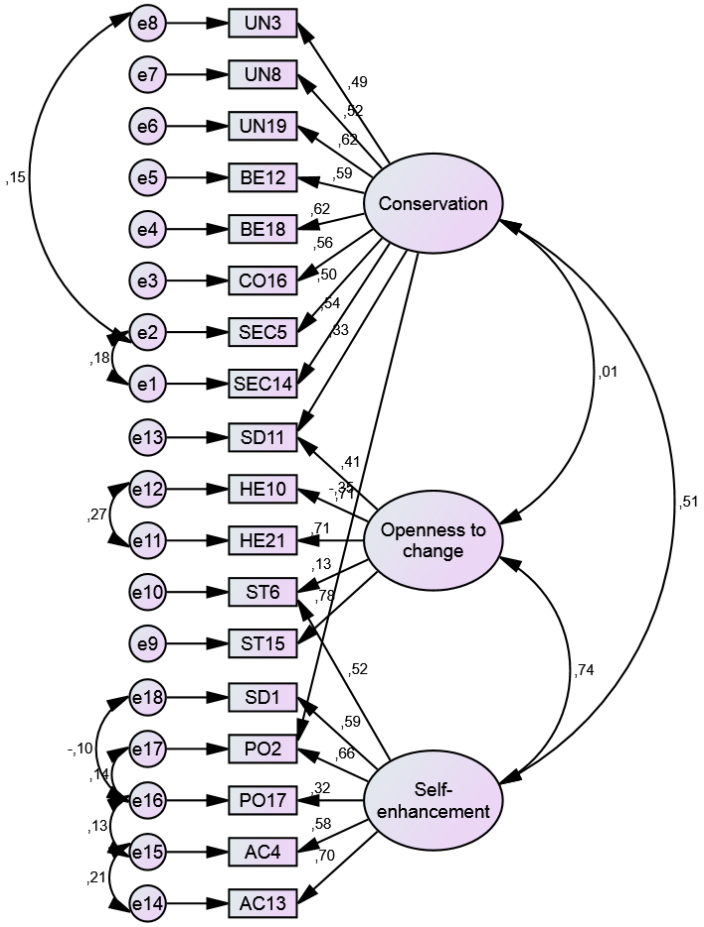

Fig. 134 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Poland (*N* = 1,751)

Table A455 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 949)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.76 (1.242)	2.68-2.84	13.1	35.9	26.2	11.3	9.9	2.3	1.3	0.65	-0.18	0.419
SD11	2.03 (0.943)	1.97-2.09	30.1	45.1	16.4	4.3	2.2	0.3	1.5	1.12	1.65	0.400
UN3	1.88 (0.882)	1.82-1.94	34.8	49.6	9.9	3.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.52	3.71	0.329
UN8	2.27 (0.999)	2.21-2.33	19.5	47.8	19.7	8.7	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.05	1.52	0.356
UN19	1.92 (0.831)	1.86-1.97	32.1	49.0	14.0	3.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.06	1.98	0.406
BE12	2.23 (0.883)	2.17-2.29	17.8	49.5	23.3	6.2	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.85	1.36	0.492
BE18	1.85 (0.779)	1.80-1.90	33.5	50.9	11.8	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.12	2.66	0.433
TR9	2.62 (1.146)	2.55-2.69	13.9	38.9	27.1	10.5	7.1	1.4	1.2	0.72	0.17	0.166
TR20	2.09 (1.059)	2.02-2.15	32.0	41.9	15.5	6.2	3.4	0.6	0.3	1.15	1.23	0.305
CO7	2.41 (1.144)	2.34-2.49	19.5	42.7	20.9	9.4	5.0	1.6	1.1	0.95	0.67	0.299
CO16	2.29 (1.023)	2.23-2.36	19.3	47.9	20.2	7.5	3.4	0.8	0.8	1.04	1.24	0.340
SEC5	1.94 (1.006)	1.88-2.00	37.3	42.4	12.2	4.1	2.6	0.7	0.6	1.42	2.40	0.361
SEC14	2.00 (0.957)	1.94-2.06	31.6	46.3	13.9	5.0	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.26	2.16	0.422
PO2	3.80 (1.314)	3.72-3.88	4.2	14.0	23.4	21.0	29.1	7.5	0.8	-0.25	-0.81	0.283
PO17	2.74 (1.329)	2.66-2.83	17.4	33.2	22.2	11.7	11.5	2.5	1.5	0.59	-0.48	0.382
AC4	2.90 (1.251)	2.82-2.98	10.6	33.3	26.6	13.9	11.9	2.2	1.5	0.50	-0.47	0.499
AC13	2.87 (1.246)	2.79-2.95	10.5	34.8	26.0	14.3	10.2	2.7	1.4	0.58	-0.32	0.524
HE10	3.57 (1.457)	3.48-3.66	8.3	19.2	20.1	19.5	22.8	9.0	1.2	-0.08	-1.02	0.446
HE21	3.68 (1.452)	3.59-3.77	6.8	18.2	19.7	19.8	23.1	10.9	1.5	-0.12	-1.00	0.441
ST6	2.88 (1.334)	2.79-2.96	15.5	28.1	25.8	15.3	10.4	3.6	1.3	0.46	-0.51	0.512
ST15	3.90 (1.460)	3.81-4.00	6.6	13.8	17.3	18.9	28.9	13.2	1.4	-0.36	-0.88	0.340

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.079 and 0.159, respectively.

Table A456 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 949)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.434**	0.166	0.755
SD11	**0.344**	**0.239**	0.792
UN3	0.051	**0.429**	0.805
UN8	0.099	**0.406**	0.810
UN19	0.029	**0.586**	0.649
BE12	0.180	**0.537**	0.641
BE18	0.109	**0.538**	0.675
TR20	-0.132	**0.581**	0.676
CO16	-0.132	**0.624**	0.626
SEC5	-0.097	**0.634**	0.614
SEC14	0.050	**0.563**	0.670
PO17	0.166	**0.357**	0.821
AC4	**0.485**	0.210	0.680
AC13	**0.581**	0.164	0.597
HE10	**0.752**	-0.109	0.545
HE21	**0.798**	-0.140	0.388
ST6	**0.536**	0.181	0.641
ST15	**0.791**	**-0.247**	0.392
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.200	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A457 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 949)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	8	10
Mean (standard error)	3.07 (0.028)	2.12 (0.019)
95% Confidence interval	3.02-3.13	2.08-2.16
Standard deviation	0.874	0.581
Skewness (standard error)	0.292 (0.079)	0.830 (0.079)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.273 (0.159)	3.040 (0.159)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.823	0.791
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.715	0.756
Average inter-item correlations	0.361	0.289
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.187-0.674	0.060-0.433
Range of correlations	0.487	0.373
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Conservation	0.208	—

Table A458 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of four models: European Social Survey 2012, Poland (second half-sample: *n* = 949)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.13	.061	.905	.921	.852	.066 (.060-.072)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.36	.080	.850	.874	.844	.068 (.063-.073)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.58	.069	.874	.898	.872	.061 (.056-.067)
3	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.40	.071	.857	.879	.855	.068 (.063-.073)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

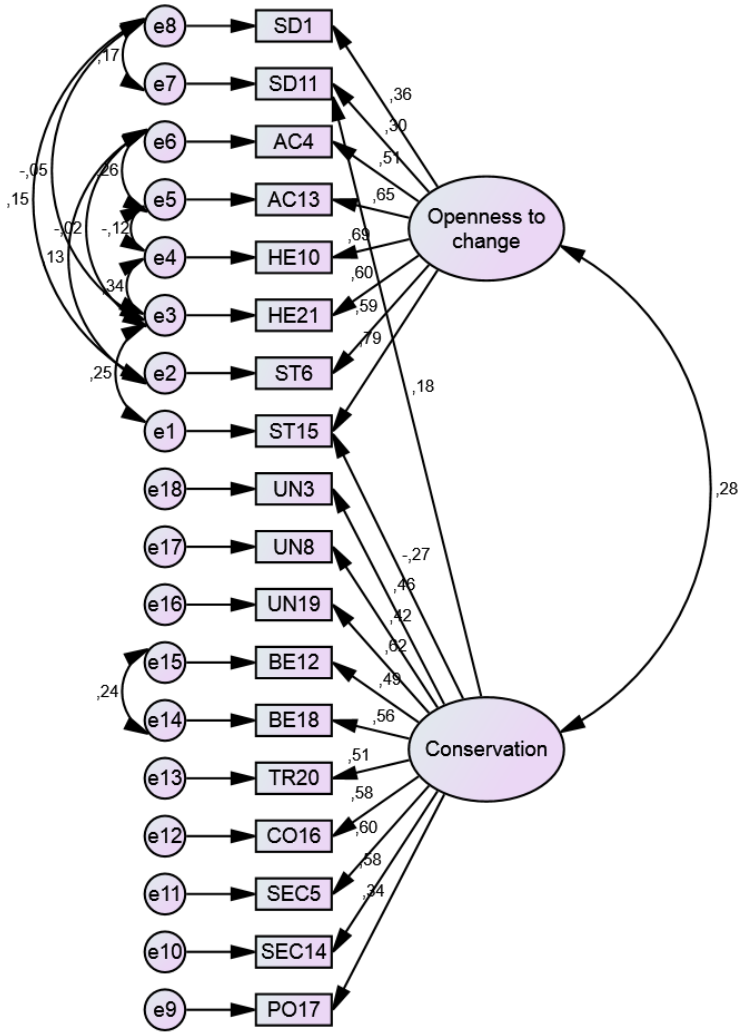

Fig. 135 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Poland (second half-sample: *n* = 949)

Table A459 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Poland (*N* = 1,898)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	8	10
Mean (standard error)	3.06 (0.020)	2.11 (0.013)
95% Confidence interval	3.02-3.10	2.08-2.14
Standard deviation	0.857	0.573
Skewness (standard error)	0.299 (0.056)	0.746 (0.056)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.150 (0.112)	2.357 (0.112)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.814	0.783
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.702	0.752
Average inter-item correlations	0.347	0.278
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.170-0.649	0.067-0.439
Range of correlations	0.479	0.372
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Conservation	0.19	—

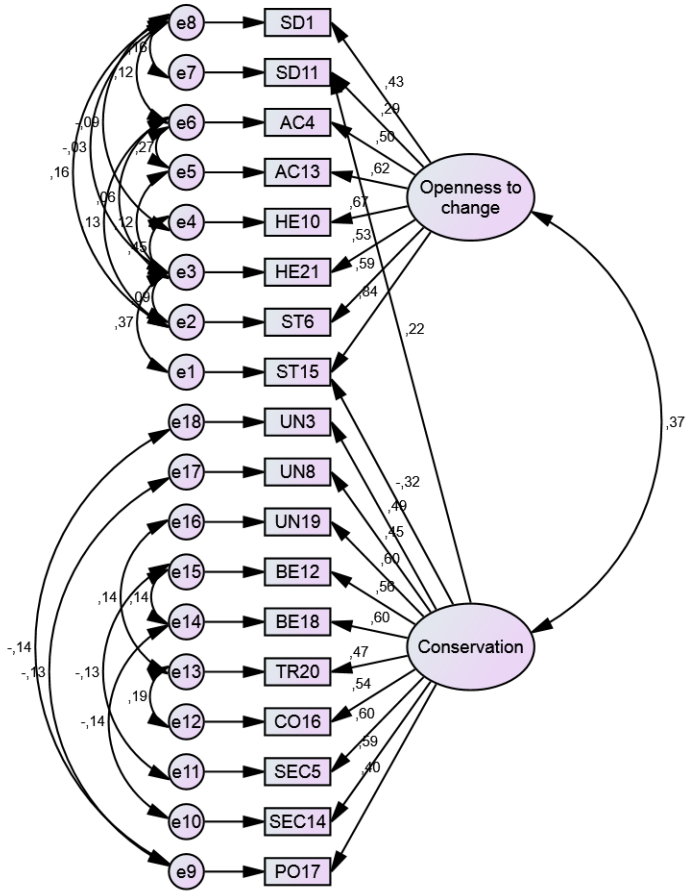

Fig. 136 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Poland (*N* = 1,898)

Table A460 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 807)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.90 (1.340)	2.80-2.99	13.8	31.8	22.8	14.0	12.9	3.1	1.6	0.48	-0.63	0.380
SD11	2.01 (0.934)	1.95-2.08	30.7	44.2	17.3	4.0	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.16	2.08	0.416
UN3	1.92 (0.917)	1.86-1.99	33.6	48.0	10.8	4.0	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.44	3.08	0.367
UN8	2.27 (1.005)	2.20-2.34	19.7	46.8	20.2	7.8	2.6	0.9	2.0	1.02	1.32	0.415
UN19	1.96 (0.900)	1.90-2.02	31.8	46.3	14.3	4.1	0.7	0.7	2.0	1.28	2.79	0.387
BE12	2.23 (0.888)	2.17-2.29	18.8	47.8	24.2	6.2	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.75	0.93	0.448
BE18	1.89 (0.815)	1.83-1.94	32.5	49.8	12.3	2.9	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.21	2.92	0.506
TR9	2.57 (1.248)	2.48-2.65	20.2	34.7	23.9	10.4	7.4	2.1	1.2	0.73	-0.00	0.163
TR20	2.12 (1.059)	2.05-2.19	30.5	40.6	18.1	6.2	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.14	1.47	0.267
CO7	2.45 (1.149)	2.38-2.53	19.0	39.8	22.1	10.8	5.0	1.5	2.0	0.85	0.42	0.317
CO16	2.31 (1.037)	2.24-2.38	18.1	49.6	18.6	7.4	3.8	1.0	1.5	1.12	1.39	0.388
SEC5	1.94 (1.068)	1.87-2.02	38.5	41.1	9.9	5.0	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.60	2.91	0.312
SEC14	2.00 (0.998)	1.93-2.07	32.8	44.6	13.3	4.6	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.37	2.39	0.377
PO2	3.79 (1.323)	3.70-3.89	4.6	13.5	24.3	18.6	29.6	7.4	2.0	-0.25	-0.81	0.336
PO17	2.75 (1.333)	2.66-2.84	18.1	32.1	21.1	12.9	11.9	2.1	1.9	0.53	-0.61	0.302
AC4	3.10 (1.320)	3.01-3.19	10.7	25.8	26.4	15.4	17.2	2.5	2.1	0.24	-0.83	0.461
AC13	2.99 (1.254)	2.90-3.07	10.0	29.1	28.3	15.4	12.5	2.5	2.2	0.40	-0.52	0.535
HE10	3.58 (1.435)	3.48-3.68	7.7	17.3	25.2	17.5	21.7	9.5	1.1	-0.02	-0.95	0.400
HE21	3.67 (1.466)	3.57-3.77	7.6	17.3	20.9	18.2	23.5	10.9	1.5	-0.12	-1.00	0.447
ST6	3.01 (1.393)	2.91-3.10	14.1	28.1	20.6	17.0	14.4	3.8	2.0	0.33	-0.84	0.501
ST15	4.06 (1.436)	3.96-4.16	5.6	11.3	17.5	17.1	31.6	15.5	1.5	-0.47	-0.74	0.411

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.086 and 0.172, respectively.

Table A461 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 807)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.454**	0.091	0.768
SD11	**0.402**	0.189	0.771
UN3	0.001	**0.549**	0.699
UN8	0.099	**0.500**	0.719
UN19	0.007	**0.546**	0.700
BE12	0.191	**0.432**	0.743
BE18	0.190	**0.519**	0.653
CO7	-0.133	**0.611**	0.643
CO16	-0.109	**0.673**	0.566
SEC5	-0.053	**0.540**	0.718
SEC14	-0.010	**0.569**	0.678
PO2	**0.518**	-0.026	0.736
PO17	0.126	**0.300**	0.878
AC4	**0.541**	0.128	0.662
AC13	**0.629**	0.145	0.545
HE10	**0.702**	-0.126	0.528
HE21	**0.753**	-0.098	0.479
ST6	**0.552**	0.153	0.637
ST15	**0.828**	-0.206	0.343
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.208	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A462 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 807)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	9	10
Mean (standard error)	3.23 (0.031)	2.17 (0.021)
95% Confidence interval	3.17-3.30	2.13-2.21
Standard deviation	0.877	0.600
Skewness (standard error)	0.150 (0.086)	0.875 (0.086)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.284 (0.172)	2.942 (0.172)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.837	0.789
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.772	0.679
Average inter-item correlations	0.361	0.285
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.202-0.644	0.051-0.483
Range of correlations	0.442	0.432
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Conservation	0.201	—

Table A463 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-18 items): European Social Survey 2014, Poland (first half-sample: *n* = 807)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.456**	0.104	0.761
SD11	**0.403**	0.188	0.771
UN3	0.003	**0.567**	0.678
UN8	0.101	**0.526**	0.691
UN19	0.009	**0.541**	0.705
BE12	0.193	**0.459**	0.715
BE18	0.192	**0.509**	0.663
CO7	-0.128	**0.592**	0.665
CO16	-0.105	**0.654**	0.590
SEC5	-0.050	**0.519**	0.739
SEC14	-0.007	**0.572**	0.675
PO2	**0.519**	-0.053	0.740
AC4	**0.540**	0.105	0.674
AC13	**0.630**	0.138	0.547
HE10	**0.703**	-0.132	0.528
HE21	**0.736**	-0.104	0.479
ST6	**0.557**	0.177	0.618
ST15	**0.827**	-0.212	0.344
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.208	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A464 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of four models: European Social Survey 2014, Poland (second half-sample: *n* = 808)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.55	.062	.898	.917	.865	.066 (.060-.072)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (19 items)-without cross-loadings	5.01	.075	.849	.875	.847	.071 (.065-.076)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (18 items)-without cross-loadings	4.62	.071	.870	.894	.869	.067 (.061-.073)
3	4 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.69	.073	.848	.871	.845	.076 (.071-.082)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

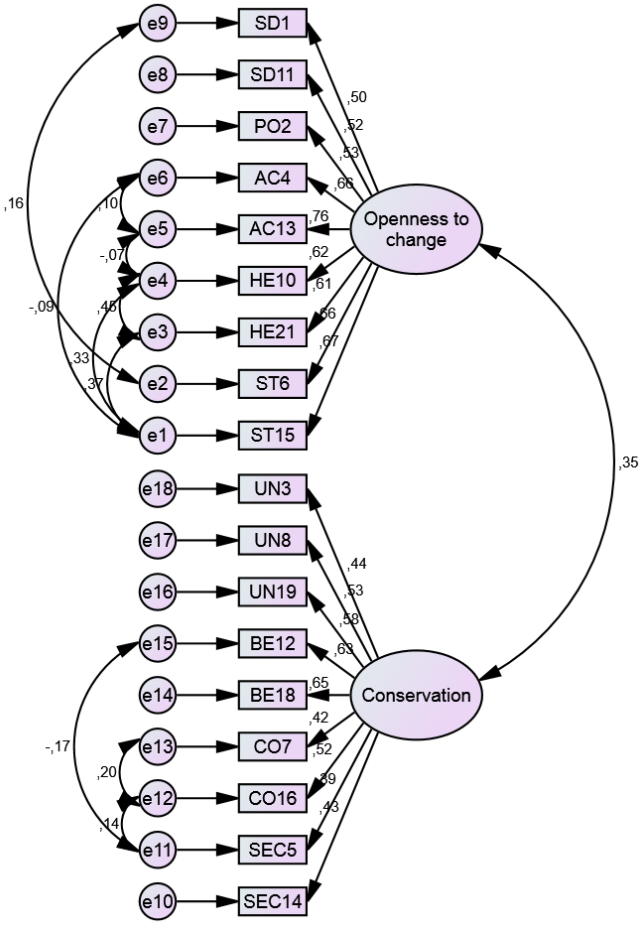

Fig. 137 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b-18 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Poland (second half-sample: *n* = 808)

Table A465 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Poland (*N* = 1,615)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	9	9
Mean (standard error)	3.26 (0.022)	2.09 (0.014)
95% Confidence interval	3.21-3.30	2.07-2.12
Standard deviation	0.901	0.579
Skewness (standard error)	0.158 (0.061)	0.884 (0.061)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.425 (0.122)	3.094 (0.122)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.848	0.784
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.785	0.779
Average inter-item correlations	0.380	0.292
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.216-0.634	0.149-0.439
Range of correlations	0.418	0.290
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Conservation	0.205	—

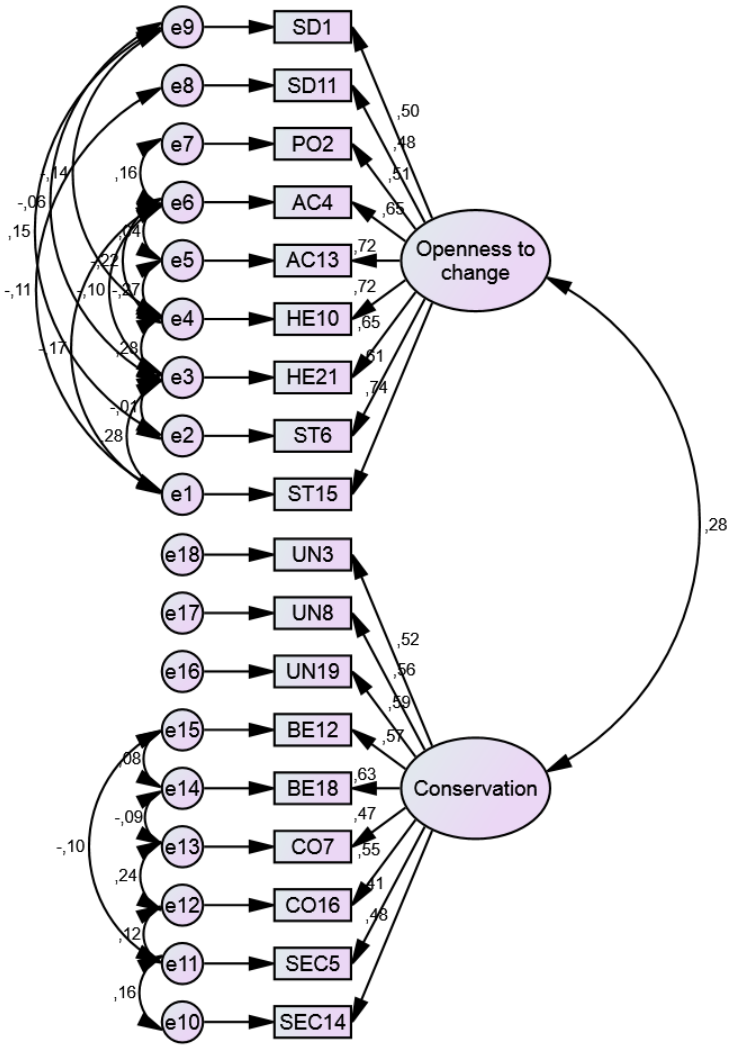

Fig. 138 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b-18 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Poland (*N* = 1,615)

Table A466 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 755)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.72 (1.120)	2.64-2.80	15.6	26.8	33.1	17.4	4.9	0.8	1.5	0.25	-0.34	0.441
SD11	2.44 (1.069)	2.37-2.52	21.2	32.5	27.5	14.4	3.0	-	1.3	0.36	-0.61	0.571
UN3	2.15 (0.953)	2.08-2.22	29.1	34.0	27.7	7.0	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.46	-0.32	0.415
UN8	2.68 (1.027)	2.61-2.76	12.2	31.7	34.6	15.4	3.7	0.5	2.0	0.31	-0.09	0.545
UN19	2.45 (0.983)	2.38-2.52	17.1	35.5	33.0	10.9	2.1	0.3	1.2	0.39	-0.05	0.537
BE12	2.32 (0.907)	2.26-2.39	19.3	37.7	32.6	8.1	0.9	-	1.3	0.27	-0.36	0.530
BE18	2.12 (0.901)	2.06-2.19	27.5	38.8	26.0	6.8	-	0.1	0.8	0.42	-0.37	0.574
TR9	2.63 (1.129)	2.55-2.71	17.4	29.4	31.5	15.6	4.0	1.2	0.9	0.40	-0.15	0.322
TR20	2.77 (1.187)	2.69-2.86	15.2	27.4	30.1	17.4	7.0	1.3	1.6	0.34	-0.39	0.205
CO7	3.37 (1.261)	3.28-3.46	7.5	17.4	26.9	26.4	15.8	4.0	2.1	-0.01	-0.59	0.237
CO16	3.09 (1.167)	3.00-3.17	7.2	25.2	33.2	19.1	11.5	2.0	1.9	0.30	-0.39	0.313
SEC5	2.23 (0.995)	2.16-2.30	26.1	36.0	27.0	8.1	1.9	0.1	0.8	0.55	-0.08	0.416
SEC14	2.43 (1.084)	2.35-2.51	20.9	31.7	28.9	11.1	3.4	0.7	3.3	0.57	0.04	0.465
PO2	4.37 (1.220)	4.28-4.46	1.5	6.8	15.1	24.5	32.8	18.5	0.8	-0.54	-0.32	0.243
PO17	3.12 (1.204)	3.03-3.20	7.0	26.8	29.3	21.1	12.2	2.4	1.3	0.28	-0.54	0.355
AC4	3.06 (1.202)	2.98-3.15	8.7	25.2	30.2	22.3	8.7	3.0	1.9	0.30	-0.32	0.498
AC13	3.09 (1.191)	3.01-3.18	8.6	22.8	33.2	21.1	10.1	2.6	1.6	0.25	-0.33	0.565
HE10	2.89 (1.127)	2.81-2.97	11.3	24.8	36.2	18.3	7.3	1.2	1.1	0.25	-0.24	0.596
HE21	3.31 (1.380)	3.21-3.40	9.5	20.7	26.1	21.7	13.4	7.3	1.3	0.19	-0.71	0.416
ST6	3.25 (1.278)	3.16-3.34	8.7	19.7	30.1	21.9	14.3	4.0	1.3	0.14	-0.59	0.509
ST15	4.00 (1.391)	3.90-4.10	4.2	11.8	20.0	22.0	24.8	15.8	1.5	-0.29	-0.77	0.403

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.089 and 0.178, respectively.

Table A467 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 755)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Conformity	
SD1	**0.409**	**0.277**	**-0.295**	0.589
SD11	**0.302**	**0.504**	-0.139	0.513
UN3	**0.685**	-0.098	-0.058	0.578
UN8	**0.556**	0.158	0.053	0.590
UN19	**0.564**	0.146	0.071	0.585
BE12	**0.677**	0.037	0.019	0.519
BE18	**0.684**	0.055	0.102	0.478
TR9	**0.567**	**-0.220**	**0.241**	0.641
CO16	0.199	0.028	**0.744**	0.380
SEC5	**0.664**	-0.102	-0.020	0.604
SEC14	**0.608**	-0.041	0.199	0.588
PO17	0.092	**0.294**	**0.348**	0.771
AC4	0.206	**0.459**	-0.021	0.672
AC13	0.074	**0.709**	0.015	0.451
HE10	0.146	**0.701**	-0.089	0.393
HE21	-0.212	**0.769**	0.113	0.495
ST6	-0.004	**0.695**	0.017	0.520
ST15	**-0.312**	**0.850**	0.174	0.388
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.395	—		
Conformity	0.083	-0.066	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A468 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 755)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Conformity
Number of items	9	7	2
Mean (standard error)	2.42 (0.024)	3.15 (0.033)	3.10 (0.035)
95% Confidence interval	2.37-2.46	3.09-3.21	3.03-3.17
Standard deviation	0.668	0.901	0.967
Skewness (standard error)	0.233 (0.089)	0.104 (0.089)	0.134 (0.089)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.219 (0.178)	-0.324 (0.178)	-0.333 (0.178)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.837	0.851	0.498
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.798	0.840	0.498
Average inter-item correlations	0.373	0.454	0.332
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.106-0.548	0.255-0.579	0.332-0.332
Range of correlations	0.441	0.323	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.292	—	
Conformity	0.306	0.327	—

Table A469 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 755)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.333**	**0.291**	0.729
SD11	**0.541**	**0.230**	0.557
UN3	-0.059	**0.652**	0.602
UN8	0.180	**0.551**	0.587
UN19	0.165	**0.566**	0.580
BE12	0.066	**0.665**	0.520
BE18	0.073	**0.697**	0.470
TR9	**-0.225**	**0.624**	0.670
CO16	-0.029	**0.331**	0.897
SEC5	-0.071	**0.647**	0.612
SEC14	-0.039	**0.650**	0.595
PO17	**0.255**	0.169	0.873
AC4	**0.479**	0.175	0.675
AC13	**0.725**	0.045	0.447
HE10	**0.730**	0.085	0.412
HE21	**0.757**	-0.209	0.507
ST6	**0.708**	-0.032	0.516
ST15	**0.810**	**-0.280**	0.442
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Self-transcendence	0.389	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A470 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-16 items): European Social Survey 2002, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 755)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	**0.342**	**0.314**	0.700
SD11	**0.268**	**0.524**	0.542
UN3	**0.673**	-0.079	0.583
UN8	**0.561**	0.164	0.585
UN19	**0.572**	0.149	0.583
BE12	**0.680**	0.045	0.511
BE18	**0.697**	0.051	0.483
TR9	**0.587**	**-0.225**	0.710
SEC5	**0.665**	-0.094	0.599
SEC14	**0.629**	-0.048	0.626
AC4	0.195	**0.457**	0.683
AC13	0.066	**0.708**	0.457
HE10	0.117	**0.718**	0.405
HE21	-0.210	**0.766**	0.497
ST6	-0.015	**0.705**	0.511
ST15	**-0.289**	**0.821**	0.430
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.396	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A471 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2002, Portugal (second half-sample: *n* = 756)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.53	.067	.903	.918	.864	.077 (.071-.084)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (18 items)-without cross-loadings	6.20	.081	.848	.868	.844	.083 (.078-.089)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (18 items)-with cross-loadings	5.09	.066	.881	.901	.877	.074 (.068-.079)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (16 items)-without cross-loadings	5.80	.088	.882	.900	.877	.080 (.073-.086)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (16 items)-with cross-loadings	3.57	.051	.931	.949	.934	.058 (.052-.065)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.32	.088	.848	.869	.840	.084 (.078-.090)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.03	.052	.909	.929	.909	.063 (.058-.069)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.83	.057	.910	.927	.907	.071 (.063-.079)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

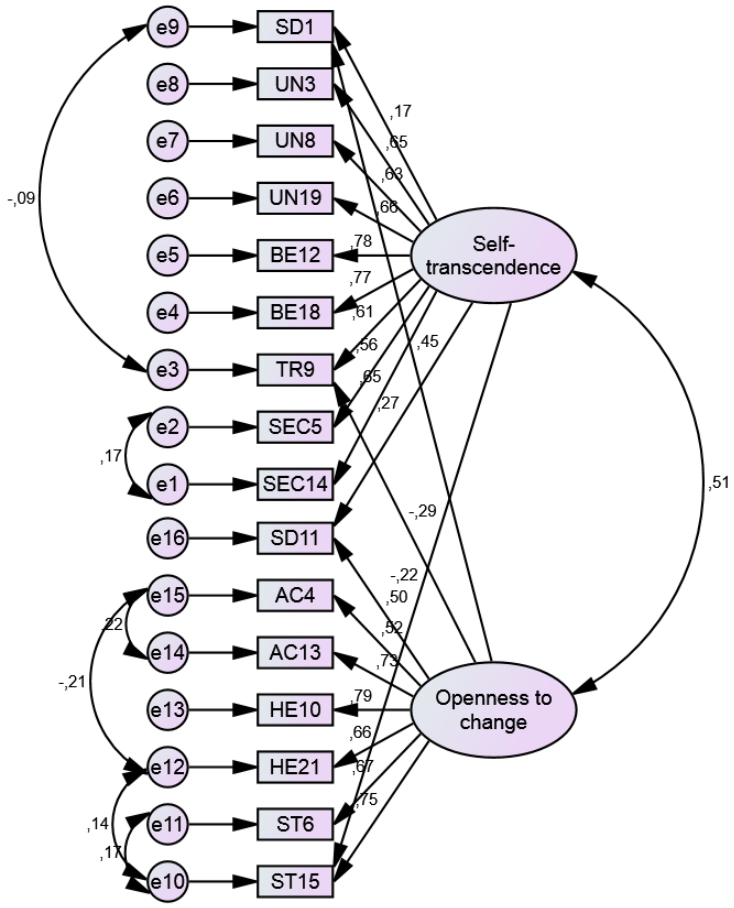

Fig. 139 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-16 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Portugal (second half-sample: n = 756)

Table A472 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Portugal (N = 1,511)

	Subscale	
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change
Number of items	9	7
Mean (standard error)	2.44 (0.017)	3.17 (0.023)
95% Confidence interval	2.41-2.47	3.12-3.21
Standard deviation	0.676	0.901
Skewness (standard error)	0.166 (0.063)	0.093 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.296 (0.126)	-0.206 (0.126)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.839	0.848
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.808	0.840
Average inter-item correlations	0.376	0.448
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.065-0.589	0.228-0.581
Range of correlations	0.524	0.353
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-transcendence	—	
Openness to change	0.300	—

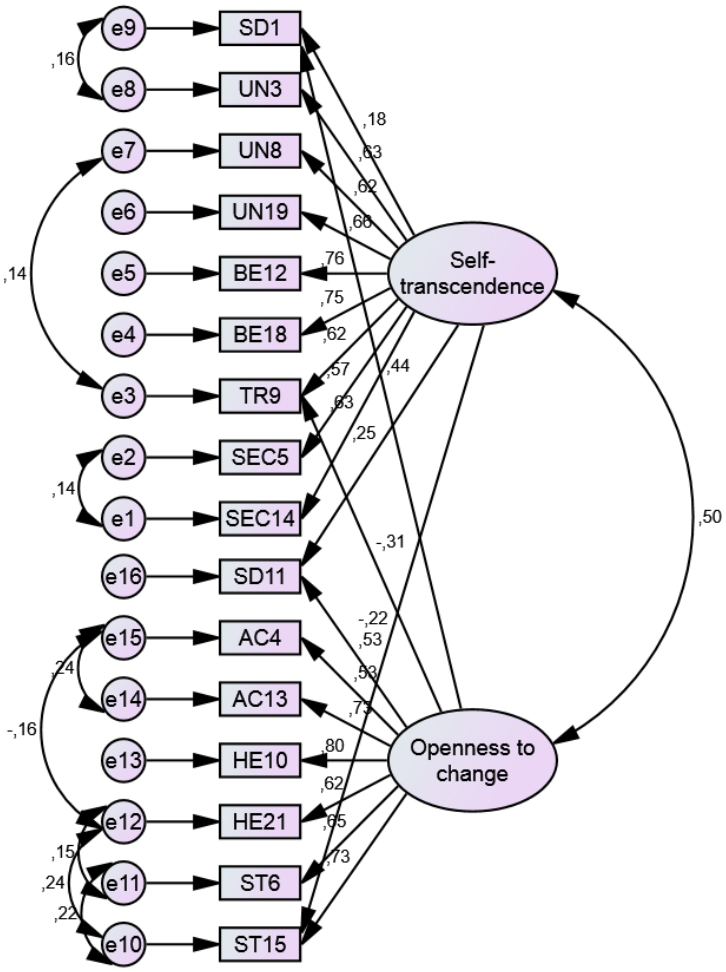

Fig. 140 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-16 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Portugal (*N* = 1,511)

Table A473 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,026)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	3.03 (1.180)	2.96-3.10	10.7	21.2	34.0	22.1	9.1	1.9	1.0	0.15	-0.38	0.614
SD11	2.69 (1.110)	2.62-2.76	16.5	25.8	35.3	16.9	4.1	0.9	0.6	0.25	-0.28	0.631
UN3	2.48 (1.130)	2.41-2.55	23.3	26.6	30.4	14.2	3.6	0.5	1.4	0.37	-0.47	0.513
UN8	2.79 (1.088)	2.72-2.85	13.2	25.3	36.1	18.0	5.2	0.7	1.6	0.18	-0.28	0.600
UN19	2.54 (1.057)	2.47-2.60	19.0	28.6	34.3	13.5	3.0	0.3	1.3	0.25	-0.38	0.598
BE12	2.49 (1.054)	2.42-2.55	18.8	33.4	29.2	15.1	2.2	0.4	0.8	0.36	-0.37	0.556
BE18	2.29 (1.052)	2.23-2.36	25.0	35.6	25.4	10.2	2.0	0.6	1.1	0.65	0.14	0.605
TR9	2.59 (1.135)	2.52-2.66	19.9	28.1	29.1	17.8	4.1	0.4	0.6	0.26	-0.63	0.379
TR20	2.73 (1.218)	2.65-2.80	17.7	27.5	27.8	18.1	6.9	1.3	0.7	0.34	-0.53	0.368
CO7	3.23 (1.232)	3.15-3.30	8.9	17.6	33.1	22.5	13.1	3.2	1.6	0.11	-0.45	0.313
CO16	2.97 (1.166)	2.90-3.04	10.9	23.7	33.2	20.9	9.1	1.3	1.0	0.17	-0.45	0.349
SEC5	2.47 (1.186)	2.40-2.54	26.1	25.8	27.6	14.4	5.2	0.3	0.6	0.40	-0.66	0.530
SEC14	2.55 (1.184)	2.47-2.62	22.4	27.4	29.6	12.1	6.5	0.6	1.4	0.44	-0.42	0.563
PO2	3.88 (1.282)	3.81-3.96	5.0	8.0	24.9	27.3	24.6	9.8	0.5	-0.30	-0.42	0.398
PO17	2.96 (1.168)	2.89-3.03	9.1	28.8	30.9	18.9	9.8	1.5	1.0	0.33	-0.44	0.458
AC4	3.12 (1.212)	3.04-3.19	10.4	20.7	29.0	26.3	10.7	1.9	1.0	0.03	-0.58	0.576
AC13	3.15 (1.255)	3.07-3.22	11.9	18.4	28.3	26.3	12.0	2.1	1.0	-0.01	-0.65	0.602
HE10	2.95 (1.110)	2.88-3.01	9.7	23.5	38.7	19.4	6.6	1.7	0.4	0.26	-0.06	0.610
HE21	3.33 (1.300)	3.25-3.41	7.1	20.5	29.6	22.8	13.5	6.0	0.5	0.20	-0.58	0.358
ST6	3.30 (1.276)	3.22-3.37	9.5	17.1	28.4	27.0	13.2	4.1	0.9	0.01	-0.55	0.482
ST15	3.94 (1.365)	3.85-4.02	4.6	11.7	20.6	24.0	25.0	13.3	1.0	-0.28	-0.71	0.285

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.076 and 0.153, respectively.

Table A474 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,026)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Conservation	Factor IV Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.310**	**0.517**	-0.088	0.095	0.446
SD11	**0.467**	**0.332**	-0.091	0.105	0.492
UN3	**0.871**	-0.088	-0.125	-0.087	0.453
UN8	**0.549**	0.176	0.169	-0.085	0.530
UN19	**0.546**	0.122	0.034	0.061	0.566
BE12	**0.781**	-0.095	-0.026	0.010	0.452
BE18	**0.790**	0.015	0.023	-0.079	0.410
TR9	**0.389**	0.107	**0.397**	**-0.280**	0.609
TR20	0.152	-0.185	**0.521**	0.166	0.542
CO7	-0.076	0.152	**0.585**	-0.020	0.690
CO16	-0.040	0.016	**0.738**	0.021	0.477
SEC5	**0.542**	-0.137	0.154	0.166	0.521
SEC14	**0.367**	-0.145	0.192	**0.375**	0.505
PO2	**-0.304**	**0.301**	0.080	**0.588**	0.562
PO17	-0.005	0.036	**0.345**	**0.371**	0.668
AC4	0.152	0.160	-0.114	**0.581**	0.449
AC13	0.148	**0.330**	-0.117	**0.468**	0.422
HE10	0.179	**0.618**	0.035	0.052	0.447
HE21	**-0.257**	**0.730**	0.056	0.095	0.509
ST6	-0.064	**0.768**	0.084	-0.006	0.447
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Openness to change	0.396	—			
Conservation	0.520	0.001	—		
Self-enhancement	0.536	0.477	0.252	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A475 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,026)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	7	4	4	5
Mean (standard error)	2.54 (0.025)	3.15 (0.030)	2.88 (0.027)	3.13 (0.027)
95% Confidence interval	2.49-2.59	3.09-3.21	2.83-2.93	3.08-3.18
Standard deviation	0.805	0.956	0.861	0.855
Skewness (standard error)	0.326 (0.076)	0.340 (0.076)	0.159 (0.076)	-0.029 (0.076)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.021 (0.153)	-0.033 (0.153)	-0.286 (0.153)	-0.232 (0.153)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.857	0.792	0.698	0.740
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.845	0.792	0.692	0.590
Average inter-item correlations	0.464	0.491	0.367	0.362
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.352-0.565	0.372-0.556	0.306-0.441	0.252-0.577
Range of correlations	0.213	0.184	0.135	0.325
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.235	—		
Conservation	0.278	0.290	—	
Self-enhancement	0.261	0.346	0.269	—

Table A476 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Portugal (first half-sample: n = 1,026)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.289**	**0.586**	-0.127	0.451
SD11	**0.453**	**0.411**	-0.099	0.489
UN3	**0.874**	-0.141	-0.129	0.446
UN8	**0.535**	0.096	0.129	0.553
UN19	**0.538**	0.159	0.046	0.565
BE12	**0.782**	-0.088	0.001	0.450
BE18	**0.781**	-0.044	0.012	0.413
TR9	**0.370**	-0.122	**0.297**	0.698
TR20	0.158	-0.121	**0.604**	0.538
CO7	-0.066	0.073	**0.537**	0.731
CO16	-0.033	-0.046	**0.731**	0.501
SEC5	**0.542**	-0.035	**0.232**	0.533
SEC14	**0.375**	0.097	**0.320**	0.564
PO2	**-0.269**	**0.671**	0.185	0.637
PO17	0.004	**0.257**	**0.446**	0.688
AC4	0.157	**0.555**	0.039	0.560
AC13	0.142	**0.655**	-0.019	0.462
HE10	0.152	**0.640**	-0.028	0.477
HE21	**-0.269**	**0.767**	-0.022	0.553
ST6	-0.077	**0.719**	-0.024	0.539
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.517	—		
Conservation	0.559	0.196	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A477 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,026)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.074	**0.693**	0.463
SD11	**0.254**	**0.532**	0.517
UN3	**0.607**	0.055	0.595
UN8	**0.568**	0.163	0.559
UN19	**0.485**	**0.250**	0.581
BE12	**0.663**	0.054	0.522
BE18	**0.669**	0.095	0.480
TR9	**0.609**	-0.138	0.694
TR20	**0.702**	**-0.244**	0.618
CO7	**0.434**	-0.069	0.837
CO16	**0.633**	-0.219	0.689
SEC5	**0.688**	-0.002	0.528
SEC14	**0.618**	0.081	0.561
PO2	-0.100	**0.582**	0.710
PO17	**0.399**	0.150	0.759
AC4	0.124	**0.593**	0.560
AC13	0.045	**0.711**	0.460
HE10	0.047	**0.700**	0.475
HE21	**-0.312**	**0.747**	0.576
ST6	-0.152	**0.740**	0.541
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.497	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A478 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-16 items): European Social Survey 2004, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,026)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.183	**0.615**	0.470
SD11	**0.364**	**0.437**	0.510
UN3	**0.760**	-0.096	0.490
UN8	**0.625**	0.082	0.548
UN19	**0.545**	0.174	0.574
BE12	**0.773**	-0.074	0.457
BE18	**0.772**	-0.028	0.427
TR9	**0.558**	-0.147	0.753
SEC5	**0.714**	-0.074	0.540
SEC14	**0.607**	0.040	0.604
PO2	-0.128	**0.618**	0.685
AC4	0.184	**0.542**	0.568
AC13	0.120	**0.662**	0.465
HE10	0.115	**0.660**	0.472
HE21	**-0.319**	**0.798**	0.529
ST6	-0.120	**0.742**	0.528
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.524	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A479 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of ten models: European Social Survey 2004, Portugal (second half-sample: *n* = 1,026)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.96	.060	.912	.925	.885	.070 (.065-.074)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (20 items)-without cross-loadings	6.45	.067	.877	.893	.873	.073 (.069-.077)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (20 items)-with cross-loadings	5.24	.055	.905	.921	.901	.064 (.060-.069)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (16 items)-without cross-loadings	5.94	.062	.918	.930	.913	.069 (.064-.075)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (16 items)-with cross-loadings	4.96	.052	.933	.945	.945	.062 (.057-.068)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.61	.071	.874	.890	.870	.074 (.070-.078)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.55	.045	.917	.934	.918	.059 (.054-.063)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	8.66	.081	.831	.847	.822	.086 (.082-.091)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.46	.044	.918	.935	.920	.058 (.054-.063)
5	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.87	.064	.909	.921	.897	.076 (.069-.083)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

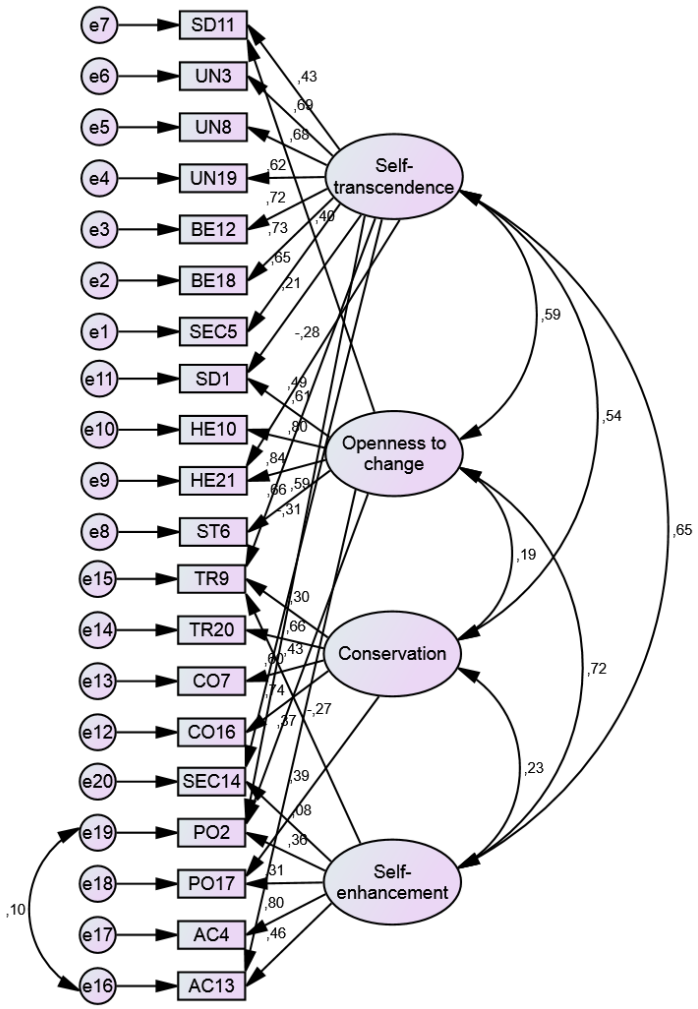

Fig. 141 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Portugal (second half-sample: n = 1,026)

Table A480 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Portugal (N = 2,052)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	7	4	4	5
Mean (standard error)	2.54 (0.018)	3.10 (0.021)	2.87 (0.019)	3.08 (0.019)
95% Confidence interval	2.50-2.57	3.06-3.15	2.83-2.91	3.04-3.12
Standard deviation	0.808	0.963	0.865	0.850
Skewness (standard error)	0.293 (0.054)	0.314 (0.054)	0.106 (0.054)	-0.003 (0.054)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.141 (0.108)	-0.137 (0.108)	-0.364 (0.108)	-0.179 (0.108)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.856	0.798	0.709	0.733
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.839	0.787	0.699	0.580
Average inter-item correlations	0.462	0.500	0.379	0.354
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.347-0.552	0.392-0.567	0.322-0.458	0.219-0.580
Range of correlations	0.204	0.176	0.136	0.360
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.377	—		
Conservation	0.351	0.241	—	
Self-enhancement	0.366	0.366	0.255	—

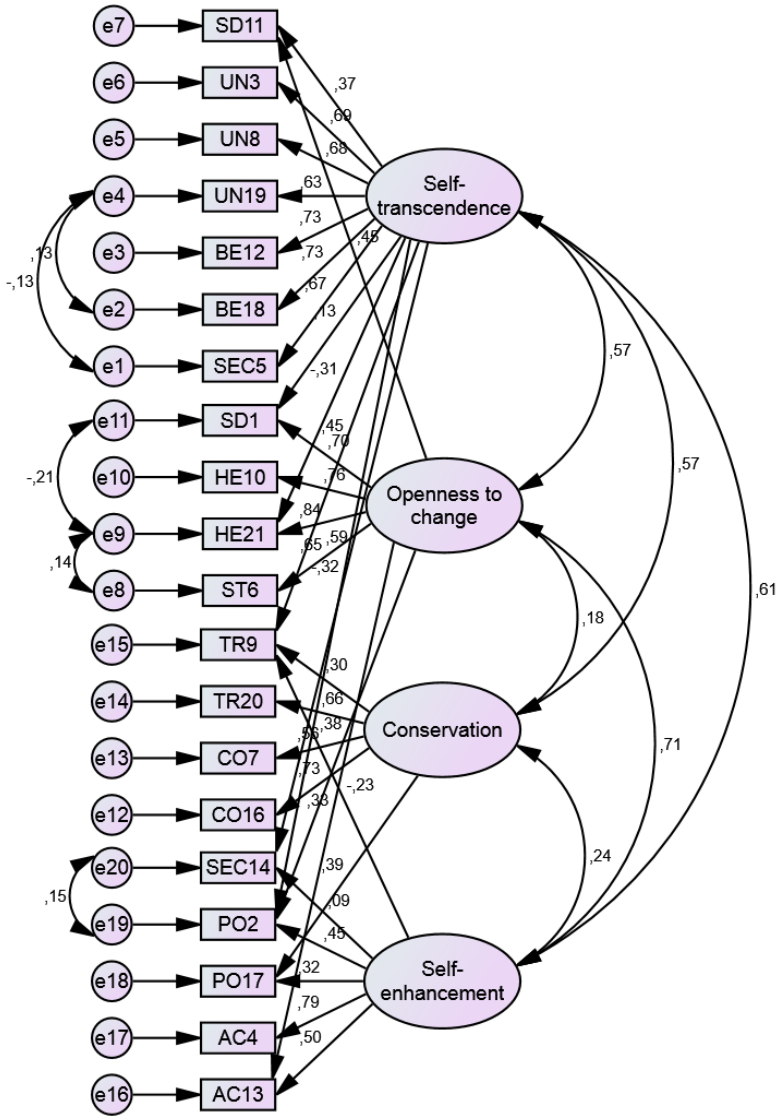

Fig. 142 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Portugal (*N* = 2,052)

Table A481 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,111)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.90 (1.105)	2.83-2.96	10.9	24.6	34.9	20.9	5.7	1.3	1.8	0.20	-0.20	0.524
SD11	2.65 (1.138)	2.58-2.72	15.9	31.1	31.9	13.7	5.2	1.4	0.8	0.49	-0.02	0.542
UN3	2.25 (1.053)	2.18-2.31	28.5	33.6	24.3	11.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.52	-0.42	0.440
UN8	2.60 (1.015)	2.54-2.66	13.0	35.8	32.1	14.4	3.0	0.5	1.2	0.41	-0.01	0.515
UN19	2.35 (1.015)	2.29-2.41	21.2	36.2	25.7	12.4	1.6	0.3	2.7	0.49	-0.21	0.579
BE12	2.37 (0.978)	2.31-2.42	19.6	39.1	27.7	12.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.40	-0.32	0.518
BE18	2.18 (1.014)	2.12-2.24	28.8	37.5	21.9	9.6	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.65	-0.08	0.565
TR9	2.58 (1.068)	2.51-2.64	17.7	30.5	31.0	17.0	3.2	0.1	0.5	0.20	-0.65	0.335
TR20	2.72 (1.166)	2.65-2.78	14.8	32.1	28.0	17.6	5.9	1.3	0.4	0.42	-0.32	0.280
CO7	3.23 (1.283)	3.16-3.31	8.6	21.6	28.4	21.5	14.2	4.0	1.8	0.17	-0.63	0.290
CO16	2.99 (1.205)	2.91-3.06	9.3	28.1	29.5	20.2	7.7	3.2	2.1	0.42	-0.21	0.339
SEC5	2.34 (1.031)	2.28-2.40	22.5	37.3	26.2	11.3	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.56	-0.01	0.437
SEC14	2.48 (1.044)	2.42-2.54	17.1	34.7	31.9	11.1	2.3	1.2	1.8	0.62	0.51	0.474
PO2	4.26 (1.187)	4.19-4.33	1.9	6.7	16.4	25.6	35.6	13.0	0.9	-0.56	-0.17	0.316
PO17	2.91 (1.225)	2.84-2.98	10.9	30.2	27.5	16.3	9.7	2.4	2.9	0.45	-0.35	0.451
AC4	3.06 (1.241)	2.99-3.14	9.2	26.0	30.1	19.8	10.3	3.4	1.3	0.35	-0.41	0.512
AC13	3.16 (1.222)	3.08-3.23	7.2	23.3	33.3	20.6	9.6	4.5	1.4	0.37	-0.24	0.490
HE10	3.10 (1.164)	3.03-3.17	7.5	22.1	37.8	19.4	8.9	3.2	1.0	0.36	-0.07	0.459
HE21	3.49 (1.314)	3.42-3.57	5.2	18.3	28.1	26.2	12.1	9.3	0.9	0.20	-0.57	0.278
ST6	3.26 (1.266)	3.19-3.34	6.8	23.4	28.3	23.2	13.4	4.4	0.5	0.22	-0.60	0.453
ST15	4.10 (1.367)	4.02-4.18	3.1	11.3	19.1	23.2	25.0	17.7	0.6	-0.31	-0.77	0.259

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.073 and 0.147, respectively.

Table A482 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,111)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conformity	
SD1	**0.282**	**0.554**	-0.183	0.523
SD11	**0.397**	**0.416**	-0.103	0.572
UN3	**0.727**	-0.048	-0.079	0.524
UN8	**0.619**	0.058	0.004	0.585
UN19	**0.586**	0.146	0.059	0.543
BE12	**0.762**	-0.029	-0.044	0.455
BE18	**0.724**	0.040	0.030	0.436
TR9	**0.623**	**-0.274**	0.148	0.596
CO16	0.130	-0.049	**0.637**	0.535
SEC5	**0.570**	-0.058	0.178	0.603
SEC14	**0.591**	-0.016	0.105	0.608
PO2	-0.156	**0.511**	0.128	0.754
PO17	0.106	0.199	**0.555**	0.559
AC4	-0.037	**0.651**	0.194	0.527
AC13	-0.167	**0.750**	0.195	0.448
HE10	-0.026	**0.731**	-0.136	0.485
ST6	0.037	**0.593**	-0.068	0.638
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Self-enhancement	0.377	—		
Conformity	0.317	0.132	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A483 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,111)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement	Conformity
Number of items	8	7	2
Mean (standard error)	2.39 (0.022)	3.20 (0.024)	2.95 (0.031)
95% Confidence interval	2.35-2.44	3.15-3.25	2.89-3.01
Standard deviation	0.729	0.812	1.034
Skewness (standard error)	0.297 (0.073)	0.266 (0.073)	0.485 (0.073)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.501 (0.147)	0.132 (0.147)	0.174 (0.147)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.859	0.809	0.618
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.837	0.815	0.618
Average inter-item correlations	0.434	0.377	0.447
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.338-0.574	0.220-0.552	0.447-0.447
Range of correlations	0.236	0.332	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.281	—	
Conformity	0.366	0.386	—

Table A484 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,111)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.170	**0.555**	0.589
SD11	**0.324**	**0.423**	0.608
UN3	**0.670**	-0.037	0.569
UN8	**0.608**	0.065	0.594
UN19	**0.601**	0.154	0.542
BE12	**0.723**	-0.019	0.487
BE18	**0.725**	0.049	0.444
TR9	**0.696**	**-0.273**	0.590
CO16	**0.390**	-0.027	0.856
SEC5	**0.652**	-0.054	0.600
SEC14	**0.635**	-0.011	0.602
PO2	-0.107	**0.515**	0.767
PO17	**0.343**	0.194	0.792
AC4	0.039	**0.653**	0.552
AC13	-0.087	**0.747**	0.485
HE10	-0.113	**0.735**	0.512
ST6	-0.016	**0.602**	0.645
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.392	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A485 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-15 items): European Social Survey 2006, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,111)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.203	**0.551**	0.569
SD11	**0.345**	**0.417**	0.595
UN3	**0.699**	-0.043	0.533
UN8	**0.620**	0.065	0.579
UN19	**0.602**	0.154	0.542
BE12	**0.745**	-0.025	0.458
BE18	**0.730**	0.043	0.441
TR9	**0.668**	**-0.263**	0.621
SEC5	**0.631**	-0.048	0.624
SEC14	**0.630**	-0.007	0.606
PO2	-0.123	**0.518**	0.766
AC4	0.022	**0.651**	0.564
AC13	-0.105	**0.750**	0.488
HE10	-0.090	**0.730**	0.510
ST6	-0.004	**0.603**	0.639
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.388	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A486 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2006, Portugal (second half-sample: *n* = 1,111)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.90	.057	.914	.927	.889	.066 (.061-.072)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-without cross-loadings	5.97	.068	.893	.909	.887	.067 (.062-.072)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-with cross-loadings	4.44	.049	.922	.938	.922	.056 (.051-.061)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (15 items)-without cross-loadings	5.81	.065	.912	.925	.906	.066 (.060-.072)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (15 items)-with cross-loadings	3.58	.041	.947	.961	.949	.048 (.042-.054)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.96	.071	.873	.889	.865	.073 (.068-.078)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.88	.049	.914	.930	.912	.059 (.054-.064)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	7.56	.067	.895	.907	.883	.077 (.070-.083)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

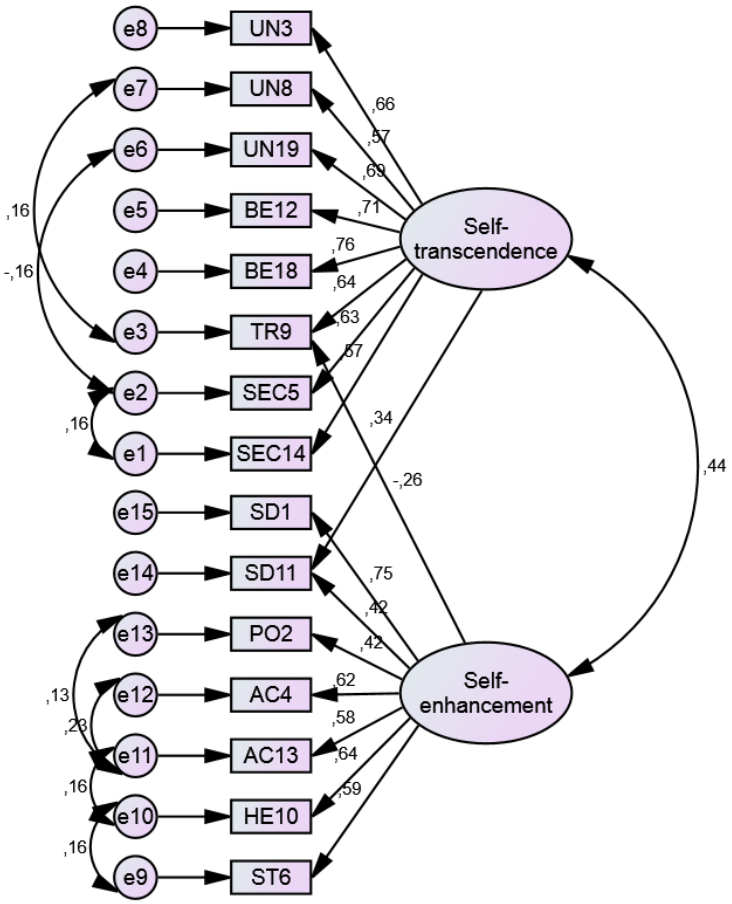

Fig. 143 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-15 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Portugal (second half-sample: n = 1,111)

Table A487 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Portugal (N = 2,222)

	Subscale	
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	8	7
Mean (standard error)	2.39 (0.015)	3.18 (0.017)
95% Confidence interval	2.36-2.42	3.15-3.22
Standard deviation	0.721	0.806
Skewness (standard error)	0.342 (0.052)	0.293 (0.052)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.073 (0.104)	0.193 (0.104)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.853	0.808
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.832	0.816
Average inter-item correlations	0.423	0.377
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.330-0.566	0.231-0.531
Range of correlations	0.236	0.301
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-transcendence	—	
Self-enhancement	0.278	—

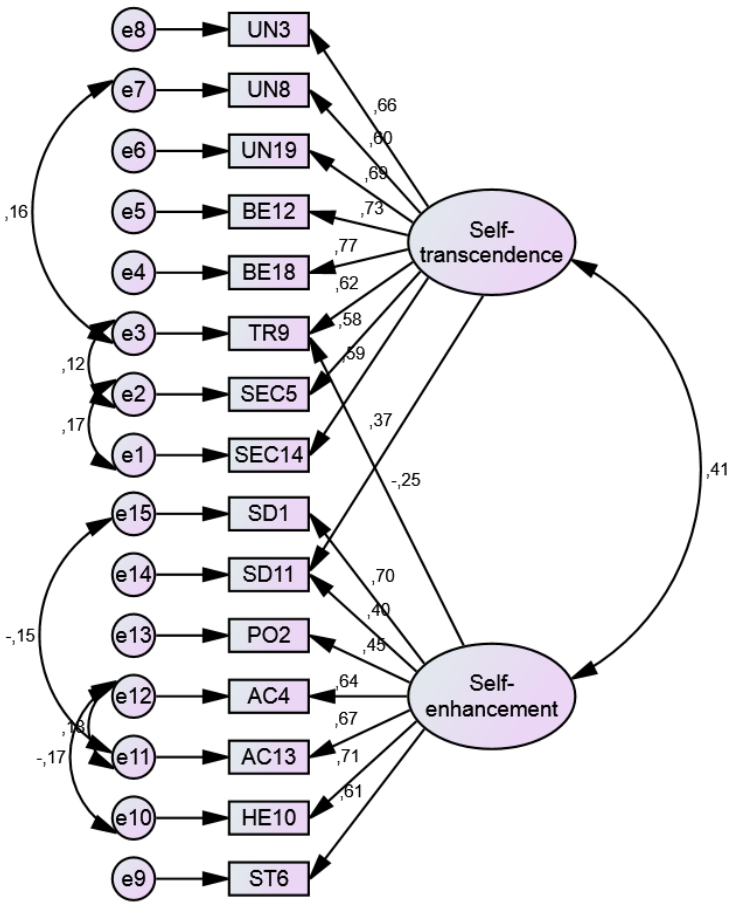

Fig. 144 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-15 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Portugal (*N* = 2,222)

Table A488 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,183)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.89 (1.109)	2.82-2.95	10.3	26.0	36.2	18.7	5.6	1.8	1.4	0.33	0.01	0.495
SD11	2.65 (1.041)	2.59-2.71	14.2	30.4	34.2	16.4	3.0	0.5	1.2	0.25	-0.25	0.522
UN3	2.32 (1.055)	2.26-2.38	24.5	34.2	28.4	9.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.67	0.45	0.507
UN8	2.74 (1.055)	2.68-2.80	11.8	29.7	35.9	16.6	3.5	1.2	1.4	0.35	0.11	0.569
UN19	2.56 (1.028)	2.50-2.62	15.7	33.1	32.9	14.1	2.5	0.5	1.2	0.34	-0.13	0.578
BE12	2.55 (1.030)	2.49-2.61	14.9	35.2	33.2	12.6	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.51	0.34	0.581
BE18	2.36 (1.002)	2.31-2.42	19.4	39.7	27.6	10.1	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.62	0.36	0.600
TR9	2.71 (1.155)	2.65-2.78	16.2	27.7	30.7	17.9	4.9	1.3	1.3	0.33	-0.31	0.419
TR20	2.83 (1.131)	2.76-2.89	12.3	27.6	33.0	19.2	5.9	1.3	0.8	0.29	-0.27	0.444
CO7	3.21 (1.172)	3.15-3.28	6.5	20.6	33.7	23.8	11.2	3.0	1.3	0.20	-0.33	0.393
CO16	2.99 (1.039)	2.93-3.05	6.3	25.9	37.4	21.4	6.6	1.0	1.4	0.25	-0.10	0.352
SEC5	2.54 (1.173)	2.47-2.61	22.9	26.0	30.6	14.7	3.7	1.3	0.8	0.42	-0.27	0.560
SEC14	2.58 (1.128)	2.52-2.65	18.3	30.7	30.1	15.0	3.3	1.4	1.2	0.47	-0.04	0.484
PO2	4.16 (1.251)	4.09-4.23	2.5	7.1	20.4	25.5	28.7	14.6	1.2	-0.38	-0.44	0.275
PO17	3.19 (1.081)	3.13-3.26	5.0	21.0	35.7	25.4	10.3	1.4	1.3	0.14	-0.30	0.474
AC4	2.98 (1.146)	2.91-3.04	9.4	25.1	34.1	21.2	7.1	2.1	1.0	0.29	-0.18	0.622
AC13	3.15 (1.102)	3.09-3.22	5.9	21.0	36.9	24.1	8.8	2.2	1.1	0.22	-0.12	0.608
HE10	3.27 (1.217)	3.20-3.34	7.7	16.7	34.2	25.2	10.1	4.7	1.4	0.17	-0.22	0.535
HE21	3.59 (1.270)	3.52-3.66	4.0	15.6	30.3	25.7	14.4	8.9	1.2	0.15	-0.54	0.410
ST6	3.32 (1.191)	3.25-3.39	6.0	17.7	33.6	25.4	11.7	4.2	1.4	0.17	-0.28	0.391
ST15	4.20 (1.331)	4.12-4.28	2.5	8.3	21.1	21.1	26.5	19.4	1.0	-0.34	-0.71	0.264

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.071 and 0.142, respectively.

Table A489 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,183)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.367**	**0.410**	-0.170	0.641
SD11	**0.436**	**0.319**	-0.107	0.645
UN3	**0.736**	-0.034	-0.077	0.538
UN8	**0.646**	0.055	0.014	0.537
UN19	**0.612**	0.088	0.035	0.543
BE12	**0.755**	-0.020	0.002	0.441
BE18	**0.788**	-0.043	0.019	0.390
TR9	**0.548**	-0.170	0.210	0.592
TR20	**0.227**	-0.106	**0.569**	0.514
CO7	0.113	0.069	**0.395**	0.756
CO16	-0.104	-0.016	**0.749**	0.521
SEC5	**0.523**	-0.013	**0.251**	0.520
SEC14	**0.382**	-0.011	**0.301**	0.637
PO17	0.022	0.174	**0.519**	0.643
AC4	**0.298**	**0.470**	0.037	0.546
AC13	0.139	**0.625**	0.055	0.488
HE10	-0.064	**0.725**	0.098	0.476
HE21	**-0.305**	**0.807**	0.132	0.450
ST6	0.025	**0.631**	-0.136	0.613
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.435	—		
Conservation	0.575	0.229	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A490 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,183)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	9	6	4
Mean (standard error)	2.56 (0.022)	3.20 (0.024)	3.06 (0.023)
95% Confidence interval	2.52-2.60	3.15-3.25	3.01-3.10
Standard deviation	0.751	0.838	0.801
Skewness (standard error)	0.221 (0.071)	0.122 (0.071)	0.641 (0.071)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.151 (0.142)	-0.052 (0.142)	0.801 (0.142)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.868	0.808	0.697
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.869	0.757	0.714
Average inter-item correlations	0.427	0.413	0.368
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.195-0.635	0.273-0.582	0.311-0.452
Range of correlations	0.441	0.310	0.141
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.325	—	
Conservation	0.357	0.265	—

Table A491 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,183)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.152	**0.478**	0.679
SD11	**0.278**	**0.381**	0.676
UN3	**0.608**	0.037	0.607
UN8	**0.600**	0.108	0.566
UN19	**0.585**	0.136	0.563
BE12	**0.695**	0.041	0.488
BE18	**0.742**	0.018	0.437
TR9	**0.706**	-0.166	0.586
TR20	**0.686**	-0.159	0.608
CO7	**0.427**	0.030	0.804
CO16	**0.508**	-0.105	0.781
SEC5	**0.702**	-0.009	0.513
SEC14	**0.611**	-0.023	0.640
PO17	**0.434**	0.113	0.752
AC4	**0.256**	**0.514**	0.544
AC13	0.109	**0.661**	0.483
HE10	-0.048	**0.736**	0.490
HE21	**-0.236**	**0.774**	0.520
ST6	-0.159	**0.683**	0.611
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.478	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A492 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-15 items): European Social Survey 2008, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,183)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	**0.221**	**0.431**	0.676
SD11	**0.344**	**0.334**	0.662
UN3	**0.682**	-0.023	0.549
UN8	**0.640**	0.063	0.549
UN19	**0.614**	0.107	0.549
BE12	**0.745**	-0.006	0.450
BE18	**0.793**	-0.032	0.394
TR9	**0.688**	-0.177	0.610
SEC5	**0.698**	-0.026	0.529
SEC14	**0.583**	-0.024	0.672
AC4	**0.291**	**0.479**	0.554
AC13	0.143	**0.638**	0.487
HE10	-0.033	**0.738**	0.477
HE21	**-0.259**	**0.817**	0.465
ST6	-0.102	**0.649**	0.631
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.471	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A493 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2008, Portugal (second half-sample: *n* = 1,184)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	7.00	.057	.904	.916	.876	.071 (.067-.076)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (19 items)-without cross-loadings	7.18	.068	.882	.896	.872	.072 (.068-.077)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (19 items)-with cross-loadings	6.51	.057	.895	.909	.886	.068 (.064-.073)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (15 items)-without cross-loadings	8.19	.073	.902	.913	.886	.078 (.072-.084)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (15 items)-with cross-loadings	6.05	.049	.932	.942	.920	.065 (.060-.071)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.88	.073	.869	.883	.857	.076 (.072-.080)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.20	.054	.902	.916	.892	.066 (.062-.071)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.16	.068	.913	.923	.898	.078 (.071-.084)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

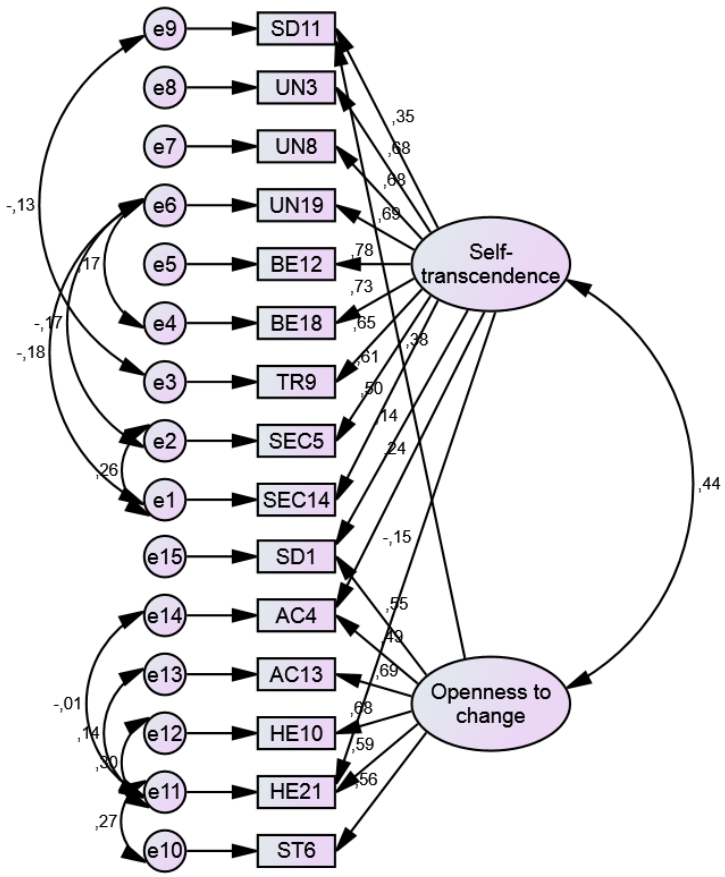

Fig. 145 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-15 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Portugal (second half-sample: *n* = 1,184)

Table A494 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Portugal (*N* = 2,367)

	Subscale	
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change
Number of items	9	6
Mean (standard error)	2.56 (0.015)	3.22 (0.017)
95% Confidence interval	2.53-2.59	3.18-3.25
Standard deviation	0.746	0.835
Skewness (standard error)	0.210 (0.050)	0.137 (0.050)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.213 (0.101)	-0.127 (0.101)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.867	0.803
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.869	0.763
Average inter-item correlations	0.422	0.406
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.199-0.613	0.285-0.563
Range of correlations	0.414	0.279
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-transcendence	—	
Openness to change	0.316	—

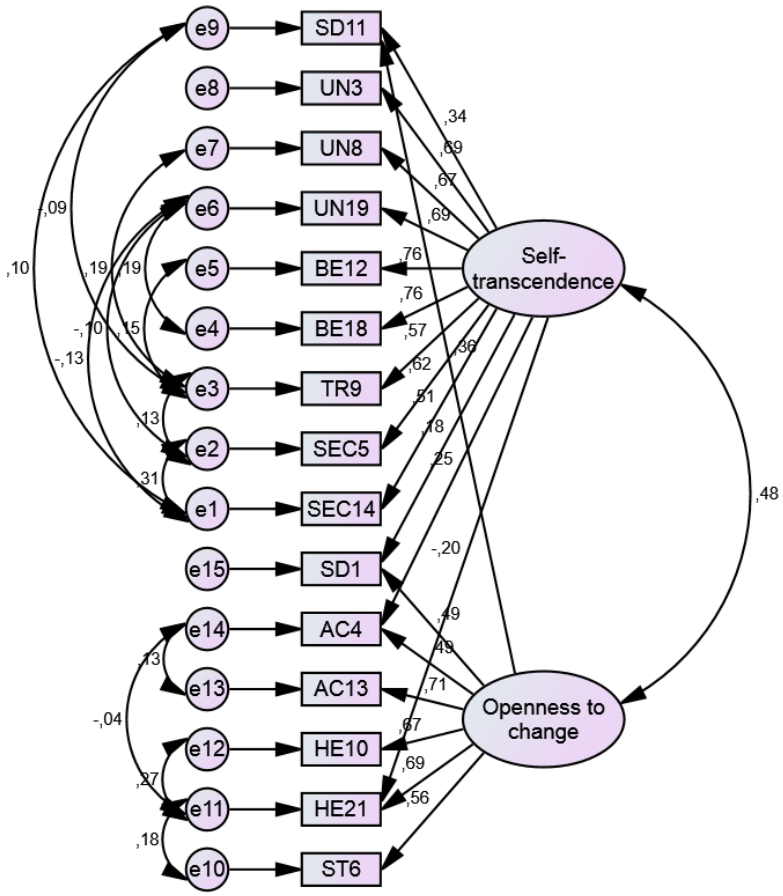

Fig. 146 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-15 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Portugal (*N* = 2,367)

Table A495 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,075)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.78 (1.046)	2.72-2.84	10.7	28.8	38.0	15.9	5.6	0.5	0.6	0.27	-0.16	0.539
SD11	2.56 (1.007)	2.50-2.62	16.6	30.7	34.8	15.1	2.2	0.7	1.2	0.13	-0.60	0.586
UN3	2.32 (1.034)	2.26-2.38	25.0	32.8	29.2	10.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.42	-0.38	0.501
UN8	2.83 (1.046)	2.77-2.90	9.7	28.5	36.9	18.0	6.3	0.2	0.5	0.20	-0.36	0.641
UN19	2.48 (0.940)	2.42-2.53	16.9	32.0	37.3	12.5	0.7	-	0.6	0.04	-0.65	0.595
BE12	2.42 (0.971)	2.37-2.48	17.7	37.4	31.3	11.6	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.34	-0.31	0.600
BE18	2.32 (0.964)	2.26-2.37	22.4	35.6	30.4	10.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.30	-0.46	0.549
TR9	2.64 (1.099)	2.57-2.70	17.9	26.6	33.8	17.2	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.19	-0.53	0.461
TR20	2.81 (1.059)	2.75-2.88	10.0	28.7	38.3	16.3	5.3	1.0	0.4	0.35	0.04	0.414
CO7	3.20 (1.093)	3.13-3.27	5.6	19.4	37.9	23.7	11.3	1.4	0.7	0.12	-0.29	0.404
CO16	2.99 (1.036)	2.93-3.05	7.1	24.1	39.4	21.9	6.1	0.9	0.5	0.18	-0.09	0.464
SEC5	2.40 (1.036)	2.34-2.46	22.3	31.2	32.6	11.4	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.38	-0.20	0.573
SEC14	2.48 (1.033)	2.41-2.54	20.0	30.2	32.7	14.7	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.23	-0.52	0.505
PO2	4.12 (1.239)	4.05-4.20	2.1	9.1	19.3	24.7	32.7	11.8	0.2	-0.42	-0.51	0.272
PO17	2.98 (1.056)	2.91-3.04	7.4	24.7	38.8	20.7	6.8	1.0	0.7	0.22	-0.11	0.542
AC4	2.90 (1.066)	2.83-2.96	9.6	25.1	38.8	18.6	7.1	0.5	0.4	0.17	-0.28	0.615
AC13	3.03 (1.138)	2.96-3.10	9.2	21.7	37.8	19.7	9.7	1.4	0.6	0.18	-0.29	0.601
HE10	3.00 (1.127)	2.94-3.07	8.1	26.6	32.7	22.4	8.5	1.3	0.5	0.22	-0.40	0.567
HE21	3.37 (1.196)	3.29-3.44	4.6	19.1	34.0	23.0	14.8	4.1	0.5	0.20	-0.47	0.445
ST6	3.18 (1.160)	3.11-3.25	6.1	22.8	33.9	22.7	11.9	2.2	0.4	0.21	-0.43	0.565
ST15	4.06 (1.315)	3.98-4.14	2.2	10.8	22.0	24.1	24.5	15.8	0.6	-0.21	-0.78	0.303

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.075 and 0.149, respectively.

Table A496 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,075)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	**0.475**	**0.399**	-0.217	0.579
SD11	**0.683**	0.147	-0.123	0.518
UN3	**0.641**	-0.008	-0.023	0.610
UN8	**0.419**	**0.227**	0.185	0.537
UN19	**0.599**	0.133	0.013	0.543
BE12	**0.752**	-0.033	0.027	0.432
BE18	**0.785**	-0.085	-0.029	0.459
TR9	**0.531**	-0.159	**0.241**	0.586
TR20	0.211	-0.090	**0.466**	0.661
CO7	-0.056	0.084	**0.572**	0.671
CO16	0.077	-0.019	**0.632**	0.548
SEC5	**0.672**	-0.100	0.147	0.472
SEC14	**0.544**	-0.106	0.210	0.582
PO17	0.034	0.205	**0.537**	0.566
AC4	**0.301**	**0.430**	0.058	0.569
AC13	0.146	**0.612**	0.039	0.501
HE10	0.152	**0.631**	-0.028	0.510
HE21	-0.111	**0.747**	0.001	0.502
ST6	0.105	**0.673**	-0.022	0.486
ST15	**-0.415**	**0.779**	0.143	0.479
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.441	—		
Conservation	0.580	0.340	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A497 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,075)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	10	6	4
Mean (standard error)	2.48 (0.022)	3.26 (0.026)	2.99 (0.024)
95% Confidence interval	2.48-2.56	3.21-3.31	2.95-3.04
Standard deviation	0.706	0.853	0.771
Skewness (standard error)	0.118 (0.075)	0.092 (0.075)	0.118 (0.075)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.512 (0.149)	-0.254 (0.149)	0.052 (0.149)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.880	0.824	0.703
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.873	0.808	0.711
Average inter-item correlations	0.427	0.441	0.372
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.211-0.608	0.276-0.526	0.305-0.471
Range of correlations	0.397	0.250	0.166
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.336	—	
Conservation	0.360	0.304	—

Table A498 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,075)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	**0.287**	**0.390**	0.657
SD11	**0.566**	0.145	0.580
UN3	**0.609**	-0.009	0.634
UN8	**0.531**	**0.242**	0.535
UN19	**0.587**	0.138	0.558
BE12	**0.755**	-0.032	0.453
BE18	**0.747**	-0.086	0.497
TR9	**0.703**	-0.151	0.586
TR20	**0.534**	-0.060	0.742
CO7	**0.340**	0.118	0.832
CO16	**0.507**	0.024	0.730
SEC5	**0.771**	-0.097	0.468
SEC14	**0.692**	-0.100	0.578
PO17	**0.399**	**0.236**	0.693
AC4	**0.313**	**0.444**	0.570
AC13	0.136	**0.631**	0.500
HE10	0.093	**0.646**	0.515
HE21	-0.151	**0.771**	0.496
ST6	0.051	**0.689**	0.489
ST15	**-0.333**	**0.789**	0.521
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.484	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A499 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2010, Portugal (second half-sample: *n* = 1,075)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.61	.053	.918	.931	.899	.066 (.061-.070)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.51	.074	.872	.886	.858	.078 (.074-.082)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.95	.055	.902	.916	.892	.068 (.064-.072)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	8.10	.076	.858	.873	.845	.081 (.077-.085)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.39	.058	.892	.906	.882	.071 (.067-.075)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.71	.073	.899	.909	.878	.085 (.078-.092)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

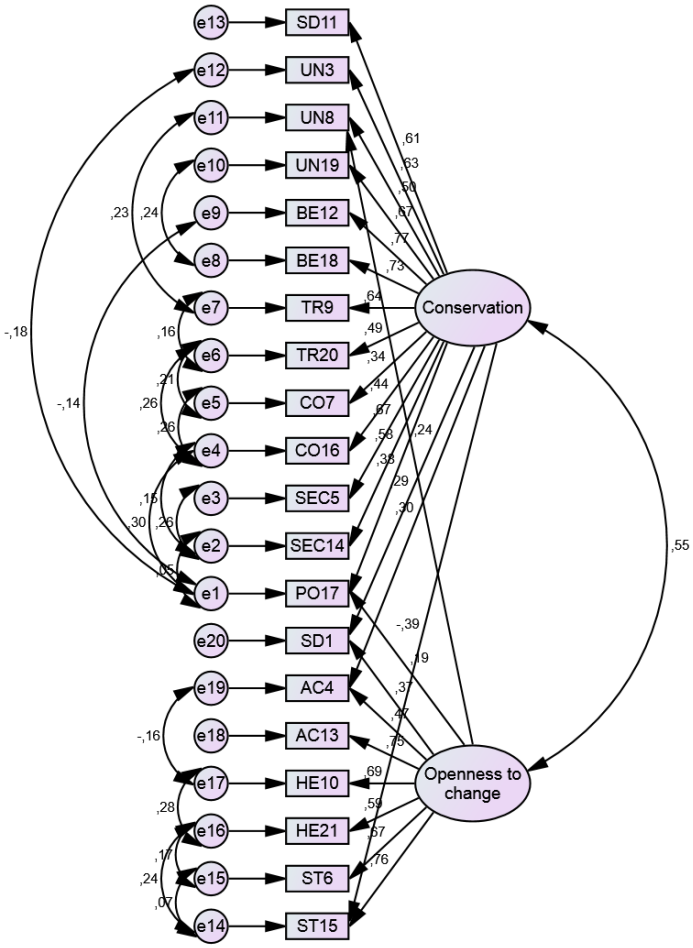

Fig. 147 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Portugal (second half-sample: n = 1,705)

Table A500 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Portugal (N = 2,150)

	Subscale	
	Conservation	Openness to change
Number of items	13	7
Mean (standard error)	2.63 (0.014)	3.18 (0.017)
95% Confidence interval	2.60-2.66	3.14-3.21
Standard deviation	0.667	0.808
Skewness (standard error)	0.051 (0.053)	0.015 (0.053)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.591 (0.106)	-0.193 (0.106)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.883	0.831
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.852	0.796
Average inter-item correlations	0.371	0.414
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.160-0.611	0.200-0.551
Range of correlations	0.451	0.351
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Conservation	—	
Openness to change	0.305	—

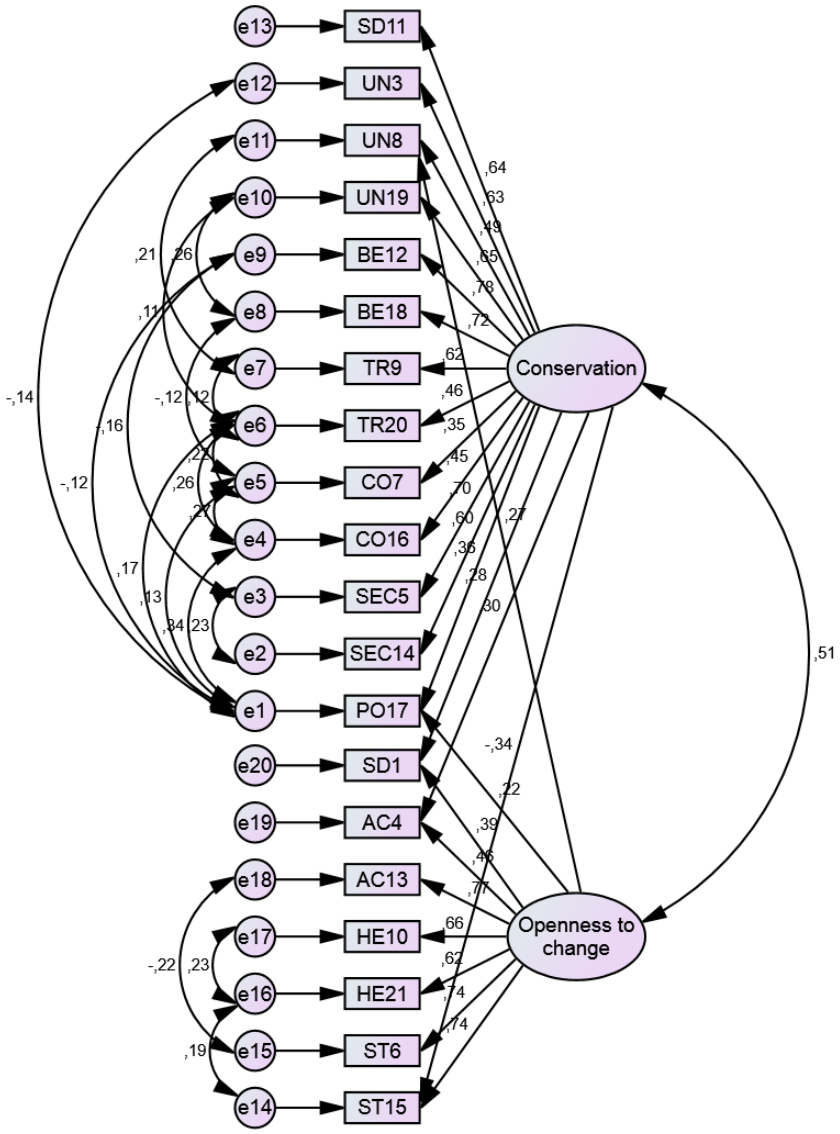

Fig. 148 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Portugal (N = 2,150)

Table A501 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,075)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.77 (1.024)	2.71-2.83	10.4	29.0	38.3	16.2	4.7	0.5	0.8	0.25	-0.11	0.536
SD11	2.49 (0.946)	2.44-2.55	14.4	36.8	34.0	12.2	1.9	-	0.7	0.27	-0.34	0.590
UN3	2.18 (0.928)	2.13-2.24	25.3	39.4	27.7	6.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.53	0.14	0.470
UN8	2.85 (1.007)	2.79-2.91	8.4	28.1	38.7	19.2	4.5	0.6	0.7	0.21	-0.11	0.562
UN19	2.38 (0.901)	2.33-2.44	17.6	36.2	36.9	7.8	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.20	-0.20	0.543
BE12	2.48 (0.924)	2.42-2.53	14.2	37.3	35.5	10.9	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.27	-0.17	0.525
BE18	2.27 (0.912)	2.22-2.33	21.8	37.6	32.8	6.0	1.3	-	0.5	0.33	-0.21	0.543
TR9	2.69 (1.049)	2.62-2.75	13.6	30.0	34.4	17.8	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.21	-0.33	0.374
TR20	2.79 (1.113)	2.73-2.86	12.3	28.8	32.8	18.2	6.0	0.8	0.9	0.29	-0.32	0.320
CO7	3.16 (1.163)	3.09-3.23	6.4	22.6	35.4	20.1	12.3	2.2	0.9	0.25	-0.38	0.310
CO16	2.90 (1.077)	2.84-2.97	9.0	27.1	35.8	19.3	6.7	0.8	1.2	0.25	-0.23	0.457
SEC5	2.39 (1.000)	2.33-2.45	19.9	35.1	33.7	8.1	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.54	0.42	0.575
SEC14	2.37 (1.006)	2.31-2.43	22.0	33.0	31.1	11.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.36	-0.32	0.510
PO2	4.21 (1.206)	4.13-4.28	2.8	7.0	15.7	26.0	36.6	11.1	0.8	-0.64	-0.04	0.277
PO17	2.88 (1.164)	2.81-2.95	11.4	27.6	32.4	17.9	8.8	1.1	0.7	0.30	-0.42	0.526
AC4	2.81 (1.064)	2.74-2.87	10.9	28.1	36.4	18.0	5.1	0.7	0.7	0.25	-0.18	0.598
AC13	3.08 (1.086)	3.02-3.15	7.1	21.3	38.0	23.5	7.8	1.6	0.7	0.16	-0.12	0.578
HE10	2.95 (1.076)	2.88-3.01	8.9	25.1	35.3	22.2	7.0	0.6	0.8	0.11	-0.40	0.545
HE21	3.43 (1.236)	3.35-3.50	6.0	16.8	29.1	28.0	14.0	5.1	0.9	0.06	-0.46	0.425
ST6	3.17 (1.197)	3.09-3.24	7.3	23.4	31.0	22.0	13.6	1.9	0.8	0.16	-0.61	0.533
ST15	4.22 (1.257)	4.14-4.29	2.0	8.3	18.1	23.3	32.5	15.2	0.6	-0.46	-0.49	0.301

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.075 and 0.149, respectively.

Table A502 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,075)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	0.215	**0.479**	-0.009	0.626
SD11	**0.533**	**0.281**	-0.087	0.547
UN3	**0.738**	-0.073	-0.107	0.586
UN8	**0.285**	**0.231**	**0.241**	0.635
UN19	**0.615**	0.074	-0.023	0.589
BE12	**0.750**	-0.084	-0.028	0.518
BE18	**0.812**	-0.126	-0.023	0.447
TR9	**0.324**	-0.180	**0.413**	0.617
TR20	0.032	-0.122	**0.631**	0.597
CO7	-0.152	0.022	**0.679**	0.640
CO16	-0.047	0.005	**0.810**	0.387
SEC5	**0.498**	0.042	0.215	0.547
SEC14	**0.517**	0.032	0.105	0.636
PO17	0.108	0.179	**0.467**	0.622
AC4	**0.301**	**0.450**	0.018	0.562
AC13	0.154	**0.610**	-0.005	0.513
HE10	0.133	**0.660**	-0.077	0.488
HE21	-0.088	**0.755**	-0.077	0.499
ST6	-0.107	**0.734**	0.127	0.490
ST15	**-0.277**	**0.765**	-0.035	0.546
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.496	—		
Conservation	0.615	0.290	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A503 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,075)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	8	7	5
Mean (standard error)	2.43 (0.020)	3.20 (0.025)	2.89 (0.024)
95% Confidence interval	2.39-2.47	3.15-3.25	2.84-2.93
Standard deviation	0.659	0.810	0.794
Skewness (standard error)	0.174 (0.075)	0.084 (0.075)	0.150 (0.075)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.141 (0.149)	-0.204 (0.149)	-0.197 (0.149)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.844	0.838	0.758
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.839	0.810	0.715
Average inter-item correlations	0.406	0.428	0.387
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.296-0.590	0.263-0.544	0.269-0.504
Range of correlations	0.294	0.281	0.235
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.327	—	
Conservation	0.338	0.246	—

Table A504 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2012, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,075)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.129	**0.544**	0.625
SD11	**0.320**	**0.428**	0.593
UN3	**0.483**	0.120	0.701
UN8	**0.454**	**0.249**	0.631
UN19	**0.463**	**0.222**	0.645
BE12	**0.572**	0.094	0.616
BE18	**0.627**	0.066	0.566
TR9	**0.689**	-0.203	0.608
TR20	**0.651**	**-0.247**	0.658
CO7	**0.528**	-0.147	0.769
CO16	**0.734**	-0.163	0.541
SEC5	**0.614**	0.110	0.551
SEC14	**0.518**	0.128	0.656
PO17	**0.535**	0.108	0.651
AC4	**0.228**	**0.527**	0.564
AC13	0.073	**0.664**	0.510
HE10	-0.019	**0.726**	0.485
HE21	-0.204	**0.771**	0.503
ST6	-0.010	**0.692**	0.527
ST15	**-0.307**	**0.717**	0.587
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.445	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A505 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2012, Portugal (second half-sample: *n* = 1,076)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	6.41	.062	.900	.913	.865	.071 (.066-.076)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.96	.073	.864	.881	.851	.074 (.070-.079)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.90	.055	.890	.906	.878	.068 (.063-.072)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.30	.073	.853	.870	.843	.077 (.072-.081)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.18	.059	.880	.897	.871	.069 (.065-.074)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.70	.064	.875	.887	.855	.085 (.078-.091)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

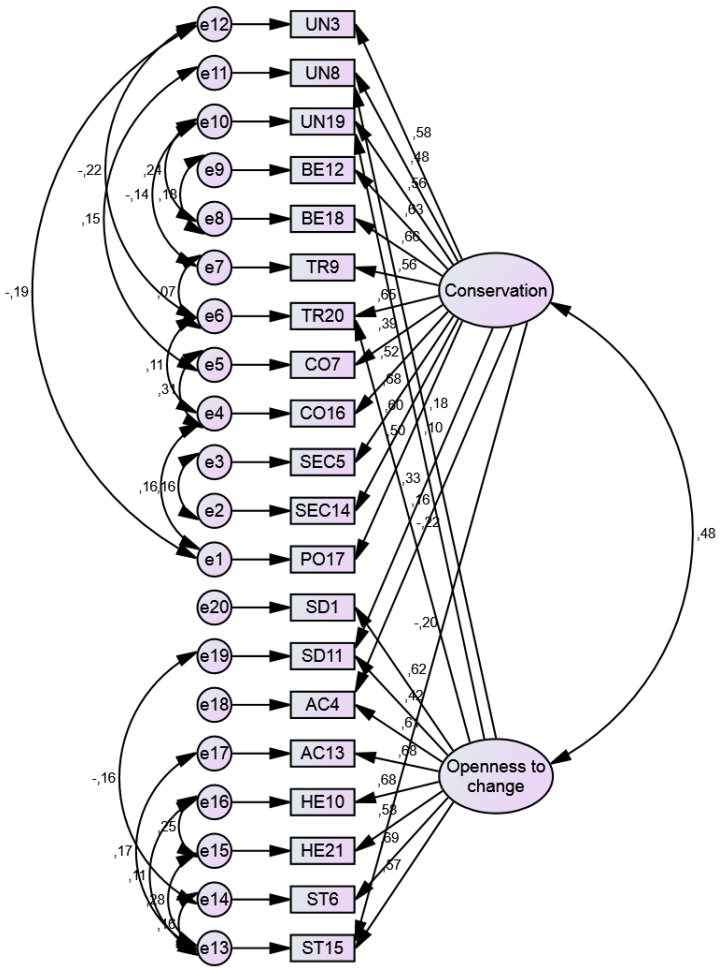

Fig. 149 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Portugal (second half-sample: n = 1,076)

Table A506 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Portugal (N = 2,151)

	Subscale	
	Conservation	Openness to change
Number of items	12	8
Mean (standard error)	2.63 (0.014)	3.12 (0.017)
95% Confidence interval	2.60-2.66	3.09-3.15
Standard deviation	0.640	0.768
Skewness (standard error)	0.121 (0.053)	0.030 (0.053)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.259 (0.106)	-0.251 (0.106)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.856	0.845
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.819	0.842
Average inter-item correlations	0.338	0.408
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.126-0.569	0.215-0.539
Range of correlations	0.443	0.324
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Conservation	—	
Openness to change	0.272	—

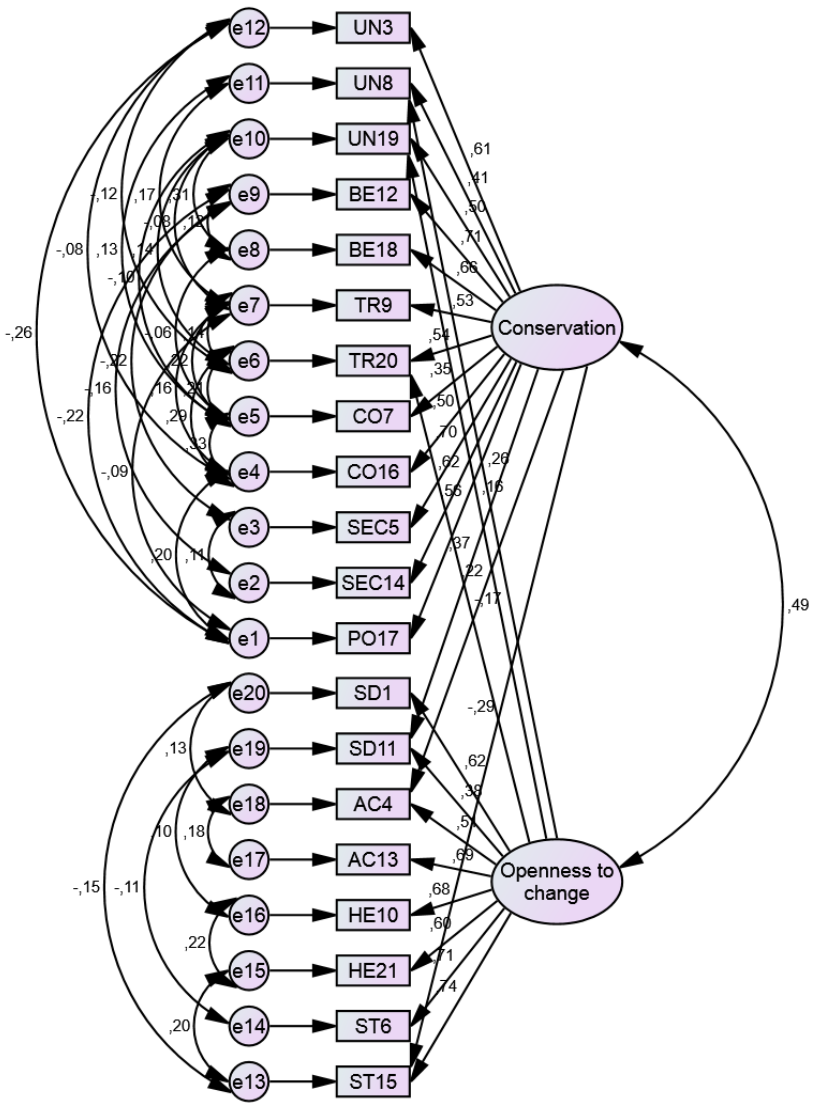

Fig. 150 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Portugal (*N* = 2,151)

Table A507 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 632)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.66 (1.201)	2.56-2.75	18.4	26.6	34.8	11.1	4.7	2.8	1.6	0.60	0.28	0.388
SD11	2.24 (1.128)	2.15-2.33	32.6	27.5	24.2	11.9	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.65	-0.14	0.549
UN3	2.10 (1.082)	2.02-2.19	35.8	30.4	23.9	5.7	2.5	0.8	0.9	0.92	0.70	0.425
UN8	2.70 (1.133)	2.62-2.79	14.7	28.6	35.3	13.3	4.7	1.9	1.4	0.50	0.21	0.498
UN19	2.19 (1.006)	2.12-2.27	28.6	33.2	28.8	6.5	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.66	0.44	0.506
BE12	2.16 (0.950)	2.09-2.24	28.3	34.7	29.1	5.7	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.50	-0.07	0.547
BE18	1.98 (0.961)	1.90-2.05	37.8	33.1	22.8	3.8	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.86	0.68	0.556
TR9	2.31 (1.096)	2.23-2.40	26.6	30.7	29.4	8.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.73	0.56	0.401
TR20	2.92 (1.371)	2.81-3.03	19.3	18.5	29.4	17.2	10.3	3.8	1.4	0.29	-0.63	0.302
CO7	3.47 (1.390)	3.36-3.58	8.4	16.1	27.5	20.7	16.1	8.9	2.2	0.09	-0.73	0.284
CO16	3.05 (1.333)	2.94-3.15	14.6	18.7	32.8	16.0	12.7	3.8	1.6	0.25	-0.57	0.350
SEC5	2.39 (1.133)	2.30-2.48	25.6	28.6	29.6	9.5	4.4	0.6	1.6	0.59	-0.08	0.388
SEC14	2.42 (1.159)	2.33-2.51	25.0	26.9	32.0	8.5	3.3	1.9	2.4	0.72	0.46	0.490
PO2	4.74 (1.105)	4.66-4.83	1.3	3.8	7.9	17.9	43.4	24.5	1.3	-1.08	1.08	0.090
PO17	3.20 (1.363)	3.09-3.30	12.2	19.1	28.3	19.6	14.4	4.9	1.4	0.16	-0.71	0.398
AC4	3.20 (1.354)	3.09-3.30	11.7	19.0	28.8	19.9	12.8	5.5	2.2	0.20	-0.61	0.442
AC13	3.01 (1.253)	2.91-3.11	11.7	23.6	31.3	18.4	10.9	2.7	1.4	0.28	-0.47	0.530
HE10	2.67 (1.184)	2.57-2.76	18.2	26.3	34.2	13.1	4.7	2.2	1.3	0.50	0.08	0.541
HE21	3.16 (1.399)	3.05-3.26	13.6	18.8	29.1	19.0	11.1	6.8	1.6	0.27	-0.61	0.454
ST6	3.29 (1.349)	3.18-3.39	10.6	17.9	27.4	23.4	13.8	5.7	1.3	0.10	-0.65	0.401
ST15	4.31 (1.388)	4.21-4.42	4.9	7.4	12.7	20.9	31.6	21.0	1.4	-0.71	-0.24	0.294

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.097 and 0.194, respectively.

Table A508 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 632)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Conservation	Factor IV Achievement	
SD1	0.185	**0.294**	-0.116	0.169	0.764
SD11	**0.384**	**0.364**	-0.084	0.051	0.574
UN3	**0.744**	-0.124	**-0.241**	0.211	0.564
UN8	**0.458**	0.144	-0.010	0.089	0.667
UN19	**0.572**	0.050	0.132	-0.067	0.559
BE12	**0.598**	0.162	0.070	-0.119	0.484
BE18	**0.639**	0.080	0.024	-0.012	0.514
TR9	**0.588**	-0.094	0.166	-0.150	0.599
TR20	0.181	-0.008	**0.456**	-0.176	0.680
CO16	0.078	-0.128	**0.689**	0.067	0.502
SEC5	**0.290**	-0.097	**0.285**	0.171	0.753
SEC14	**0.447**	-0.019	**0.248**	0.039	0.638
PO17	-0.110	0.048	**0.594**	**0.222**	0.609
AC4	-0.018	0.143	0.127	**0.663**	0.427
AC13	-0.074	**0.387**	**0.229**	**0.388**	0.510
HE10	0.014	**0.787**	0.011	-0.118	0.429
HE21	-0.028	**0.668**	-0.059	0.009	0.585
ST6	-0.008	**0.459**	-0.089	0.213	0.682
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Openness to change	0.572	—			
Conservation	0.467	0.261	—		
Achievement	0.171	0.420	0.097	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A509 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 632)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Conservation	Achievement
Number of items	9	4	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.28 (0.027)	2.94 (0.037)	3.06 (0.040)	3.11 (0.045)
95% Confidence interval	2.22-2.33	2.87-3.01	2.98-3.13	3.02-3.19
Standard deviation	0.691	0.918	1.018	1.132
Skewness (standard error)	0.377 (0.097)	0.195 (0.097)	-0.006 (0.097)	0.221 (0.097)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.037 (0.194)	0.036 (0.194)	-0.404 (0.194)	-0.491 (0.194)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.823	0.679	0.613	0.673
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.797	0.638	0.493	0.673
Average inter-item correlations	0.347	0.346	0.347	0.509
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.185-0.500	0.261-0.480	0.240-0.416	0.509-0.509
Range of correlations	0.315	0.219	0.176	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.289	—		
Conservation	0.291	0.194	—	
Achievement	0.305	0.336	0.261	—

Table A510 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Portugal (first half-sample: n = 632)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	0.139	**0.429**	-0.085	0.762
SD11	**0.415**	**0.391**	-0.097	0.568
UN3	**0.474**	0.178	-0.107	0.702
UN8	**0.423**	**0.235**	0.009	0.673
UN19	**0.622**	0.006	0.100	0.555
BE12	**0.687**	0.064	0.014	0.477
BE18	**0.634**	0.102	0.019	0.520
TR9	**0.649**	-0.194	0.122	0.593
TR20	**0.364**	-0.204	**0.351**	0.712
CO16	0.171	-0.126	**0.656**	0.503
SEC5	**0.231**	0.061	**0.320**	0.766
SEC14	**0.457**	0.024	**0.242**	0.641
PO17	-0.062	0.158	**0.600**	0.602
AC4	-0.218	**0.645**	**0.257**	0.557
AC13	-0.109	**0.644**	**0.280**	0.494
HE10	**0.271**	**0.524**	-0.092	0.558
HE21	0.131	**0.550**	-0.114	0.643
ST6	-0.015	**0.590**	-0.069	0.674
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Self-enhancement	0.446	—		
Conservation	0.357	0.237	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A511 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 632)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	-0.060	**0.520**	0.761
SD11	0.154	**0.526**	0.609
UN3	**0.232**	**0.307**	0.772
UN8	**0.284**	**0.340**	0.696
UN19	**0.562**	0.110	0.603
BE12	**0.518**	0.206	0.570
BE18	**0.478**	**0.234**	0.592
TR9	**0.632**	-0.100	0.661
TR20	**0.640**	**-0.230**	0.701
CO16	**0.680**	-0.203	0.650
SEC5	**0.455**	0.041	0.701
SEC14	**0.570**	0.060	0.633
PO17	**0.409**	0.050	0.808
AC4	-0.040	**0.556**	0.714
AC13	0.051	**0.590**	0.616
HE10	0.015	**0.653**	0.562
HE21	-0.118	**0.661**	0.636
ST6	-0.198	**0.665**	0.666
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.557	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A512 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2014, Portugal (second half-sample: *n* = 633)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.15	.061	.872	.899	.859	.071 (.064-.077)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.82	.069	.831	.860	.829	.078 (.072-.084)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.04	.058	.863	.892	.863	.069 (.063-.076)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.31	.073	.806	.836	.807	.083 (.077-.089)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.49	.049	.881	.911	.888	.063 (.056-.069)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.59	.065	.835	.865	.839	.075 (.069-.082)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.60	.052	.878	.908	.883	.064 (.058-.071)
5	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.65	.066	.875	.898	.872	.076 (.067-.085)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

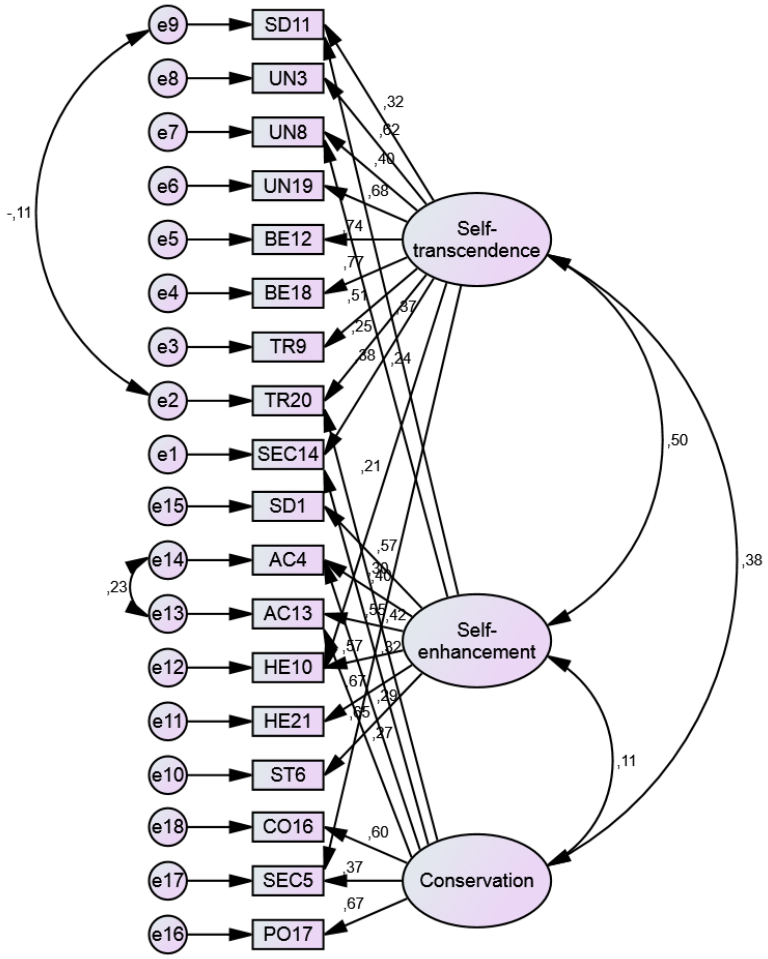

Fig. 151 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Portugal (second half-sample: n = 633)

Table A513 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Portugal (N = 1,265)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	9	6	3
Mean (standard error)	2.36 (0.020)	3.01 (0.025)	2.91 (0.027)
95% Confidence interval	2.32-2.40	2.96-3.06	2.86-2.96
Standard deviation	0.698	0.891	0.957
Skewness (standard error)	0.198 (0.069)	0.233 (0.069)	0.084 (0.069)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.020 (0.137)	-0.007 (0.137)	-0.266 (0.137)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.813	0.768	0.597
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.755	0.751	0.565
Average inter-item correlations	0.340	0.357	0.330
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.098-0.527	0.268-0.499	0.276-0.401
Range of correlations	0.429	0.231	0.125
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.278	—	
Conservation	0.291	0.250	—

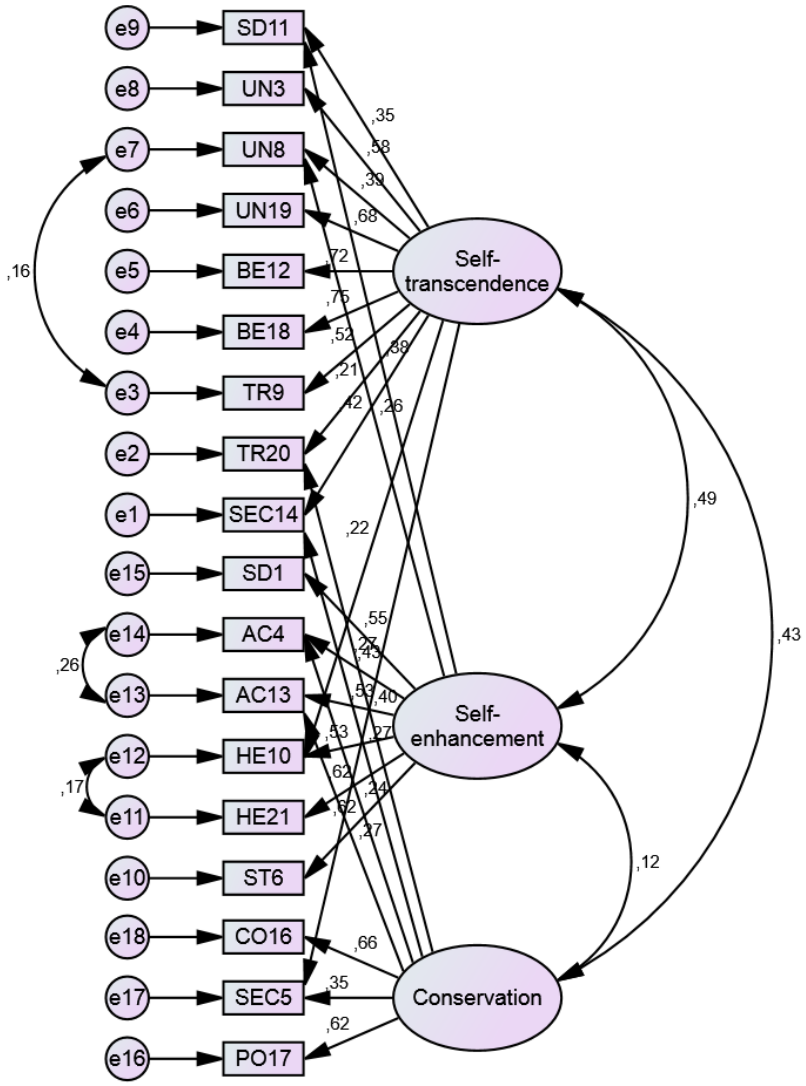

Fig. 152 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Portugal (*N* = 1,265)

Table A514 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 759)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.52 (1.119)	2.44-2.60	14.8	40.7	25.8	8.0	7.0	1.1	2.6	0.86	0.46	0.380
SD11	2.06 (1.025)	1.99-2.13	30.6	44.1	13.4	5.3	3.3	0.7	2.6	1.28	1.82	0.447
UN3	2.01 (0.954)	1.95-2.08	28.6	50.1	11.5	3.6	2.9	0.7	2.8	1.48	3.00	0.300
UN8	2.44 (1.071)	2.37-2.52	13.3	48.7	21.1	7.9	5.0	1.4	2.5	1.12	1.24	0.345
UN19	2.09 (0.941)	2.02-2.16	26.7	44.8	18.4	5.4	1.3	0.7	2.6	1.07	1.76	0.393
BE12	2.30 (0.955)	2.23-2.37	18.1	44.8	24.8	7.1	2.5	0.4	2.4	0.83	0.92	0.463
BE18	2.35 (1.044)	2.28-2.43	16.7	46.5	22.1	7.2	2.9	1.7	2.8	1.16	1.74	0.453
TR9	2.28 (1.038)	2.21-2.36	19.6	47.8	17.1	8.2	4.0	0.7	2.6	1.06	1.08	0.280
TR20	2.62 (1.212)	2.53-2.70	14.8	39.0	22.0	12.0	7.4	2.1	2.8	0.80	0.10	0.265
CO7	3.11 (1.389)	3.01-3.21	9.4	31.6	21.7	13.8	15.3	5.5	2.6	0.44	-0.78	0.250
CO16	2.52 (1.165)	2.43-2.60	15.2	43.6	20.7	8.6	7.9	1.3	2.8	0.94	0.38	0.414
SEC5	2.21 (1.058)	2.13-2.28	23.3	47.0	15.8	6.1	4.2	0.9	2.6	1.21	1.54	0.354
SEC14	2.21 (1.084)	2.14-2.29	24.2	46.2	15.5	5.5	5.3	0.8	2.4	1.20	1.33	0.402
PO2	4.08 (1.304)	3.99-4.18	2.0	11.3	20.0	17.3	34.3	12.6	2.5	-0.34	-0.85	0.231
PO17	2.84 (1.214)	2.75-2.93	9.4	35.2	26.9	12.9	10.9	2.0	2.8	0.63	-0.30	0.455
AC4	2.82 (1.276)	2.73-2.91	12.1	33.5	26.5	10.4	12.4	2.4	2.8	0.63	-0.38	0.481
AC13	2.69 (1.184)	2.61-2.78	12.3	39.4	24.9	10.8	8.4	1.8	2.4	0.74	0.07	0.552
HE10	2.90 (1.298)	2.80-2.99	10.3	34.4	24.5	12.0	13.3	2.9	2.6	0.59	-0.51	0.398
HE21	2.64 (1.353)	2.54-2.73	20.4	33.9	18.2	11.6	10.9	2.5	2.5	0.69	-0.44	0.437
ST6	2.51 (1.198)	2.42-2.59	17.8	41.4	18.2	10.9	8.3	0.9	2.5	0.81	-0.04	0.479
ST15	3.81 (1.455)	3.71-3.91	6.5	15.3	18.6	14.8	31.0	10.8	3.2	-0.26	-1.02	0.256

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.089 and 0.177, respectively.

Table A515 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 759)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.479**	0.117	-0.035	0.729
SD11	**0.452**	0.207	0.003	0.683
UN3	**0.233**	**0.442**	**-0.246**	0.726
UN8	**0.221**	**0.359**	-0.108	0.794
UN19	0.085	**0.538**	-0.077	0.695
BE12	0.027	**0.606**	0.031	0.607
BE18	**0.239**	**0.383**	0.020	0.721
CO16	**-0.230**	**0.572**	**0.257**	0.600
SEC5	-0.145	**0.501**	0.176	0.713
SEC14	-0.075	**0.496**	0.180	0.697
PO17	0.055	0.089	**0.540**	0.641
AC4	**0.380**	-0.028	**0.417**	0.581
AC13	**0.383**	0.013	**0.501**	0.455
HE10	**0.561**	-0.140	0.162	0.646
HE21	**0.708**	-0.145	0.073	0.517
ST6	**0.556**	0.123	0.015	0.618
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-transcendence	0.367	—		
Self-enhancement	0.364	0.318	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A516 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 759)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	8	3
Mean (standard error)	2.53 (0.030)	2.27 (0.022)	2.78 (0.035)
95% Confidence interval	2.47-2.58	2.22-2.31	2.72-2.85
Standard deviation	0.822	0.615	0.958
Skewness (standard error)	0.623 (0.089)	0.671 (0.089)	0.577 (0.089)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.301 (0.177)	1.222 (0.177)	0.035 (0.177)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.742	0.737	0.682
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.860	0.716	0.651
Average inter-item correlations	0.333	0.261	0.418
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.198-0.501	0.140-0.391	0.345-0.521
Range of correlations	0.304	0.250	0.176
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-transcendence	0.216	—	
Self-enhancement	0.318	0.230	—

Table A517 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 759)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.455**	0.061	0.764
SD11	**0.447**	0.161	0.709
UN3	0.097	**0.336**	0.847
UN8	0.154	**0.302**	0.842
UN19	0.026	**0.504**	0.733
BE12	0.015	**0.613**	0.616
BE18	**0.235**	**0.362**	0.736
CO16	-0.124	**0.654**	0.631
SEC5	-0.082	**0.567**	0.715
SEC14	-0.010	**0.556**	0.695
PO17	**0.310**	0.215	0.797
AC4	**0.575**	0.052	0.640
AC13	**0.611**	0.115	0.549
HE10	**0.659**	-0.159	0.637
HE21	**0.756**	-0.198	0.526
ST6	**0.555**	0.074	0.648
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.457	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A518 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-13 items): European Social Survey 2002, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 759)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.102	**0.433**	0.766
SD11	0.196	**0.456**	0.681
UN3	**0.362**	0.145	0.805
UN8	**0.323**	0.179	0.817
UN19	**0.514**	0.067	0.704
BE12	**0.615**	0.023	0.610
BE18	**0.370**	**0.255**	0.721
CO16	**0.613**	-0.128	0.672
SEC5	**0.568**	-0.106	0.715
SEC14	**0.558**	-0.029	0.700
HE10	-0.121	**0.638**	0.641
HE21	-0.176	**0.799**	0.446
ST6	0.124	**0.519**	0.663
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.408	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A519 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2002, Slovenia (second half-sample: *n* = 759)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.12	.063	.832	.859	.810	.074 (.067-.080)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (16 items)-without cross-loadings	4.84	.059	.829	.858	.822	.071 (.065-.078)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (16 items)-with cross-loadings	4.78	.057	.833	.862	.825	.071 (.064-.077)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-without cross-loadings	4.74	.057	.845	.873	.837	.070 (.062-.078)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-with cross-loadings	4.62	.055	.851	.878	.842	.069 (.061-.077)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.54	.066	.796	.825	.790	.077 (.071-.084)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.48	.051	.847	.876	.839	.068 (.061-.074)
4	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.45	.072	.777	.808	.769	.077 (.071-.082)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

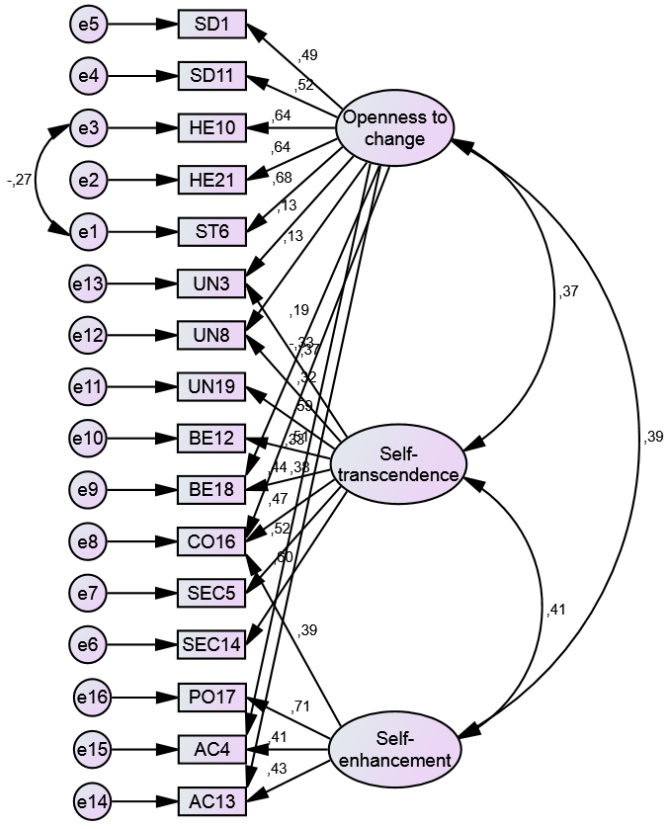

Fig. 153 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Slovenia (second half-sample: *n* = 759)

Table A520 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Slovenia (*N* = 1,519)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	8	3
Mean (standard error)	2.57 (0.021)	2.27 (0.015)	2.80 (0.024)
95% Confidence interval	2.53-2.62	2.24-2.30	2.75-2.84
Standard deviation	0.821	0.602	0.945
Skewness (standard error)	0.585 (0.063)	0.485 (0.063)	0.515 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.330 (0.125)	0.856 (0.125)	0.076 (0.125)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.713	0.729	0.683
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.726	0.684	0.547
Average inter-item correlations	0.332	0.255	0.419
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.214-0.467	0.137-0.375	0.356-0.501
Range of correlations	0.253	0.238	0.145
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-transcendence	0.207	—	
Self-enhancement	0.310	0.227	—

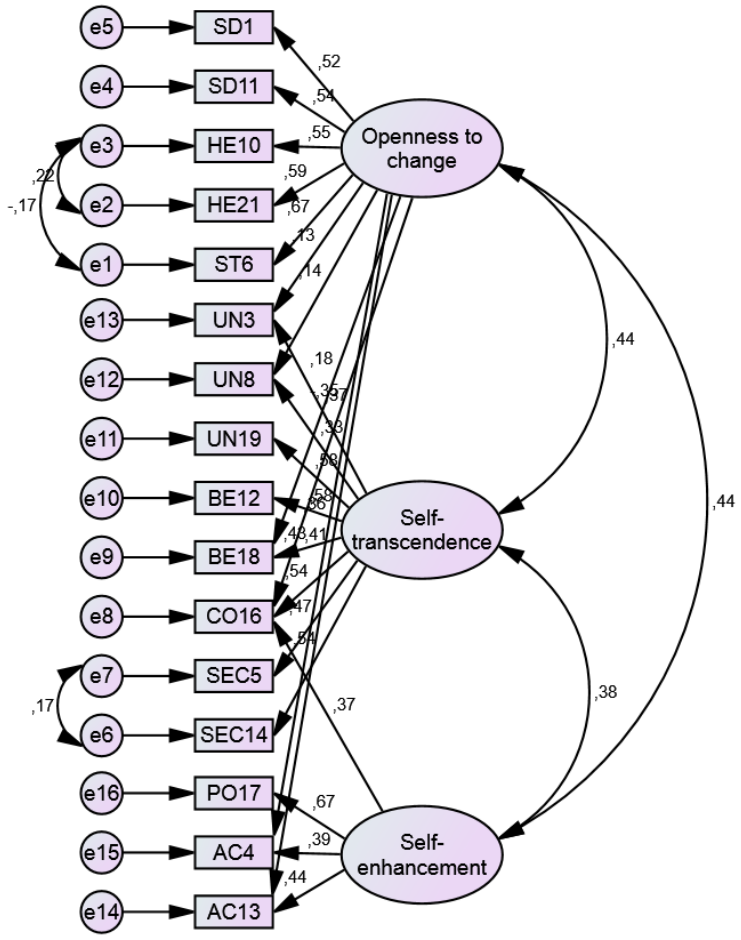

Fig. 154 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Slovenia (*N* = 1,519)

Table A521 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 721)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.63 (1.188)	2.55-2.72	14.1	39.3	25.8	8.5	8.7	1.7	1.9	0.78	0.16	0.448
SD11	2.10 (1.015)	2.02-2.17	27.3	47.7	13.7	6.0	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.33	2.23	0.467
UN3	2.09 (0.977)	2.01-2.16	26.2	49.8	13.5	5.0	3.1	0.6	1.9	1.30	2.13	0.436
UN8	2.51 (1.102)	2.43-2.59	13.6	43.7	25.2	7.5	6.2	1.4	2.4	0.98	0.81	0.383
UN19	2.05 (0.920)	1.99-2.12	27.0	47.9	15.7	4.7	2.1	0.3	2.4	1.12	1.75	0.410
BE12	2.27 (0.913)	2.21-2.34	17.5	46.5	25.9	5.4	2.4	0.3	2.1	0.83	1.14	0.466
BE18	2.36 (1.060)	2.28-2.43	18.6	44.2	21.6	8.6	3.6	1.1	2.2	0.98	1.00	0.496
TR9	2.32 (1.063)	2.25-2.40	18.7	47.7	18.7	8.0	3.7	1.2	1.8	1.11	1.30	0.353
TR20	2.72 (1.256)	2.63-2.81	14.3	36.5	24.0	12.3	7.6	3.2	2.1	0.72	0.01	0.261
CO7	3.23 (1.405)	3.12-3.33	7.8	29.5	22.6	15.3	15.4	7.2	2.2	0.38	-0.83	0.313
CO16	2.56 (1.182)	2.47-2.64	16.6	39.8	22.6	10.0	6.7	1.8	2.5	0.81	0.28	0.393
SEC5	2.24 (1.060)	2.17-2.32	21.9	47.3	18.0	5.0	5.0	0.8	1.9	1.18	1.46	0.435
SEC14	2.30 (1.142)	2.22-2.38	22.5	45.5	15.3	8.5	4.6	1.7	2.1	1.15	1.10	0.429
PO2	4.18 (1.282)	4.09-4.28	2.8	7.6	21.4	16.8	35.8	13.7	1.9	-0.49	-0.53	0.213
PO17	2.91 (1.200)	2.83-3.00	9.2	31.2	31.1	13.0	10.0	2.6	2.9	0.56	-0.13	0.472
AC4	2.88 (1.277)	2.78-2.97	10.3	36.6	24.5	10.8	13.3	2.5	1.9	0.61	-0.45	0.484
AC13	2.85 (1.195)	2.77-2.94	9.3	35.1	28.8	12.9	9.3	2.5	2.1	0.64	-0.08	0.556
HE10	2.82 (1.277)	2.73-2.92	12.5	35.4	23.4	13.3	10.3	2.9	2.2	0.61	-0.32	0.484
HE21	2.73 (1.370)	2.63-2.83	17.5	35.6	19.7	11.4	9.2	4.6	2.1	0.73	-0.25	0.440
ST6	2.64 (1.264)	2.54-2.73	17.3	36.5	23.0	9.3	9.4	2.2	2.2	0.74	-0.08	0.508
ST15	3.85 (1.474)	3.74-3.96	6.2	16.2	18.4	13.7	31.1	11.9	2.1	-0.29	-1.04	0.265

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.091 and 0.182, respectively.

Table A522 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 721)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-transcendence	Factor IV Self-enhancement	
SD1	-0.084	0.182	**0.344**	**0.233**	0.683
SD11	0.041	**0.673**	0.063	-0.106	0.572
UN3	0.131	-0.012	**0.499**	0.131	0.646
UN8	0.154	0.085	**0.524**	-0.100	0.626
UN19	**0.402**	0.011	**0.375**	-0.080	0.615
BE12	**0.299**	-0.016	**0.397**	0.087	0.651
BE18	**0.275**	**0.377**	0.050	0.022	0.684
TR9	**0.575**	0.021	**0.278**	**-0.249**	0.515
CO7	**0.539**	-0.208	0.055	0.156	0.688
CO16	**0.701**	-0.059	0.002	0.017	0.522
SEC5	**0.502**	0.127	0.034	0.022	0.672
SEC14	**0.471**	0.003	0.158	0.068	0.679
PO17	**0.439**	0.101	**-0.285**	**0.474**	0.474
AC4	0.020	0.209	-0.068	**0.559**	0.515
AC13	-0.056	-0.069	**0.247**	**0.784**	0.345
HE10	-0.013	**0.784**	-0.139	0.013	0.451
HE21	-0.190	**0.526**	0.180	0.082	0.591
ST15	-0.105	**0.393**	**0.269**	0.205	0.557
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Openness to change	0.273	—			
Self-transcendence	0.327	0.427	—		
Self-enhancement	0.232	0.625	0.210	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A523 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 721)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	6	5	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.45 (0.028)	2.53 (0.032)	2.38 (0.027)	2.88 (0.036)
95% Confidence interval	2.40-2.51	2.47-2.59	2.32-2.43	2.81-2.95
Standard deviation	0.761	0.848	0.726	0.972
Skewness (standard error)	0.591 (0.091)	0.673 (0.091)	0.650 (0.091)	0.524 (0.091)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.850 (0.182)	0.532 (0.182)	0.789 (0.182)	0.260 (0.182)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.753	0.745	0.637	0.706
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.741	0.693	0.681	0.644
Average inter-item correlations	0.345	0.370	0.313	0.445
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.251-0.454	0.235-0.479	0.254-0.391	0.400-0.521
Range of correlations	0.203	0.244	0.138	0.121
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.235	—		
Self-transcendence	0.278	0.290	—	
Self-enhancement	0.261	0.346	0.269	—

Table A524 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 721)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.505**	0.040	0.726
SD11	**0.564**	0.048	0.657
UN3	**0.258**	**0.333**	0.751
UN8	0.163	**0.361**	0.794
UN19	0.021	**0.569**	0.665
BE12	0.158	**0.469**	0.693
BE18	**0.361**	**0.283**	0.704
TR9	-0.169	**0.706**	0.573
CO7	-0.118	**0.566**	0.722
CO16	-0.137	**0.712**	0.555
SEC5	0.080	**0.525**	0.683
SEC14	0.048	**0.552**	0.671
PO17	**0.323**	**0.277**	0.744
AC4	**0.626**	-0.034	0.625
AC13	**0.655**	0.025	0.556
HE10	**0.685**	-0.089	0.574
HE21	**0.662**	-0.143	0.620
ST6	**0.665**	-0.022	0.569
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.419	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A525 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-17 items): European Social Survey 2004, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 721)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.507**	0.053	0.718
SD11	**0.563**	0.059	0.652
UN3	**0.266**	**0.354**	0.727
UN8	0.175	**0.384**	0.768
UN19	0.027	**0.582**	0.648
BE12	0.164	**0.483**	0.676
BE18	**0.350**	**0.276**	0.723
TR9	-0.162	**0.721**	0.548
CO7	-0.119	**0.544**	0.742
CO16	-0.136	**0.688**	0.583
SEC5	0.082	**0.526**	0.682
SEC14	0.050	**0.552**	0.671
AC4	**0.604**	-0.039	0.653
AC13	**0.639**	0.024	0.578
HE10	**0.678**	-0.083	0.579
HE21	**0.668**	-0.129	0.606
ST6	**0.673**	-0.007	0.551
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.404	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A526 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2004, Slovenia (second half-sample: *n* = 721)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.59	.073	.794	.821	.756	.080 (.074-.086)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.56	.074	.806	.840	.811	.070 (.065-.076)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.17	.065	.827	.861	.832	.066 (.061-.072)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-without cross-loadings	4.54	.072	.811	.845	.817	.070 (.064-.076)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-with cross-loadings	4.18	.066	.829	.863	.835	.067 (.060-.073)
3a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	—	.075	.779	.812	.776	.076 (.071-.082)
3b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	—	.059	.837	.870	.835	.066 (.060-.072)
4	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.54	.070	.805	.840	.807	.070 (.065-.076)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval. The covariance matrix of the 4 first-order correlated factors was not positive definite.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

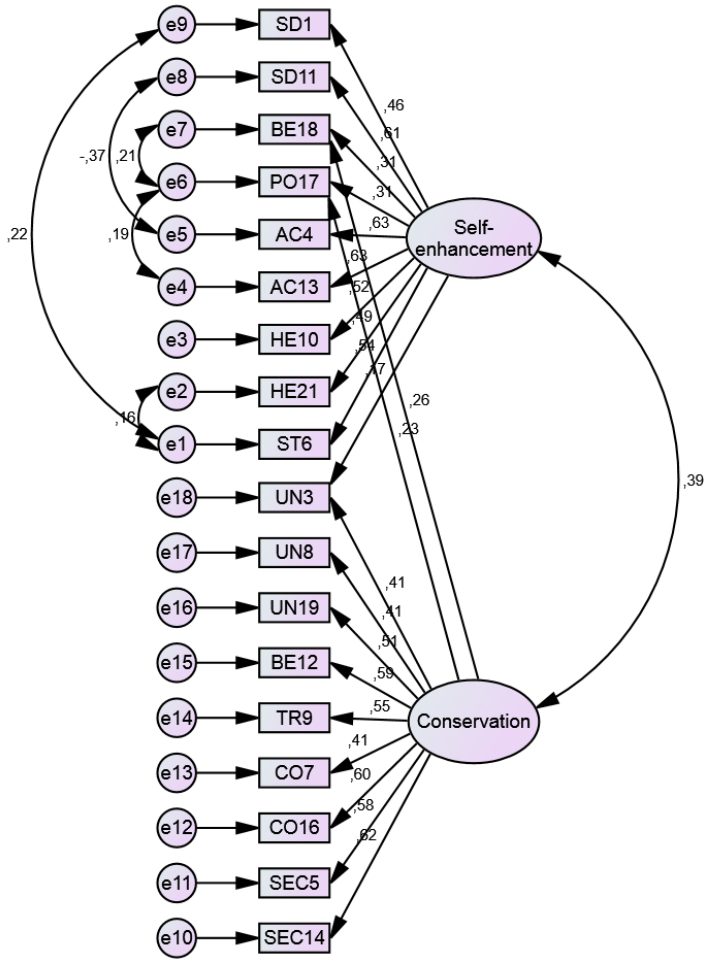

Fig. 155 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Slovenia (second half-sample: *n* = 721)

Table A527 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Slovenia (*N* = 1,442)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	9	9
Mean (standard error)	2.64 (0.020)	2.38 (0.017)
95% Confidence interval	2.60-2.67	2.35-2.42
Standard deviation	0.744	0.659
Skewness (standard error)	0.478 (0.064)	0.578 (0.064)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.424 (0.129)	1.263 (0.129)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.801	0.781
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.780	0.783
Average inter-item correlations	0.310	0.293
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.146-0.481	0.141-0.414
Range of correlations	0.335	0.273
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Conservation	0.221	—

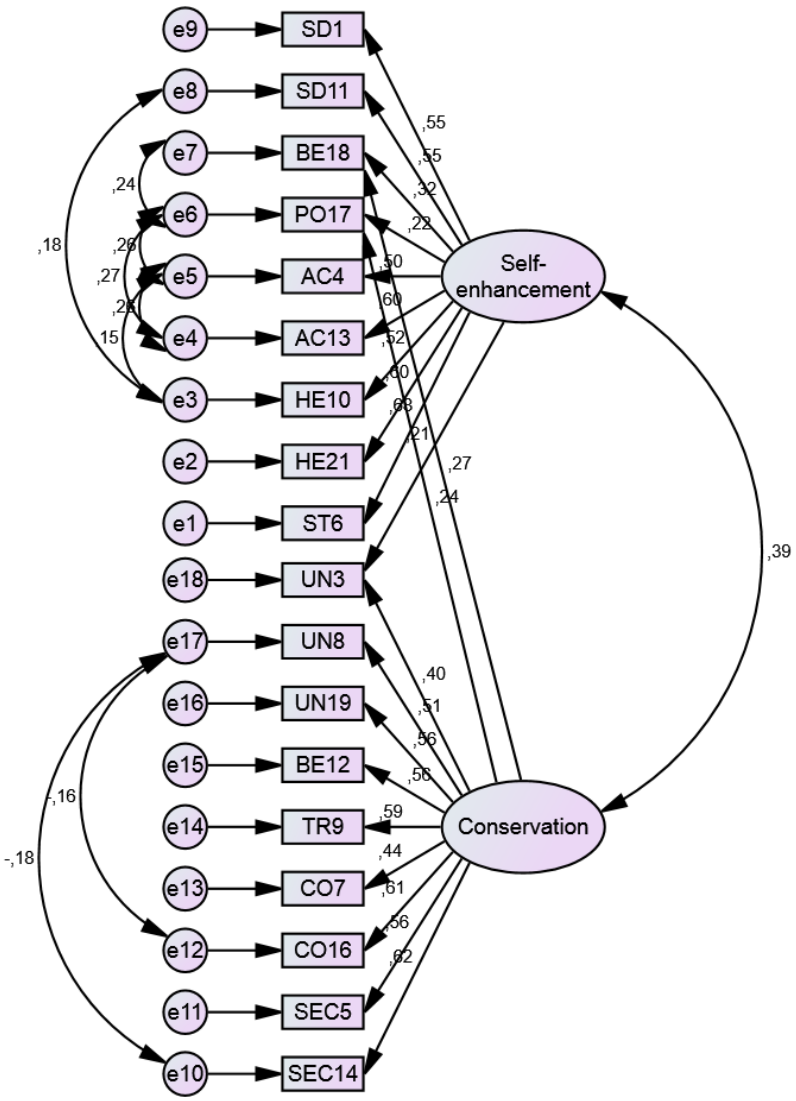

Fig. 156 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Slovenia (N = 1,442)

Table A528 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 738)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.51 (1.151)	2.43-2.59	16.0	41.7	26.0	6.8	6.8	1.8	0.9	0.95	0.69	0.338
SD11	2.01 (0.947)	1.94-2.08	30.2	48.9	11.9	5.3	2.4	0.3	0.9	1.25	1.89	0.391
UN3	1.94 (0.894)	1.88-2.01	29.0	56.1	8.1	2.8	2.3	0.7	0.9	1.70	4.39	0.464
UN8	2.33 (1.000)	2.26-2.40	14.2	55.3	18.0	6.4	4.2	0.9	0.9	1.27	1.88	0.380
UN19	2.02 (0.867)	1.96-2.08	27.4	49.9	15.9	4.7	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.00	1.64	0.406
BE12	2.16 (0.869)	2.10-2.23	18.0	56.1	18.6	3.9	1.9	0.5	0.9	1.23	2.78	0.410
BE18	2.11 (0.904)	2.04-2.18	21.5	55.7	14.5	4.2	2.8	0.3	0.9	1.27	2.37	0.454
TR9	2.18 (0.957)	2.12-2.25	19.8	54.7	15.4	4.6	4.3	0.1	0.9	1.23	1.77	0.290
TR20	2.65 (1.245)	2.56-2.74	13.3	43.9	20.7	9.6	8.7	2.8	0.9	0.90	0.19	0.245
CO7	3.05 (1.352)	2.95-3.15	9.2	33.1	23.7	14.1	14.4	4.6	0.9	0.48	-0.69	0.269
CO16	2.38 (1.097)	2.30-2.46	16.9	49.3	18.3	7.7	5.7	1.1	0.9	1.09	0.98	0.348
SEC5	2.22 (1.074)	2.14-2.29	22.4	51.1	14.8	4.5	5.3	1.1	0.9	1.33	1.84	0.392
SEC14	2.26 (1.092)	2.19-2.34	21.5	49.1	16.5	5.6	5.1	1.2	0.9	1.23	1.50	0.415
PO2	4.29 (1.243)	4.20-4.38	1.6	8.4	18.4	15.4	41.6	13.6	0.9	-0.60	-0.49	0.138
PO17	2.67 (1.175)	2.59-2.76	11.5	42.4	24.8	9.8	8.9	1.6	0.9	0.81	0.13	0.426
AC4	2.74 (1.265)	2.65-2.83	12.3	40.9	22.1	9.6	12.1	2.0	0.9	0.73	-0.28	0.438
AC13	2.67 (1.167)	2.58-2.75	11.5	42.7	24.4	9.6	9.8	1.1	0.9	0.77	-0.01	0.548
HE10	2.70 (1.249)	2.61-2.79	14.4	39.3	21.4	11.9	10.4	1.6	0.9	0.67	-0.32	0.426
HE21	2.59 (1.257)	2.50-2.68	18.0	38.9	20.6	10.6	9.2	1.8	0.9	0.75	-0.14	0.432
ST6	2.59 (1.228)	2.50-2.68	15.9	42.7	20.1	8.7	10.7	1.1	0.9	0.79	-0.12	0.491
ST15	3.68 (1.475)	3.57-3.78	6.8	19.0	22.2	13.0	27.9	10.2	0.9	-0.11	-1.13	0.295

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.090 and 0.180, respectively. The same seven cases (0.9%) did not respond to any of the items.

Table A529 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 738)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.412**	0.032	0.816
SD11	**0.407**	0.126	0.767
UN3	0.130	**0.511**	0.656
UN8	0.087	**0.401**	0.797
UN19	-0.064	**0.610**	0.663
BE12	0.100	**0.484**	0.708
BE18	**0.292**	**0.317**	0.722
CO16	-0.168	**0.618**	0.693
SEC5	0.010	**0.515**	0.730
SEC14	-0.017	**0.561**	0.695
PO17	**0.331**	0.184	0.796
AC4	**0.484**	0.056	0.735
AC13	**0.619**	0.075	0.565
HE10	**0.748**	-0.194	0.547
HE21	**0.645**	-0.117	0.646
ST6	**0.553**	0.039	0.671
	Correlations between factors		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.498	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A530 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 738)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	8	8
Mean (standard error)	2.56 (0.027)	2.18 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	2.51-2.61	2.14-2.22
Standard deviation	0.726	0.592
Skewness (standard error)	0.544 (0.090)	0.863 (0.090)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.211 (0.180)	2.163 (0.180)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.763	0.752
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.775	0.734
Average inter-item correlations	0.286	0.280
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.123-0.496	0.140-0.421
Range of correlations	0.373	0.281
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Conservation	0.222	—

Table A531 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-14 items): European Social Survey 2006, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 738)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.050	**0.408**	0.811
UN3	**0.524**	0.115	0.654
UN8	**0.419**	0.083	0.785
UN19	**0.621**	-0.074	0.653
BE12	**0.494**	0.106	0.695
BE18	**0.326**	**0.270**	0.737
CO16	**0.602**	-0.170	0.706
SEC5	**0.512**	0.006	0.735
SEC14	**0.560**	-0.019	0.696
AC4	0.062	**0.476**	0.741
AC13	0.086	**0.609**	0.572
HE10	-0.159	**0.710**	0.578
HE21	-0.092	**0.640**	0.639
ST6	0.062	**0.566**	0.642
Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—		
Self-enhancement	0.477	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A532 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of five models: European Social Survey 2006, Slovenia (second half-sample: *n* = 738)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.75	.069	.819	.844	.791	.080 (.074-.087)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.48	.064	.848	.877	.847	.069 (.062-.075)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.25	.062	.857	.886	.857	.066 (.060-.073)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	3.78	.051	.882	.910	.896	.061 (.054-.069)
3	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.25	.067	.828	.862	.834	.066 (.061-.072)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

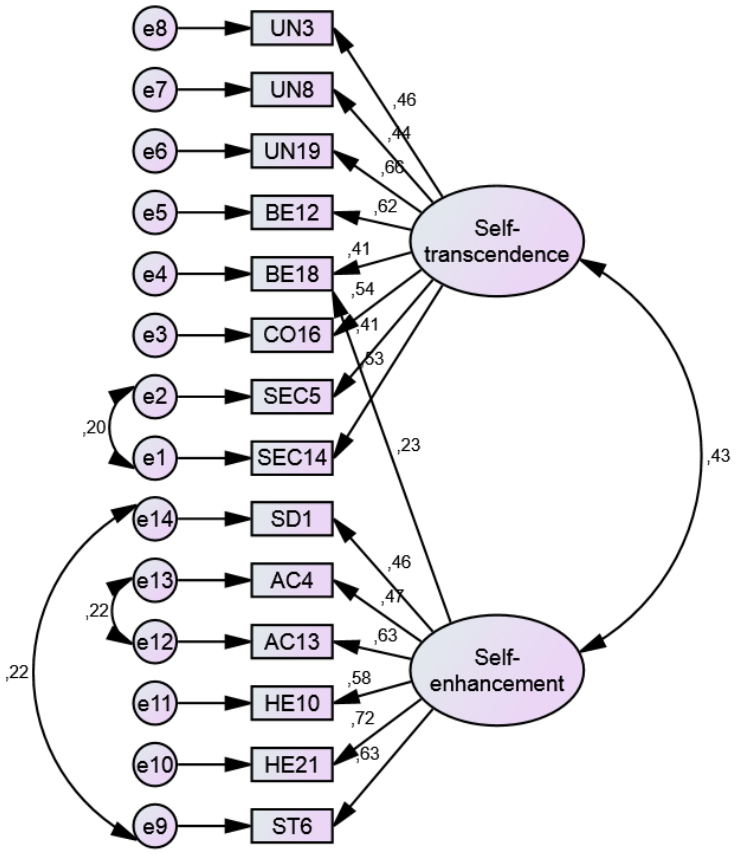

Fig. 157 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2c-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Slovenia (second half-sample: *n* = 738)

Table A533 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Slovenia (*N* = 1,476)

	Subscale	
	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	8	6
Mean (standard error)	2.21 (0.016)	2.63 (0.021)
95% Confidence interval	2.18-2.24	2.59-2.67
Standard deviation	0.600	0.814
Skewness (standard error)	0.684 (0.064)	0.583 (0.064)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.774 (0.127)	0.177 (0.127)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.750	0.754
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.687	0.716
Average inter-item correlations	0.277	0.339
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.144-0.380	0.221-0.465
Range of correlations	0.236	0.244
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-transcendence	—	
Self-enhancement	0.224	—

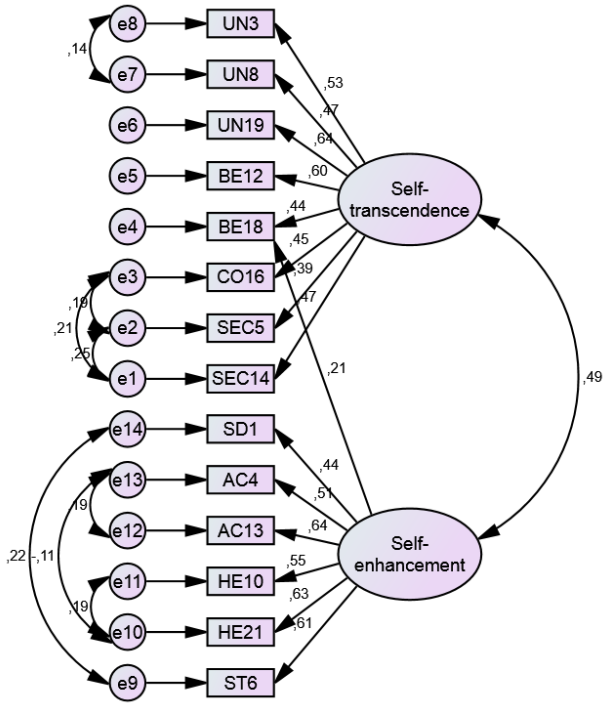

Fig. 158 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2c-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Slovenia (N = 1,476)

Table A534 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Slovenia (first half-sample: n = 643)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.53 (1.145)	2.44-2.62	16.2	40.3	24.3	7.5	7.6	1.1	3.1	0.81	0.32	0.320
SD11	1.98 (0.942)	1.91-2.06	32.2	44.6	13.7	5.0	1.7	0.5	2.3	1.22	1.99	0.380
UN3	1.95 (0.864)	1.88-2.02	29.2	52.6	10.4	3.3	2.2	0.2	2.2	1.36	2.88	0.331
UN8	2.33 (0.977)	2.25-2.40	17.1	46.0	22.7	7.9	3.3	0.3	2.6	0.87	0.80	0.373
UN19	2.02 (0.929)	1.95-2.09	28.9	47.9	14.6	3.9	2.2	0.5	2.0	1.26	2.34	0.357
BE12	2.04 (0.811)	1.97-2.10	22.7	55.1	15.9	2.3	1.7	0.2	2.2	1.15	2.71	0.514
BE18	2.12 (0.901)	2.05-2.18	21.5	53.8	15.6	3.7	3.1	0.2	2.2	1.23	2.21	0.432
TR9	2.19 (0.984)	2.12-2.27	22.6	46.5	18.8	5.9	3.1	0.5	2.6	1.06	1.38	0.330
TR20	2.60 (1.175)	2.50-2.69	13.8	41.8	24.4	8.6	6.5	2.5	2.3	0.92	0.60	0.247
CO7	3.09 (1.346)	2.99-3.19	9.3	30.3	22.2	16.5	13.5	4.8	3.3	0.42	-0.68	0.259
CO16	2.30 (1.021)	2.22-2.38	20.2	43.7	21.2	8.2	4.0	0.2	2.5	0.84	0.48	0.397
SEC5	2.12 (1.029)	2.04-2.19	26.1	49.5	11.4	6.2	3.6	0.8	2.5	1.33	1.96	0.412
SEC14	2.22 (1.027)	2.14-2.30	22.2	47.1	17.6	6.4	3.9	0.6	2.2	1.11	1.33	0.419
PO2	4.07 (1.257)	3.97-4.16	1.7	10.9	22.6	16.6	35.6	10.3	2.3	-0.35	-0.79	0.118
PO17	2.67 (1.155)	2.58-2.76	12.9	38.3	27.1	9.0	10.0	0.6	2.2	0.66	-0.13	0.467
AC4	2.55 (1.120)	2.46-2.64	14.2	42.1	25.0	7.2	7.8	0.9	2.8	0.84	0.40	0.454
AC13	2.63 (1.132)	2.54-2.71	12.9	38.3	27.1	9.0	10.0	0.6	2.2	0.65	-0.15	0.564
HE10	2.58 (1.220)	2.48-2.67	18.8	36.2	21.3	11.0	9.2	0.8	2.6	0.63	-0.32	0.374
HE21	2.61 (1.231)	2.51-2.70	17.4	37.9	19.6	12.8	8.1	1.6	2.6	0.68	-0.20	0.352
ST6	2.45 (1.191)	2.35-2.54	19.9	40.4	18.2	10.6	6.5	1.4	3.0	0.90	0.27	0.489
ST15	3.61 (1.432)	3.50-3.72	7.5	17.6	22.7	17.6	23.0	9.2	2.5	-0.08	-0.96	0.185

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.096 and 0.192, respectively.

Table A535 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 643)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	Factor IV Hedonism	
SD1	0.070	**0.633**	-0.031	-0.115	0.666
SD11	0.161	0.186	-0.094	**0.414**	0.680
UN3	**0.562**	0.067	-0.106	0.057	0.702
UN8	**0.479**	**0.238**	-0.134	-0.015	0.746
UN19	**0.683**	0.139	-0.125	-0.098	0.591
BE12	**0.515**	-0.027	0.165	0.167	0.547
BE18	0.145	-0.028	**0.318**	**0.228**	0.727
TR9	**0.714**	**-0.226**	0.023	0.061	0.477
CO16	**0.351**	-0.001	**0.419**	-0.190	0.601
SEC5	**0.397**	-0.057	**0.310**	0.009	0.634
SEC14	**0.483**	0.054	0.147	-0.075	0.678
PO17	-0.076	0.008	**0.736**	-0.006	0.509
AC4	-0.081	**0.324**	**0.344**	0.110	0.657
AC13	-0.084	**0.509**	**0.402**	0.006	0.481
HE10	-0.053	-0.109	0.083	**0.775**	0.462
HE21	-0.079	**0.330**	-0.100	**0.443**	0.575
ST6	0.103	**0.568**	-0.023	0.120	0.556
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Openness to change	0.273	—			
Self-enhancement	0.327	0.427	—		
Hedonism	0.232	0.625	0.210	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A536 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 643)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Hedonism
Number of items	7	3	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.12 (0.024)	2.54 (0.035)	2.41 (0.028)	2.39 (0.034)
95% Confidence interval	2.07-2.17	2.47-2.60	2.35-2.46	2.32-2.46
Standard deviation	0.616	0.881	0.709	0.866
Skewness (standard error)	0.866 (0.096)	0.670 (0.096)	0.337 (0.096)	0.426 (0.096)
Kurtosis (standard error)	2.678 (0.192)	0.362 (0.192)	0.137 (0.192)	-0.129 (0.192)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.771	0.639	0.596	0.635
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.767	0.588	0.619	0.591
Average inter-item correlations	0.329	0.371	0.268	0.370
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.144-0.479	0.356-0.380	0.151-0.403	0.322-0.415
Range of correlations	0.335	0.025	0.252	0.092
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.246	—		
Self-enhancement	0.266	0.259	—	
Hedonism	0.227	0.319	0.222	—

Table A537 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Slovenia (first half-sample: n = 643)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.033	**0.451**	0.015	0.783
SD11	0.170	**0.538**	-0.105	0.692
UN3	**0.564**	0.111	-0.108	0.701
UN8	**0.469**	0.211	-0.132	0.758
UN19	**0.670**	0.039	-0.115	0.607
BE12	**0.527**	0.119	0.151	0.559
BE18	0.161	0.171	**0.301**	0.750
TR9	**0.721**	-0.156	0.012	0.501
CO16	**0.346**	-0.179	**0.425**	0.607
SEC5	**0.403**	-0.056	**0.309**	0.636
SEC14	**0.484**	-0.020	0.145	0.679
PO17	-0.075	-0.019	**0.743**	0.510
AC4	-0.092	**0.383**	**0.360**	0.653
AC13	-0.092	**0.416**	**0.406**	0.520
HE10	-0.002	**0.508**	0.063	0.712
HE21	-0.071	**0.710**	-0.118	0.560
ST6	0.082	**0.623**	-0.005	0.585

Factors	Correlations between factors		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.235	—	
Self-enhancement	0.516	0.408	—

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A538 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 643)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	-0.011	**0.467**	0.785
SD11	0.042	**0.502**	0.731
UN3	**0.470**	0.036	0.765
UN8	**0.349**	0.137	0.823
UN19	**0.569**	-0.044	0.693
BE12	**0.604**	0.130	0.559
BE18	**0.328**	**0.263**	0.759
TR9	**0.725**	-0.207	0.544
CO16	**0.621**	-0.069	0.642
SEC5	**0.602**	0.011	0.632
SEC14	**0.575**	-0.012	0.675
PO17	**0.356**	**0.223**	0.763
AC4	0.093	**0.514**	0.691
AC13	0.113	**0.605**	0.570
HE10	-0.021	**0.546**	0.710
HE21	-0.218	**0.686**	0.595
ST6	0.008	**0.630**	0.599
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.378	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A539 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2008, Slovenia (second half-sample: *n* = 643)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.62	.075	.832	.856	.791	.085 (.078-.092)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.64	.070	.838	.835	.867	.075 (.069-.082)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.89	.058	.867	.896	.870	.067 (.060-.074)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	—	.075	.791	.820	.789	.085 (.079-.092)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.09	.061	.861	.890	.860	.069 (.063-.076)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	—	.080	.779	.807	.767	.090 (.083-.096)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.19	—	.863	.891	.856	.071 (.064-.077)
5	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	—	.076	.805	.839	.807	.075 (.069-.081)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval. The covariance matrices of the models 3a, 4a and 5 were not positive definite.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

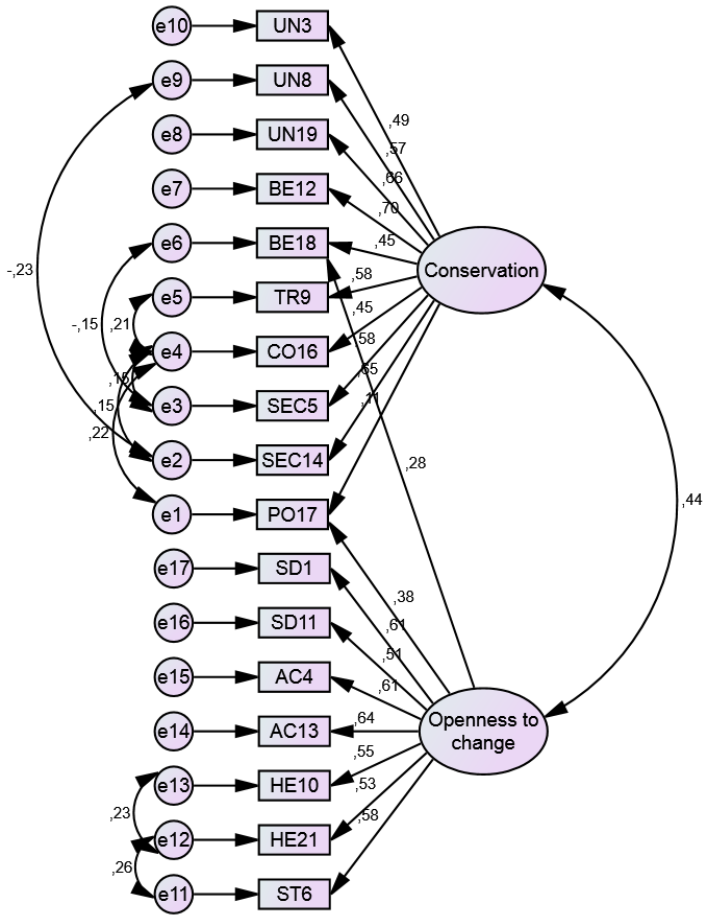

Fig. 159 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Slovenia (second half-sample: n = 643)

Table A540 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Slovenia (N = 1,286)

	Subscale	
	Conservation	Openness to change
Number of items	10	7
Mean (standard error)	2.21 (0.017)	2.51 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	2.18-2.24	2.47-2.56
Standard deviation	0.603	0.773
Skewness (standard error)	0.541 (0.068)	0.477 (0.068)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.236 (0.136)	0.130 (0.136)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.806	0.780
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.783	0.783
Average inter-item correlations	0.300	0.336
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.075-0.450	0.214-0.472
Range of correlations	0.375	0.258
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Conservation	—	
Openness to change	0.230	—

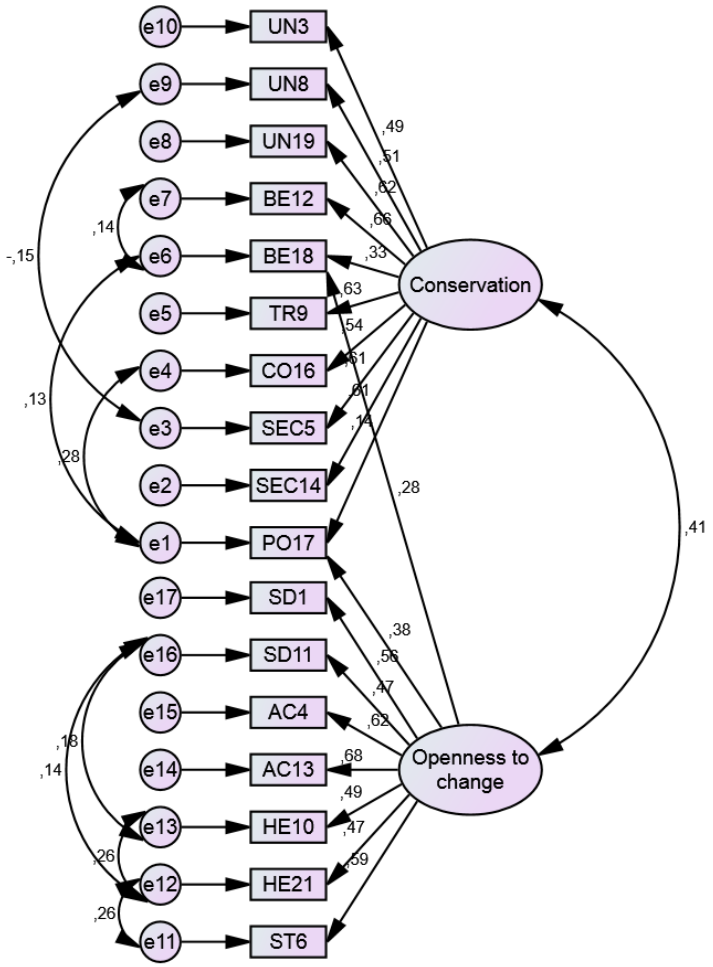

Fig. 160 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Slovenia (N = 1,286)

Table A541 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 701)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.39 (1.109)	2.30-2.47	19.5	41.7	22.7	7.3	5.8	0.9	2.1	0.93	0.63	0.348
SD11	1.93 (0.936)	1.86-2.00	34.0	46.4	12.3	2.3	2.9	0.4	1.9	1.45	2.97	0.396
UN3	1.83 (0.792)	1.77-1.88	34.0	52.6	8.0	1.6	1.4	0.3	2.1	1.55	4.63	0.307
UN8	2.28 (0.939)	2.21-2.35	14.0	55.6	18.5	5.0	3.3	0.9	2.7	1.36	2.59	0.373
UN19	1.91 (0.819)	1.85-1.97	30.8	51.5	11.6	3.3	0.9	0.3	1.7	1.22	2.78	0.359
BE12	1.94 (0.761)	1.88-1.99	27.1	54.2	14.3	1.7	0.9	0.1	1.7	1.00	2.54	0.484
BE18	2.06 (0.860)	2.00-2.13	23.0	53.8	16.0	2.9	2.1	0.3	2.0	1.23	2.71	0.377
TR9	2.13 (0.938)	2.06-2.20	22.3	51.9	15.5	5.1	2.7	0.4	2.0	1.21	2.03	0.188
TR20	2.37 (1.087)	2.29-2.45	16.7	48.9	19.5	6.7	4.9	1.6	1.7	1.18	1.42	0.258
CO7	3.00 (1.284)	2.90-3.09	7.3	35.0	27.2	10.3	13.3	4.1	2.9	0.65	-0.37	0.275
CO16	2.23 (1.035)	2.15-2.31	20.3	51.2	16.1	5.1	4.1	1.1	2.0	1.32	2.05	0.323
SEC5	2.04 (0.963)	1.97-2.11	28.2	49.4	12.6	4.0	4.0	-	1.9	1.26	1.79	0.381
SEC14	2.05 (0.922)	1.98-2.12	24.7	54.1	12.0	3.4	2.9	0.6	2.4	1.48	3.19	0.340
PO2	3.94 (1.268)	3.85-4.04	1.0	12.4	29.1	15.4	29.1	11.0	2.0	-0.05	-1.03	0.300
PO17	2.62 (1.172)	2.53-2.70	12.3	44.4	22.5	8.1	8.7	1.7	2.3	0.90	0.33	0.394
AC4	2.46 (1.144)	2.37-2.54	15.7	46.6	19.1	6.8	8.4	0.9	2.4	1.01	0.52	0.511
AC13	2.48 (1.083)	2.40-2.56	12.3	50.1	20.3	7.7	7.0	0.9	1.9	1.06	0.80	0.564
HE10	2.48 (1.183)	2.40-2.57	15.5	46.5	19.3	7.1	7.3	2.1	2.1	1.09	0.79	0.469
HE21	2.58 (1.317)	2.48-2.68	20.7	37.1	17.8	12.3	6.7	3.6	1.9	0.82	0.01	0.435
ST6	2.38 (1.122)	2.30-2.47	19.7	42.7	20.8	7.8	5.8	1.0	2.1	0.96	0.64	0.449
ST15	3.56 (1.521)	3.45-3.68	10.1	17.8	21.7	14.6	22.4	10.8	2.6	-0.05	-1.08	0.309

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.092 and 0.184, respectively.

Table A542 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 701)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.443**	0.107	-0.020	0.784
SD11	**0.582**	0.189	-0.174	0.655
UN3	0.175	**0.488**	-0.167	0.728
UN8	0.184	**0.354**	-0.003	0.820
UN19	0.122	**0.591**	-0.155	0.635
BE12	0.117	**0.603**	0.030	0.589
BE18	0.181	**0.301**	0.099	0.823
CO16	**-0.272**	**0.526**	**0.280**	0.633
SEC5	-0.103	**0.566**	0.186	0.634
SEC14	-0.001	**0.561**	0.014	0.683
PO2	**0.244**	**-0.248**	**0.541**	0.541
PO17	-0.138	0.145	**0.714**	0.505
AC4	**0.305**	0.124	**0.390**	0.609
AC13	**0.457**	0.071	**0.365**	0.491
HE10	**0.591**	0.067	0.080	0.585
HE21	**0.732**	-0.043	-0.027	0.488
ST6	**0.588**	0.139	-0.063	0.638
ST15	**0.611**	**-0.267**	0.157	0.519
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.169	—		
Self-enhancement	0.424	0.174	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A543 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 701)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	7	8	3
Mean (standard error)	2.54 (0.030)	2.04 (0.020)	3.01 (0.034)
95% Confidence interval	2.48-2.60	2.00-2.08	2.94-3.07
Standard deviation	0.794	0.531	0.900
Skewness (standard error)	0.760 (0.092)	0.688 (0.092)	0.603 (0.092)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.020 (0.184)	1.762 (0.184)	-0.016 (0.184)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.789	0.741	0.617
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.790	0.677	0.537
Average inter-item correlations	0.353	0.269	0.351
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.214-0.499	0.132-0.440	0.348-0.353
Range of correlations	0.286	0.308	0.005
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.201	—	
Self-enhancement	0.304	0.200	—

Table A544 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 701)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.413**	0.078	0.806
SD11	**0.443**	0.121	0.760
UN3	0.033	**0.446**	0.792
UN8	0.152	**0.344**	0.831
UN19	-0.019	**0.553**	0.699
BE12	0.088	**0.607**	0.595
BE18	0.217	**0.309**	0.822
CO16	-0.131	**0.581**	0.686
SEC5	-0.032	**0.616**	0.630
SEC14	-0.037	**0.576**	0.678
PO2	**0.555**	-0.147	0.714
PO17	**0.277**	**0.231**	0.836
AC4	**0.526**	0.174	0.645
AC13	**0.666**	0.108	0.506
HE10	**0.623**	0.047	0.594
HE21	**0.692**	-0.086	0.546
ST6	**0.521**	0.092	0.694
ST15	**0.725**	**-0.286**	0.504
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.267	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A545 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-15 items): European Social Survey 2010, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 701)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.415**	0.088	0.801
SD11	**0.500**	0.135	0.697
UN3	0.068	**0.458**	0.769
UN8	0.171	**0.337**	0.827
UN19	0.024	**0.579**	0.658
BE12	0.111	**0.614**	0.576
BE18	**0.228**	**0.293**	0.827
CO16	-0.151	**0.562**	0.705
SEC5	-0.051	**0.600**	0.653
SEC14	-0.026	**0.593**	0.655
AC13	**0.610**	0.083	0.596
HE10	**0.631**	0.044	0.586
HE21	**0.751**	-0.090	0.462
ST6	**0.551**	0.093	0.662
ST15	**0.690**	**-0.263**	0.548
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.256	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A546 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2010, Slovenia (second half-sample: *n* = 701)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.60	.067	.873	.896	.838	.072 (.065-.078)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.83	.080	.824	.854	.827	.074 (.068-.080)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.04	.062	.857	.887	.863	.066 (.060-.072)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (15 items)-without cross-loadings	4.31	.072	.864	.892	.869	.069 (.062-.076)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (15 items)-with cross-loadings	2.10	.052	.905	.933	.917	.055 (.047-.062)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.32	.081	.805	.835	.805	.079 (.073-.084)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.59	.054	.875	.906	.883	.061 (.055-.067)
4	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	—	.067	.831	.866	.838	.067 (.061-.073)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval. The covariance matrix of the 5 first-order correlated factors of unified values was not positive definite.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

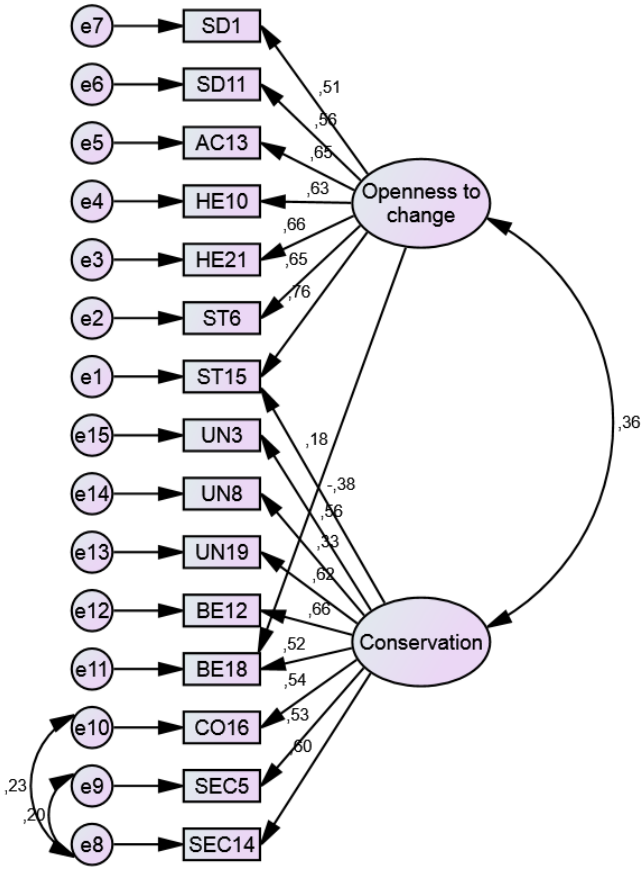

Fig. 161 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-15 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Slovenia (second half-sample: *n* = 701)

Table A547 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Slovenia (*N* = 1,403)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	7	8
Mean (standard error)	2.56 (0.022)	2.04 (0.015)
95% Confidence interval	2.52-2.61	2.01-2.07
Standard deviation	0.809	0.550
Skewness (standard error)	0.732 (0.065)	0.693 (0.065)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.824 (0.131)	1.636 (0.131)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.796	0.763
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.780	0.762
Average inter-item correlations	0.362	0.292
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.236-0.481	0.122-0.452
Range of correlations	0.244	0.330
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Conservation	0.209	—

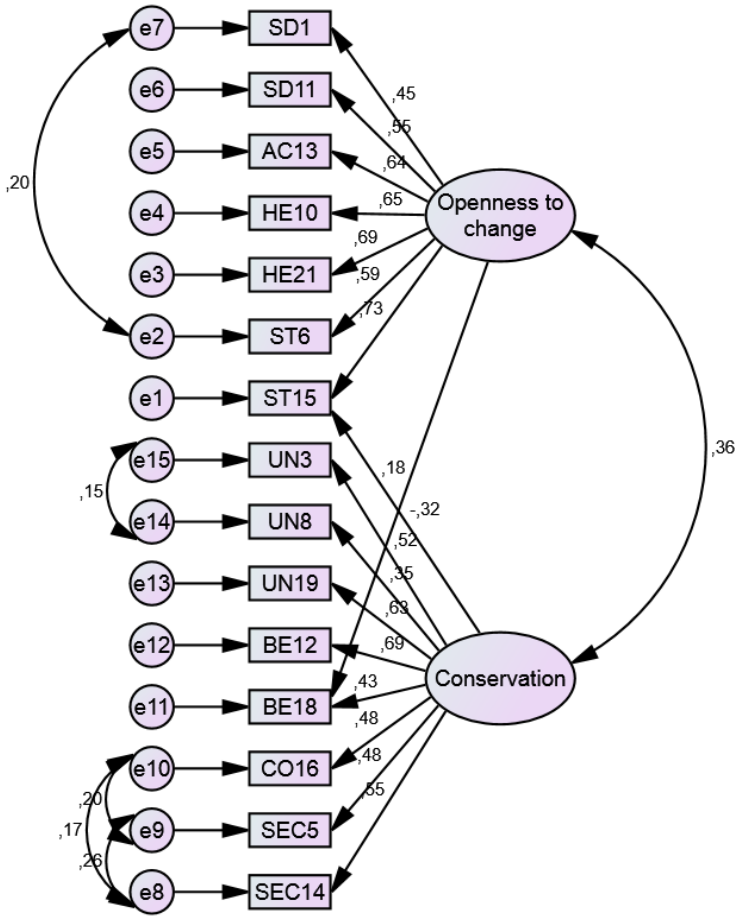

Fig. 162 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-15 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Slovenia (N = 1,403)

Table A548 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 628)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.40 (1.189)	2.30-2.49	20.7	41.7	19.6	6.8	6.5	1.9	2.7	1.06	0.77	0.482
SD11	1.87 (0.936)	1.80-1.94	39.6	41.4	12.3	3.8	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.36	2.43	0.384
UN3	1.65 (0.805)	1.59-1.72	48.4	41.6	5.7	1.6	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.89	5.83	0.182
UN8	2.16 (0.972)	2.08-2.24	23.2	48.4	18.2	5.3	2.7	0.6	1.6	1.15	1.80	0.398
UN19	1.62 (0.766)	1.56-1.68	51.8	36.5	8.9	1.6	0.6	-	0.6	1.31	2.12	0.280
BE12	1.79 (0.750)	1.74-1.85	36.6	49.7	9.7	2.9	-	0.2	1.0	0.99	1.87	0.452
BE18	1.98 (0.877)	1.91-2.05	29.3	50.2	12.7	4.9	1.1	0.3	1.4	1.16	2.09	0.534
TR9	1.86 (0.861)	1.79-1.93	35.8	47.6	11.1	2.5	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.48	3.85	0.162
TR20	2.49 (1.263)	2.39-2.59	23.1	35.4	20.9	10.7	7.3	1.9	0.8	0.79	-0.02	0.218
CO7	3.10 (1.388)	2.99-3.21	9.4	32.8	21.7	10.7	20.2	3.5	1.8	0.38	-0.98	0.114
CO16	2.08 (1.048)	1.99-2.16	30.3	45.9	13.4	4.8	4.1	0.6	1.0	1.30	1.76	0.327
SEC5	1.76 (0.908)	1.69-1.83	44.7	41.6	7.8	2.2	2.4	0.3	1.0	1.70	3.78	0.265
SEC14	1.74 (0.859)	1.67-1.81	44.9	41.1	8.9	1.8	1.9	0.2	1.3	1.57	3.48	0.293
PO2	4.35 (1.279)	4.25-4.45	1.0	9.9	17.5	12.3	40.4	17.4	1.6	-0.57	-0.68	0.265
PO17	2.29 (1.088)	2.21-2.38	21.7	45.4	19.4	6.5	4.6	1.1	1.3	1.10	1.18	0.422
AC4	2.45 (1.204)	2.36-2.55	19.3	43.0	20.1	6.4	8.9	1.3	1.1	0.96	0.36	0.479
AC13	2.55 (1.208)	2.46-2.65	18.5	36.5	26.3	8.1	7.2	2.1	1.4	0.81	0.29	0.554
HE10	2.48 (1.189)	2.39-2.58	20.5	36.9	23.9	9.9	6.7	1.3	0.8	0.77	0.11	0.471
HE21	2.63 (1.304)	2.53-2.73	17.4	39.8	19.3	11.5	8.1	3.3	0.6	0.82	-0.02	0.420
ST6	2.49 (1.252)	2.39-2.58	21.5	37.9	20.2	9.4	7.8	1.9	1.3	0.86	0.12	0.559
ST15	3.86 (1.460)	3.75-3.98	6.5	13.5	22.3	13.1	31.1	12.1	1.4	-0.29	-0.97	0.299

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.098 and 0.195, respectively.

Table A549 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 628)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Power	
SD1	**0.433**	**0.321**	-0.115	0.591
SD11	**0.320**	**0.239**	-0.001	0.760
UN8	-0.042	**0.593**	0.050	0.661
BE12	-0.021	**0.506**	**0.282**	0.622
BE18	0.210	**0.392**	0.177	0.635
CO16	-0.197	**0.288**	**0.539**	0.646
PO17	**0.253**	-0.057	**0.554**	0.575
AC4	**0.673**	-0.179	0.190	0.549
AC13	**0.685**	-0.068	0.145	0.503
HE10	**0.538**	0.021	0.051	0.680
HE21	**0.572**	0.115	**-0.235**	0.621
ST6	**0.531**	**0.326**	-0.096	0.459
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.532	—		
Power	0.281	0.198	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A550 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 628)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Power
Number of items	7	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.41 (0.032)	1.98 (0.026)	2.18 (0.035)
95% Confidence interval	2.35-2.47	1.93-2.03	2.12-2.25
Standard deviation	0.793	0.644	0.867
Skewness (standard error)	0.806 (0.098)	0.643 (0.098)	0.895 (0.098)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.971 (0.195)	0.526 (0.195)	0.939 (0.195)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.793	0.584	0.482
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.765	0.541	0.482
Average inter-item correlations	0.352	0.327	0.318
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.251-0.505	0.304-0.372	0.318-0.318
Range of correlations	0.255	0.068	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.305	—	
Power	0.272	0.266	—

Table A551 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2012, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 628)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conformity	
SD1	**0.655**	-0.073	0.615
SD11	**0.462**	0.038	0.767
UN8	**0.312**	0.126	0.846
BE12	0.210	**0.375**	0.733
BE18	**0.393**	**0.256**	0.676
CO16	-0.171	**0.615**	0.703
PO17	0.029	**0.607**	0.612
AC4	**0.462**	0.185	0.663
AC13	**0.563**	0.159	0.565
HE10	**0.517**	0.069	0.691
HE21	**0.717**	**-0.253**	0.611
ST6	**0.750**	-0.052	0.475
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conformity	0.522	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A552 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2012, Slovenia (second half-sample: *n* = 629)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.89	.057	.874	.896	.850	.079 (.069-.089)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.69	.070	.831	.853	.802	.091 (.081-.100)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.80	.059	.873	.896	.854	.078 (.068-.088)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.72	.068	.846	.868	.818	.087 (.077-.097)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.17	.041	.927	.948	.916	.059 (.048-.070)
4	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	—	.076	.785	.821	.784	.077 (.071-.083)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval. The covariance matrix of the 5 first-order correlated factors of unified values was not positive definite.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

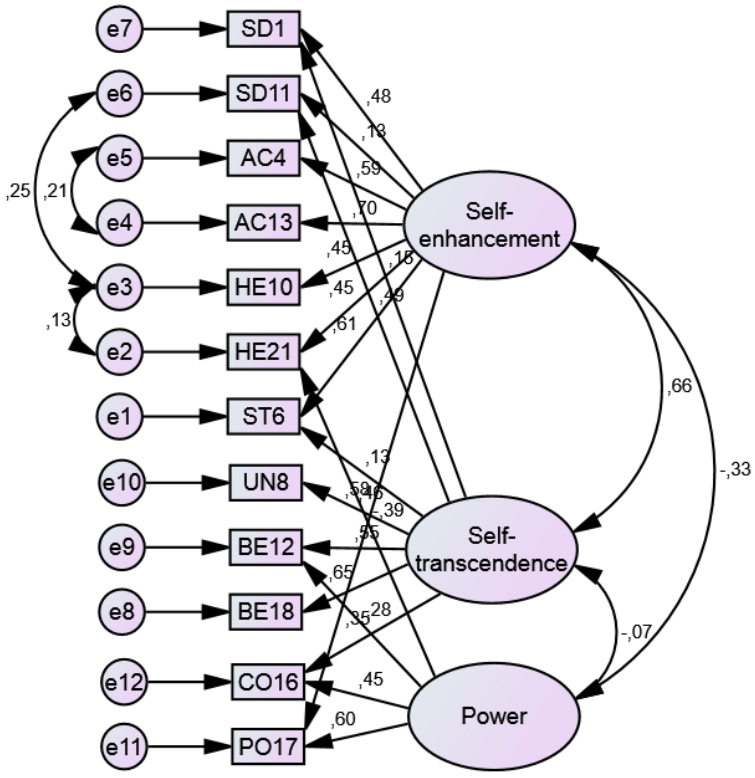

Fig. 163 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Slovenia (second half-sample: *n* = 629)

Table A553 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Slovenia (*N* = 1,257)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Power
Number of items	7	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.40 (0.022)	2.00 (0.018)	2.20 (0.024)
95% Confidence interval	2.35-2.44	1.96-2.03	2.15-2.24
Standard deviation	0.772	0.636	0.856
Skewness (standard error)	0.819 (0.069)	0.720 (0.069)	0.836 (0.069)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.927 (0.138)	0.882 (0.138)	0.738 (0.138)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.789	0.569	0.492
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.787	0.541	0.492
Average inter-item correlations	0.348	0.312	0.327
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.231-0.513	0.283-0.354	0.327-0.327
Range of correlations	0.282	0.070	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.292	—	
Power	0.268	0.259	—

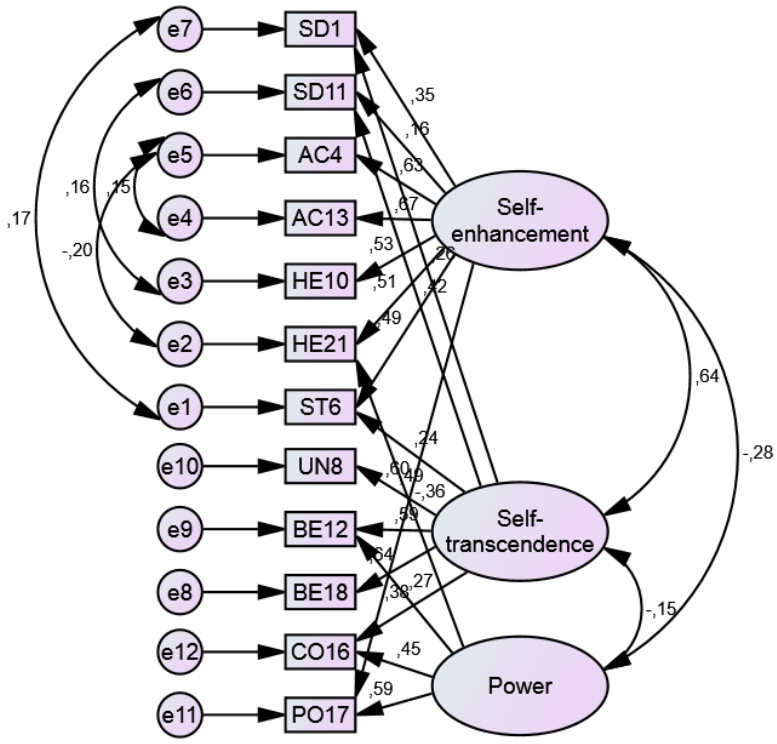

Fig. 164 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Slovenia (*N* = 1,257)

Table A554 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 612)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.25 (1.074)	2.16-2.33	21.7	46.2	17.0	4.4	6.0	0.7	3.9	1.20	1.37	0.327
SD11	1.86 (0.859)	1.79-1.93	36.9	42.8	12.3	2.9	1.6	-	3.4	1.17	1.83	0.286
UN3	1.74 (0.844)	1.67-1.80	43.0	44.0	6.0	1.5	2.3	0.2	3.1	1.76	4.58	0.283
UN8	2.17 (0.938)	2.09-2.24	18.8	55.2	14.4	3.4	4.6	0.2	3.4	1.37	2.34	0.300
UN19	1.62 (0.690)	1.56-1.67	48.2	40.8	7.0	1.0	0.3	-	2.6	1.09	1.81	0.245
BE12	1.79 (0.652)	1.74-1.84	31.7	56.4	7.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.92	3.56	0.363
BE18	1.95 (0.805)	1.88-2.01	27.5	52.1	12.1	2.8	1.3	0.2	4.1	1.21	2.85	0.424
TR9	1.83 (0.773)	1.77-1.89	34.2	50.8	10.0	1.3	1.5	-	2.3	1.24	3.02	0.151
TR20	2.34 (1.120)	2.26-2.43	19.1	46.1	17.6	5.7	6.9	1.0	3.6	1.14	1.01	0.151
CO7	3.04 (1.391)	2.93-3.15	10.5	32.8	21.2	8.8	18.6	3.9	4.1	0.46	-0.85	0.172
CO16	2.08 (0.960)	2.00-2.16	25.0	51.6	12.1	4.6	3.3	0.5	2.9	1.38	2.44	0.266
SEC5	1.87 (0.927)	1.80-1.94	37.7	43.5	10.6	2.8	2.0	0.7	2.8	1.56	3.48	0.361
SEC14	1.85 (0.929)	1.78-1.93	38.2	44.4	7.0	3.9	2.5	0.3	3.6	1.58	3.15	0.360
PO2	4.23 (1.222)	4.13-4.33	1.5	8.0	21.1	13.9	41.0	11.8	2.8	-0.52	-0.58	0.255
PO17	2.45 (1.084)	2.36-2.54	14.4	45.8	21.4	6.9	7.7	0.3	3.6	0.97	0.53	0.413
AC4	2.45 (1.174)	2.36-2.54	17.2	44.3	17.8	6.9	9.2	0.8	3.9	0.99	0.37	0.454
AC13	2.46 (1.079)	2.37-2.54	14.9	43.1	22.5	7.8	7.0	0.3	4.2	0.89	0.42	0.548
HE10	2.45 (1.152)	2.36-2.54	17.0	43.6	20.3	6.5	8.5	0.8	3.3	0.98	0.45	0.436
HE21	2.66 (1.257)	2.56-2.76	15.7	38.7	19.9	10.3	10.3	1.8	3.3	0.71	-0.21	0.403
ST6	2.37 (1.169)	2.28-2.46	21.1	41.7	18.6	6.0	7.8	1.0	3.8	1.03	0.59	0.429
ST15	3.72 (1.437)	3.61-3.84	5.4	19.4	20.3	13.6	28.1	9.8	3.4	-0.14	-1.09	0.280

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.099 and 0.197, respectively.

Table A555 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 612)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Hedonism	
SD1	-0.159	**0.799**	-0.116	0.541
UN8	0.031	**0.235**	0.045	0.920
BE12	**0.272**	0.084	0.065	0.870
BE18	**0.373**	-0.005	0.139	0.795
SEC5	**0.692**	-0.037	-0.218	0.629
SEC14	**0.523**	-0.193	0.060	0.761
PO17	**0.577**	0.026	-0.062	0.685
AC4	**0.371**	**0.289**	0.053	0.641
AC13	**0.348**	0.185	**0.288**	0.538
HE10	0.212	0.023	**0.411**	0.686
HE21	-0.175	-0.022	**0.876**	0.370
ST6	-0.010	**0.583**	0.122	0.558
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.446	—		
Hedonism	0.478	0.662	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A556 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 612)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Hedonism
Number of items	7	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.12 (0.023)	2.26 (0.031)	2.56 (0.040)
95% Confidence interval	2.07-2.16	2.20-2.32	2.48-2.64
Standard deviation	0.573	0.766	1.002
Skewness (standard error)	0.660 (0.099)	1.081 (0.099)	0.808 (0.099)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.161 (0.197)	1.837 (0.197)	0.373 (0.197)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.695	0.533	0.552
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.599	0.306	0.552
Average inter-item correlations	0.247	0.271	0.382
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.118-0.461	0.141-0.426	0.382-0.382
Range of correlations	0.343	0.284	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.216	—	
Hedonism	0.318	0.230	—

Table A557 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 612)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.593**	-0.177	0.721
UN8	**0.267**	0.014	0.925
BE12	0.157	**0.259**	0.868
BE18	0.147	**0.363**	0.794
SEC5	-0.211	**0.699**	0.612
SEC14	-0.103	**0.531**	0.761
PO17	0.017	**0.543**	0.696
AC4	**0.369**	**0.312**	0.653
AC13	**0.488**	**0.301**	0.528
HE10	**0.427**	0.183	0.707
HE21	**0.651**	-0.098	0.629
ST6	**0.687**	-0.079	0.576
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.492	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A558 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-10 items): European Social Survey 2014, Slovenia (first half-sample: n = 612)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	-0.148	**0.839**	-0.121	0.471
UN8	0.001	**0.249**	0.047	0.920
SEC5	**0.689**	-0.030	-0.206	0.628
SEC14	**0.484**	-0.171	0.066	0.781
PO17	**0.552**	0.010	-0.021	0.702
AC4	**0.399**	**0.233**	0.114	0.621
AC13	**0.339**	0.135	**0.353**	0.528
HE10	0.180	0.002	**0.449**	0.686
HE21	-0.216	-0.027	**0.876**	0.395
ST6	0.018	**0.500**	0.196	0.575
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.397	—		
Self-enhancement	0.488	0.640	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A559 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2014, Slovenia (second half-sample: n = 612)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.00	.060	.806	.836	.779	.081 (.071-.091)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.57	.064	.775	.805	.747	.086 (.077-.096)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.40	.063	.790	.819	.757	.085 (.075-.095)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.10	.061	.806	.835	.774	.082 (.072-.092)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.16	.060	.812	.840	.770	.083 (.072-.093)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors (10 items)-with cross-loadings	4.04	.048	.889	.913	.860	.071 (.057-.084)
4	5 first-order correlated factors of unified values	3.66	.063	.759	.810	.769	.066 (.060-.072)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

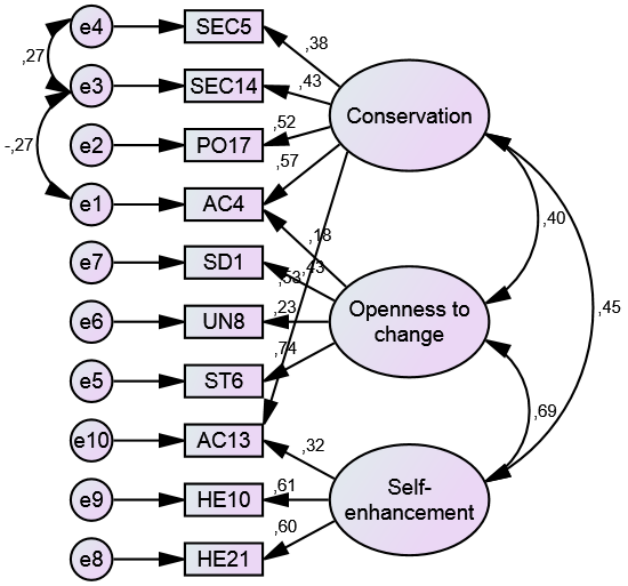

Fig. 165 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-10 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Slovenia (second half-sample: *n* = 612)

Table A560 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 1,224)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	4	3	3
Mean (standard error)	2.15 (0.019)	2.25 (0.021)	2.50 (0.025)
95% Confidence interval	2.11-2.19	2.21-2.29	2.45-2.55
Standard deviation	0.682	0.738	0.883
Skewness (standard error)	0.897 (0.070)	0.952 (0.070)	0.841 (0.070)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.248 (0.140)	1.445 (0.140)	0.720 (0.140)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.573	0.494	0.627
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.481	0.286	0.595
Average inter-item correlations	0.258	0.241	0.360
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.104-0.380	0.150-0.372	0.341-0.390
Range of correlations	0.276	0.222	0.049
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.166	—	
Self-enhancement	0.246	0.253	—

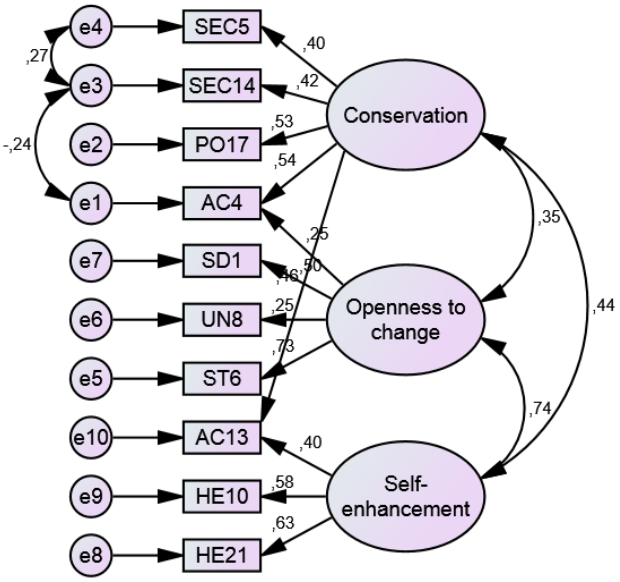

Fig. 166 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-10 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Slovenia (*N* = 1,224)

Table A561 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 864)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.44 (1.274)	2.36-2.53	25.5	34.3	21.9	8.6	7.4	2.1	0.3	0.85	0.11	0.457
SD11	2.09 (1.107)	2.01-2.16	35.1	36.3	17.7	5.9	3.4	1.0	0.6	1.15	1.19	0.495
UN3	1.84 (0.986)	1.77-1.90	44.6	36.0	11.9	4.6	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.43	2.36	0.375
UN8	2.22 (1.064)	2.15-2.29	26.7	39.5	22.3	7.6	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.93	0.92	0.464
UN19	2.08 (1.040)	2.01-2.15	32.4	39.8	17.5	6.7	2.3	0.7	0.6	1.06	1.12	0.476
BE12	2.04 (0.955)	1.97-2.10	31.9	40.6	20.1	5.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.99	1.40	0.497
BE18	1.92 (0.956)	1.85-1.98	37.4	41.9	13.1	4.7	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.32	2.31	0.548
TR9	2.24 (1.157)	2.17-2.32	29.9	35.9	20.1	9.0	3.5	1.4	0.2	0.95	0.60	0.307
TR20	2.61 (1.331)	2.52-2.70	21.4	32.5	24.7	10.3	6.6	4.2	0.3	0.79	0.06	0.216
CO7	3.08 (1.389)	2.98-3.17	12.4	26.7	24.8	17.0	13.3	5.2	0.6	0.35	-0.73	0.172
CO16	2.28 (1.121)	2.20-2.35	26.6	37.8	22.1	8.4	3.4	1.3	0.3	0.92	0.70	0.404
SEC5	1.95 (1.091)	1.87-2.02	41.6	35.5	14.0	4.7	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.46	2.35	0.427
SEC14	2.14 (1.162)	2.06-2.22	33.4	36.7	17.8	6.0	3.1	2.1	0.8	1.23	1.47	0.444
PO2	3.94 (1.407)	3.84-4.03	5.7	11.8	20.1	19.8	29.6	12.5	0.5	-0.37	-0.77	0.251
PO17	2.79 (1.394)	2.70-2.88	19.0	30.1	21.6	13.9	10.5	4.1	0.8	0.55	-0.56	0.377
AC4	3.17 (1.408)	3.08-3.27	11.2	24.9	25.7	14.4	17.2	5.3	1.3	0.28	-0.87	0.456
AC13	3.29 (1.390)	3.20-3.38	9.3	23.3	25.2	18.6	17.1	6.0	0.5	0.18	-0.87	0.515
HE10	2.90 (1.426)	2.80-2.99	17.1	28.4	23.5	14.6	10.4	5.7	0.3	0.51	-0.60	0.502
HE21	3.15 (1.406)	3.06-3.24	12.0	24.4	25.1	18.5	13.1	6.3	0.6	0.30	-0.75	0.469
ST6	3.02 (1.470)	2.92-3.11	17.4	24.5	22.5	14.9	15.3	5.1	0.3	0.32	-0.92	0.440
ST15	3.93 (1.474)	3.83-4.03	5.6	14.4	19.3	19.1	24.1	16.7	0.9	-0.25	-0.96	0.253

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.083 and 0.166, respectively.

Table A562 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Spain (first half-sample: n = 864)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.290**	**0.557**	-0.111	0.546
SD11	**0.328**	**0.437**	0.051	0.610
UN3	**0.594**	0.174	-0.177	0.587
UN8	**0.609**	**0.266**	-0.141	0.505
UN19	**0.642**	0.203	-0.115	0.505
BE12	**0.598**	0.189	-0.024	0.556
BE18	**0.589**	**0.231**	0.039	0.516
TR9	**0.757**	-0.159	-0.107	0.479
CO16	**0.664**	**-0.285**	**0.281**	0.449
SEC5	**0.606**	-0.158	**0.242**	0.552
SEC14	**0.626**	-0.163	**0.260**	0.515
PO17	0.118	-0.095	**0.776**	0.370
AC4	-0.061	**0.223**	**0.730**	0.379
AC13	-0.117	**0.448**	**0.610**	0.370
HE10	-0.051	**0.786**	0.138	0.345
HE21	-0.091	**0.774**	0.144	0.373
ST6	-0.011	**0.792**	-0.019	0.383
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.257	—		
Self-enhancement	0.205	0.183	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A563 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Spain (first half-sample: n = 864)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	9	5	3
Mean (standard error)	2.08 (0.024)	2.72 (0.033)	3.09 (0.037)
95% Confidence interval	2.03-2.12	2.65-2.78	3.01-3.16
Standard deviation	0.693	0.978	1.084
Skewness (standard error)	1.194 (0.083)	0.553 (0.083)	0.370 (0.083)
Kurtosis (standard error)	3.452 (0.166)	0.113 (0.166)	-0.305 (0.166)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.832	0.778	0.669
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.690	0.794	0.534
Average inter-item correlations	0.358	0.411	0.403
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.229-0.541	0.329-0.634	0.339-0.485
Range of correlations	0.312	0.305	0.145
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.279	—	
Self-enhancement	0.271	0.323	—

Table A564 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 864)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.214	**0.482**	0.652
SD11	**0.299**	**0.433**	0.635
UN3	**0.537**	0.070	0.682
UN8	**0.551**	0.174	0.601
UN19	**0.596**	0.124	0.580
BE12	**0.573**	0.150	0.591
BE18	**0.575**	0.219	0.537
TR9	**0.745**	**-0.230**	0.507
CO16	**0.751**	-0.182	0.494
SEC5	**0.673**	-0.074	0.575
SEC14	**0.698**	-0.071	0.541
PO17	**0.302**	**0.237**	0.805
AC4	0.084	**0.533**	0.679
AC13	-0.019	**0.701**	0.517
HE10	-0.091	**0.824**	0.317
HE21	-0.128	**0.817**	0.387
ST6	-0.087	**0.761**	0.457
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.337	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A565 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-14 items): European Social Survey 2002, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 864)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.209	**0.537**	0.590
SD11	**0.283**	**0.464**	0.613
UN3	**0.535**	0.138	0.644
UN8	**0.539**	**0.247**	0.555
UN19	**0.595**	0.183	0.536
BE12	**0.563**	0.196	0.568
BE18	**0.552**	**0.265**	0.523
TR9	**0.748**	-0.181	0.502
CO16	**0.755**	**-0.232**	0.498
SEC5	**0.682**	-0.110	0.575
SEC14	**0.715**	-0.118	0.534
HE10	-0.108	**0.848**	0.332
HE21	-0.150	**0.848**	0.347
ST6	-0.112	**0.819**	0.381
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.347	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A566 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2002, Spain (second half-sample: *n* = 864)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.37	.066	.901	.917	.878	.071 (.065-.077)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.00	.073	.866	.886	.860	.076 (.071-.082)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.85	.059	.895	.914	.892	.067 (.061-.073)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-without cross-loadings	4.80	.063	.915	.931	.911	.066 (.059-.074)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	3.64	.050	.940	.956	.938	.055 (.048-.063)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.49	.070	.879	.898	.874	.072 (.067-.078)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.35	.044	.934	.952	.934	.052 (.046-.058)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.43	.073	.872	.884	.830	.093 (.080-.106)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

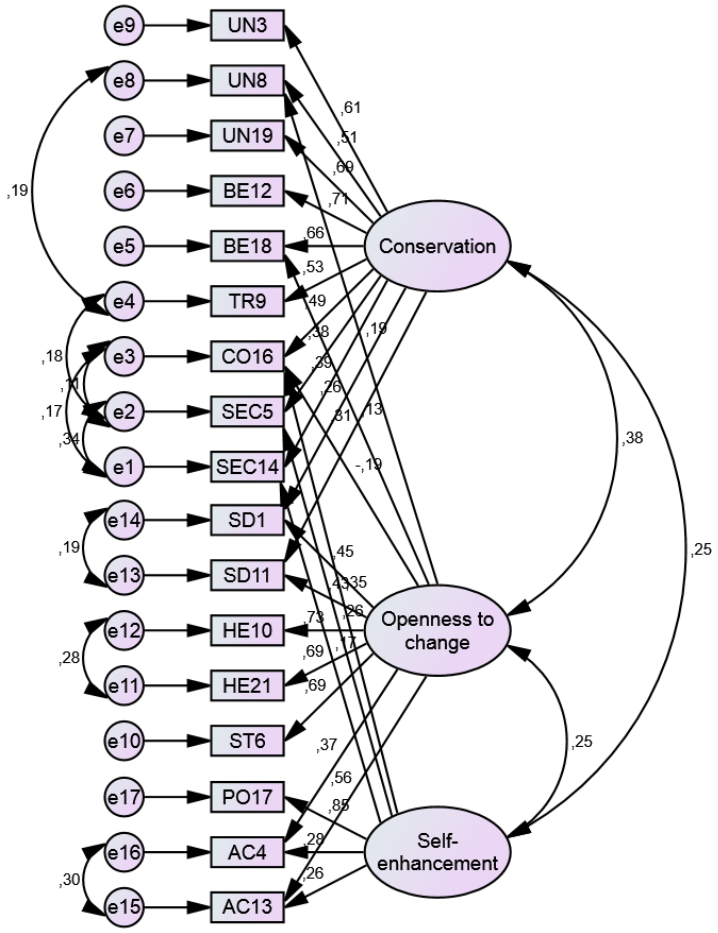

Fig. 167 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Spain (second half-sample: *n* = 864)

Table A567 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Spain (*N* = 1,729)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	9	5	3
Mean (standard error)	2.07 (0.016)	2.75 (0.023)	3.07 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	2.04-2.10	2.70-2.79	3.02-3.12
Standard deviation	0.682	0.970	1.077
Skewness (standard error)	1.022 (0.059)	0.514 (0.059)	0.317 (0.059)
Kurtosis (standard error)	2.431 (0.118)	-0.030 (0.118)	-0.420 (0.118)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.833	0.786	0.668
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.821	0.765	0.513
Average inter-item correlations	0.360	0.422	0.402
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.240-0.527	0.331-0.637	0.346-0.510
Range of correlations	0.287	0.306	0.165
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.284	—	
Self-enhancement	0.276	0.338	—

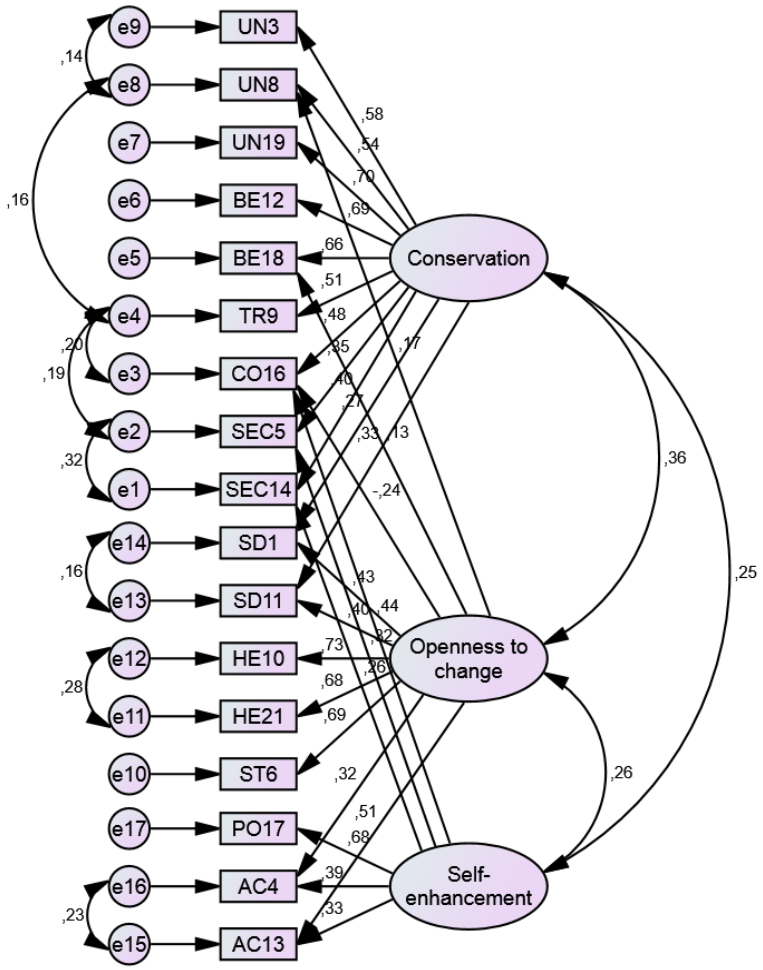

Fig. 168 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Spain (*N* = 1,729)

Table A568 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 831)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.67 (1.263)	2.58-2.75	17.1	34.7	23.9	10.7	8.5	2.5	2.5	0.69	-0.09	0.327
SD11	2.31 (1.217)	2.22-2.39	27.2	39.1	16.0	9.0	5.7	1.7	1.3	1.02	0.53	0.484
UN3	1.96 (1.038)	1.89-2.03	38.1	39.4	11.9	6.5	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.34	1.94	0.401
UN8	2.24 (1.068)	2.17-2.31	23.7	45.4	16.1	8.7	3.7	0.7	1.7	1.04	0.91	0.412
UN19	2.22 (1.105)	2.14-2.29	26.0	42.7	17.3	7.0	3.4	1.6	2.0	1.18	1.44	0.431
BE12	2.11 (0.989)	2.04-2.18	27.0	46.2	16.4	5.8	2.5	0.6	1.6	1.14	1.63	0.477
BE18	1.92 (0.994)	1.85-1.98	37.8	43.0	10.6	4.6	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.51	2.87	0.444
TR9	2.36 (1.230)	2.28-2.45	25.9	36.8	19.5	8.9	5.4	2.2	1.3	0.97	0.50	0.310
TR20	2.66 (1.398)	2.57-2.76	21.5	33.5	18.8	11.1	9.7	4.1	1.3	0.72	-0.36	0.210
CO7	3.27 (1.430)	3.17-3.36	9.1	27.3	19.6	18.1	16.6	7.0	2.3	0.25	-0.94	0.143
CO16	2.48 (1.280)	2.39-2.57	20.9	41.6	16.0	10.1	7.2	2.8	1.3	0.96	0.27	0.356
SEC5	2.22 (1.188)	2.14-2.30	29.5	39.6	15.0	7.2	4.8	1.8	2.0	1.17	1.05	0.443
SEC14	2.20 (1.172)	2.12-2.28	29.4	39.8	14.2	7.7	4.5	1.7	2.8	1.18	1.10	0.384
PO2	4.00 (1.376)	3.91-4.10	3.6	14.4	16.8	18.9	31.5	12.6	2.0	-0.38	-0.83	0.187
PO17	3.11 (1.526)	3.01-3.21	14.0	30.2	17.6	11.0	19.0	6.7	1.6	0.36	-1.07	0.359
AC4	3.31 (1.412)	3.21-3.41	9.0	25.2	20.6	17.7	20.0	5.5	2.0	0.15	-1.01	0.453
AC13	3.42 (1.437)	3.33-3.52	8.8	21.5	21.5	17.4	21.1	7.3	2.3	0.07	-1.01	0.453
HE10	3.07 (1.464)	2.97-3.17	13.4	29.5	20.7	12.5	17.1	5.7	1.2	0.38	-0.94	0.446
HE21	3.28 (1.451)	3.18-3.37	9.4	27.8	19.0	17.3	17.6	7.2	1.7	0.24	-1.00	0.400
ST6	2.96 (1.465)	2.86-3.06	16.2	29.4	19.1	13.4	13.7	5.8	2.4	0.46	-0.80	0.415
ST15	4.12 (1.473)	4.02-4.22	4.9	11.7	18.3	14.7	28.4	20.1	1.9	-0.42	-0.86	0.251

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.085 and 0.169, respectively.

Table A569 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 831)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.052	**0.569**	-0.091	0.672
SD11	**0.227**	**0.501**	0.074	0.612
UN3	**0.563**	0.214	-0.142	0.611
UN8	**0.575**	**0.220**	-0.164	0.594
UN19	**0.466**	**0.229**	-0.008	0.680
BE12	**0.598**	**0.224**	-0.082	0.552
BE18	**0.604**	0.076	0.018	0.599
TR9	**0.647**	-0.179	-0.012	0.610
CO16	**0.551**	**-0.242**	0.190	0.629
SEC5	**0.481**	-0.076	**0.283**	0.636
SEC14	**0.497**	-0.173	**0.232**	0.665
PO17	**0.226**	-0.155	**0.554**	0.600
AC4	-0.042	0.194	**0.648**	0.514
AC13	-0.144	**0.317**	**0.638**	0.470
HE10	0.004	**0.659**	0.121	0.520
HE21	-0.082	**0.624**	0.123	0.591
ST6	-0.032	**0.689**	0.052	0.521
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-transcendence	—			
Openness to change	0.250	—		
Self-enhancement	0.267	0.181	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A570 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 831)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	9	5	3
Mean (standard error)	2.19 (0.024)	2.86 (0.034)	3.28 (0.039)
95% Confidence interval	2.14-2.24	2.79-2.92	3.20-3.36
Standard deviation	0.704	0.459	1.131
Skewness (standard error)	0.940 (0.085)	0.459 (0.085)	0.182 (0.085)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.556 (0.169)	-0.163 (0.169)	-0.613 (0.169)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.807	0.766	0.668
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.690	0.745	0.534
Average inter-item correlations	0.323	0.394	0.404
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.177-0.435	0.311-0.542	0.308-0.505
Range of correlations	0.258	0.231	0.197
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.239	—	
Self-enhancement	0.253	0.282	—

Table A571 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 831)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	-0.080	**0.547**	0.724
SD11	0.169	**0.534**	0.624
UN3	**0.419**	0.178	0.741
UN8	**0.416**	0.179	0.744
UN19	**0.398**	**0.230**	0.726
BE12	**0.482**	0.205	0.657
BE18	**0.564**	0.084	0.642
TR9	**0.625**	-0.181	0.654
CO16	**0.660**	-0.201	0.615
SEC5	**0.610**	-0.004	0.630
SEC14	**0.618**	-0.119	0.654
PO17	**0.451**	0.009	0.794
AC4	**0.221**	**0.346**	0.779
AC13	0.120	**0.449**	0.747
HE10	-0.046	**0.717**	0.507
HE21	-0.120	**0.679**	0.581
ST6	-0.113	**0.716**	0.530
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.344	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A572 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-14 items): European Social Survey 2004, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 831)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	-0.038	**0.564**	0.696
SD11	0.171	**0.539**	0.614
UN3	**0.486**	0.194	0.658
UN8	**0.487**	0.198	0.653
UN19	**0.436**	**0.228**	0.686
BE12	**0.543**	0.216	0.574
BE18	**0.591**	0.082	0.609
TR9	**0.646**	-0.176	0.634
CO16	**0.646**	**-0.228**	0.637
SEC5	**0.580**	-0.048	0.682
SEC14	**0.606**	-0.158	0.678
HE10	-0.053	**0.725**	0.499
HE21	-0.114	**0.668**	0.596
ST6	-0.086	**0.699**	0.548
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.347	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A573 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2004, Spain (second half-sample: *n* = 831)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.84	.069	.865	.889	.857	.068 (.062-.074)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.61	.063	.864	.890	.866	.066 (.060-.072)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.68	.063	.865	.890	.863	.067 (.061-.072)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-without cross-loadings	2.91	.046	.933	.955	.942	.048 (.040-.056)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	2.88	.043	.935	.956	.943	.048 (.040-.055)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.01	.058	.883	.909	.888	.060 (.054-.066)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.46	.046	.907	.932	.909	.054 (.048-.061)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.13	.075	.846	.861	.795	.093 (.079-.106)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

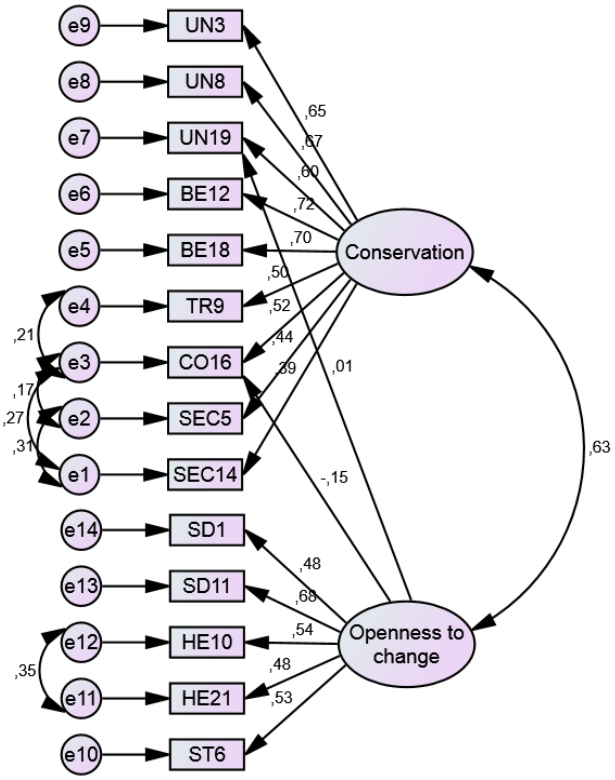

Fig. 169 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Spain (second half-sample: *n* = 831)

Table A574 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Spain (*N* = 1,663)

	Subscale	
	Conservation	Openness to change
Number of items	9	5
Mean (standard error)	2.18 (0.017)	2.84 (0.023)
95% Confidence interval	2.14-2.21	2.80-2.89
Standard deviation	0.711	0.951
Skewness (standard error)	0.875 (0.060)	0.413 (0.060)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.116 (0.120)	-0.150 (0.120)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.815	0.741
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.704	0.733
Average inter-item correlations	0.334	0.362
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.207-0.489	0.260-0.530
Range of correlations	0.282	0.270
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Conservation	—	
Openness to change	0.247	—

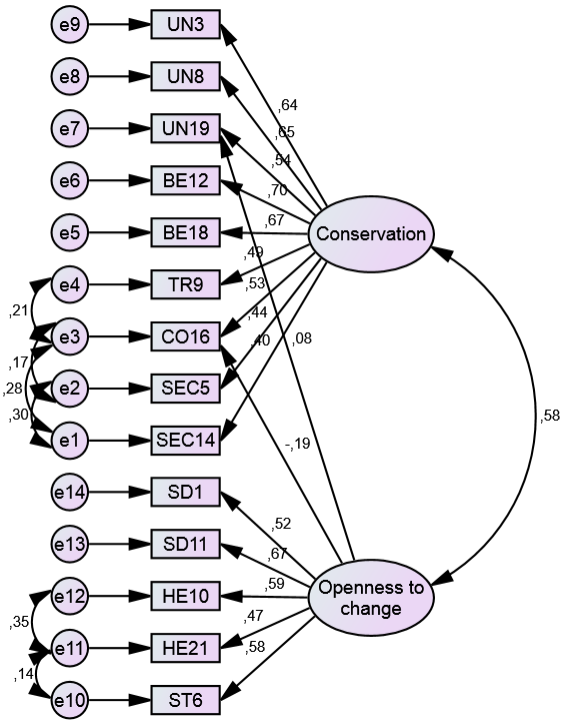

Fig. 170 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Spain (N = 1,663)

Table A575 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Spain (first half-sample: n = 938)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.50 (1.169)	2.43-2.58	16.4	42.3	22.5	8.0	7.5	1.5	1.8	0.93	0.45	0.363
SD11	2.04 (0.913)	1.99-2.10	27.6	48.5	15.6	4.9	1.9	0.2	1.3	1.08	1.58	0.509
UN3	1.82 (0.830)	1.77-1.87	38.1	46.8	10.4	2.9	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.28	2.64	0.377
UN8	2.10 (0.926)	2.04-2.16	24.6	49.8	17.4	4.3	2.9	0.1	1.0	1.07	1.52	0.493
UN19	1.85 (0.831)	1.80-1.91	35.9	47.3	11.1	3.5	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.18	2.25	0.465
BE12	1.90 (0.821)	1.84-1.95	33.0	48.7	13.4	3.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.03	1.83	0.432
BE18	1.77 (0.725)	1.73-1.82	36.8	51.1	8.4	2.5	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.00	2.03	0.418
TR9	2.31 (1.041)	2.24-2.38	20.6	45.4	18.7	10.1	4.1	0.1	1.1	0.82	0.24	0.293
TR20	2.64 (1.338)	2.55-2.73	20.1	35.5	18.6	12.4	9.4	2.9	1.2	0.70	-0.33	0.218
CO7	3.04 (1.352)	2.96-3.13	11.4	28.8	24.1	17.0	13.0	4.4	1.4	0.38	-0.68	0.208
CO16	2.29 (1.040)	2.22-2.35	21.1	45.5	19.8	8.0	4.1	0.4	1.1	0.93	0.72	0.372
SEC5	2.02 (0.983)	1.96-2.08	31.1	46.4	14.1	4.6	2.3	0.7	0.7	1.31	2.26	0.389
SEC14	1.99 (0.965)	1.93-2.05	31.7	47.0	11.9	3.9	3.0	0.4	2.0	1.37	2.37	0.350
PO2	4.20 (1.206)	4.12-4.28	2.9	7.9	15.5	21.3	43.1	8.3	1.1	-0.77	-0.04	0.196
PO17	3.19 (1.367)	3.10-3.28	9.7	27.5	21.0	19.1	17.6	3.8	1.3	0.20	-0.95	0.412
AC4	3.34 (1.361)	3.26-3.43	7.7	24.2	21.5	22.4	17.4	5.5	1.3	0.13	-0.89	0.466
AC13	3.49 (1.311)	3.41-3.57	7.1	17.9	23.6	22.4	24.7	3.1	1.2	-0.16	-0.90	0.564
HE10	2.95 (1.331)	2.87-3.04	12.6	31.8	21.4	16.8	14.1	2.5	0.9	0.37	-0.80	0.497
HE21	3.04 (1.346)	2.96-3.13	11.6	28.7	22.8	19.7	11.5	4.5	1.2	0.36	-0.67	0.484
ST6	3.00 (1.359)	2.91-3.09	12.5	30.2	22.6	15.9	14.7	3.3	0.9	0.37	-0.80	0.482
ST15	4.06 (1.381)	3.97-4.15	5.3	11.5	14.5	19.6	36.7	11.4	1.0	-0.60	-0.56	0.346

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.080 and 0.160, respectively.

Table A576 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Spain (first half-sample: n = 938)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.388**	0.147	0.047	0.785
SD11	**0.466**	**0.312**	0.022	0.605
UN3	0.150	**0.633**	-0.179	0.578
UN8	**0.290**	**0.569**	-0.102	0.552
UN19	0.155	**0.583**	-0.035	0.606
BE12	0.010	**0.663**	-0.019	0.564
BE18	0.157	**0.606**	-0.123	0.600
CO16	**-0.246**	**0.528**	**0.241**	0.622
SEC5	**-0.277**	**0.563**	**0.310**	0.529
SEC14	-0.183	**0.483**	0.212	0.691
PO17	0.108	0.052	**0.468**	0.723
AC4	**0.261**	-0.072	**0.599**	0.521
AC13	**0.407**	-0.064	**0.587**	0.395
HE10	**0.668**	-0.005	0.165	0.472
HE21	**0.724**	0.013	0.045	0.452
ST6	**0.636**	0.044	0.083	0.544
ST15	**0.667**	-0.163	0.082	0.553
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-transcendence	0.240	—		
Self-enhancement	0.260	0.289	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A577 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Spain (first half-sample: n = 938)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	6	8	3
Mean (standard error)	2.93 (0.029)	1.97 (0.019)	3.34 (0.035)
95% Confidence interval	2.88-2.99	1.93-2.00	3.27-3.41
Standard deviation	0.889	0.579	1.058
Skewness (standard error)	0.358 (0.080)	0.722 (0.080)	0.063 (0.080)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.06 5(0.160)	1.558 (0.160)	-0.572 (0.160)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.798	0.801	0.691
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.824	0.808	0.513
Average inter-item correlations	0.396	0.343	0.428
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.248-0.620	0.191-0.505	0.353-0.576
Range of correlations	0.372	0.314	0.223
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-transcendence	0.246	—	
Self-enhancement	0.346	0.259	—

Table A578 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 938)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.411**	0.093	0.797
SD11	**0.482**	**0.227**	0.644
UN3	0.083	**0.499**	0.717
UN8	**0.254**	**0.443**	0.664
UN19	0.148	**0.516**	0.662
BE12	0.011	**0.624**	0.606
BE18	0.112	**0.502**	0.698
CO16	-0.134	**0.639**	0.630
SEC5	-0.132	**0.697**	0.557
SEC14	-0.085	**0.578**	0.692
PO17	**0.312**	0.191	0.827
AC4	**0.499**	0.100	0.708
AC13	**0.641**	0.084	0.546
HE10	**0.748**	-0.060	0.466
HE21	**0.740**	-0.089	0.488
ST6	**0.674**	-0.033	0.559
ST15	**0.707**	**-0.231**	0.555
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.331	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A579 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-14 items): European Social Survey 2006, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 938)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	0.124	**0.397**	0.794
SD11	**0.256**	**0.485**	0.616
UN3	**0.551**	0.104	0.647
UN8	**0.495**	**0.268**	0.594
UN19	**0.553**	0.149	0.618
BE12	**0.651**	0.008	0.573
BE18	**0.547**	0.129	0.637
CO16	**0.612**	-0.175	0.666
SEC5	**0.666**	-0.183	0.605
SEC14	**0.566**	-0.118	0.702
HE10	-0.044	**0.734**	0.480
HE21	-0.065	**0.775**	0.429
ST6	-0.001	**0.677**	0.542
ST15	-0.207	**0.709**	0.553
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.335	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A580 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2006, Spain (second half-sample: *n* = 938)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.08	.068	.900	.917	.874	.066 (.060-.072)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.60	.064	.891	.912	.889	.062 (.057-.068)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.56	.050	.918	.939	.921	.052 (.047-.058)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-without cross-loadings	4.82	.067	.911	.928	.903	.064 (.057-.071)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	3.67	.055	.934	.951	.932	.053 (.046-.061)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.68	.064	.888	.909	.887	.063 (.057-.068)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.45	.048	.923	.944	.925	.051 (.045-.057)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	4.48	.054	.929	.944	.917	.061 (.048-.074)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

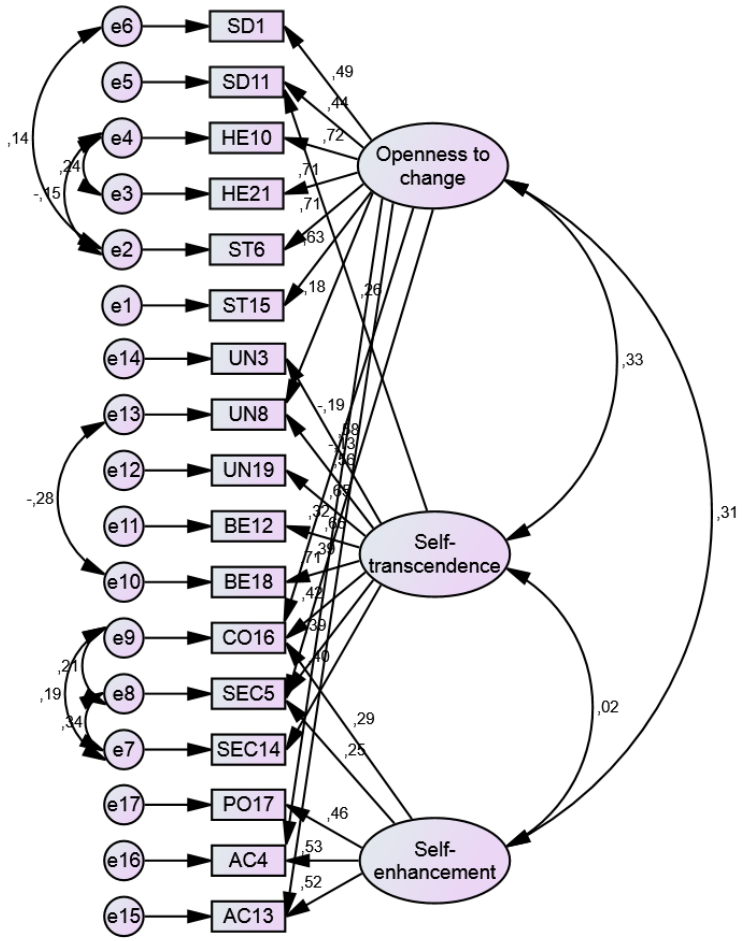

Fig. 171 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Spain (second half-sample: n = 938)

Table A581 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Spain (N = 1,876)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	6	8	3
Mean (standard error)	2.98 (0.021)	1.96 (0.013)	3.37 (0.024)
95% Confidence interval	2.94-3.02	1.94-1.99	3.32-3.42
Standard deviation	0.892	0.571	1.037
Skewness (standard error)	0.354 (0.057)	0.620 (0.057)	0.067 (0.057)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.006 (0.113)	0.982 (0.113)	-0.538 (0.113)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.802	0.788	0.659
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.828	0.787	0.483
Average inter-item correlations	0.402	0.327	0.395
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.273-0.623	0.189-0.464	0.314-0.546
Range of correlations	0.351	0.275	0.232
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-transcendence	0.237	—	
Self-enhancement	0.335	0.238	—

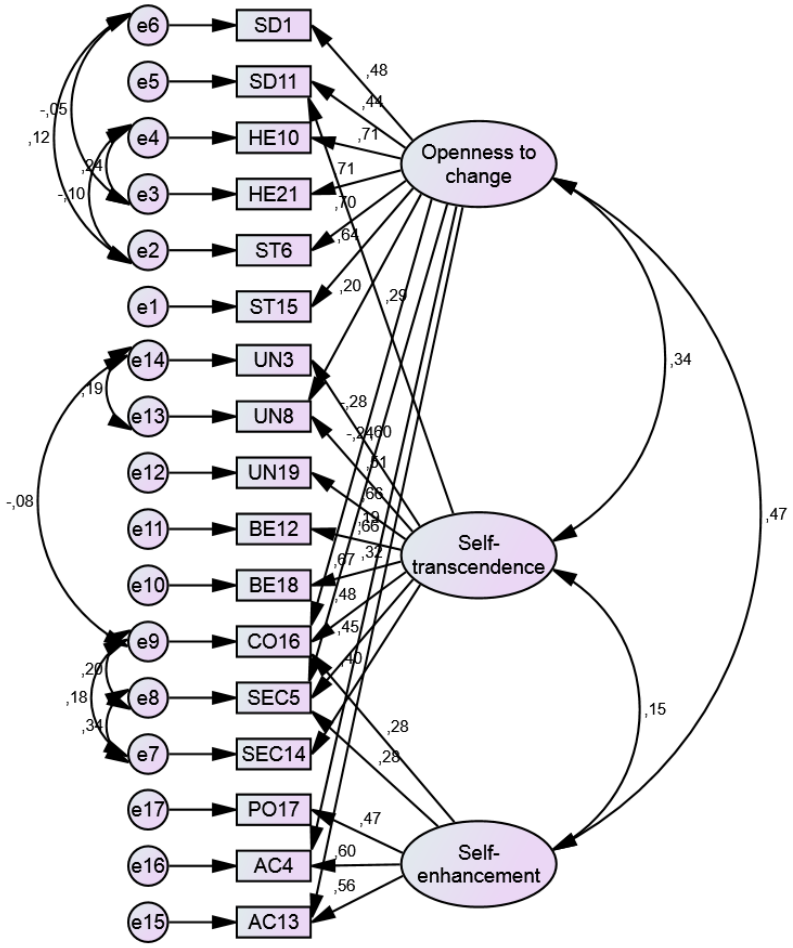

Fig. 172 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Spain (*N* = 1,876)

Table A582 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 1,288)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.58 (1.239)	2.52-2.65	19.3	34.6	25.4	10.1	7.5	2.1	1.0	0.72	0.02	0.406
SD11	2.10 (1.079)	2.04-2.16	31.7	41.3	17.1	5.0	3.5	1.1	0.4	1.22	1.58	0.424
UN3	1.72 (0.750)	1.67-1.76	42.2	46.4	9.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.33	3.75	0.239
UN8	2.00 (0.868)	1.96-2.05	30.2	44.9	19.3	4.0	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.78	0.69	0.433
UN19	2.01 (0.898)	1.96-2.06	30.1	46.8	15.0	6.4	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.89	0.73	0.292
BE12	1.74 (0.754)	1.69-1.78	42.0	44.9	10.6	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.99	1.45	0.316
BE18	1.69 (0.762)	1.65-1.73	45.8	42.1	9.2	2.4	0.3	-	0.2	1.08	1.28	0.338
TR9	2.23 (1.082)	2.17-2.29	27.2	40.9	17.1	10.7	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.83	0.18	0.066
TR20	2.56 (1.328)	2.49-2.69	23.0	34.1	19.6	12.3	7.8	2.9	0.3	0.74	-0.20	0.019
CO7	2.67 (1.218)	2.61-2.74	15.6	34.9	26.7	11.8	7.4	2.3	1.3	0.67	0.01	0.181
CO16	2.15 (0.983)	2.10-2.20	25.0	47.4	18.0	6.1	2.6	0.5	0.4	1.05	1.32	0.192
SEC5	1.91 (0.958)	1.86-1.96	37.6	43.0	12.1	4.4	2.1	0.4	0.4	1.32	2.08	0.261
SEC14	1.99 (0.972)	1.94-2.04	33.3	43.4	15.9	3.0	2.6	0.6	1.2	1.30	2.29	0.318
PO2	4.23 (1.225)	4.16-4.29	2.0	8.8	16.5	20.7	40.1	11.3	0.5	-0.62	-0.34	0.305
PO17	3.31 (1.458)	3.23-3.39	12.0	22.4	18.7	21.4	18.6	6.2	0.7	0.06	-1.03	0.326
AC4	3.38 (1.403)	3.30-3.45	8.7	21.6	24.2	20.8	16.8	7.4	0.5	0.13	-0.87	0.422
AC13	3.67 (1.346)	3.60-3.74	5.3	17.9	21.0	21.4	27.7	6.0	0.7	-0.20	-0.94	0.470
HE10	3.11 (1.406)	3.03-3.18	12.3	27.8	21.7	16.5	17.5	3.9	0.2	0.26	-0.97	0.497
HE21	3.02 (1.417)	2.94-3.10	15.0	26.2	23.0	19.1	10.8	5.8	0.2	0.37	-0.71	0.479
ST6	2.92 (1.358)	2.85-3.00	13.7	30.4	24.8	14.8	11.2	4.4	0.7	0.50	-0.54	0.457
ST15	4.05 (1.392)	3.97-4.12	5.2	12.1	15.5	18.4	37.1	11.5	0.2	-0.56	-0.65	0.394

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.068 and 0.136, respectively.

Table A583 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 1,288)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Hedonism	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Openness to change	Factor IV Self-enhancement	
SD1	-0.056	0.140	**0.630**	-0.019	0.630
SD11	**0.280**	0.202	0.135	0.149	0.710
UN8	0.053	**0.577**	0.139	0.012	0.612
BE12	-0.016	**0.690**	0.055	-0.062	0.518
BE18	0.043	**0.593**	0.048	-0.027	0.630
SEC14	-0.032	**0.416**	-0.106	**0.238**	0.799
PO2	0.179	-0.181	0.130	**0.333**	0.691
PO17	0.055	0.138	**-0.281**	**0.669**	0.648
AC4	-0.217	0.010	**0.387**	**0.544**	0.491
AC13	0.114	-0.053	0.152	**0.582**	0.450
HE10	**0.830**	0.019	-0.033	0.060	0.296
HE21	**0.831**	0.015	0.022	-0.048	0.312
ST6	0.204	0.036	**0.665**	-0.142	0.435
ST15	**0.281**	-0.143	**0.476**	0.028	0.498
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Hedonism	—				
Self-transcendence	0.170	—			
Openness to change	0.663	0.069	—		
Self-enhancement	0.430	-0.007	0.541	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A584 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 1,288)

	Subscale			
	Hedonism	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	3	4	3	4
Mean (standard error)	2.74 (0.030)	1.85 (0.017)	3.19 (0.029)	3.64 (0.027)
95% Confidence interval	2.68-2.80	1.82-1.89	3.13-3.24	3.59-3.70
Standard deviation	1.072	0.593	1.051	0.971
Skewness (standard error)	0.511 (0.068)	0.729 (0.068)	0.153 (0.068)	0.126 (0.068)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.209 (0.136)	0.807 (0.136)	-0.332 (0.136)	-0.548 (0.136)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.771	0.659	0.698	0.679
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.762	0.672	0.643	0.695
Average inter-item correlations	0.496	0.339	0.434	0.349
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.381-0.695	0.223-0.456	0.351-0.525	0.196-0.508
Range of correlations	0.752	0.233	0.174	0.312
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Hedonism	—			
Self-transcendence	0.247	—		
Openness to change	0.421	0.207	—	
Self-enhancement	0.315	0.169	0.309	—

Table A585 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 1,288)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.413**	0.061	0.121	0.746
SD11	**0.383**	0.211	0.132	0.706
UN8	0.140	**0.560**	0.030	0.632
BE12	0.004	**0.673**	-0.054	0.543
BE18	0.063	**0.587**	-0.031	0.639
SEC14	-0.148	**0.443**	**0.227**	0.791
PO2	**0.268**	-0.162	**0.350**	0.693
PO17	-0.160	0.179	**0.555**	0.742
AC4	0.053	-0.012	**0.654**	0.532
AC13	0.192	-0.027	**0.631**	0.434
HE10	**0.783**	0.076	-0.042	0.394
HE21	**0.844**	0.062	-0.145	0.377
ST6	**0.699**	-0.022	-0.016	0.529
ST15	**0.664**	-0.174	0.086	0.502
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-transcendence	0.187	—		
Self-enhancement	0.549	0.005	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A586 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 1,288)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique Variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Openness to change	
SD1	**0.231**	**0.320**	0.748
SD11	0.169	**0.386**	0.737
UN8	-0.082	**0.359**	0.902
BE12	**-0.231**	**0.324**	0.939
BE18	-0.178	**0.334**	0.934
PO2	**0.517**	0.022	0.718
PO17	**0.509**	-0.191	0.830
AC4	**0.819**	-0.216	0.512
AC13	**0.806**	-0.081	0.428
HE10	0.082	**0.731**	0.381
HE21	-0.028	**0.818**	0.360
ST6	0.154	**0.565**	0.544
ST15	**0.307**	**0.421**	0.562
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Openness to change	0.649	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A587 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2008, Spain (second half-sample: *n* = 1,288)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.48	.043	.938	.948	.921	.059 (.053-.065)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-without cross-loadings	5.27	.045	.940	.951	.933	.058 (.051-.064)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-with cross-loadings	5.28	.043	.943	.953	.933	.058 (.051-.064)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors - without cross-loadings	5.51	.048	.927	.939	.921	.059 (.053-.065)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors- with cross-loadings	5.51	.049	.929	.941	.921	.059 (.053-.065)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors- without cross-loadings	6.07	.049	.918	.930	.911	.063 (.057-.069)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors- with cross-loadings	5.59	.048	.929	.941	.919	.060 (.054-.066)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	10.11	.072	.885	.895	.845	.084 (.074-.095)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

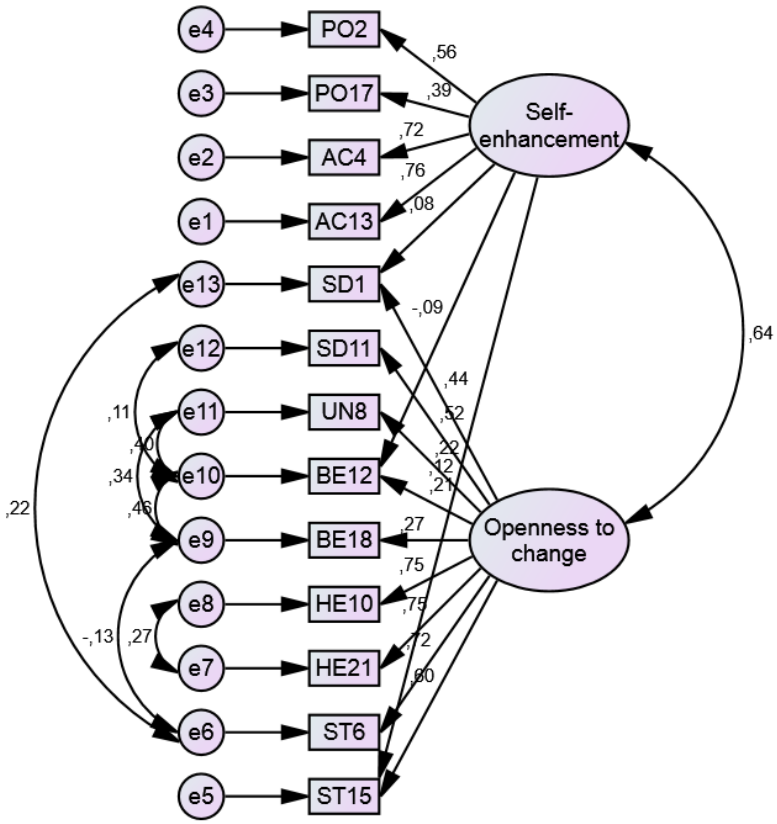

Fig. 173 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Spain (second half-sample: *n* = 1,288)

Table A588 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Spain (*N* = 2,576)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Openness to change
Number of items	4	9
Mean (standard error)	3.65 (0.019)	2.60 (0.014)
95% Confidence interval	3.62-3.69	2.57-2.63
Standard deviation	0.970	0.728
Skewness (standard error)	0.065 (0.048)	0.245 (0.048)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.517 (0.096)	-0.300 (0.096)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.686	0.794
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.696	0.613
Average inter-item correlations	0.357	0.286
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.207-0.526	-0.021-0.687
Range of correlations	0.320	0.708
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Openness to change	0.244	—

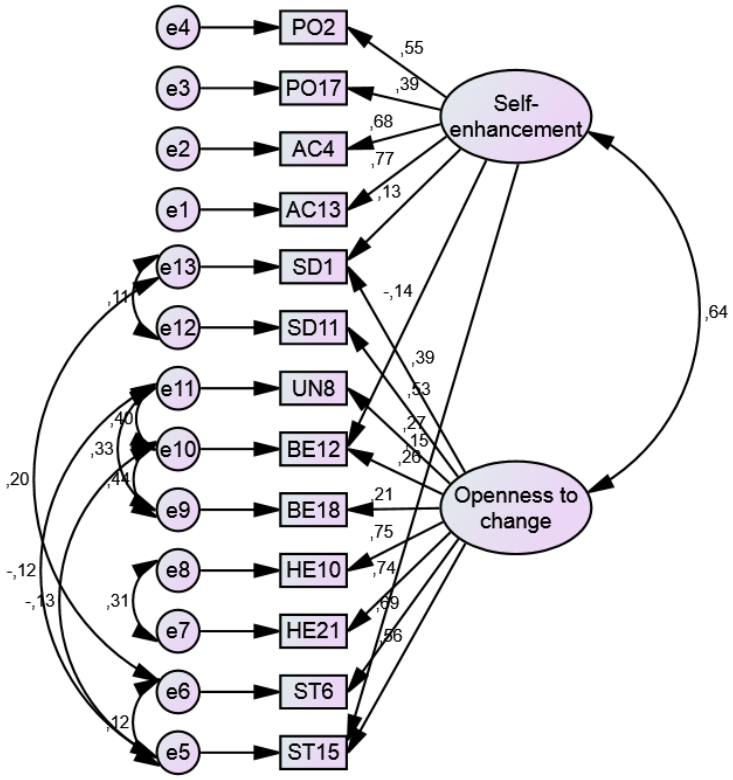

Fig. 174 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Spain (*N* = 2,576)

Table A589 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 942)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.41 (1.152)	2.33-2.48	21.7	38.6	22.6	9.6	6.3	1.0	0.3	0.83	0.31	0.310
SD11	2.13 (1.042)	2.07-2.20	30.9	40.0	17.7	6.7	3.9	0.5	0.2	1.04	1.02	0.281
UN3	1.65 (0.794)	1.60-1.70	51.7	38.5	7.3	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.62	4.15	0.162
UN8	2.10 (0.935)	2.04-2.16	27.1	48.3	16.8	5.3	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.86	0.84	0.282
UN19	1.93 (0.904)	1.87-1.99	36.3	41.7	14.9	5.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	1.00	1.12	0.281
BE12	1.75 (0.773)	1.70-1.80	43.7	43.3	10.0	2.4	0.2	0.3	-	1.38	4.19	0.274
BE18	1.73 (0.780)	1.68-1.78	43.4	43.6	9.4	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.28	2.68	0.321
TR9	2.28 (1.062)	2.21-2.34	25.4	41.6	19.3	9.1	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.78	0.19	0.070
TR20	2.75 (1.362)	2.66-2.84	20.7	32.3	20.3	12.4	11.0	3.3	-	0.57	-0.52	0.095
CO7	3.01 (1.269)	2.93-3.09	9.8	30.4	24.7	16.3	14.0	3.6	1.2	0.44	-0.59	0.223
CO16	2.34 (1.047)	2.27-2.41	22.3	44.3	21.3	7.4	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.73	0.21	0.257
SEC5	2.09 (1.041)	2.02-2.16	31.8	44.7	14.4	4.5	3.6	0.6	0.3	1.19	1.37	0.288
SEC14	1.99 (1.015)	1.92-2.05	34.5	43.2	13.6	3.6	3.3	0.6	1.2	1.41	2.34	0.252
PO2	4.18 (1.204)	4.10-4.25	2.7	6.6	17.1	20.0	46.1	7.2	0.4	-0.80	-0.04	0.205
PO17	3.55 (1.362)	3.47-3.64	7.1	18.6	20.6	25.8	22.2	5.5	0.2	-0.13	-0.90	0.350
AC4	3.42 (1.314)	3.34-3.50	6.8	19.1	27.3	21.8	20.3	4.6	0.2	0.00	-0.81	0.414
AC13	3.45 (1.307)	3.36-3.53	6.3	21.4	23.0	23.0	20.6	5.2	0.4	-0.04	-0.86	0.464
HE10	3.08 (1.310)	3.00-3.16	11.0	25.6	25.2	19.2	17.1	1.9	-	0.19	-0.94	0.430
HE21	3.06 (1.317)	2.98-3.15	13.0	28.1	25.9	17.4	13.1	2.5	-	0.35	-0.68	0.381
ST6	2.87 (1.277)	2.79-2.95	15.1	30.0	24.6	13.6	13.5	3.2	-	0.45	-0.58	0.431
ST15	3.97 (1.360)	3.89-4.06	4.4	13.6	17.3	18.8	36.8	9.0	0.1	-0.46	-0.75	0.330

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.080 and 0.159, respectively.

Table A590 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 942)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.343**	0.045	0. 864
PO17	-0.025	**0.491**	0.772
AC4	-0.021	**0.737**	0.473
AC13	0.066	**0.762**	0.360
HE10	**0.692**	0.023	0.504
HE21	**0.751**	-0.073	0.489
ST6	**0.664**	-0.013	0.569
ST15	**0.636**	0.061	0.550
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.536	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A591 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 942)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	3
Mean (standard error)	3.08 (0.030)	3.47 (0.034)
95% Confidence interval	3.02-3.14	3.41-3.54
Standard deviation	0.918	1.047
Skewness (standard error)	0.243 (0.080)	-0.002 (0.080)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.120 (0.159)	-0.469 (0.159)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.760	0.696
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.754	0.676
Average inter-item correlations	0.383	0.435
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.216-0.561	0.347-0.575
Range of correlations	0.345	0.228
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Self-enhancement	0.306	—

Table A592 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of three models: European Social Survey 2010, Spain (second half-sample: *n* = 943)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	2.84	.026	.978	.986	.973	.044 (.029-.060)
2	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	3.06	.030	.973	.982	.970	.047 (.033-.062)
3	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.86	.066	.909	.922	.879	.072 (.059-.085)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

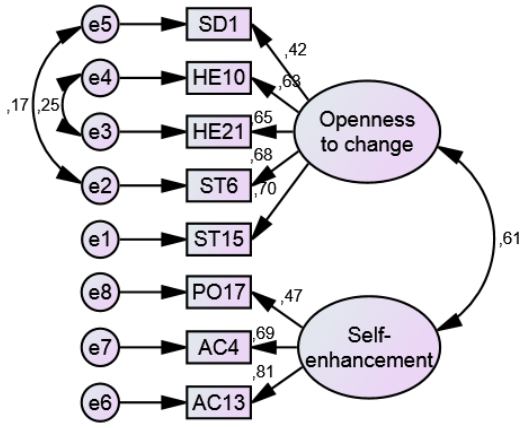

Fig. 175 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Spain (second half-sample: *n* = 943)

Table A593 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Spain (*N* = 1,885)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	3
Mean (standard error)	3.09 (0.022)	3.47 (0.024)
95% Confidence interval	3.05-3.13	3.42-3.51
Standard deviation	0.945	1.050
Skewness (standard error)	0.289 (0.056)	0.032 (0.056)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.090 (0.113)	-0.493 (0.113)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.766	0.694
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.746	0.673
Average inter-item correlations	0.392	0.432
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.246-0.558	0.350-0.562
Range of correlations	0.312	0.212
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Self-enhancement	0.311	—

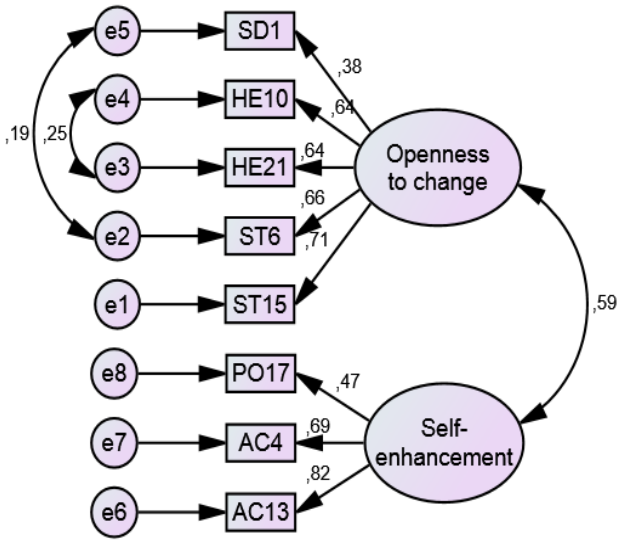

Fig. 176 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Spain (*N* = 1,885)

Table A594 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 944)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.34 (1.205)	2.26-2.42	25.3	39.8	17.7	8.1	7.0	1.2	1.0	0.96	0.35	0.374
SD11	2.08 (1.115)	2.01-2.15	34.6	38.8	14.3	6.3	4.3	0.7	1.0	1.19	1.11	0.425
UN3	1.63 (0.750)	1.58-1.68	48.7	42.7	5.6	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.66	5.04	0.282
UN8	1.98 (0.913)	1.92-2.03	31.1	48.3	13.1	4.4	1.8	0.3	0.8	1.22	2.08	0.358
UN19	1.89 (0.932)	1.83-1.95	38.1	43.8	10.6	5.5	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.30	2.07	0.357
BE12	1.72 (0.775)	1.67-1.77	43.2	44.8	8.6	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.31	3.00	0.342
BE18	1.74 (0.805)	1.68-1.79	43.1	44.0	9.1	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.39	3.17	0.407
TR9	1.92 (0.948)	1.86-1.98	36.7	44.3	11.4	4.4	2.5	0.1	0.5	1.27	1.78	0.218
TR20	2.72 (1.436)	2.63-2.81	21.3	32.7	18.2	11.9	10.6	4.7	0.6	0.66	-0.51	0.246
CO7	3.23 (1.504)	3.13-3.33	12.1	28.0	17.5	13.1	22.1	5.9	1.3	0.20	-1.17	0.278
CO16	2.25 (1.158)	2.18-2.33	27.6	40.7	16.2	8.9	4.9	1.1	0.6	1.01	0.60	0.307
SEC5	2.03 (1.129)	1.96-2.10	37.0	41.0	9.6	5.9	5.4	0.5	0.5	1.32	1.28	0.366
SEC14	2.05 (1.096)	1.98-2.12	34.1	42.7	10.5	6.1	4.3	0.7	1.5	1.32	1.54	0.355
PO2	4.46 (1.239)	4.38-4.54	2.4	7.2	10.7	17.8	43.6	17.4	0.8	-0.91	0.25	0.303
PO17	3.47 (1.491)	3.37-3.56	11.1	20.6	16.7	17.9	26.9	5.9	0.8	-0.11	-1.17	0.362
AC4	3.24 (1.410)	3.15-3.33	10.0	27.9	19.2	16.7	22.0	3.5	0.7	0.14	-1.13	0.462
AC13	3.44 (1.375)	3.35-3.52	7.3	22.9	20.7	19.6	24.3	4.3	1.0	-0.02	-1.06	0.507
HE10	3.02 (1.413)	2.93-3.11	14.5	27.5	21.7	16.7	14.7	4.2	0.5	0.32	-0.87	0.391
HE21	3.02 (1.443)	2.93-3.12	15.1	28.2	19.1	17.9	13.9	5.1	0.7	0.34	-0.89	0.416
ST6	2.88 (1.413)	2.79-2.97	18.0	29.4	18.9	15.4	15.0	2.6	0.6	0.38	-0.93	0.435
ST15	4.05 (1.496)	3.95-4.14	7.0	12.1	14.4	18.9	30.2	16.9	0.5	-0.49	-0.79	0.298

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.080 and 0.159, respectively.

Table A595 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Spain (first half-sample: n = 944)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	Factor IV Hedonism	
SD1	**0.593**	-0.134	0.176	-0.067	0.660
SD11	**0.384**	0.089	0.009	**0.228**	0.688
UN8	**0.535**	0.188	-0.134	-0.003	0.624
UN19	**0.405**	**0.249**	-0.036	-0.055	0.728
BE12	**0.462**	**0.340**	-0.175	-0.030	0.580
BE18	**0.305**	**0.400**	-0.129	0.123	0.636
CO16	-0.080	**0.647**	0.122	-0.080	0.587
SEC5	0.001	**0.588**	0.171	-0.045	0.617
SEC14	0.064	**0.536**	0.058	-0.001	0.677
PO2	-0.081	0.005	**0.488**	0.111	0.712
PO17	-0.214	**0.337**	**0.421**	0.146	0.668
AC4	0.195	0.042	**0.767**	-0.174	0.440
AC13	0.073	0.097	**0.640**	0.093	0.473
HE10	-0.061	-0.004	0.019	**0.809**	0.370
HE21	0.170	-0.110	0.067	**0.607**	0.468
ST6	**0.548**	**-0.225**	0.214	0.104	0.568
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Openness to change	—				
Conservation	0.329	—			
Self-enhancement	0.176	0.067	—		
Hedonism	0.443	0.028	0.485	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A596 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Spain (first half-sample: n = 944)

	Subscale			
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement	Hedonism
Number of items	6	4	4	2
Mean (standard error)	2.15 (0.022)	2.02 (0.024)	3.65 (0.033)	3.02 (0.041)
95% Confidence interval	2.10-2.19	1.97-2.06	3.59-3.71	2.94-3.10
Standard deviation	0.670	0.743	1.003	1.259
Skewness (standard error)	0.829 (0.080)	0.967 (0.080)	-0.097 (0.080)	0.356 (0.080)
Kurtosis (standard error)	1.809 (0.159)	1.418 (0.159)	-0.610 (0.159)	-0.657 (0.159)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.680	0.660	0.701	0.715
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.645	0.638	0.726	0.715
Average inter-item correlations	0.276	0.322	0.371	0.557
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.161-0.401	0.195-0.425	0.258-0.530	0.557-0.557
Range of correlations	0.240	0.230	0.272	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.229	—		
Self-enhancement	0.198	0.222	—	
Hedonism	0.252	0.187	0.321	—

Table A597 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2012, Spain (first half-sample: n = 944)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	0.171	**0.442**	0.006	0.743
SD11	**0.262**	**0.449**	0.013	0.680
UN8	**0.495**	**0.303**	-0.196	0.621
UN19	**0.471**	0.168	-0.077	0.730
BE12	**0.608**	0.172	-0.192	0.573
BE18	**0.546**	0.175	-0.061	0.644
CO16	**0.550**	**-0.290**	**0.250**	0.602
SEC5	**0.531**	-0.175	**0.278**	0.622
SEC14	**0.525**	-0.103	0.163	0.690
PO2	-0.137	0.144	**0.509**	0.700
PO17	0.112	-0.034	**0.541**	0.684
AC4	0.056	0.177	**0.575**	0.577
AC13	0.015	**0.253**	**0.629**	0.467
HE10	-0.114	**0.561**	**0.248**	0.585
HE21	-0.101	**0.663**	0.177	0.501
ST6	0.041	**0.584**	0.075	0.623
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-transcendence	0.200	—		
Self-enhancement	0.157	0.214	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A598 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2012, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 944)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.401**	0.058	0.822
SD11	**0.409**	0.134	0.783
UN8	0.151	**0.279**	0.874
UN19	0.093	**0.341**	0.856
BE12	0.031	**0.408**	0.825
BE18	0.108	**0.411**	0.793
CO16	-0.166	**0.669**	0.590
SEC5	-0.041	**0.640**	0.604
SEC14	-0.035	**0.567**	0.689
PO2	**0.411**	0.044	0.818
PO17	**0.261**	**0.288**	0.805
AC4	**0.471**	**0.222**	0.667
AC13	**0.569**	0.191	0.575
HE10	**0.682**	-0.140	0.572
HE21	**0.726**	-0.169	0.518
ST6	**0.571**	-0.055	0.689
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.298	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A599 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2012, Spain (second half-sample: *n* = 945)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.95	.062	.856	.880	.929	.065 (.059-.071)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors - without cross-loadings	4.95	.065	.839	.866	.839	.065 (.059-.071)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors - with cross-loadings	4.53	—	.856	.883	.847	.061 (.055-.067)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors - without cross-loadings	4.41	.057	.854	.882	.852	.060 (.054-.066)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors- with cross-loadings	3.49	.045	.892	.920	.892	.051 (.045-.058)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors- without cross-loadings	6.07	.075	.795	.820	.771	.075 (.069-.081)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors- with cross-loadings	5.59	.058	.843	.868	.820	.066 (.060-.073)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	10.11	.057	.902	.919	.881	.066 (.054-.080)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval. Model 2b reached iteration limit, so the results are incorrect.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

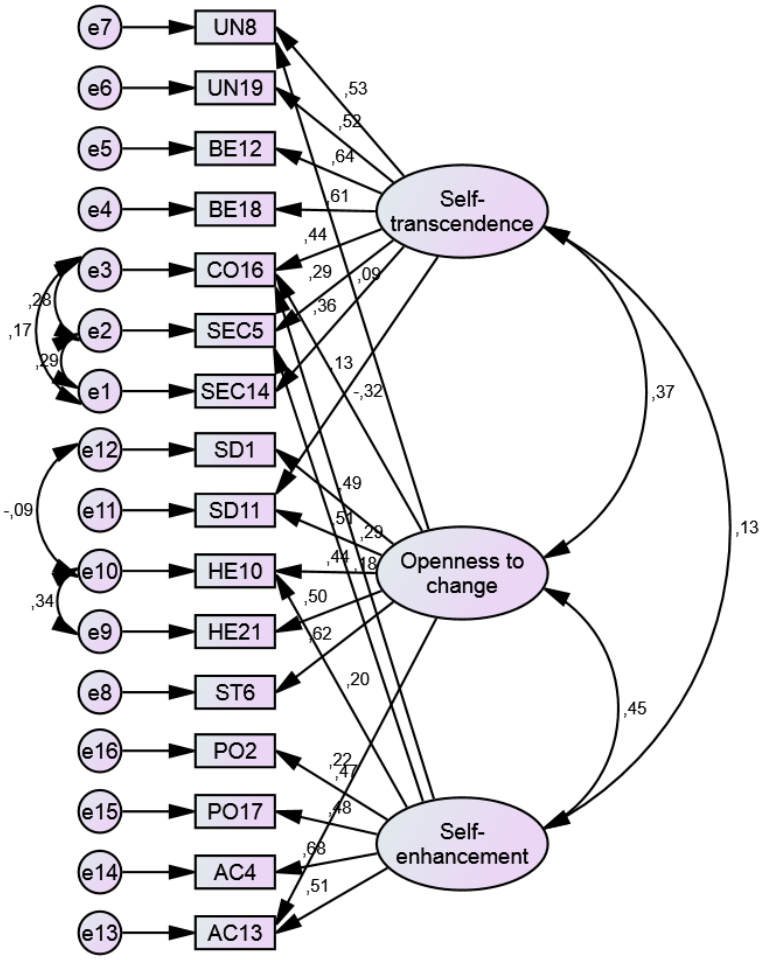

Fig. 177 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Spain (second half-sample: n = 945)

Table A600 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Spain (N = 1,889)

	Subscale		
	Self-transcendence	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	7	5	4
Mean (standard error)	1.94 (0.014)	2.68 (0.021)	3.64 (0.023)
95% Confidence interval	1.92-1.97	2.64-2.72	3.60-3.69
Standard deviation	0.599	0.901	0.986
Skewness (standard error)	0.843 (0.056)	0.512 (0.056)	-0.093 (0.056)
Kurtosis (standard error)	2.003 (0.113)	0.056 (0.113)	-0.582 (0.113)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.714	0.706	0.672
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.702	0.724	0.700
Average inter-item correlations	0.273	0.323	0.339
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.152-0.404	0.177-0.538	0.258-0.494
Range of correlations	0.252	0.362	0.236
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-transcendence	—		
Openness to change	0.194	—	
Self-enhancement	0.184	0.255	—

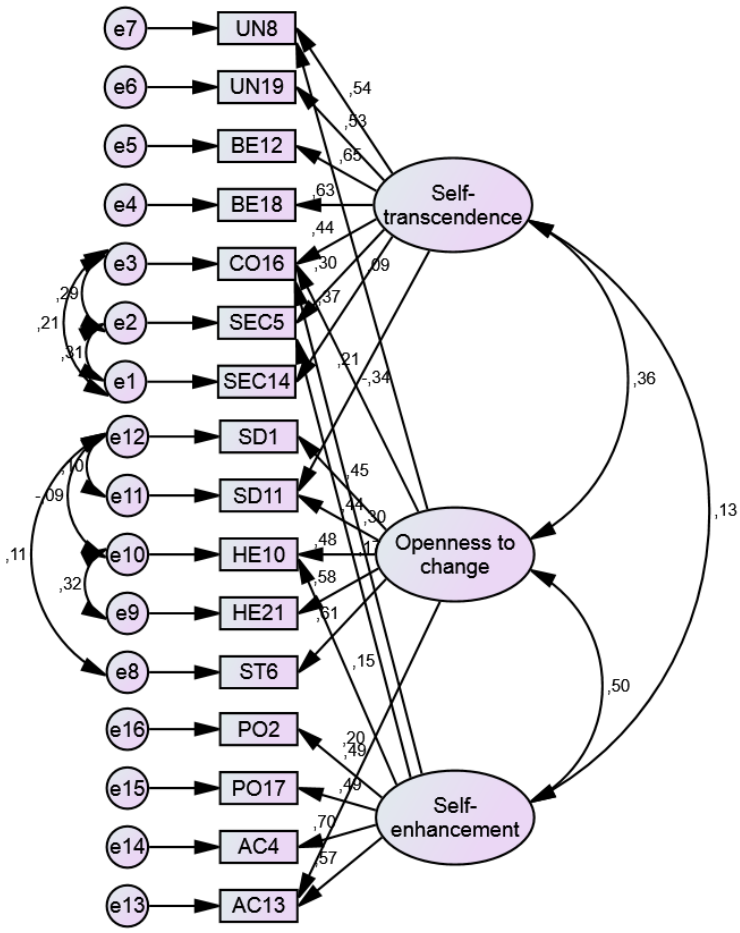

Fig. 178 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Spain (N = 1,889)

Table A601 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 962)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.37 (1.197)	2.29-2.44	25.3	36.7	20.2	10.1	5.1	1.6	1.1	0.88	0.33	0.316
SD11	2.12 (1.166)	2.05-2.20	34.5	36.4	15.8	6.9	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.24	1.40	0.372
UN3	1.62 (0.831)	1.57-1.68	54.1	33.6	8.0	2.5	1.0	0.1	0.7	1.60	3.12	0.224
UN8	2.05 (0.996)	1.99-2.11	31.6	41.9	16.9	5.3	2.2	0.6	1.5	1.13	1.55	0.331
UN19	1.86 (0.918)	1.81-1.92	41.0	37.5	14.6	4.2	1.4	0.1	1.4	1.10	1.18	0.262
BE12	1.68 (0.789)	1.63-1.73	47.4	40.7	8.4	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.41	3.12	0.351
BE18	1.74 (0.790)	1.69-1.79	41.9	45.4	8.7	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.27	2.57	0.392
TR9	1.93 (0.936)	1.87-1.99	36.7	41.3	15.1	4.4	1.4	0.4	0.8	1.16	1.74	0.193
TR20	2.75 (1.466)	2.65-2.84	21.9	31.4	16.3	13.9	9.9	5.4	1.1	0.63	-0.59	0.176
CO7	3.27 (1.474)	3.18-3.36	10.6	26.1	18.6	16.8	16.7	8.0	3.1	0.24	-0.98	0.201
CO16	2.27 (1.173)	2.20-2.35	27.7	38.7	17.6	8.9	4.9	1.2	1.0	0.98	0.54	0.275
SEC5	2.02 (1.122)	1.94-2.09	39.3	35.0	14.7	5.3	4.0	0.9	0.8	1.27	1.36	0.286
SEC14	1.95 (1.124)	1.87-2.02	43.6	31.6	12.5	5.2	3.8	0.9	2.4	1.38	1.60	0.339
PO2	4.42 (1.227)	4.34-4.49	2.3	6.7	12.6	19.9	40.7	16.8	1.0	-0.80	0.10	0.257
PO17	3.53 (1.517)	3.43-3.63	10.8	19.1	18.3	16.8	24.1	8.9	1.9	-0.09	-1.12	0.380
AC4	3.49 (1.433)	3.40-3.58	8.2	20.3	21.7	18.5	22.1	7.7	1.5	0.01	-1.01	0.416
AC13	3.52 (1.448)	3.43-3.61	9.8	18.0	20.5	19.3	23.8	7.1	1.6	-0.12	-1.01	0.538
HE10	3.05 (1.428)	2.96-3.14	14.6	25.1	24.7	14.8	13.8	5.6	1.5	0.36	-0.77	0.436
HE21	3.03 (1.477)	2.94-3.12	16.2	25.3	23.0	15.5	11.7	7.3	1.0	0.41	-0.77	0.426
ST6	3.04 (1.478)	2.95-3.14	17.0	24.5	20.8	15.7	15.8	5.2	0.9	0.29	-0.96	0.455
ST15	4.04 (1.513)	3.95-4.14	7.2	11.7	16.2	16.0	29.9	17.8	1.1	-0.47	-0.85	0.366

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.079 and 0.158, respectively.

Table A602 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 962)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.417**	0.020	0.060	0.803
SD11	**0.405**	0.026	0.194	0.752
UN8	**0.279**	-0.105	**0.341**	0.792
BE12	0.052	-0.030	**0.666**	0.544
BE18	0.070	-0.012	**0.663**	0.539
SEC14	-0.212	**0.280**	**0.457**	0.738
PO17	-0.106	**0.515**	0.130	0.751
AC4	0.097	**0.586**	-0.039	0.596
AC13	0.157	**0.780**	-0.056	0.254
HE10	**0.646**	0.057	-0.002	0.543
HE21	**0.751**	-0.055	0.016	0.469
ST6	**0.645**	0.008	0.044	0.565
ST15	**0.714**	0.042	-0.134	0.483
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.502	—		
Self-transcendence	0.214	0.119	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A603 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 962)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence
Number of items	6	3	4
Mean (standard error)	2.94 (0.031)	3.51 (0.037)	1.85 (0.020)
95% Confidence interval	2.88-3.00	3.44-3.59	1.81-1.89
Standard deviation	0.959	1.140	0.626
Skewness (standard error)	0.278 (0.079)	-0.050 (0.079)	0.821 (0.079)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.328 (0.158)	-0.638 (0.158)	0.855 (0.158)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.784	0.673	0.589
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.735	0.504	0.554
Average inter-item correlations	0.370	0.409	0.289
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.230-0.568	0.287-0.553	0.109-0.452
Range of correlations	0.338	0.267	0.343
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.305	—	
Self-transcendence	0.228	0.193	—

Table A604 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 962)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.441**	0.001	0.805
SD11	**0.447**	0.020	0.789
UN8	**0.339**	-0.085	0.912
SEC14	-0.127	**0.297**	0.939
PO17	-0.115	**0.546**	0.762
AC4	0.057	**0.600**	0.597
AC13	0.113	**0.780**	0.276
HE10	**0.671**	0.016	0.537
HE21	**0.788**	-0.106	0.466
ST6	**0.674**	-0.027	0.566
ST15	**0.698**	-0.002	0.514
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.583	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A605 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of five models: European Social Survey 2014, Spain (second half-sample: *n* = 963)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.58	.040	.931	.945	.906	.061 (.053-.070)
2	2 first-order correlated factors (11 items)-without cross-loadings	5.61	.043	.913	.927	.897	.069 (.060-.078)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.61	.058	.872	.889	.853	.076 (.069-.084)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.32	.053	.882	.898	.861	.074 (.067-.082)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.72	.062	.893	.907	.863	.077 (.065-.090)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

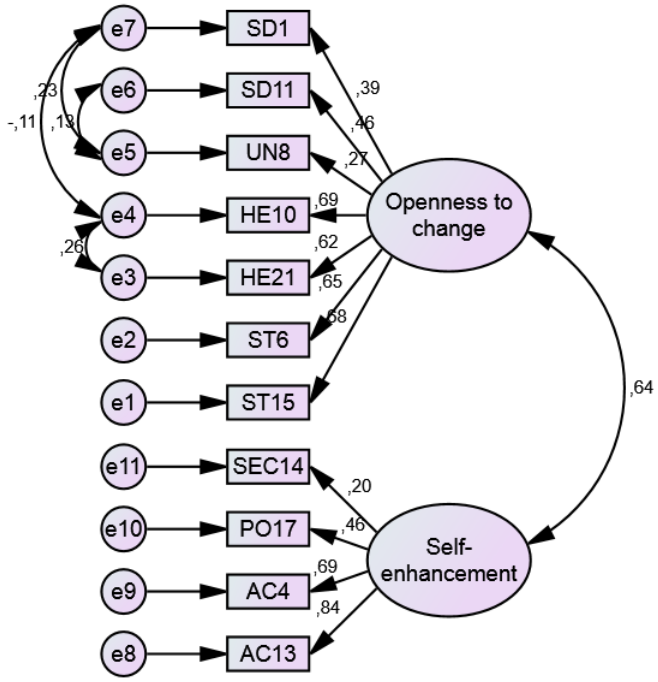

Fig. 179 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Spain (second half-sample: *n* = 963)

Table A606 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Spain (*N* = 1,925)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	7	4
Mean (standard error)	2.81 (0.020)	3.08 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	2.77-2.85	3.04-3.13
Standard deviation	0.865	0.969
Skewness (standard error)	0.255 (0.056)	0.037 (0.056)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.252 (0.112)	-0.488 (0.112)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.769	0.634
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.785	0.549
Average inter-item correlations	0.312	0.289
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.142-0.573	0.122-0.563
Range of correlations	0.431	0.441
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Self-enhancement	0.239	—

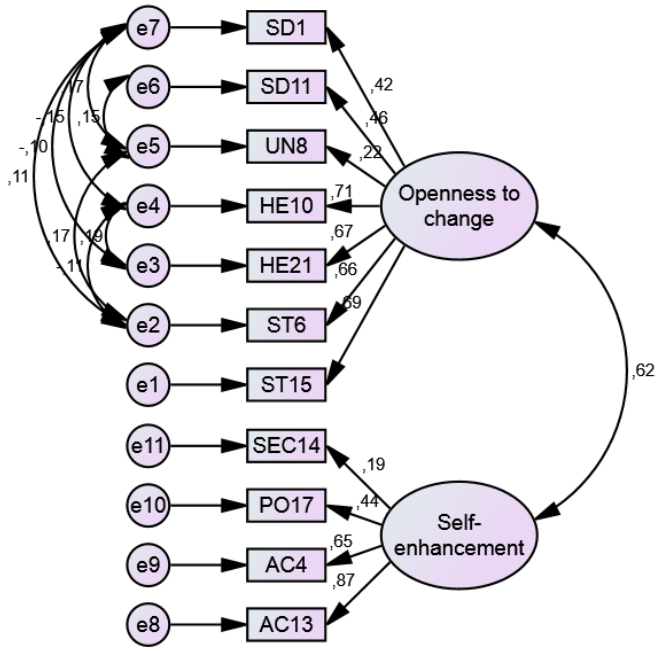

Fig. 180 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Spain (*N* = 1,925)

Table A607 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 826)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.68 (1.148)	2.60-2.75	16.9	27.8	33.2	15.0	5.7	1.0	0.4	0.36	-0.28	0.307
SD11	2.42 (1.078)	2.35-2.49	20.3	36.7	27.0	10.7	4.0	0.5	0.8	0.62	0.05	0.381
UN3	2.11 (1.002)	2.04-2.18	29.3	42.6	17.7	7.6	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.96	0.89	0.236
UN8	2.69 (1.047)	2.61-2.76	12.5	33.7	30.3	19.1	3.6	0.2	0.6	0.24	-0.50	0.326
UN19	2.51 (1.151)	2.43-2.59	20.0	34.0	24.2	15.1	4.5	0.8	1.3	0.55	-0.25	0.287
BE12	2.58 (1.029)	2.51-2.65	14.2	36.7	29.1	16.0	2.8	0.4	1.0	0.37	-0.28	0.418
BE18	2.10 (0.904)	2.04-2.16	25.4	47.1	17.7	7.9	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.82	0.80	0.439
TR9	3.12 (1.226)	3.03-3.20	7.9	27.6	26.2	22.5	13.9	1.6	0.4	0.18	-0.78	0.143
TR20	3.16 (1.376)	3.07-3.26	12.3	22.2	25.3	20.1	14.6	4.6	0.8	0.18	-0.80	0.182
CO7	3.36 (1.296)	3.27-3.45	6.9	21.5	26.0	22.2	18.9	3.8	0.7	0.06	-0.83	0.290
CO16	3.19 (1.265)	3.19-3.37	6.3	24.7	25.7	22.5	16.5	3.3	1.1	0.15	-0.78	0.327
SEC5	3.08 (1.272)	3.00-3.17	10.7	26.0	24.5	23.1	13.6	1.8	0.4	0.14	-0.83	0.244
SEC14	3.01 (1.262)	2.92-3.09	12.2	25.7	25.3	22.2	11.7	1.7	1.2	0.18	-0.75	0.406
PO2	4.36 (1.130)	4.28-4.43	1.7	4.4	16.1	24.9	39.6	13.0	0.4	-0.65	0.12	0.295
PO17	3.64 (1.193)	3.56-3.72	3.5	13.9	28.1	26.6	22.0	4.4	1.5	-0.12	-0.58	0.405
AC4	3.45 (1.237)	3.37-3.54	5.8	17.3	27.6	26.6	18.4	3.6	0.6	-0.05	-0.65	0.400
AC13	3.82 (1.287)	3.74-3.91	4.2	13.2	21.5	23.4	30.0	6.5	1.1	-0.34	-0.70	0.484
HE10	3.20 (1.251)	3.11-3.28	7.3	24.9	28.2	22.5	13.3	3.4	0.4	0.22	-0.63	0.374
HE21	2.95 (1.244)	2.87-3.04	12.7	26.5	26.4	21.3	10.8	1.5	0.8	0.21	-0.71	0.446
ST6	3.29 (1.265)	3.20-3.37	8.4	21.2	24.3	26.9	16.2	2.4	0.6	-0.03	-0.79	0.423
ST15	4.10 (1.325)	4.01-4.19	2.9	11.1	18.2	21.4	31.0	14.2	1.2	-0.41	-0.67	0.302

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.085 and 0.170, respectively.

Table A608 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 826)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Hedonism	Factor IV Conservation	
SD1	**0.452**	**0.272**	-0.134	-0.143	0.701
SD11	**0.312**	**0.268**	0.001	0.048	0.776
UN8	0.039	**0.569**	-0.084	-0.016	0.695
BE12	-0.028	**0.679**	-0.016	0.157	0.543
BE18	-0.085	**0.635**	0.080	**0.223**	0.547
CO16	0.083	0.118	-0.050	**0.551**	0.679
SEC14	0.061	0.171	0.095	**0.483**	0.710
PO17	**0.486**	-0.080	0.021	**0.365**	0.633
AC4	**0.652**	-0.115	-0.013	0.219	0.563
AC13	**0.842**	-0.098	-0.016	0.182	0.308
HE10	0.150	-0.070	**0.615**	-0.046	0.532
HE21	-0.125	0.003	**0.915**	0.113	0.266
ST6	**0.399**	**0.282**	0.148	**-0.231**	0.511
ST15	**0.436**	-0.002	**0.288**	**-0.242**	0.530
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Self-transcendence	0.313	—			
Hedonism	0.536	0.410	—		
Conservation	0.008	-0.044	-0.051	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A609 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 826)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Hedonism	Conservation
Number of items	7	3	2	2
Mean (standard error)	3.34 (0.027)	2.45 (0.027)	3.08 (0.038)	3.14 (0.036)
95% Confidence interval	3.29-3.40	2.40-2.51	3.00-3.15	3.07-3.21
Standard deviation	0.778	0.768	1.101	1.023
Skewness (standard error)	-0.061 (0.085)	0.319 (0.085)	0.198 (0.085)	0.099 (0.085)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.365 (0.170)	-0.207 (0.170)	-0.507 (0.170)	-0.521 (0.170)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.756	0.661	0.716	0.475
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.761	0.578	0.716	0.475
Average inter-item correlations	0.303	0.398	0.557	0.312
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.143-0.590	0.331-0.488	0.557-0.557	0.312-0.312
Range of correlations	0.446	0.157	0.000	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.234	—		
Hedonism	0.295	0.277	—	
Conservation	0.225	0.237	0.194	—

Table A610 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Sweden (first half-sample: n = 826)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.414**	0.113	0.008	0.799
SD11	**0.301**	0.201	0.129	0.792
UN8	0.174	**0.465**	-0.057	0.740
BE12	0.098	**0.630**	0.072	0.553
BE18	0.071	**0.646**	0.114	0.527
CO16	**-0.318**	0.185	**0.583**	0.690
SEC14	-0.143	**0.250**	**0.476**	0.738
PO17	0.103	-0.066	**0.564**	0.624
AC4	**0.291**	-0.151	**0.476**	0.569
AC13	**0.464**	-0.156	**0.484**	0.358
HE10	**0.607**	0.044	-0.038	0.642
HE21	**0.509**	0.184	0.012	0.672
ST6	**0.691**	0.177	-0.144	0.528
ST15	**0.765**	-0.053	-0.137	0.501
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-transcendence	0.156	—		
Self-enhancement	0.458	0.108	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A611 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Sweden (first half-sample: n = 826)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.442**	0.009	0.801
SD11	**0.350**	0.140	0.812
UN8	**0.270**	-0.017	0.931
BE12	**0.235**	0.103	0.911
CO16	**-0.262**	**0.594**	0.724
SEC14	-0.067	**0.473**	0.802
PO17	0.086	**0.567**	0.626
AC4	**0.259**	**0.440**	0.633
AC13	**0.426**	**0.436**	0.455
HE10	**0.623**	-0.048	0.637
HE21	**0.556**	0.014	0.683
ST6	**0.737**	-0.142	0.535
ST15	**0.745**	-0.148	0.525
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.466	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A612 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2002, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 827)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.71	.048	.916	.936	.906	.057 (.049-.065)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors(13 items)-without cross-loadings	4.21	.049	.898	.920	.894	.062 (.054-.070)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors(13 items)-with cross-loadings	4.27	.049	.902	.923	.892	.063 (.055-.071)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.27	.054	.890	.913	.887	.063 (.056-.070)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.16	.051	.899	.921	.891	.062 (.054-.070)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.15	.058	.879	.899	.857	.071 (.063-.079)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	2.96	.037	.939	.958	.932	.049 (.040-.057)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.83	.086	.868	.880	.823	.097 (.084-.111)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

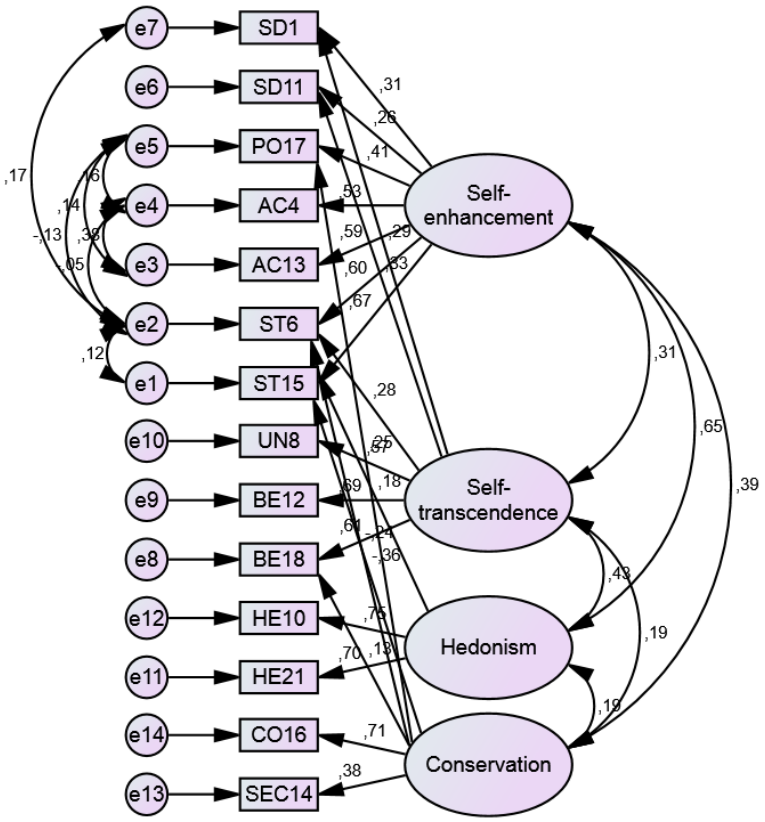

Fig. 181 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 827)

Table A613 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Sweden (*N* = 1,653)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Hedonism	Conservation
Number of items	7	3	2	2
Mean (standard error)	3.36 (0.019)	2.46 (0.019)	3.06 (0.027)	3.17 (0.025)
95% Confidence interval	3.32-3.39	2.42-2.49	3.00-3.11	3.12-3.22
Standard deviation	0.779	0.784	1.097	1.035
Skewness (standard error)	-0.080 (0.060)	0.396 (0.060)	0.185 (0.060)	0.100 (0.060)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.288 (0.120)	-0.058 (0.120)	-0.529 (0.120)	-0.509 (0.120)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.755	0.662	0.704	0.445
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.756	0.560	0.704	0.445
Average inter-item correlations	0.302	0.398	0.544	0.286
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.148-0.582	0.336-0.461	0.544-0.544	0.286-0.286
Range of correlations	0.434	0.125	0.000	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Self-transcendence	0.240	—		
Hedonism	0.296	0.287	—	
Conservation	0.221	0.234	0.190	—

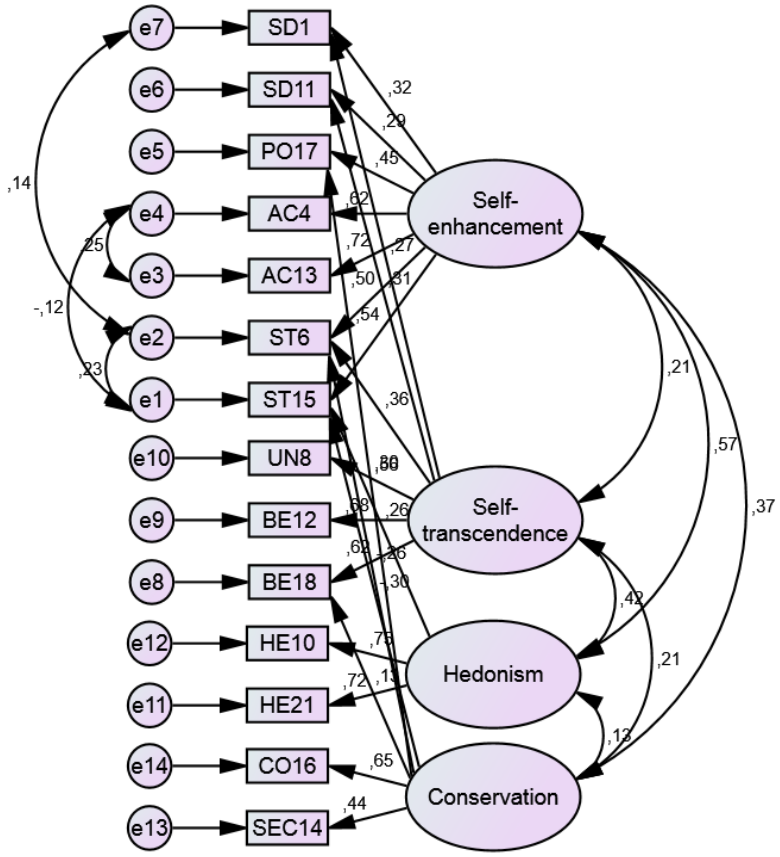

Fig. 182 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Sweden (*N* = 1,653)

Table A614 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 816)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.68 (1.147)	2.60-2.76	16.3	28.6	32.0	16.2	4.0	1.7	1.2	0.43	-0.04	0.324
SD11	2.47 (1.090)	2.39-2.54	18.9	37.3	26.6	12.3	3.8	0.7	0.5	0.61	0.06	0.368
UN3	2.19 (0.999)	2.12-2.26	24.8	44.2	18.9	8.2	2.3	0.4	1.2	0.89	0.72	0.247
UN8	2.65 (1.087)	2.57-2.72	13.2	36.2	28.4	15.6	4.5	0.9	1.2	0.49	-0.09	0.357
UN19	2.46 (1.056)	2.39-2.53	18.5	37.6	24.3	15.9	2.5	0.2	1.0	0.44	-0.43	0.287
BE12	2.48 (0.994)	2.41-2.55	16.1	37.3	30.4	13.5	2.0	0.2	0.6	0.38	-0.23	0.450
BE18	2.10 (0.868)	2.04-2.16	24.3	48.5	19.1	6.6	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.71	0.50	0.441
TR9	3.05 (1.183)	2.96-3.13	6.9	29.3	30.4	19.5	10.2	2.6	1.2	0.41	-0.36	0.150
TR20	3.13 (1.347)	3.04-3.22	10.7	25.4	26.1	19.6	12.5	5.0	0.7	0.30	-0.66	0.273
CO7	3.34 (1.239)	3.26-3.43	5.9	21.0	27.7	25.4	14.7	4.0	1.3	0.12	-0.60	0.234
CO16	3.13 (1.280)	3.04-3.22	9.1	26.3	25.7	21.2	13.5	3.1	1.1	0.24	-0.70	0.405
SEC5	3.11 (1.257)	3.02-3.20	8.5	27.3	26.2	21.8	12.1	3.1	1.0	0.27	-0.62	0.203
SEC14	3.13 (1.327)	3.04-3.22	10.5	25.6	24.1	21.0	14.2	3.6	1.0	0.21	-0.78	0.380
PO2	4.36 (1.121)	4.28-4.44	1.3	3.9	17.3	24.9	37.1	14.1	1.3	-0.54	-0.06	0.303
PO17	3.54 (1.219)	3.46-3.63	3.2	18.4	28.2	23.9	21.3	4.2	0.9	0.03	-0.77	0.440
AC4	3.43 (1.264)	3.35-3.52	6.4	16.9	29.9	23.2	18.3	4.4	1.0	0.03	-0.64	0.380
AC13	3.75 (1.259)	3.66-3.83	3.7	14.2	24.5	24.1	26.7	5.9	0.9	-0.21	-0.73	0.509
HE10	3.16 (1.215)	3.08-3.24	8.9	20.7	31.4	23.0	12.1	2.5	1.3	0.13	-0.50	0.452
HE21	2.79 (1.188)	2.70-2.87	15.0	28.1	28.6	19.9	6.1	1.5	1.0	0.31	-0.42	0.510
ST6	3.26 (1.259)	3.18-3.35	8.6	20.3	27.1	24.1	16.4	2.3	1.1	0.01	-0.75	0.484
ST15	3.94 (1.322)	3.85-4.03	4.5	11.0	20.6	22.3	31.3	9.6	0.7	-0.40	-0.63	0.384

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.086 and 0.171, respectively.

Table A615 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 816)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Hedonism	Factor III Conservation	Factor IV Openness to change	
SD1	0.151	-0.094	-0.111	**0.682**	0.567
SD11	0.136	0.080	0.103	**0.311**	0.774
UN8	-0.132	-0.061	**0.280**	**0.440**	0.699
BE12	-0.139	0.072	**0.494**	**0.280**	0.564
BE18	-0.099	0.192	**0.475**	0.144	0.614
CO16	**0.328**	-0.185	**0.535**	-0.101	0.680
SEC14	0.097	0.050	**0.453**	-0.093	0.786
PO2	**0.503**	**0.251**	-0.108	-0.080	0.604
PO17	**0.562**	0.001	**0.231**	-0.035	0.620
AC4	**0.687**	-0.062	-0.018	0.151	0.498
AC13	**0.723**	0.081	0.105	0.064	0.339
HE10	0.073	**0.716**	0.016	-0.078	0.483
HE21	-0.047	**0.813**	0.183	-0.181	0.414
ST6	0.070	**0.473**	-0.049	**0.299**	0.491
ST15	0.151	**0.580**	-0.177	0.157	0.456
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Hedonism	0.515	—			
Conservation	0.098	0.286	—		
Openness to change	0.297	0.584	0.333	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A616 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 816)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Hedonism	Conservation	Openness to change
Number of items	4	4	4	3
Mean (standard error)	3.77 (0.032)	3.29 (0.034)	2.71 (0.026)	2.60 (0.028)
95% Confidence interval	3.71-3.83	3.22-3.36	2.66-2.76	2.54-2.65
Standard deviation	0.928	0.980	0.749	0.792
Skewness (standard error)	-0.165 (0.086)	-0.024 (0.086)	0.208 (0.086)	0.173 (0.086)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.317 (0.171)	-0.380 (0.171)	-0.082 (0.171)	-0.166 (0.171)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.760	0.793	0.569	0.519
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.776	0.838	0.613	0.478
Average inter-item correlations	0.440	0.490	0.268	0.264
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.322-0.618	0.433-0.588	0.185-0.466	0.206-0.344
Range of correlations	0.295	0.155	0.281	0.138
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Hedonism	0.383	—		
Conservation	0.227	0.256	—	
Openness to change	0.257	0.310	0.208	—

Table A617 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Sweden (first half-sample: n = 816)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.396**	0.043	0.078	0.796
SD11	**0.286**	0.101	0.189	0.800
UN8	0.185	-0.150	**0.427**	0.768
BE12	0.152	-0.116	**0.630**	0.555
BE18	0.171	-0.052	**0.569**	0.604
CO16	**-0.316**	**0.405**	**0.431**	0.692
SEC14	-0.098	0.170	**0.406**	0.809
PO2	**0.256**	**0.485**	-0.202	0.607
PO17	-0.016	**0.589**	0.127	0.614
AC4	0.137	**0.618**	-0.085	0.536
AC13	0.182	**0.702**	0.009	0.339
HE10	**0.595**	0.102	0.041	0.554
HE21	**0.541**	0.046	0.188	0.575
ST6	**0.694**	0.000	0.074	0.479
ST15	**0.738**	0.081	-0.114	0.433
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.517	—		
Self-transcendence	0.322	0.224	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A618 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 816)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.325**	0.181	0.810
SD11	**0.281**	**0.250**	0.796
UN8	-0.084	**0.522**	0.760
BE12	-0.116	**0.725**	0.537
BE18	-0.024	**0.644**	0.598
CO16	0.092	**0.229**	0.920
SEC14	0.031	**0.329**	0.882
PO2	**0.710**	**-0.248**	0.591
PO17	**0.514**	0.018	0.727
AC4	**0.693**	-0.151	0.590
AC13	**0.783**	-0.059	0.425
HE10	**0.544**	0.168	0.594
HE21	**0.429**	**0.311**	0.601
ST6	**0.510**	**0.238**	0.575
ST15	**0.631**	0.062	0.563
	Correlations between factors		
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.446	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A619 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-14 items): European Social Survey 2004, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 816)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.280**	0.113	0.152	0.801
SD11	**0.236**	0.118	0.207	0.799
UN8	0.128	-0.121	**0.437**	0.774
BE12	-0.001	-0.034	**0.713**	0.502
BE18	0.043	0.016	**0.628**	0.575
SEC14	-0.113	0.169	**0.362**	0.860
PO2	**0.279**	**0.451**	**-0.226**	0.609
PO17	-0.012	**0.544**	0.091	0.682
AC4	-0.013	**0.717**	-0.023	0.504
AC13	0.000	**0.831**	0.075	0.277
HE10	**0.611**	0.069	0.033	0.549
HE21	**0.553**	0.015	0.174	0.569
ST6	**0.735**	-0.049	0.049	0.472
ST15	**0.807**	0.015	-0.145	0.413
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.635	—		
Self-transcendence	0.432	0.227	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A620 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of nine models: European Social Survey 2004, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 816)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.57	.058	.895	.915	.878	.066 (.059-.073)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.06	.065	.851	.871	.827	.079 (.072-.086)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.67	.053	.891	.911	.874	.067 (.060-.074)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.80	.057	.877	.900	.870	.068 (.062-.075)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.35	.050	.893	.915	.885	.064 (.057-.071)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	3.78	.045	.915	.935	.912	.058 (.051-.066)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.90	.067	.851	.872	.832	.078 (.071-.084)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.90	.067	.886	.906	.866	.069 (.062-.076)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	7.10	.076	.890	.903	.858	.087 (.073-.101)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

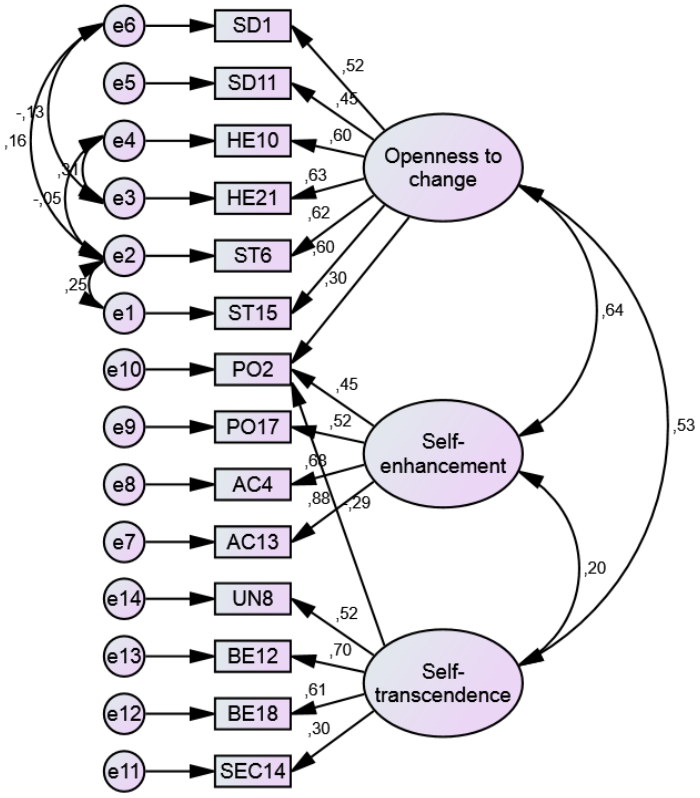

Fig. 183 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 816)

Table A621 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Sweden (*N* = 1,632)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence
Number of items	6	4	4
Mean (standard error)	3.07 (0.020)	3.82 (0.023)	2.59 (0.018)
95% Confidence interval	3.03-3.11	3.77-3.86	2.55-2.62
Standard deviation	0.826	0.929	0.718
Skewness (standard error)	0.034 (0.061)	-0.198 (0.061)	0.333 (0.061)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.227 (0.121)	-0.291 (0.121)	0.340 (0.121)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.769	0.759	0.578
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.748	0.777	0.564
Average inter-item correlations	0.353	0.439	0.280
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.211-0.574	0.324-0.612	0.117-0.443
Range of correlations	0.362	0.288	0.326
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.322	—	
Self-transcendence	0.246	0.199	—

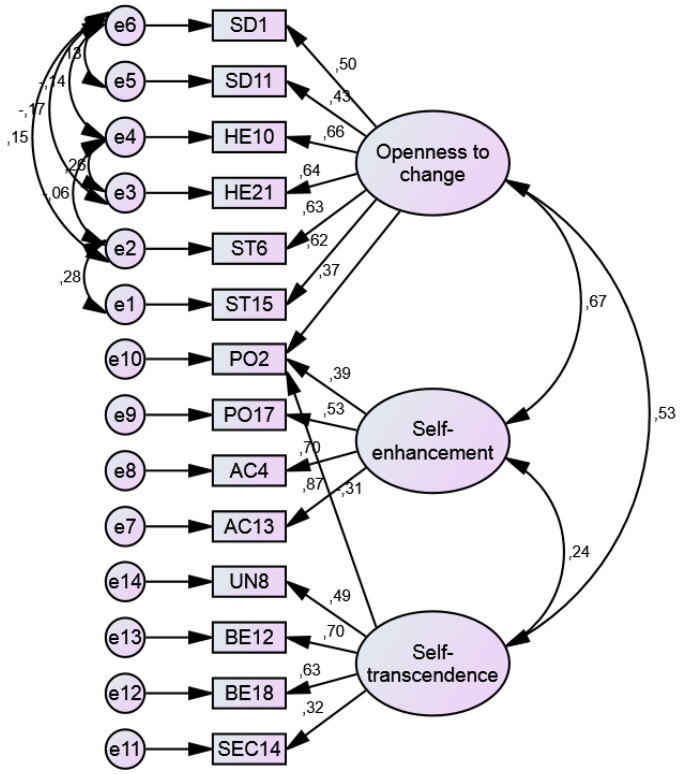

Fig. 184 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Sweden (*N* = 1,632)

Table A622 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 782)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.64 (1.125)	2.56-2.72	17.6	28.1	32.4	15.2	5.0	0.6	1.0	0.32	-0.36	0.366
SD11	2.40 (1.066)	2.32-2.47	19.9	39.1	24.9	11.0	3.6	0.5	0.9	0.67	0.14	0.391
UN3	2.13 (1.038)	2.06-2.20	28.9	43.1	16.1	8.1	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.04	1.01	0.216
UN8	2.61 (1.026)	2.54-2.69	11.9	38.7	28.9	16.1	2.9	0.6	0.8	0.47	-0.04	0.291
UN19	2.36 (1.097)	2.28-2.44	23.5	35.3	26.3	10.5	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.72	0.38	0.237
BE12	2.41 (0.968)	2.34-2.48	17.4	38.5	29.2	12.7	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.38	-0.22	0.436
BE18	2.09 (0.913)	2.03-2.16	25.6	48.5	17.5	6.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.97	1.36	0.426
TR9	2.97 (1.151)	2.89-3.05	7.7	30.2	32.0	17.3	11.0	1.2	0.8	0.37	-0.46	0.175
TR20	3.10 (1.373)	3.00-3.19	10.9	27.9	25.1	17.3	12.8	5.5	0.6	0.38	-0.68	0.245
CO7	3.36 (1.258)	3.28-3.45	5.5	20.6	30.4	22.0	15.7	4.9	0.9	0.19	-0.61	0.243
CO16	3.20 (1.247)	3.11-3.28	6.5	27.1	26.2	21.1	15.5	2.6	1.0	0.22	-0.77	0.346
SEC5	3.18 (1.249)	3.09-3.27	8.3	23.0	30.2	19.9	15.0	2.6	1.0	0.18	-0.66	0.244
SEC14	3.18 (1.289)	3.09-3.27	9.0	24.4	26.5	21.1	15.1	3.1	0.9	0.18	-0.75	0.352
PO2	4.36 (1.169)	4.27-4.44	1.7	4.5	17.9	23.1	36.6	15.5	0.8	-0.56	-0.15	0.380
PO17	3.54 (1.236)	3.46-3.63	3.6	19.1	26.9	23.1	21.9	4.1	1.4	-0.01	-0.81	0.455
AC4	3.55 (1.266)	3.47-3.64	5.1	16.4	27.5	24.0	21.4	4.9	0.8	-0.07	-0.71	0.472
AC13	3.82 (1.253)	3.73-3.91	3.2	13.6	23.7	22.6	30.6	5.8	0.6	-0.28	-0.76	0.526
HE10	3.13 (1.278)	3.04-3.22	8.8	26.6	26.6	20.8	13.0	3.3	0.8	0.27	-0.66	0.467
HE21	2.80 (1.202)	2.71-2.88	14.3	29.9	27.1	18.3	8.7	0.9	0.8	0.32	-0.60	0.488
ST6	3.24 (1.259)	3.16-3.33	8.1	22.0	27.9	22.6	16.1	2.6	0.8	0.08	-0.74	0.493
ST15	3.94 (1.286)	3.85-4.03	3.8	10.7	21.1	24.7	29.7	9.3	0.6	-0.37	-0.57	0.365

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.087 and 0.175, respectively.

Table A623 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 782)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.442**	0.141	-0.079	0.745
SD11	**0.402**	0.089	0.076	0.767
BE12	0.208	-0.124	**0.488**	0.694
BE18	0.186	-0.051	**0.523**	0.651
CO16	**-0.317**	**0.390**	**0.404**	0.709
SEC14	-0.121	0.142	**0.459**	0.774
PO2	0.193	**0.539**	-0.076	0.594
PO17	-0.040	**0.618**	0.144	0.581
AC4	0.176	**0.625**	-0.033	0.483
AC13	0.205	**0.687**	-0.018	0.357
HE10	**0.622**	0.021	0.122	0.536
HE21	**0.573**	-0.080	**0.300**	0.524
ST6	**0.697**	0.039	-0.025	0.497
ST15	**0.624**	0.152	-0.151	0.542
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.488	—		
Self-transcendence	0.313	0.242	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A624 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 782)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence
Number of items	6	4	4
Mean (standard error)	3.02 (0.030)	3.82 (0.034)	2.72 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	2.97-3.08	3.75-3.89	2.67-2.77
Standard deviation	0.828	0.960	0.723
Skewness (standard error)	0.061 (0.087)	-0.262 (0.087)	0.141 (0.087)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.388 (0.175)	-0.391 (0.175)	-0.022 (0.175)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.776	0.785	0.538
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.822	0.801	0.584
Average inter-item correlations	0.362	0.476	0.238
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.168-0.580	0.356-0.600	0.161-0.408
Range of correlations	0.412	0.244	0.247
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.340	—	
Self-transcendence	0.224	0.236	—

Table A625 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 782)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.470**	0.035	0.757
SD11	**0.464**	0.032	0.765
BE12	**0.319**	-0.013	0.904
BE18	**0.298**	0.073	0.878
CO16	**-0.233**	**0.507**	0.839
SEC14	-0.017	**0.258**	0.939
PO2	0.177	**0.481**	0.629
PO17	-0.052	**0.691**	0.565
AC4	0.162	**0.586**	0.510
AC13	0.195	**0.646**	0.385
HE10	**0.714**	-0.060	0.540
HE21	**0.668**	-0.079	0.614
ST6	**0.780**	-0.111	0.489
ST15	**0.644**	-0.004	0.588
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.634	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A626 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-10 items): European Social Survey 2006, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 782)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.330**	0.196	0.769
SD11	**0.392**	0.111	0.778
PO2	0.085	**0.568**	0.608
PO17	-0.053	**0.619**	0.656
AC4	-0.002	**0.738**	0.457
AC13	0.031	**0.797**	0.331
HE10	**0.734**	-0.039	0.497
HE21	**0.706**	-0.102	0.583
ST6	**0.670**	0.035	0.519
ST15	**0.545**	0.141	0.583
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.644	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A627 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-9 items): European Social Survey 2006, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 782)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Openness to change	
SD11	0.134	**0.352**	0.769
PO2	**0.564**	0.091	0.608
PO17	**0.613**	-0.050	0.656
AC4	**0.743**	-0.008	0.457
AC13	**0.805**	0.030	0.331
HE10	-0.043	**0.764**	0.497
HE21	-0.107	**0.746**	0.583
ST6	0.091	**0.596**	0.519
ST15	0.180	**0.507**	0.583
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Openness to change	0.627	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A628 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2006, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 782)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.21	.059	.884	.903	.857	.073 (.066-.081)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors(14 items)-without cross-loadings	4.46	.056	.891	.912	.883	.067 (.059-.074)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors(14 items)-with cross-loading	4.39	.056	.894	.915	.885	.066 (.058-.074)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors(10 items)-without cross-loadings	3.38	.038	.949	.963	.948	.055 (.044-.067)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (9 items)-without cross-loadings	2.42	.027	.971	.983	.973	.043 (.028-.057)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.46	.067	.864	.885	.849	.076 (.068-.083)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.06	.053	.904	.925	.897	.062 (.055-.070)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	9.12	.084	.865	.877	.819	.102 (.088-.116)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

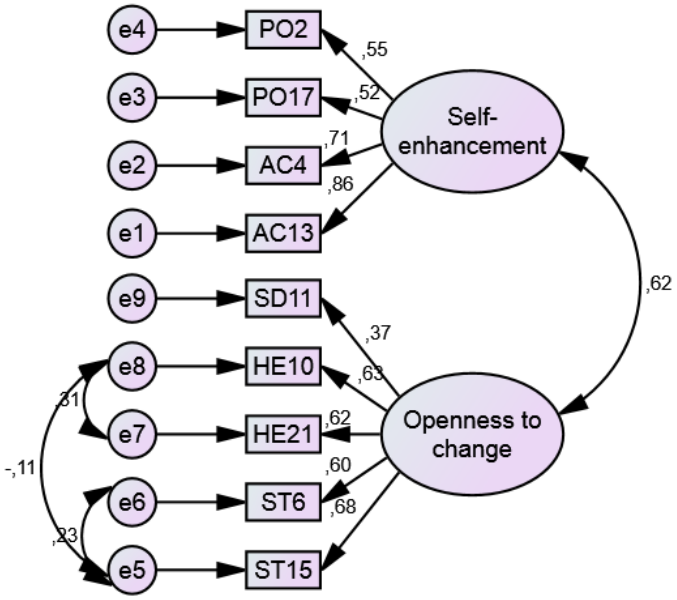

Fig. 185 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-9 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 782)

Table A629 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Sweden (*N* = 1,564)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Openness to change
Number of items	4	5
Mean (standard error)	3.83 (0.024)	3.09 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	3.78-3.88	3.05-3.13
Standard deviation	0.948	0.861
Skewness (standard error)	-0.252 (0.062)	0.014 (0.062)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.357 (0.124)	-0.413 (0.124)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.770	0.754
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.793	0.783
Average inter-item correlations	0.454	0.376
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.340-0.609	0.240-0.580
Range of correlations	0.269	0.340
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Openness to change	0.328	—

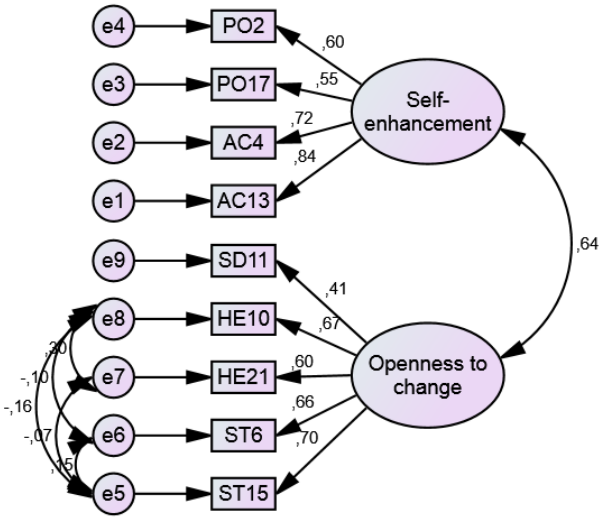

Fig. 186 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-9 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Sweden (*N* = 1,564)

Table A630 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 765)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.61 (1.146)	2.53-2.69	18.8	28.4	31.9	13.3	5.6	0.8	1.2	0.40	-0.28	0.390
SD11	2.35 (1.082)	2.27-2.42	23.5	37.1	24.1	11.1	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.64	-0.04	0.326
UN3	2.12 (0.998)	2.05-2.20	29.3	41.2	17.9	8.8	2.1	-	0.8	0.79	0.13	0.241
UN8	2.60 (1.072)	2.52-2.67	14.2	37.1	27.8	15.0	4.6	0.4	0.8	0.46	-0.25	0.299
UN19	2.45 (1.106)	2.37-2.53	19.7	37.8	24.7	12.5	3.9	0.8	0.5	0.65	0.04	0.295
BE12	2.30 (0.944)	2.23-2.37	20.1	41.7	26.3	10.3	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.46	-0.17	0.433
BE18	1.98 (0.904)	1.91-2.04	31.2	47.6	14.0	4.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.12	1.71	0.431
TR9	3.00 (1.182)	2.92-3.09	7.6	29.5	31.6	17.3	10.6	2.2	1.2	0.43	-0.34	0.109
TR20	3.17 (1.374)	3.07-3.27	10.7	24.7	24.8	21.7	10.8	6.5	0.7	0.30	-0.65	0.297
CO7	3.39 (1.246)	3.31-3.48	4.1	22.6	27.2	23.8	15.6	5.1	1.7	0.21	-0.67	0.232
CO16	3.16 (1.261)	3.07-3.25	7.7	27.1	26.5	20.7	14.8	2.6	0.7	0.23	-0.75	0.343
SEC5	3.14 (1.207)	3.06-3.23	8.1	24.1	28.6	24.2	12.3	2.0	0.8	0.13	-0.62	0.243
SEC14	3.07 (1.304)	2.98-3.16	10.7	27.1	25.6	18.3	14.6	2.6	1.0	0.26	-0.77	0.373
PO2	4.34 (1.182)	4.26-4.43	1.7	5.9	16.5	21.3	39.5	14.1	1.0	-0.64	-0.12	0.362
PO17	3.51 (1.234)	3.42-3.59	3.4	18.3	31.5	21.4	19.3	5.2	0.8	0.15	-0.70	0.468
AC4	3.46 (1.307)	3.37-3.56	6.7	17.4	27.8	22.6	19.0	5.5	1.0	0.02	-0.72	0.471
AC13	3.76 (1.294)	3.67-3.85	4.4	14.0	23.3	23.3	28.0	6.4	0.7	-0.26	-0.75	0.498
HE10	3.11 (1.273)	3.02-3.20	9.9	23.8	30.3	18.0	13.9	2.9	1.2	0.25	-0.62	0.430
HE21	2.75 (1.217)	2.66-2.83	18.0	25.1	29.7	19.1	6.3	1.4	0.4	0.29	-0.50	0.508
ST6	3.18 (1.240)	3.09-3.27	9.8	20.9	26.8	26.5	12.8	2.1	1.0	0.02	-0.68	0.451
ST15	3.90 (1.330)	3.80-3.99	4.7	11.6	21.0	24.1	28.1	9.9	0.5	-0.33	-0.65	0.421

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.088 and 0.177, respectively.

Table A631 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 765)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Hedonism	Factor IV Conservation	
SD1	0.088	**0.595**	-0.140	-0.009	0.697
SD11	0.083	**0.226**	0.076	0.163	0.836
BE12	**-0.236**	**0.390**	0.057	**0.415**	0.590
BE18	-0.122	**0.308**	0.106	**0.360**	0.675
CO16	**0.254**	-0.219	-0.018	**0.540**	0.678
SEC14	0.129	-0.043	-0.014	**0.503**	0.733
PO2	**0.606**	-0.047	0.160	-0.085	0.560
PO17	**0.575**	0.037	-0.044	**0.253**	0.573
AC4	**0.614**	0.084	0.014	0.097	0.536
AC13	**0.804**	0.074	-0.073	0.123	0.314
HE10	0.096	-0.139	**0.870**	-0.066	0.325
HE21	-0.031	0.066	**0.667**	0.119	0.454
ST6	0.081	**0.779**	-0.020	-0.149	0.406
ST15	**0.363**	**0.463**	0.132	-0.194	0.432
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-enhancement	—				
Openness to change	0.390	—			
Hedonism	0.451	0.635	—		
Conservation	0.129	0.294	0.257	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A632 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 765)

	Subscale			
	Self-enhancement	Openness to change	Hedonism	Conservation
Number of items	4	4	2	4
Mean (standard error)	3.77 (0.035)	3.01 (0.031)	2.93 (0.040)	2.63 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	3.70-3.84	2.95-3.07	2.85-3.01	2.57-2.68
Standard deviation	0.976	0.853	1.103	0.724
Skewness (standard error)	-0.185 (0.088)	-0.044 (0.088)	0.273 (0.088)	0.293 (0.088)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.332 (0.177)	-0.414 (0.177)	-0.333 (0.177)	0.378 (0.177)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.783	0.640	0.724	0.540
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.781	0.677	0.724	0.612
Average inter-item correlations	0.472	0.331	0.568	0.239
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.353-0.587	0.220-0.573	0.568-0.568	0.137-0.446
Range of correlations	0.234	0.352	0.000	0.309
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-enhancement	—			
Openness to change	0.326	—		
Hedonism	0.381	0.329	—	
Conservation	0.234	0.198	0.229	—

Table A633 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Sweden (first half-sample: n = 765)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Conservation	
SD1	0.072	**0.438**	-0.052	0.780
SD11	0.077	**0.317**	0.133	0.835
BE12	**-0.268**	**0.539**	**0.332**	0.603
BE18	-0.144	**0.484**	**0.295**	0.672
CO16	**0.241**	-0.135	**0.546**	0.672
SEC14	0.110	0.042	**0.489**	0.729
PO2	**0.639**	0.032	-0.049	0.573
PO17	**0.572**	0.017	**0.260**	0.577
AC4	**0.626**	0.074	0.110	0.535
AC13	**0.804**	-0.008	0.143	0.327
HE10	0.212	**0.483**	-0.038	0.632
HE21	0.054	**0.607**	0.076	0.573
ST6	0.090	**0.661**	-0.185	0.516
ST15	**0.383**	**0.507**	**-0.223**	0.417
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Openness to change	0.473	—		
Conservation	0.055	0.200	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A634 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2008, Sweden (first half-sample: n = 765)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.501**	-0.049	0.778
SD11	**0.312**	0.088	0.860
BE12	**0.403**	-0.093	0.876
BE18	**0.386**	-0.011	0.857
CO16	-0.214	**0.475**	0.857
SEC14	-0.047	**0.321**	0.914
PO2	0.128	**0.502**	0.650
PO17	-0.004	**0.661**	0.567
AC4	0.109	**0.606**	0.537
AC13	0.032	**0.788**	0.345
HE10	**0.564**	0.071	0.627
HE21	**0.631**	-0.011	0.611
ST6	**0.803**	-0.169	0.498
ST15	**0.633**	0.121	0.489
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.631	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A635 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2008, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 766)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.11	.051	.900	.922	.887	.064 (.056-.072)
2	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.16	.057	.890	.913	.885	.064 (.057-.072)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.13	.062	.862	.885	.850	.073 (.066-.081)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.53	.047	.914	.936	.908	.057 (.049-.066)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.88	.061	.867	.890	.859	.071 (.064-.079)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.61	.056	.885	.906	.869	.069 (.061-.077)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	7.50	.078	.889	.902	.856	.092 (.078-.107)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

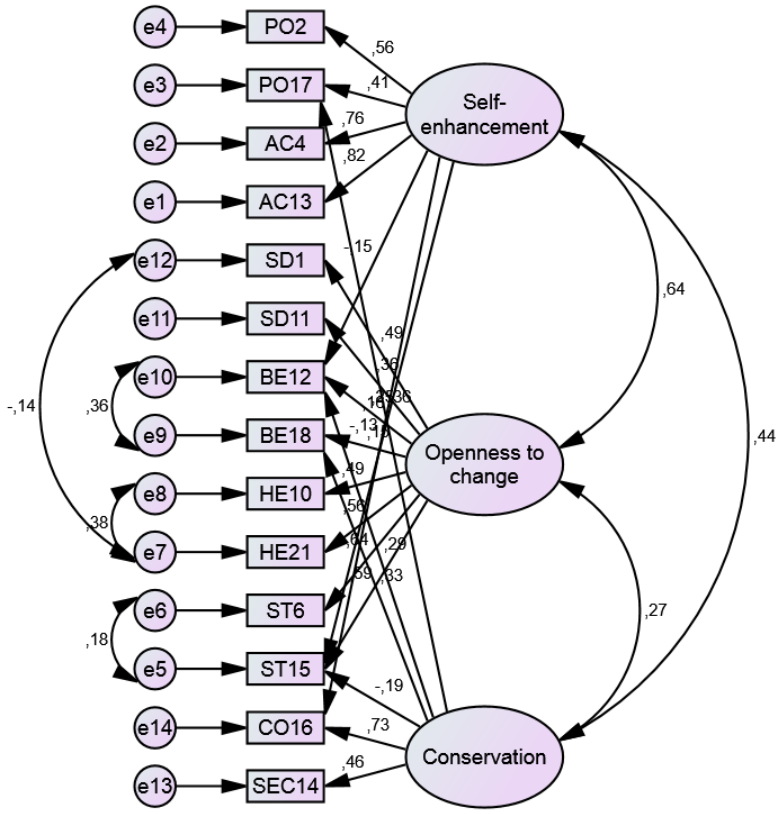

Fig. 187 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 766)

Table A636 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Sweden (*N* = 1,531)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	4	8	2
Mean (standard error)	3.78 (0.024)	2.78 (0.017)	3.12 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	3.73-3.82	2.74-2.81	3.07-3.18
Standard deviation	0.954	0.678	1.019
Skewness (standard error)	-0.172 (0.063)	0.056 (0.063)	0.138 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.432 (0.125)	-0.190 (0.125)	-0.463 (0.125)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.777	0.741	0.454
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.789	0.756	0.454
Average inter-item correlations	0.463	0.258	0.294
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.349-0.604	0.098-0.563	0.294-0.294
Range of correlations	0.255	0.465	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Openness to change	0.257	—	
Conservation	0.306	0.204	—

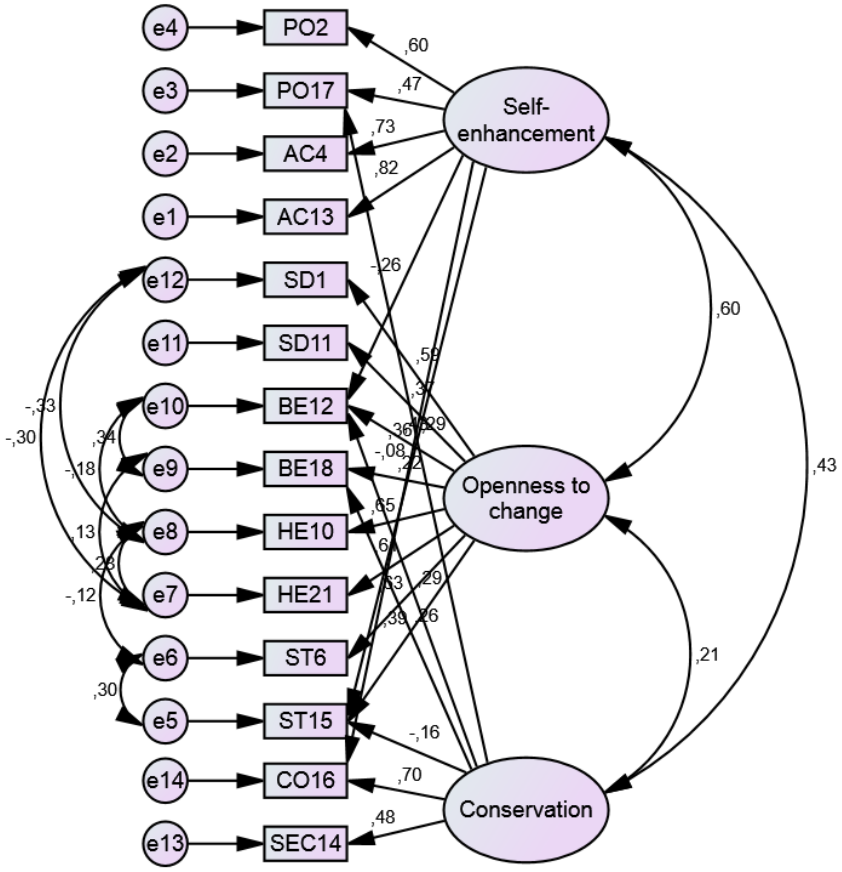

Fig. 188 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Sweden (*N* = 1,531)

Table A637 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 748)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.44 (1.154)	2.36-2.53	26.1	23.3	32.6	11.6	3.6	0.9	1.9	0.46	-0.23	0.208
SD11	2.30 (1.176)	2.22-2.39	27.7	34.8	19.7	9.1	5.9	0.7	2.3	0.85	0.13	0.270
UN3	1.98 (0.938)	1.91-2.05	32.4	45.6	12.7	6.1	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.19	1.88	0.280
UN8	2.31 (0.971)	2.24-2.38	18.3	46.0	20.9	10.2	2.4	0.1	2.1	0.74	0.32	0.274
UN19	2.37 (1.100)	2.29-2.45	20.9	40.8	21.1	10.7	3.6	1.1	1.9	0.86	0.52	0.231
BE12	2.11 (0.902)	2.04-2.17	24.7	46.8	19.0	6.3	0.8	0.4	2.0	0.89	1.22	0.396
BE18	1.87 (0.786)	1.81-1.93	33.2	49.7	11.1	3.9	0.4	-	1.7	0.92	1.11	0.391
TR9	2.91 (1.239)	2.82-2.99	9.4	34.8	25.5	14.0	11.0	2.7	2.7	0.57	-0.34	0.059
TR20	3.18 (1.413)	3.08-3.28	10.6	26.6	23.1	16.2	15.2	6.3	2.0	0.32	-0.83	0.188
CO7	3.63 (1.311)	3.53-3.72	3.7	19.4	24.2	20.1	23.4	6.7	2.5	-0.02	-0.91	0.214
CO16	3.26 (1.333)	3.16-3.35	7.1	27.4	21.5	20.7	16.0	4.8	2.4	0.24	-0.84	0.340
SEC5	3.29 (1.433)	3.18-3.39	10.3	23.8	21.4	18.9	16.4	7.1	2.1	0.19	-0.91	0.243
SEC14	3.21 (1.348)	3.11-3.30	8.7	26.3	22.9	17.1	17.0	4.4	3.6	0.26	-0.83	0.371
PO2	4.59 (1.098)	4.51-4.67	1.1	3.3	12.3	21.3	41.2	19.4	1.5	-0.79	0.38	0.242
PO17	3.55 (1.221)	3.46-3.63	3.5	17.6	29.0	21.9	19.9	4.7	3.3	0.03	-0.70	0.372
AC4	3.59 (1.332)	3.49-3.68	5.6	16.4	26.5	23.0	17.9	8.4	2.1	0.01	-0.71	0.278
AC13	3.96 (1.285)	3.87-4.05	2.9	12.3	20.5	21.7	30.9	9.5	2.3	-0.34	-0.69	0.382
HE10	2.89 (1.254)	2.80-2.98	13.6	26.7	28.7	15.6	11.1	1.9	2.3	0.35	-0.53	0.373
HE21	2.74 (1.169)	2.65-2.82	13.2	34.6	24.5	18.0	6.1	1.5	2.0	0.48	-0.28	0.419
ST6	3.21 (1.364)	3.11-3.31	11.9	21.4	22.7	21.3	17.1	3.5	2.1	0.08	-0.90	0.430
ST15	3.84 (1.398)	3.74-3.94	7.0	12.0	19.3	21.7	27.8	10.0	2.3	-0.36	-0.72	0.268

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.089 and 0.179, respectively.

Table A638 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 748)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Benevolence	
BE12	0.005	0.041	**0.615**	0.606
BE18	0.127	0.030	**0.473**	0.696
CO16	-0.172	**0.476**	0.213	0.738
SEC14	-0.004	**0.285**	**0.235**	0.837
PO17	0.021	**0.789**	-0.077	0.388
AC13	**0.299**	**0.389**	-0.093	0.724
HE10	**0.678**	0.039	-0.060	0.559
HE21	**0.612**	-0.089	0.182	0.521
ST6	**0.568**	-0.016	0.048	0.656
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.289	—		
Benevolence	0.459	0.205	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A639 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 748)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Benevolence
Number of items	3	4	2
Mean (standard error)	2.95 (0.036)	3.49 (0.031)	1.99 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	2.88-3.02	3.43-3.55	1.94-2.04
Standard deviation	0.981	0.855	0.710
Skewness (standard error)	0.169 (0.089)	0.043 (0.089)	0.709 (0.089)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.270 (0.179)	-0.261 (0.179)	0.613 (0.179)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.669	0.566	0.580
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.589	0.545	0.580
Average inter-item correlations	0.406	0.249	0.413
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.384-0.449	0.154-0.369	0.413-0.413
Range of correlations	0.065	0.215	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.203	—	
Benevolence	0.300	0.193	—

Table A640 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 748)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	
BE12	**0.323**	0.118	0.857
BE18	**0.377**	0.090	0.827
CO16	-0.064	**0.507**	0.760
SEC14	0.119	**0.314**	0.862
PO17	-0.037	**0.753**	0.450
AC13	**0.231**	**0.367**	0.756
HE10	**0.621**	0.020	0.605
HE21	**0.722**	-0.087	0.512
ST6	**0.597**	-0.026	0.653
	Correlations between factors		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.330	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A641 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-8 items): European Social Survey 2010, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 748)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Benevolence	
BE12	-0.004	0.044	**0.642**	0.579
BE18	0.071	0.045	**0.589**	0.596
CO16	-0.120	**0.420**	0.175	0.802
PO17	-0.014	**0.866**	-0.024	0.263
AC13	**0.306**	**0.361**	-0.086	0.743
HE10	**0.660**	0.049	-0.031	0.563
HE21	**0.641**	-0.095	0.117	0.532
ST6	**0.591**	-0.026	0.008	0.654
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.276	—		
Benevolence	0.472	0.166	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A642 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2010, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 749)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.33	.045	.935	.953	.923	.056 (.042-.070)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.30	.058	.887	.905	.858	.076 (.063-.089)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.96	.051	.919	.938	.902	.063 (.050-.077)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.55	.058	.882	.900	.850	.078 (.065-.091)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.65	.041	.929	.947	.912	.060 (.046-.074)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors (8 items)-with cross-loadings	2.68	.033	.958	.973	.953	.047 (.030-.065)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.92	.073	.849	.867	.803	.089 (.075-.104)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

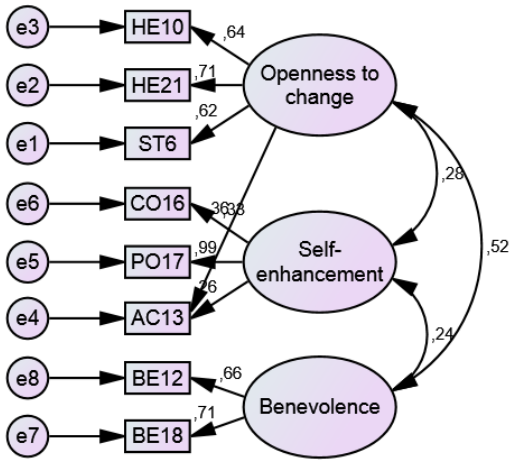

Fig. 189 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-8 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 749)

Table A643 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Sweden (*N* = 1,497)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Benevolence
Number of items	3	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.94 (0.026)	3.60 (0.024)	2.02 (0.019)
95% Confidence interval	2.89-2.99	3.56-3.65	1.99-2.06
Standard deviation	0.988	0.921	0.726
Skewness (standard error)	0.176 (0.063)	-0.045 (0.063)	0.716 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.375 (0.126)	-0.219 (0.126)	0.725 (0.126)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.679	0.535	0.612
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.602	0.588	0.612
Average inter-item correlations	0.418	0.281	0.443
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.386-0.457	0.139-0.362	0.443-0.443
Range of correlations	0.071	0.223	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.227	—	
Benevolence	0.309	0.205	—

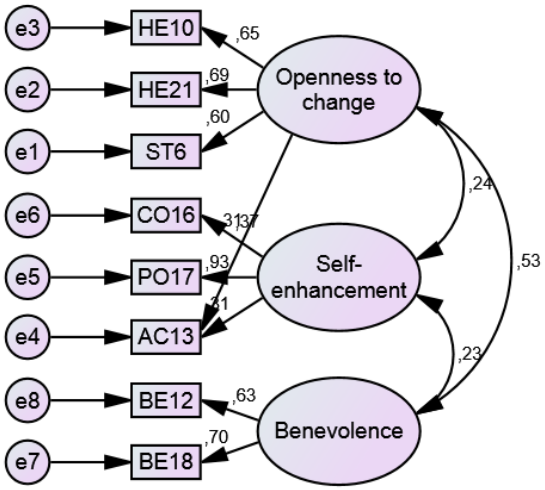

Fig. 190 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-8 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Sweden (*N* = 1,497)

Table A644 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 923)

			Frequency percent of response categories									
Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	1	2	3	4	5	6	NA	Skew	Kurt.	CC
SD1	2.36 (1.134)	2.29-2.43	28.3	26.3	29.7	10.8	3.7	0.4	0.8	0.50	-0.36	0.365
SD11	2.18 (1.065)	2.11-2.25	30.1	36.6	21.5	8.1	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.82	0.35	0.317
UN3	1.83 (0.910)	1.77-1.89	40.7	43.1	10.1	4.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.45	2.90	0.270
UN8	2.23 (0.980)	2.17-2.29	22.9	44.1	21.8	8.8	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.80	0.70	0.362
UN19	2.15 (1.085)	2.08-2.22	32.5	35.1	19.7	8.8	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.84	0.20	0.304
BE12	1.98 (0.872)	1.92-2.03	32.2	43.4	18.7	4.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.80	0.67	0.480
BE18	1.76 (0.804)	1.71-1.82	40.7	45.9	9.6	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.38	3.41	0.448
TR9	2.67 (1.138)	2.60-2.75	13.4	36.3	27.7	14.6	6.4	1.1	0.4	0.55	-0.14	0.228
TR20	3.00 (1.431)	2.91-3.10	14.3	29.0	22.2	16.0	11.9	6.1	0.4	0.44	-0.72	0.272
CO7	3.24 (1.468)	3.15-3.34	12.8	23.5	20.2	18.1	18.7	6.0	0.8	0.14	-1.04	0.372
CO16	2.94 (1.380)	2.85-3.03	15.8	26.9	24.4	15.8	12.9	3.7	0.5	0.37	-0.73	0.416
SEC5	2.96 (1.404)	2.87-3.05	17.6	24.1	23.8	16.3	15.1	2.9	0.3	0.27	-0.91	0.368
SEC14	2.81 (1.305)	2.73-2.89	17.7	27.3	23.6	17.4	10.2	2.0	1.8	0.36	-0.67	0.438
PO2	4.38 (1.227)	4.30-4.46	2.2	5.7	15.3	22.9	35.8	17.9	0.3	-0.65	-0.11	0.270
PO17	3.27 (1.289)	3.18-3.35	9.1	20.2	28.1	22.1	17.0	2.9	0.7	0.05	-0.76	0.539
AC4	3.38 (1.341)	3.29-3.46	7.8	20.0	27.7	19.9	19.0	5.2	0.3	0.08	-0.82	0.488
AC13	3.74 (1.346)	3.65-3.83	6.9	11.7	23.2	23.0	27.5	6.9	0.8	-0.32	-0.69	0.499
HE10	2.95 (1.321)	2.87-3.04	13.5	27.6	26.7	16.8	11.7	3.3	0.4	0.38	-0.61	0.337
HE21	2.55 (1.132)	2.48-2.62	19.0	34.0	24.6	17.1	4.3	0.4	0.5	0.41	-0.52	0.457
ST6	3.00 (1.293)	2.92-3.08	12.9	25.6	26.9	19.0	13.3	2.0	0.4	0.23	-0.77	0.428
ST15	3.73 (1.391)	3.64-3.82	6.3	15.4	21.8	19.6	28.5	8.0	0.4	-0.24	-0.91	0.279

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.080 and 0.161, respectively.

Table A645 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 923)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.370**	-0.053	**0.258**	0.779
SD11	**0.359**	-0.074	**0.227**	0.810
UN8	0.049	0.119	**0.509**	0.696
UN19	-0.120	**0.252**	**0.454**	0.724
BE12	0.170	0.133	**0.557**	0.575
BE18	0.195	0.106	**0.497**	0.642
CO7	-0.163	**0.708**	0.115	0.523
CO16	-0.113	**0.716**	0.113	0.500
SEC5	-0.032	**0.517**	0.126	0.710
SEC14	0.004	**0.518**	0.215	0.653
PO17	**0.333**	**0.496**	-0.053	0.540
AC4	**0.630**	0.191	-0.159	0.500
AC13	**0.706**	**0.227**	**-0.266**	0.348
HE10	**0.609**	-0.219	0.114	0.644
HE21	**0.511**	-0.079	**0.292**	0.631
ST6	**0.610**	-0.183	**0.241**	0.577
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Conservation	0.346	—		
Self-transcendence	0.169	0.139	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A646 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 923)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	7	5	4
Mean (standard error)	2.88 (0.026)	3.04 (0.032)	2.03 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	2.83-2.93	2.98-3.11	1.99-2.07
Standard deviation	0.785	0.967	0.671
Skewness (standard error)	0.055 (0.080)	0.033 (0.080)	0.643 (0.080)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.229 (0.161)	-0.435 (0.161)	1.388 (0.161)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.752	0.748	0.677
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.760	0.717	0.685
Average inter-item correlations	0.299	0.371	0.357
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.194-0.599	0.261-0.497	0.285-0.475
Range of correlations	0.404	0.236	0.190
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.220	—	
Self-transcendence	0.233	0.272	—

Table A647 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2012, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 923)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.429**	0.010	0.813
SD11	**0.414**	-0.020	0.835
UN8	0.156	**0.247**	0.886
UN19	-0.019	**0.360**	0.875
BE12	**0.284**	**0.273**	0.786
BE18	**0.299**	**0.232**	0.804
CO7	-0.159	**0.737**	0.520
CO16	-0.108	**0.742**	0.499
SEC5	-0.017	**0.546**	0.708
SEC14	0.038	**0.569**	0.659
PO17	**0.307**	**0.456**	0.592
AC4	**0.567**	0.129	0.607
AC13	**0.582**	0.138	0.582
HE10	**0.655**	-0.207	0.630
HE21	**0.580**	-0.011	0.669
ST6	**0.669**	-0.129	0.601
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.376	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A648 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-12 items): European Social Survey 2012, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 923)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.419**	-0.005	0.826
SD11	**0.406**	-0.035	0.844
CO7	-0.159	**0.742**	0.507
CO16	-0.102	**0.739**	0.496
SEC5	-0.013	**0.537**	0.716
SEC14	0.044	**0.542**	0.688
PO17	**0.316**	**0.485**	0.557
AC4	**0.578**	0.165	0.572
AC13	**0.604**	0.182	0.525
HE10	**0.643**	-0.191	0.637
HE21	**0.557**	-0.014	0.695
ST6	**0.650**	-0.124	0.619
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.644	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A649 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2012, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 924)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.37	.050	.911	.929	.890	.060 (.054-.067)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.27	.071	.824	.844	.796	.082 (.077-.088)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.54	.065	.847	.866	820	.077 (.072-.084)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors(12 items)-without cross-loadings	7.88	.068	.859	.874	.823	.086 (.078-.095)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors(12 items)-with cross-loadings	6.03	.057	.894	.910	.870	.074 (.066-.082)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.34	.071	.837	.858	.826	.076 (.070-.082)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.61	.056	.891	.912	.882	.063 (.057-.069)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.74	.069	.892	.903	.857	.092 (.079-.105)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

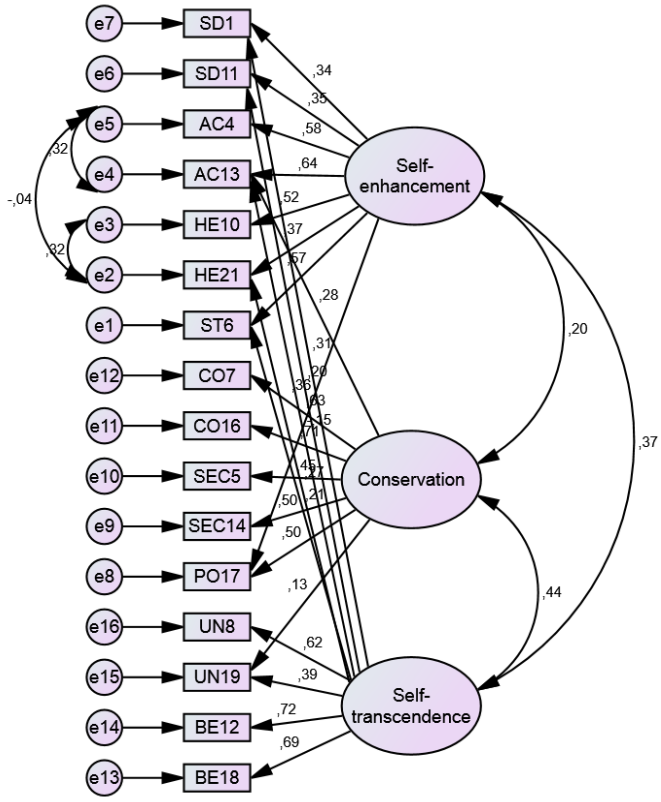

Fig. 191 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 924)

Table A650 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Sweden (*N* = 1,847)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	7	5	4
Mean (standard error)	2.87 (0.018)	3.05 (0.022)	2.05 (0.016)
95% Confidence interval	2.84-2.91	3.01-3.09	2.02-2.09
Standard deviation	0.793	0.945	0.690
Skewness (standard error)	0.082 (0.057)	-0.008 (0.057)	0.671 (0.057)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.242 (0.114)	-0.413 (0.114)	1.209 (0.114)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.758	0.728	0.689
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.684	0.710	0.703
Average inter-item correlations	0.307	0.348	0.370
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.204-0.593	0.249-0.477	0.281-0.486
Range of correlations	0.390	0.229	0.205
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.226	—	
Self-transcendence	0.247	0.269	—

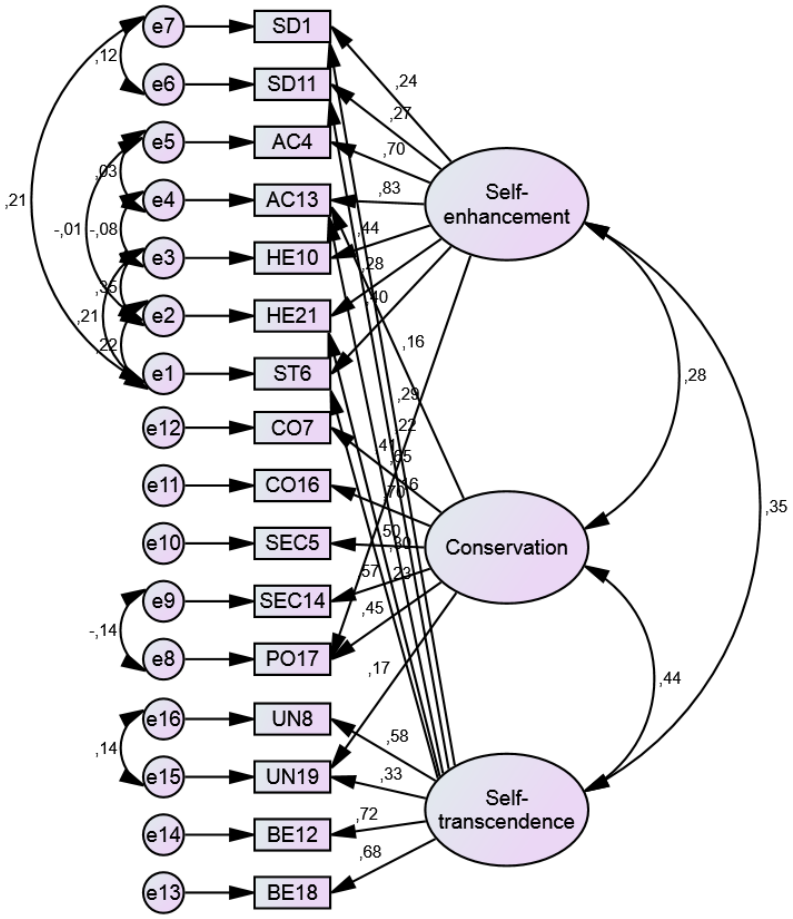

Fig. 192 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Sweden (*N* = 1,847)

Table A651 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 895)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.37 (1.202)	2.29-2.45	30.5	23.7	27.5	10.9	5.3	0.6	1.6	0.56	-0.41	0.250
SD11	2.30 (1.169)	2.22-2.37	28.2	34.2	21.7	8.6	4.8	1.1	1.5	0.88	0.36	0.272
UN3	1.78 (0.950)	1.72-1.84	45.9	37.2	10.1	3.0	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.63	3.38	0.232
UN8	2.18 (0.991)	2.12-2.25	25.1	43.4	19.7	8.0	2.1	0.3	1.3	0.86	0.65	0.344
UN19	2.14 (1.056)	2.07-2.21	30.1	39.6	18.5	7.2	3.2	0.4	1.0	0.97	0.72	0.251
BE12	2.04 (0.919)	1.98-2.10	29.6	44.6	16.9	6.6	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.88	0.81	0.455
BE18	1.74 (0.786)	1.69-1.79	42.6	44.0	8.5	3.4	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.13	1.54	0.381
TR9	2.67 (1.161)	2.59-2.74	15.1	34.6	25.7	15.3	6.8	0.9	1.6	0.49	-0.32	0.140
TR20	3.11 (1.350)	3.02-3.19	11.2	26.1	24.0	19.7	12.8	4.6	1.6	0.30	-0.71	0.182
CO7	3.27 (1.385)	3.18-3.36	9.4	25.4	19.7	20.6	18.3	4.7	2.0	0.13	-0.97	0.360
CO16	3.02 (1.320)	2.93-3.10	11.6	28.6	24.1	17.7	13.3	3.1	1.6	0.34	-0.71	0.366
SEC5	3.03 (1.344)	2.95-3.12	13.3	25.5	24.9	17.0	15.2	2.7	1.5	0.25	-0.83	0.308
SEC14	2.95 (1.300)	2.87-3.04	12.6	28.7	23.8	17.3	11.8	2.8	2.9	0.37	-0.62	0.360
PO2	4.53 (1.126)	4.45-4.60	1.3	4.4	12.1	22.6	40.6	17.7	1.5	-0.80	0.36	0.280
PO17	3.39 (1.283)	3.31-3.48	5.8	20.0	29.8	19.1	18.8	4.7	1.8	0.15	-0.73	0.436
AC4	3.54 (1.352)	3.45-3.63	6.8	18.7	22.8	21.5	23.4	5.5	1.5	-0.10	-0.91	0.382
AC13	3.94 (1.290)	3.86-4.02	4.0	10.4	22.2	21.2	31.6	8.7	1.8	-0.39	-0.60	0.435
HE10	2.95 (1.275)	2.86-3.03	12.3	28.6	25.8	17.2	12.4	2.0	1.7	0.33	-0.66	0.340
HE21	2.57 (1.131)	2.49-2.64	17.8	34.6	26.1	14.1	5.5	0.6	1.3	0.49	-0.30	0.426
ST6	3.08 (1.312)	3.00-3.17	12.6	22.7	26.7	19.8	14.9	2.2	1.1	0.14	-0.81	0.380
ST15	3.86 (1.364)	3.77-3.95	5.9	12.5	19.6	21.1	30.7	8.6	1.6	-0.39	-0.72	0.294

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.082 and 0.163, respectively.

Table A652 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 895)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Achievement	
UN8	0.103	**0.420**	-0.100	0.820
BE12	**0.265**	**0.456**	-0.118	0.702
BE18	0.186	**0.416**	-0.081	0.778
CO7	**0.648**	-0.027	0.003	0.589
CO16	**0.695**	-0.071	-0.003	0.542
SEC5	**0.506**	-0.042	0.063	0.734
SEC14	**0.480**	0.121	-0.013	0.726
PO17	**0.367**	0.028	**0.304**	0.691
AC4	0.025	0.000	**0.670**	0.540
AC13	0.031	0.003	**0.736**	0.441
HE10	-0.148	**0.550**	0.081	0.686
HE21	-0.093	**0.637**	0.098	0.563
ST6	-0.097	**0.510**	0.073	0.272
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.295	—		
Achievement	0.302	0.429	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A653 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 895)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Achievement
Number of items	5	6	2
Mean (standard error)	3.13 (0.030)	2.43 (0.022)	3.74 (0.038)
95% Confidence interval	3.08-3.19	2.38-2.47	3.66-3.81
Standard deviation	0.892	0.665	1.149
Skewness (standard error)	0.122 (0.082)	0.451 (0.082)	-0.245 (0.082)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.485 (0.163)	0.093 (0.163)	-0.640 (0.163)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.696	0.667	0.677
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.642	0.503	0.677
Average inter-item correlations	0.314	0.258	0.512
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.182-0.418	0.145-0.437	0.512-0.512
Range of correlations	0.236	0.292	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.188	—	
Achievement	0.260	0.226	—

Table A654 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 895)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
UN8	**0.301**	0.070	0.889
BE12	**0.310**	**0.226**	0.802
BE18	**0.310**	0.156	0.844
CO7	-0.064	**0.656**	0.597
CO16	-0.113	**0.706**	0.548
SEC5	-0.029	**0.529**	0.731
SEC14	0.070	**0.475**	0.745
PO17	**0.226**	**0.422**	0.701
AC4	**0.430**	0.145	0.748
AC13	**0.469**	0.163	0.697
HE10	**0.573**	-0.155	0.712
HE21	**0.662**	-0.101	0.600
ST6	**0.527**	-0.105	0.751
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.367	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A655 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2014, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 896)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.42	.051	.916	.933	.881	.062 (.053-.071)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.25	.078	.841	.862	.817	.077 (.069-.084)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.15	.065	.873	.894	.856	.068 (.061-.076)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.39	.067	.865	.886	.847	.070 (.063-.078)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.29	.050	.921	.943	.920	.051 (.043-.059)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	10.99	.082	.831	.843	.769	.106 (.093-.119)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

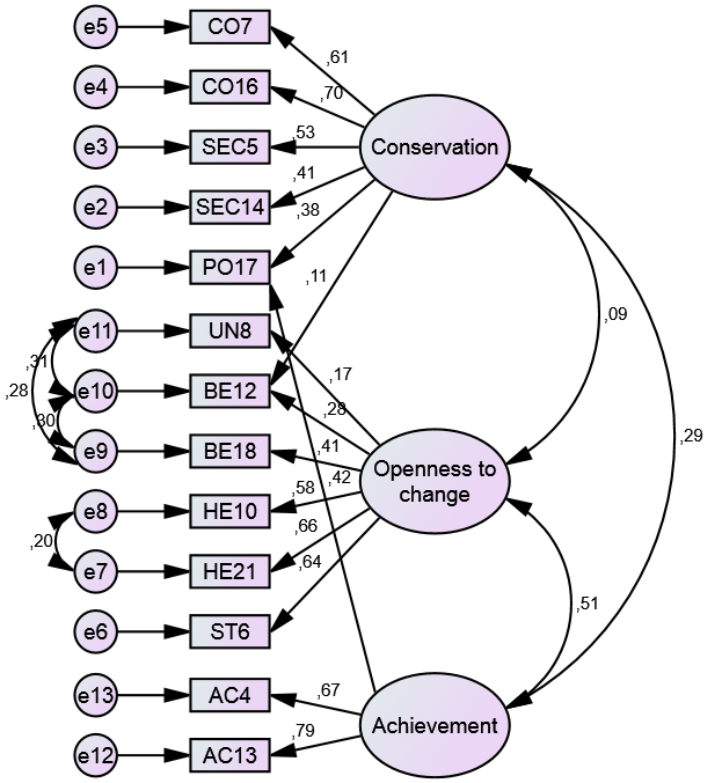

Fig. 193 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Sweden (second half-sample: n = 896)

Table A656 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Sweden (N = 1,791)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Achievement
Number of items	5	6	2
Mean (standard error)	3.15 (0.021)	2.43 (0.016)	3.74 (0.028)
95% Confidence interval	3.11-3.19	2.40-2.46	3.68-3.79
Standard deviation	0.891	0.673	1.169
Skewness (standard error)	0.080 (0.058)	0.365 (0.058)	-0.235 (0.058)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.389 (0.116)	-0.018 (0.116)	-0.613 (0.116)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.691	0.673	0.684
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.621	0.471	0.684
Average inter-item correlations	0.308	0.262	0.521
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.200-0.422	0.119-0.471	0.521-0.521
Range of correlations	0.222	0.352	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.180	—	
Achievement	0.256	0.229	—

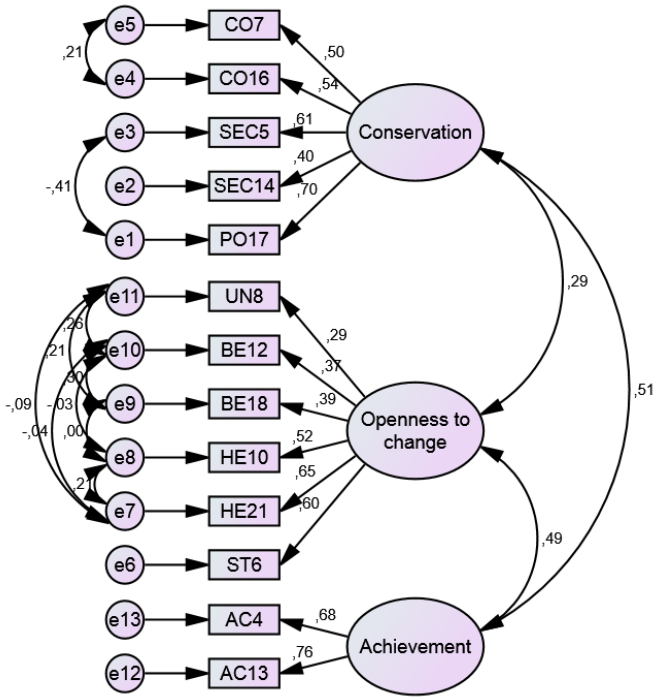

Fig. 194 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Sweden (*N* = 1,791)

Table A657 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,020)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.34 (1.159)	2.26-2.41	24.5	40.0	18.6	9.7	5.5	0.9	0.8	0.89	0.29	0.254
SD11	1.78 (0.856)	1.72-1.83	44.0	39.2	12.2	3.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.17	1.62	0.351
UN3	2.03 (0.988)	1.97-2.09	31.3	44.8	13.9	5.6	2.6	0.4	1.4	1.19	1.57	0.245
UN8	2.05 (0.880)	1.99-2.10	26.2	50.7	16.8	4.4	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.04	1.78	0.247
UN19	1.90 (0.847)	1.85-1.95	35.1	44.3	16.6	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.92	1.13	0.290
BE12	2.25 (0.889)	2.19-2.30	18.2	48.6	24.8	6.4	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.70	0.66	0.359
BE18	1.80 (0.720)	1.75-1.84	35.6	51.1	11.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.85	1.64	0.412
TR9	2.69 (1.190)	2.62-2.76	14.0	37.6	23.9	13.3	9.7	0.6	0.8	1.42	1.19	0.119
TR20	3.03 (1.362)	2.95-3.11	11.0	31.0	23.6	15.9	12.8	4.8	0.9	0.45	-0.66	0.266
CO7	3.85 (1.366)	3.77-3.93	4.4	15.7	19.8	17.9	32.1	8.6	1.5	-0.31	-0.91	0.254
CO16	3.12 (1.377)	3.04-3.21	9.9	30.1	22.5	14.5	18.3	3.7	0.9	0.31	-0.94	0.308
SEC5	2.56 (1.260)	2.48-2.63	19.9	38.5	19.2	10.6	10.2	1.0	0.6	0.71	-0.34	0.332
SEC14	2.64 (1.197)	2.57-2.72	15.3	38.2	22.5	12.2	9.1	0.9	1.8	0.62	-0.30	0.357
PO2	4.37 (1.184)	4.30-4.44	1.8	6.4	14.7	21.5	41.6	14.0	0.1	-0.72	-0.01	0.231
PO17	3.19 (1.350)	3.11-3.27	8.9	27.8	22.0	17.5	18.4	3.4	2.0	0.22	-0.94	0.399
AC4	3.41 (1.408)	3.32-3.50	8.8	21.7	22.5	18.2	23.2	5.2	0.3	0.01	-1.04	0.407
AC13	3.30 (1.295)	3.22-3.38	7.3	22.9	27.1	20.4	18.8	3.2	0.3	0.10	-0.85	0.408
HE10	2.17 (1.065)	2.11-2.24	28.7	42.2	16.2	9.1	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.91	0.37	0.437
HE21	2.98 (1.306)	2.90-3.06	12.6	27.9	25.2	18.1	13.1	2.4	0.6	0.30	-0.75	0.375
ST6	2.85 (1.309)	2.77-2.93	15.2	31.0	22.4	17.3	11.3	2.2	0.8	0.41	-0.69	0.336
ST15	4.05 (1.369)	3.96-4.13	3.4	13.4	17.5	19.2	33.2	13.0	0.2	-0.42	-0.80	0.214

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.077 and 0.153, respectively.

Table A658 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,020)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD11	**0.417**	0.000	0.076	0.795
BE12	**0.232**	**0.240**	-0.034	0.876
BE18	**0.318**	0.188	0.034	0.822
CO16	-0.068	**0.545**	0.050	0.694
SEC5	-0.069	**0.670**	0.040	0.546
SEC14	0.086	**0.589**	-0.085	0.661
PO17	-0.026	**0.239**	**0.404**	0.713
AC4	-0.019	-0.054	**0.785**	0.425
AC13	0.128	-0.023	**0.575**	0.605
HE10	**0.744**	0.040	-0.058	0.464
HE21	**0.646**	-0.022	0.006	0.585
ST6	**0.506**	-0.124	0.057	0.735
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.221	—		
Self-enhancement	0.400	0.393	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A659 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,020)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.31 (0.022)	2.64 (0.025)	3.30 (0.032)
95% Confidence interval	2.27-2.36	2.59-2.69	3.24-3.36
Standard deviation	0.704	0.803	1.032
Skewness (standard error)	0.398 (0.077)	0.328 (0.077)	0.089 (0.077)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.140 (0.153)	-0.270 (0.153)	-0.641 (0.153)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.664	0.595	0.642
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.667	0.655	0.497
Average inter-item correlations	0.288	0.261	0.374
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.174-0.497	0.122-0.425	0.303-0.470
Range of correlations	0.324	0.303	0.167
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.180	—	
Self-enhancement	0.232	0.216	—

Table A660 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2002, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,020)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD11	**0.450**	-0.008	0.800
BE18	**0.299**	0.161	0.851
CO16	-0.114	**0.562**	0.717
SEC5	-0.125	**0.664**	0.602
SEC14	-0.025	**0.489**	0.769
PO17	0.142	**0.464**	0.719
AC4	**0.325**	**0.323**	0.716
AC13	**0.399**	**0.271**	0.691
HE10	**0.666**	-0.055	0.579
HE21	**0.628**	-0.075	0.633
ST6	**0.548**	-0.151	0.735
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.351	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A661 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors-9 items): European Social Survey 2002, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,020)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Achevement	
SD11	**0.398**	-0.005	0.068	0.818
CO16	-0.049	**0.491**	0.042	0.752
SEC5	-0.063	**0.713**	0.041	0.486
SEC14	0.079	**0.607**	-0.060	0.631
AC4	-0.037	-0.009	**0.845**	0.312
AC13	0.163	0.047	**0.494**	0.651
HE10	**0.737**	0.048	-0.058	0.472
HE21	**0.682**	0.012	-0.011	0.538
ST6	**0.471**	-0.104	0.089	0.752
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.177	—		
Achievement	0.365	0.307	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A662 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2002, Switzerland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,020)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.18	.054	.887	.906	.859	.064 (.056-.072)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.58	.066	.852	.871	.822	.074 (.066-.083)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.34	.060	.865	.882	.830	.072 (.064-.081)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.74	.074	.804	.824	.772	.081 (.074-.089)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.50	.052	.866	.887	.848	.066 (.059-.074)
3c	3 first-order correlated factors (9 items)-without cross-loadings	3.23	.031	.944	.960	.940	.047 (.035-.059)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.56	.067	.802	.825	.780	.074 (.067-.081)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

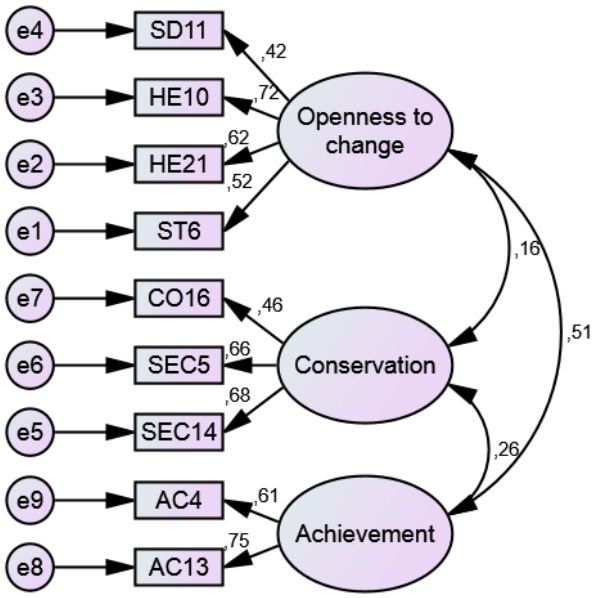

Fig. 195 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-9 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Switzerland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,020)

Table A663 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, Switzerland (*N* = 2,040)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Achievement
Number of items	4	3	2
Mean (standard error)	2.47 (0.018)	2.76 (0.022)	3.36 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	2.43-2.50	2.72-2.80	3.31-3.41
Standard deviation	0.811	0.976	1.161
Skewness (standard error)	0.393 (0.054)	0.468 (0.054)	0.068 (0.054)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.145 (0.108)	-0.219 (0.108)	-0.685 (0.108)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.652	0.621	0.630
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.611	0.514	0.630
Average inter-item correlations	0.324	0.358	0.461
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.206-0.482	0.307-0.434	0.461-0.461
Range of correlations	0.275	0.127	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.172	—	
Achievement	0.265	0.226	—

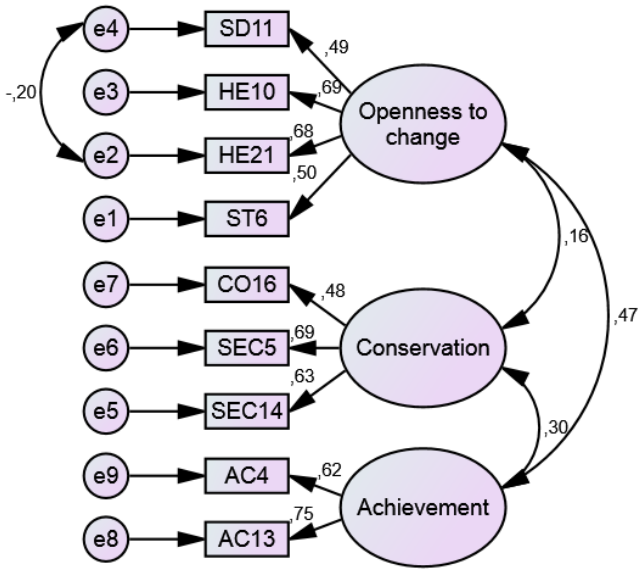

Fig. 196 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3c-9 items) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, Switzerland (*N* = 2,040)

Table A664 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,070)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.33 (1.076)	2.26-2.39	22.5	39.2	23.2	8.9	3.8	0.7	1.8	0.81	0.45	0.252
SD11	1.84 (0.875)	1.78-1.89	40.7	39.8	13.7	3.6	1.1	-	1.0	1.05	1.07	0.296
UN3	2.01 (1.037)	1.94-2.07	34.2	43.6	13.1	4.1	3.4	0.8	0.7	1.39	2.19	0.263
UN8	2.06 (0.909)	2.00-2.11	27.1	48.3	16.9	4.9	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.06	1.70	0.332
UN19	1.88 (0.877)	1.82-1.93	38.6	40.3	16.5	3.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.99	1.21	0.331
BE12	2.13 (0.938)	2.07-2.18	25.8	45.0	20.5	5.6	2.1	0.1	0.8	0.85	0.76	0.423
BE18	1.73 (0.741)	1.69-1.78	41.8	44.4	11.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.94	1.41	0.412
TR9	2.68 (1.172)	2.61-2.75	13.6	36.4	27.5	11.1	8.0	1.5	1.9	0.66	-0.00	0.094
TR20	2.81 (1.349)	2.73-2.89	16.3	31.3	24.6	12.7	10.5	3.8	0.8	0.58	-0.43	0.267
CO7	3.49 (1.376)	3.40-3.57	5.4	23.4	21.8	18.0	22.2	6.7	2.4	0.09	-1.01	0.213
CO16	2.97 (1.320)	2.89-3.05	11.5	30.7	25.0	13.6	14.2	3.0	2.0	0.43	-0.66	0.324
SEC5	2.52 (1.255)	2.45-2.60	20.2	38.2	21.3	8.8	8.9	1.8	0.8	0.82	0.02	0.378
SEC14	2.69 (1.223)	2.62-2.77	16.3	32.1	27.2	11.1	9.1	1.6	2.7	0.57	-0.22	0.387
PO2	4.50 (1.086)	4.43-4.56	0.8	4.0	12.4	25.8	39.1	16.9	0.9	-0.64	0.14	0.182
PO17	3.00 (1.303)	2.93-3.08	9.7	33.3	20.9	15.6	15.4	2.2	2.8	0.39	-0.80	0.391
AC4	3.31 (1.331)	3.23-3.39	6.5	25.1	26.4	17.0	19.3	4.6	1.0	0.21	-0.89	0.401
AC13	3.42 (1.314)	3.34-3.50	5.7	21.0	27.7	19.5	19.2	5.6	1.3	0.14	-0.81	0.357
HE10	2.27 (1.042)	2.21-2.34	22.8	42.6	22.6	7.8	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.91	0.90	0.357
HE21	3.06 (1.278)	2.98-3.13	10.9	24.2	31.4	16.7	13.0	3.0	0.7	0.30	-0.56	0.353
ST6	2.87 (1.266)	2.79-2.94	13.9	29.3	27.1	14.6	12.6	1.3	1.1	0.37	-0.66	0.430
ST15	4.06 (1.379)	3.98-4.14	4.3	10.9	18.9	19.4	30.3	14.7	1.5	-0.42	-0.70	0.245

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.075 and 0.149, respectively.

Table A665 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,070)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Openness to change	Factor IV Self-enhancement	
UN8	**0.642**	-0.082	0.044	-0.069	0.625
UN19	**0.562**	0.054	-0.012	-0.085	0.683
BE12	**0.602**	0.071	-0.010	-0.005	0.604
BE18	**0.628**	0.014	-0.042	0.087	0.577
CO16	0.013	**0.564**	-0.022	-0.010	0.681
SEC5	0.005	**0.681**	0.018	0.022	0.522
SEC14	0.008	**0.604**	0.061	-0.003	0.621
PO17	0.065	**0.231**	-0.060	**0.390**	0.736
AC4	-0.019	0.033	0.006	**0.651**	0.567
AC13	-0.085	-0.063	0.002	**0.732**	0.510
HE10	0.058	0.021	**0.678**	-0.063	0.545
HE21	-0.126	0.079	**0.783**	-0.025	0.442
ST6	0.175	-0.146	**0.424**	**0.229**	0.607
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Conservation	0.405	—			
Openness to change	0.330	0.103	—		
Self-enhancement	0.292	0.286	0.459	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A666 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,070)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	4	3	3	3
Mean (standard error)	1.95 (0.019)	2.73 (0.030)	2.73 (0.029)	2.25 (0.030)
95% Confidence interval	1.91-1.99	2.67-2.79	2.68-2.79	3.19-3.31
Standard deviation	0.628	0.972	0.938	0.988
Skewness (standard error)	0.703 (0.075)	0.393 (0.075)	0.321 (0.075)	0.251 (0.075)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.817 (0.149)	-0.215 (0.149)	-0.236 (0.149)	-0.376 (0.149)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.694	0.652	0.682	0.613
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.690	0.546	0.656	0.459
Average inter-item correlations	0.366	0.386	0.424	0.345
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.333-0.448	0.342-0.447	0.380-0.494	0.290-0.451
Range of correlations	0.116	0.105	0.114	0.160
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Conservation	0.254	—		
Openness to change	0.247	0.200	—	
Self-enhancement	0.212	0.236	0.270	—

Table A667 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,070)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-enhancement	
UN8	0.203	**0.399**	-0.171	0.769
UN19	**0.309**	**0.293**	-0.173	0.775
BE12	**0.349**	**0.316**	-0.099	0.727
BE18	**0.328**	**0.328**	-0.042	0.728
CO16	**0.570**	-0.104	0.060	0.694
SEC5	**0.665**	-0.082	0.113	0.561
SEC14	**0.585**	-0.034	0.088	0.652
PO17	**0.326**	-0.012	**0.365**	0.739
AC4	0.107	0.064	**0.601**	0.581
AC13	-0.007	0.046	**0.674**	0.526
HE10	-0.085	**0.652**	0.053	0.580
HE21	-0.094	**0.535**	0.163	0.660
ST6	-0.123	**0.578**	**0.226**	0.571
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.309	—		
Self-enhancement	0.110	0.304	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A668 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,070)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
UN19	**0.294**	0.054	0.900
BE12	**0.340**	0.122	0.842
BE18	**0.330**	0.182	0.818
CO16	**0.588**	-0.119	0.686
SEC5	**0.694**	-0.074	0.547
SEC14	**0.613**	-0.045	0.640
PO17	**0.347**	**0.230**	0.774
AC4	0.152	**0.475**	0.704
AC13	0.057	**0.504**	0.724
HE10	-0.030	**0.553**	0.704
HE21	-0.041	**0.567**	0.692
ST6	-0.076	**0.655**	0.597
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.326	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A669 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2004, Switzerland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,071)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	6.03	.050	.907	.920	.847	.069 (.060-.077)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (12 items)-without cross-loadings	8.70	.069	.839	.853	.780	.085 (.077-.093)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (12 items)-with cross-loadings	7.05	.059	.872	.887	.827	.075 (.067-.083)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	9.41	.081	.798	.814	.745	.089 (.082-.096)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	7.22	.063	.858	.874	.811	.076 (.069-.084)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.03	.050	.888	.907	.878	.061 (.055-.068)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.86	.039	.917	.937	.913	.052 (.045-.059)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

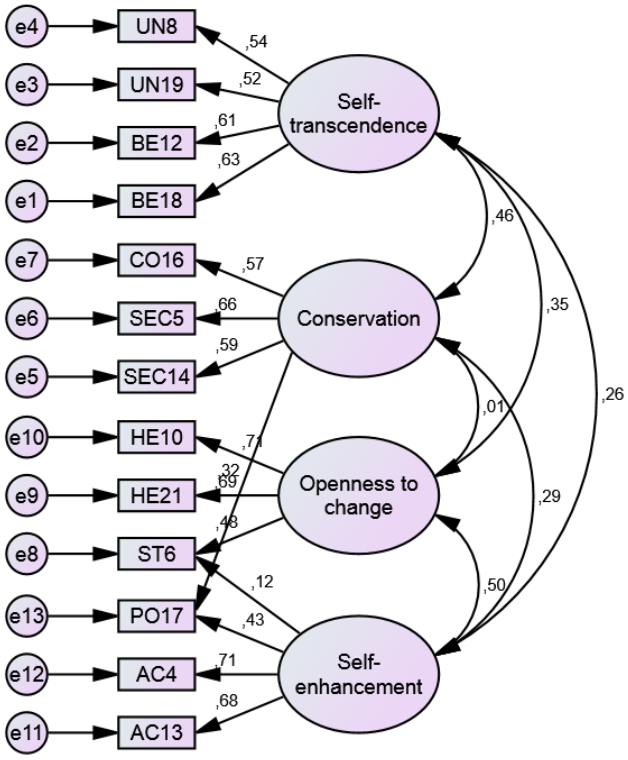

Fig. 197 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Switzerland (second half-sample: *n* = 1,071)

Table A670 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, Switzerland (*N* = 2,141)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	4	3	3	3
Mean (standard error)	1.94 (0.013)	2.73 (0.030)	2.73 (0.029)	2.25 (0.030)
95% Confidence interval	1.92-1.97	2.67-2.79	2.68-2.79	3.19-3.31
Standard deviation	0.608	0.972	0.938	0.988
Skewness (standard error)	0.602 (0.053)	0.393 (0.053)	0.321 (0.053)	0.251 (0.053)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.534 (0.106)	-0.215 (0.106)	-0.236 (0.106)	-0.376 (0.106)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.677	0.643	0.675	0.643
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.677	0.542	0.651	0.507
Average inter-item correlations	0.348	0.377	0.416	0.375
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.314-0.417	0.332-0.435	0.366-0.496	0.317-0.458
Range of correlations	0.104	0.102	0.130	0.141
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Conservation	0.244	—		
Openness to change	0.239	0.180	—	
Self-enhancement	0.216	0.246	0.279	—

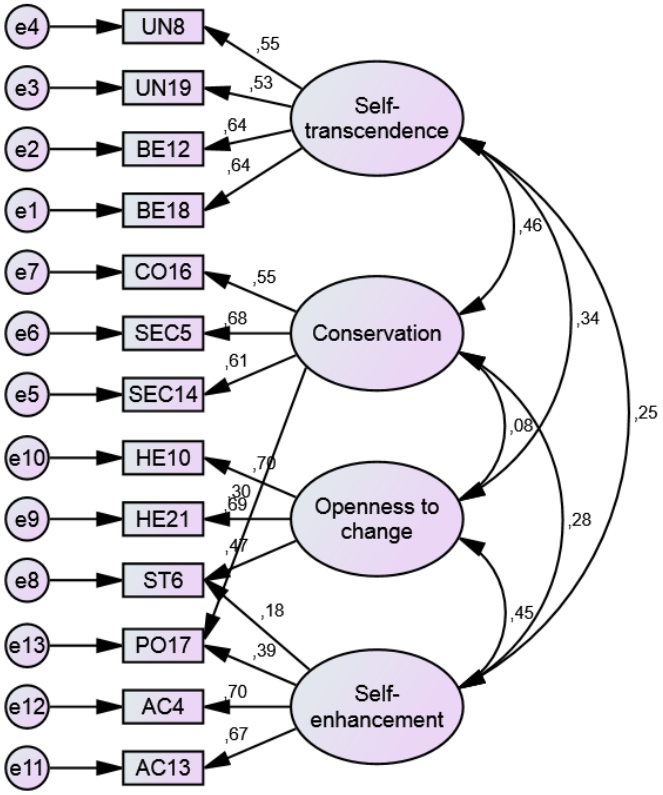

Fig. 198 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, Switzerland (*N* = 2,141)

Table A671 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 902)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.43 (1.113)	2.36-2.50	19.5	39.8	24.3	8.9	6.2	0.4	0.9	0.76	0.15	0.251
SD11	1.89 (0.886)	1.83-1.94	36.1	45.5	12.4	3.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.28	2.51	0.285
UN3	1.92 (0.926)	1.86-1.98	35.4	45.5	12.1	3.5	2.5	0.1	0.9	1.29	2.04	0.196
UN8	2.04 (0.864)	1.99-2.10	24.7	53.4	14.6	3.9	2.2	-	1.1	1.10	1.82	0.236
UN19	1.81 (0.813)	1.75-1.86	39.5	44.7	12.2	2.8	0.8	-	0.1	1.03	1.30	0.217
BE12	2.13 (0.897)	2.07-2.19	23.4	48.7	19.7	5.5	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.85	0.96	0.318
BE18	1.67 (0.682)	1.63-1.72	43.1	47.1	7.5	0.9	0.3	-	1.0	0.94	1.64	0.399
TR9	2.54 (1.103)	2.47-2.61	14.2	43.2	23.2	11.2	6.3	0.7	1.2	0.74	0.13	0.131
TR20	2.88 (1.293)	2.80-2.96	12.6	32.5	25.9	13.7	12.2	2.5	0.4	0.49	-0.54	0.183
CO7	3.75 (1.372)	3.67-3.84	4.2	18.2	21.0	18.5	28.6	8.4	1.1	-0.17	-1.00	0.232
CO16	2.90 (1.328)	2.81-2.99	13.1	33.3	21.3	15.0	13.2	2.7	1.6	0.46	-0.69	0.317
SEC5	2.44 (1.193)	2.37-2.52	20.5	41.9	17.8	11.0	6.9	1.1	0.8	0.85	0.11	0.368
SEC14	2.69 (1.147)	2.62-2.77	11.8	40.0	23.3	14.3	7.6	1.0	2.0	0.62	-0.18	0.381
PO2	4.49 (1.141)	4.42-4.57	1.0	5.0	14.4	19.3	42.5	17.2	0.7	-0.72	-0.00	0.237
PO17	2.92 (1.287)	2.83-3.00	10.8	35.6	19.8	15.2	14.1	1.8	2.8	0.45	-0.74	0.351
AC4	3.17 (1.330)	3.08-3.26	8.9	27.8	24.3	16.0	19.8	2.3	0.9	0.20	-0.99	0.412
AC13	3.30 (1.275)	3.22-3.38	6.4	23.9	26.5	20.4	18.8	2.9	1.0	0.12	-0.86	0.357
HE10	2.20 (0.954)	2.13-2.26	22.2	47.7	21.2	5.8	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.94	1.17	0.410
HE21	3.12 (1.259)	3.04-3.21	8.5	25.3	31.0	17.3	14.5	2.8	0.6	0.28	-0.62	0.332
ST6	2.93 (1.319)	2.85-3.02	12.6	31.7	22.5	16.3	13.2	2.5	1.1	0.40	-0.72	0.394
ST15	4.12 (1.357)	4.03-4.21	3.8	10.5	19.0	16.7	35.8	13.6	0.6	-0.50	-0.66	0.238

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.081 and 0.163, respectively.

Table A672 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 902)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Achievement	
BE12	0.192	**0.262**	-0.083	0.903
BE18	**0.253**	**0.296**	-0.025	0.839
CO16	**0.624**	-0.027	-0.056	0.639
SEC5	**0.665**	-0.006	0.011	0.552
SEC14	**0.595**	0.126	-0.048	0.636
PO17	**0.441**	-0.118	**0.290**	0.641
AC4	0.010	-0.013	**0.807**	0.349
AC13	-0.026	0.111	**0.538**	0.668
HE10	0.009	**0.674**	0.034	0.527
HE21	-0.026	**0.711**	-0.018	0.507
ST6	-0.088	**0.494**	0.149	0.696
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.127	—		
Achievement	0.401	0.347	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A673 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 902)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Achievement
Number of items	4	5	2
Mean (standard error)	2.74 (0.030)	2.41 (0.022)	3.24 (0.037)
95% Confidence interval	2.68-2.80	2.37-2.45	3.16-3.31
Standard deviation	0.890	0.668	1.111
Skewness (standard error)	0.390 (0.081)	0.546 (0.081)	0.121 (0.081)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.348 (0.163)	0.585 (0.163)	-0.693 (0.163)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.686	0.634	0.625
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.641	0.692	0.625
Average inter-item correlations	0.356	0.263	0.455
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.287-0.448	0.109-0.501	0.455-0.455
Range of correlations	0.161	0.393	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.178	—	
Achievement	0.274	0.223	—

Table A674 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 902)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
BE18	0.194	**0.240**	0.879
CO16	**0.576**	-0.115	0.691
SEC5	**0.658**	-0.067	0.587
SEC14	**0.538**	0.036	0.699
PO17	**0.611**	-0.001	0.627
AC4	**0.359**	**0.356**	0.673
AC13	**0.225**	**0.384**	0.754
HE10	-0.059	**0.666**	0.575
HE21	-0.109	**0.640**	0.618
ST6	-0.086	**0.584**	0.679
	Correlations between factors		
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.278	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A675 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2006, Switzerland (second half-sample: *n* = 902)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.61	.048	.930	.943	.889	.063 (.052-.075)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (10 items)-without cross-loadings	10.53	.092	.802	.816	.741	.103 (.093-.113)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (10 items)-with cross-loadings	6.85	.058	.879	.894	.841	.081 (.070-.091)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.84	.055	.898	.916	.882	.065 (.056-.075)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.44	.042	.931	.949	.925	.052 (.042-.062)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.41	.072	.759	.786	.731	.077 (.070-.085)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

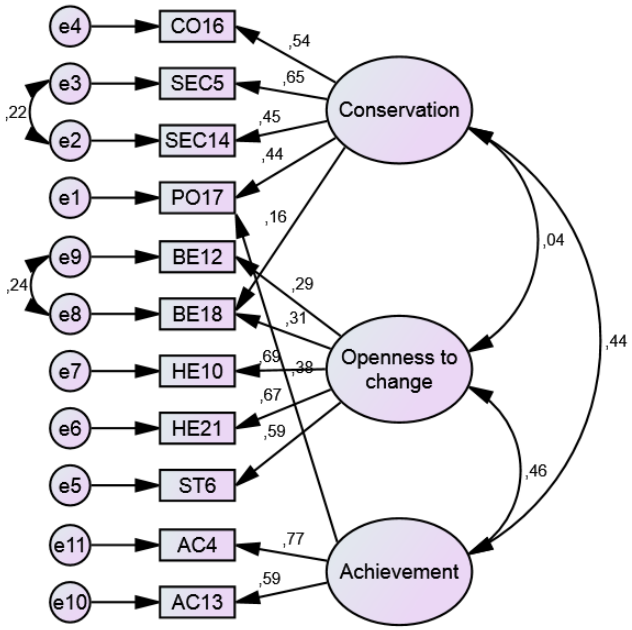

Fig. 199 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Switzerland (second half-sample: *n* = 902)

Table A676 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, Switzerland (*N* = 1,804)

	Subscale		
	Conservation	Openness to change	Achievement
Number of items	4	5	2
Mean (standard error)	2.75 (0.021)	2.41 (0.016)	3.26 (0.027)
95% Confidence interval	2.71-2.79	2.38-2.44	3.21-3.31
Standard deviation	0.897	0.679	1.128
Skewness (standard error)	0.341 (0.058)	0.521 (0.058)	0.113 (0.058)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.434 (0.115)	0.561 (0.115)	-0.689 (0.115)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.680	0.645	0.623
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.636	0.699	0.623
Average inter-item correlations	0.349	0.270	0.453
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.272-0.444	0.143-0.503	0.453-0.453
Range of correlations	0.171	0.360	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.175	—	
Achievement	0.278	0.232	—

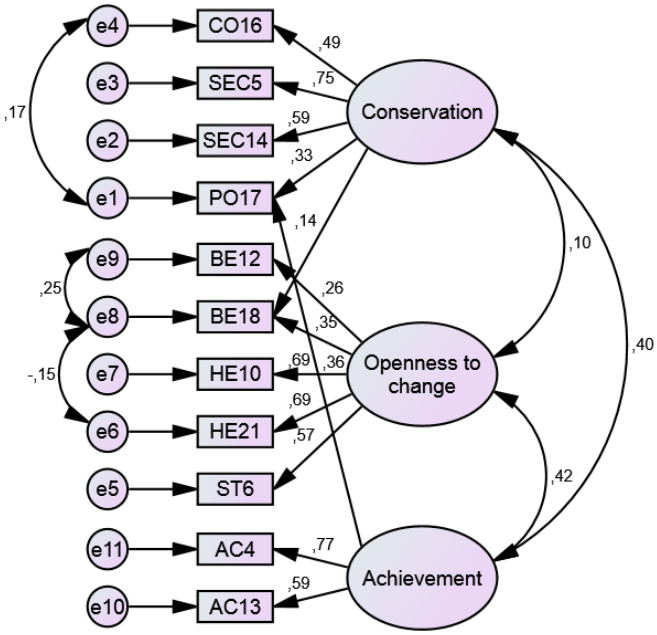

Fig. 200 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, Switzerland (*N* = 1,804)

Table A677 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 909)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.36 (1.176)	2.28-2.43	24.0	38.4	21.0	7.8	5.9	1.3	1.5	0.94	0.50	0.239
SD11	1.73 (0.840)	1.67-1.78	45.5	39.4	9.8	2.1	1.0	0.3	1.9	1.50	3.43	0.233
UN3	1.95 (0.938)	1.89-2.01	34.5	42.4	14.5	3.6	2.5	0.1	2.3	1.18	1.64	0.214
UN8	1.99 (0.898)	1.93-2.05	30.8	45.3	15.6	4.2	1.5	0.2	2.3	1.07	1.62	0.200
UN19	1.86 (0.840)	1.81-1.91	37.2	43.2	13.1	4.1	0.7	-	1.8	0.95	0.87	0.241
BE12	2.00 (0.829)	1.95-2.06	27.9	47.2	18.2	4.0	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.76	0.87	0.290
BE18	1.67 (0.732)	1.62-1.71	45.2	43.9	6.8	1.5	0.3	0.2	2.0	1.39	3.85	0.332
TR9	2.66 (1.228)	2.58-2.74	14.4	39.8	21.3	10.8	9.5	1.8	2.4	0.73	-0.11	0.081
TR20	2.93 (1.371)	2.84-3.02	13.8	30.5	23.1	14.6	10.9	5.0	2.2	0.52	-0.53	0.265
CO7	3.54 (1.397)	3.45-3.64	6.8	21.0	20.2	17.2	24.4	6.4	4.0	-0.08	-1.02	0.258
CO16	2.99 (1.384)	2.90-3.08	13.1	31.0	20.6	12.5	18.2	2.5	2.1	0.36	-0.95	0.297
SEC5	2.41 (1.275)	2.33-2.49	25.7	35.6	16.7	9.0	9.2	1.1	2.5	0.85	-0.11	0.276
SEC14	2.60 (1.198)	2.52-2.68	16.7	38.2	20.4	12.0	8.1	1.1	3.5	0.66	-0.18	0.357
PO2	4.28 (1.222)	4.20-4.36	2.9	6.6	15.0	21.1	39.1	12.7	2.8	-0.72	0.01	0.226
PO17	2.92 (1.311)	2.83-3.00	14.4	27.8	22.2	15.5	13.9	1.8	4.4	0.32	-0.77	0.392
AC4	3.10 (1.367)	3.02-3.19	11.9	26.4	22.6	16.3	17.7	3.0	2.2	0.23	-0.93	0.366
AC13	3.11 (1.318)	3.03-3.20	10.3	25.3	26.8	14.7	17.2	2.8	2.9	0.26	-0.80	0.397
HE10	2.17 (0.972)	2.11-2.24	24.0	44.7	21.0	5.4	2.6	0.4	1.9	0.98	1.26	0.323
HE21	3.01 (1.260)	2.93-3.09	10.1	27.5	29.8	16.2	11.4	3.2	1.8	0.41	-0.44	0.297
ST6	2.89 (1.344)	2.80-2.98	14.9	29.4	24.5	13.0	12.5	3.3	2.4	0.47	-0.58	0.336
ST15	3.94 (1.436)	3.85-4.04	5.0	13.3	20.5	18.6	25.0	15.7	2.0	-0.26	-0.90	0.236

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.081 and 0.162, respectively.

Table A678 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 909)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Openness to change	
SEC14	**0.365**	-0.170	0.887
PO17	**0.517**	-0.159	0.754
AC4	**0.634**	0.064	0.561
AC13	**0.636**	0.094	0.539
HE10	-0.038	**0.584**	0.675
ST6	-0.057	**0.708**	0.528
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Openness to change	0.399	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A679 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 909)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Openness to change
Number of items	4	2
Mean (standard error)	2.93 (0.029)	2.53 (0.032)
95% Confidence interval	2.88-2.99	2.47-2.60
Standard deviation	0.880	0.975
Skewness (standard error)	0.170 (0.081)	0.557 (0.081)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.333 (0.162)	0.127 (0.162)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.606	0.553
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.501	0.553
Average inter-item correlations	0.274	0.402
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.144-0.482	0.402-0.402
Range of correlations	0.338	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Openness to change	0.192	—

Table A680 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of three models: European Social Survey 2008, Switzerland (second half-sample: *n* = 910)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	3.92	.032	.960	.969	.934	.057 (.035-.080)
2	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	3.92	.032	.960	.969	.934	.057 (.035-.080)
3	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.89	.078	.758	.783	.727	.081 (.073-.088)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

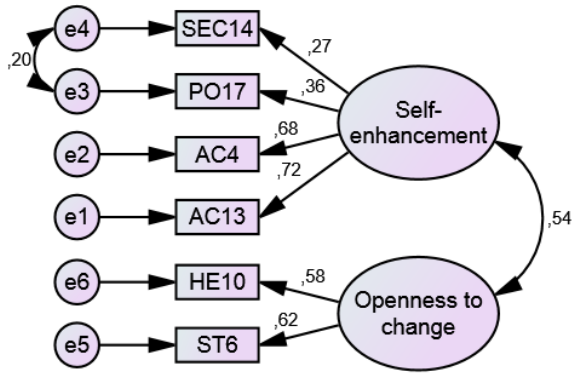

Fig. 201 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Switzerland (second half-sample: *n* = 910)

Table A681 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, Switzerland (*N* = 1,819)

	Subscale	
	Self-enhancement	Openness to change
Number of items	4	2
Mean (standard error)	2.94 (0.021)	2.54 (0.023)
95% Confidence interval	2.90-2.98	2.49-2.58
Standard deviation	0.878	0.971
Skewness (standard error)	0.200 (0.057)	0.612 (0.057)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.209 (0.115)	0.263 (0.115)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.609	0.537
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.502	0.537
Average inter-item correlations	0.277	0.379
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.168-0.483	0.379-0.379
Range of correlations	0.315	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Self-enhancement	—	
Openness to change	0.202	—

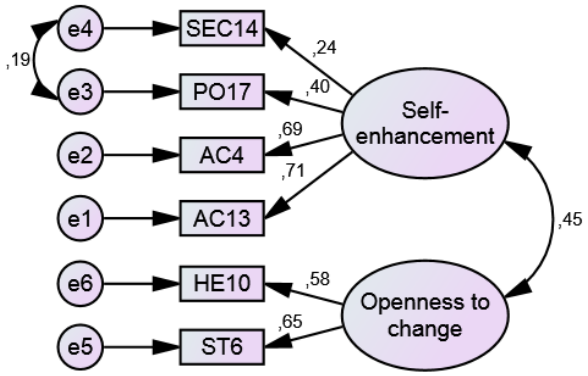

Fig. 202 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2) without cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, Switzerland (*N* = 1,819)

Table A682 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 753)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.33 (1.120)	2.25-2.41	23.8	40.0	20.8	8.8	5.3	0.5	0.8	0.84	0.29	0.289
SD11	1.77 (0.845)	1.71-1.83	43.0	42.2	10.2	2.7	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.34	2.50	0.345
UN3	1.85 (0.912)	1.78-1.92	38.5	45.6	10.4	2.5	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.55	3.48	0.252
UN8	2.01 (0.888)	1.95-2.07	29.0	48.6	15.5	4.4	1.9	-	0.7	1.00	1.25	0.342
UN19	1.82 (0.873)	1.76-1.89	41.2	39.8	15.0	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.23	2.24	0.329
BE12	1.96 (0.849)	1.90-2.02	29.9	49.9	15.5	2.3	1.7	0.1	0.5	1.11	2.16	0.459
BE18	1.60 (0.702)	1.55-1.65	48.9	44.1	4.6	1.1	0.8	-	0.5	1.47	3.92	0.400
TR9	2.47 (1.141)	2.39-2.55	17.0	43.6	22.3	7.7	7.7	0.8	0.9	0.89	0.35	0.105
TR20	2.74 (1.387)	2.64-2.84	19.3	32.5	20.6	13.0	10.1	4.0	0.5	0.62	-0.47	0.273
CO7	3.49 (1.389)	3.39-3.59	7.7	20.7	21.0	19.1	25.6	4.8	1.1	-0.08	-1.05	0.297
CO16	2.80 (1.281)	2.71-2.89	13.4	36.1	22.2	13.0	11.8	2.0	1.5	0.57	-0.50	0.399
SEC5	2.30 (1.247)	2.21-2.39	29.2	37.5	17.5	6.5	7.6	1.5	0.3	1.02	0.41	0.411
SEC14	2.37 (1.168)	2.29-2.45	22.8	39.0	21.2	7.7	6.0	1.3	1.9	0.94	0.54	0.441
PO2	4.19 (1.158)	4.11-4.27	1.5	8.0	17.7	23.9	39.3	8.9	0.8	-0.57	-0.30	0.279
PO17	2.80 (1.336)	2.71-2.90	17.7	29.9	21.8	13.7	13.4	1.6	2.0	0.42	-0.77	0.421
AC4	3.04 (1.372)	2.94-3.14	11.4	31.2	22.3	13.8	17.8	2.9	0.5	0.35	-0.93	0.409
AC13	3.11 (1.321)	3.01-3.20	9.4	28.8	25.0	16.6	16.5	2.9	0.8	0.29	-0.83	0.467
HE10	2.12 (0.995)	2.05-2.19	27.1	46.1	17.3	5.2	3.5	0.3	0.7	1.08	1.26	0.391
HE21	2.94 (1.261)	2.85-3.03	11.8	29.0	27.5	16.6	12.1	2.0	1.1	0.36	-0.60	0.405
ST6	2.73 (1.303)	2.64-2.82	17.9	32.0	22.6	14.7	10.4	1.9	0.5	0.50	-0.57	0.400
ST15	3.89 (1.445)	3.79-4.00	6.2	13.4	20.2	16.6	30.3	12.4	0.9	-0.33	-0.90	0.239

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.089 and 0.178, respectively.

Table A683 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 753)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD11	**0.309**	0.053	0.218	0.810
UN8	0.113	-0.021	**0.466**	0.757
UN19	-0.029	0.098	**0.519**	0.700
BE12	0.127	0.128	**0.547**	0.590
BE18	0.120	0.112	**0.491**	0.668
CO16	-0.114	**0.519**	0.174	0.688
SEC5	-0.171	**0.678**	0.138	0.534
SEC14	-0.063	**0.453**	**0.303**	0.650
PO17	0.000	**0.568**	0.067	0.651
AC4	**0.350**	**0.498**	**-0.317**	0.530
AC13	**0.398**	**0.378**	-0.129	0.617
HE10	**0.645**	-0.167	**0.235**	0.547
HE21	**0.669**	-0.073	0.091	0.556
ST6	**0.641**	-0.075	0.028	0.613
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.373	—		
Self-transcendence	0.188	0.283	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A684 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 753)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	5	5	4
Mean (standard error)	2.53 (0.028)	2.66 (0.031)	1.85 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	2.48-2.59	2.60-2.72	1.81-1.89
Standard deviation	0.772	0.854	0.599
Skewness (standard error)	0.407 (0.089)	0.472 (0.089)	1.091 (0.089)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.018 (0.178)	-0.127 (0.178)	2.699 (0.178)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.685	0.686	0.691
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.695	0.707	0.685
Average inter-item correlations	0.307	0.307	0.363
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.205-0.502	0.101-0.426	0.319-0.430
Range of correlations	0.298	0.325	0.111
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.220	—	
Self-transcendence	0.235	0.240	—

Table A685 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 753)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD11	0.139	**0.326**	0.840
UN19	**0.325**	0.004	0.894
BE12	**0.358**	0.157	0.804
BE18	**0.328**	0.148	0.834
CO16	**0.586**	-0.077	0.685
SEC5	**0.730**	-0.129	0.522
SEC14	**0.576**	-0.015	0.674
PO17	**0.574**	0.038	0.653
AC4	**0.278**	**0.332**	0.743
AC13	**0.272**	**0.414**	0.670
HE10	-0.070	**0.643**	0.616
HE21	-0.062	**0.697**	0.543
ST6	-0.098	**0.658**	0.606
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.380	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A686 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-11 items): European Social Survey 2010, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 753)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
UN19	**0.311**	-0.011	0.906
BE12	**0.344**	0.146	0.824
CO16	**0.583**	-0.068	0.683
SEC5	**0.731**	-0.121	0.515
SEC14	**0.574**	-0.006	0.673
PO17	**0.568**	0.037	0.661
AC4	**0.290**	**0.340**	0.731
AC13	**0.282**	**0.420**	0.659
HE10	-0.061	**0.621**	0.638
HE21	-0.053	**0.698**	0.537
ST6	-0.086	**0.655**	0.604
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.380	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A687 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of seven models: European Social Survey 2010, Switzerland (second half-sample: *n* = 753)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.55	.058	.854	.881	.833	.069 (.061-.077)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-without cross-loadings	5.59	.063	.814	.841	.796	.078 (.070-.086)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-with cross-loadings	5.70	.063	.817	.842	.792	.079 (.071-.087)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (11 items)-with cross-loadings	4.66	.053	.877	.900	.859	.070 (.060-.080)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.19	.073	.774	.801	.756	.083 (.076-.090)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.89	.064	.799	.826	.770	.081 (.073-.088)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.78	.076	.790	.818	.771	.080 (.072-.088)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

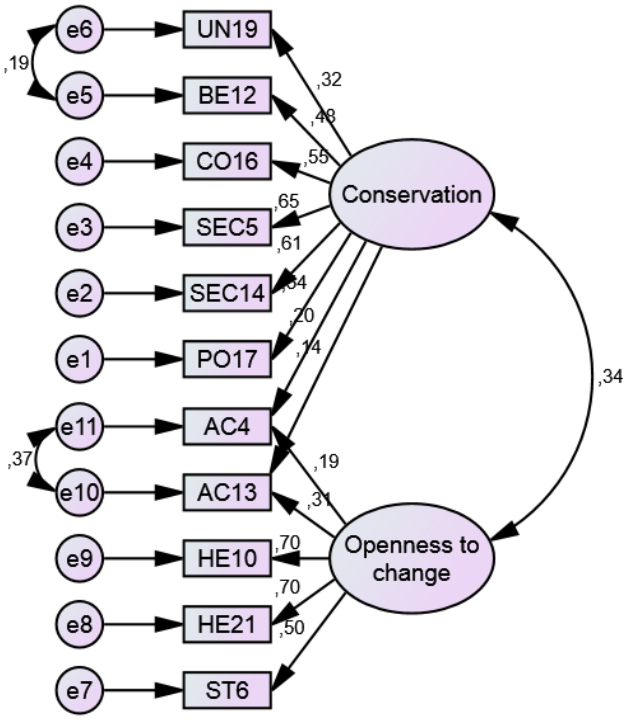

Fig. 203 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2c-11 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Switzerland (second half-sample: *n* = 753)

Table A688 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, Switzerland (*N* = 1,506)

	Subscale	
	Conservation	Openness to change
Number of items	6	5
Mean (standard error)	2.33 (0.019)	2.79 (0.021)
95% Confidence interval	2.29-2.37	2.75-2.84
Standard deviation	0.727	0.834
Skewness (standard error)	0.413 (0.063)	0.305 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.104 (0.126)	-0.257 (0.126)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.703	0.684
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.659	0.649
Average inter-item correlations	0.285	0.307
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.165-0.427	0.160-0.502
Range of correlations	0.262	0.343
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Conservation	—	
Openness to change	0.204	—

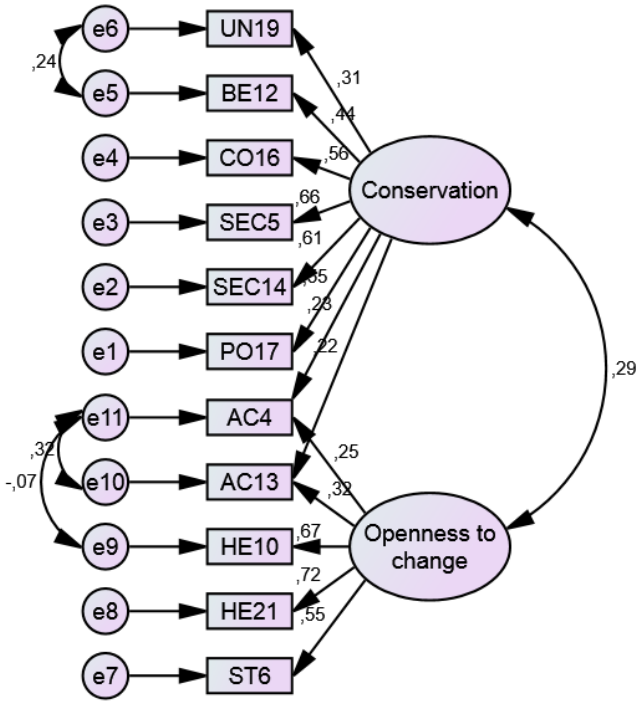

Fig. 204 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2c-11 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, Switzerland (*N* = 1,506)

Table A689 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 746)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.24 (1.081)	2.16-2.31	26.9	38.5	22.5	7.1	3.8	0.7	0.5	0.89	0.62	0.203
SD11	1.69 (0.805)	1.64-1.75	47.5	39.3	10.3	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.34	2.59	0.322
UN3	1.90 (0.974)	1.83-1.97	38.7	42.1	12.3	3.4	2.3	0.7	0.5	1.46	2.71	0.225
UN8	2.08 (0.884)	2.01-2.14	24.9	50.5	18.2	4.6	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.02	1.82	0.197
UN19	1.83 (0.890)	1.77-1.90	40.6	41.8	12.9	3.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.31	2.47	0.209
BE12	1.87 (0.792)	1.81-1.93	33.8	49.6	12.7	3.6	0.1	0.1	-	0.90	1.25	0.396
BE18	1.62 (0.696)	1.57-1.67	47.6	44.5	6.0	1.3	0.4	-	0.1	1.19	2.35	0.395
TR9	2.43 (1.083)	2.35-2.50	17.4	44.2	22.3	10.5	4.6	0.8	0.3	0.83	0.44	0.120
TR20	2.70 (1.303)	2.60-2.79	16.8	35.5	24.0	11.7	8.3	3.5	0.3	0.72	-0.11	0.270
CO7	3.34 (1.444)	3.24-3.44	8.8	25.5	20.9	16.6	19.6	7.1	1.5	0.18	-1.03	0.280
CO16	2.74 (1.280)	2.65-2.83	15.8	33.6	25.2	12.2	10.5	2.1	0.5	0.58	-0.38	0.380
SEC5	2.19 (1.181)	2.10-2.27	33.0	35.3	18.6	7.0	4.4	1.5	0.3	1.07	0.81	0.405
SEC14	2.25 (1.031)	2.17-2.32	22.9	43.3	21.4	6.8	3.1	0.8	1.6	0.99	1.12	0.368
PO2	4.25 (1.228)	4.17-4.34	1.6	8.4	16.5	24.1	34.9	14.3	0.1	-0.51	-0.42	0.302
PO17	2.80 (1.313)	2.71-2.90	16.2	31.2	22.3	14.9	11.1	2.3	2.0	0.47	-0.59	0.482
AC4	2.86 (1.353)	2.76-2.96	15.8	31.1	22.3	16.0	11.7	3.1	0.1	0.46	-0.66	0.486
AC13	2.95 (1.270)	2.85-3.04	10.7	31.2	27.9	15.7	11.5	2.8	0.1	0.46	-0.49	0.463
HE10	2.10 (0.985)	2.03-2.17	29.4	43.2	18.5	6.3	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.95	0.86	0.448
HE21	2.88 (1.259)	2.79-2.97	12.7	29.6	29.4	14.2	11.4	2.1	0.5	0.44	-0.47	0.399
ST6	2.64 (1.246)	2.55-2.73	18.5	33.9	23.2	15.0	7.6	1.6	0.1	0.56	-0.37	0.406
ST15	3.72 (1.471)	3.62-3.83	7.1	18.0	18.6	18.5	26.5	10.7	0.5	-0.19	-1.04	0.239

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.090 and 0.179, respectively.

Table A690 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 746)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Conservation	
SD11	**0.429**	0.037	-0.039	0.811
BE12	**0.247**	-0.166	**0.369**	0.811
BE18	**0.242**	-0.163	**0.400**	0.788
CO16	-0.134	0.040	**0.621**	0.633
SEC5	-0.101	0.164	**0.546**	0.627
SEC14	0.036	-0.023	**0.481**	0.767
PO2	-0.049	**0.587**	-0.052	0.705
PO17	-0.026	**0.418**	**0.318**	0.603
AC4	0.099	**0.661**	0.007	0.489
AC13	0.115	**0.687**	-0.074	0.495
HE10	**0.697**	0.047	0.015	0.473
HE21	**0.555**	0.035	0.050	0.650
ST6	**0.566**	0.041	-0.030	0.669
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Self-enhancement	0.453	—		
Conservation	0.352	0.511	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A691 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 746)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	4	4	5
Mean (standard error)	2.33 (0.028)	3.21 (0.035)	2.13 (0.023)
95% Confidence interval	2.27-2.38	3.15-3.28	2.09-2.18
Standard deviation	0.767	0.952	0.637
Skewness (standard error)	0.576 (0.090)	0.371 (0.090)	0.495 (0.090)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.134 (0.179)	-0.264 (0.179)	0.026 (0.179)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.660	0.720	0.608
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.706	0.760	0.609
Average inter-item correlations	0.331	0.391	0.245
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.181-0.480	0.299-0.519	0.145-0.391
Range of correlations	0.299	0.220	0.247
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.272	—	
Conservation	0.196	0.231	—

Table A692 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-11 items): European Social Survey 2012, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 746)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
SD11	-0.086	**0.461**	0.823
CO16	**0.580**	-0.195	0.749
SEC5	**0.643**	-0.148	0.668
SEC14	**0.416**	-0.048	0.846
PO2	**0.388**	0.129	0.779
PO17	**0.629**	0.026	0.586
AC4	**0.468**	**0.280**	0.561
AC13	**0.409**	**0.314**	0.595
HE10	-0.061	**0.731**	0.510
HE21	-0.015	**0.575**	0.679
ST6	-0.095	**0.606**	0.687
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.545	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A693 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2012, Switzerland (second half-sample: *n* = 747)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.33	.054	.888	.911	.863	.067 (.058-.076)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (11 items)-without cross-loadings	4.14	.044	.905	.925	.892	.065 (.055-.076)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (11 items)-with cross-loadings	4.30	.042	.906	.925	.886	.067 (.056-.078)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.56	.066	.829	.854	.813	.078 (.070-.086)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.97	.048	.884	.909	.878	.063 (.055-.072)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.81	.075	.776	.805	.751	.080 (.072-.088)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

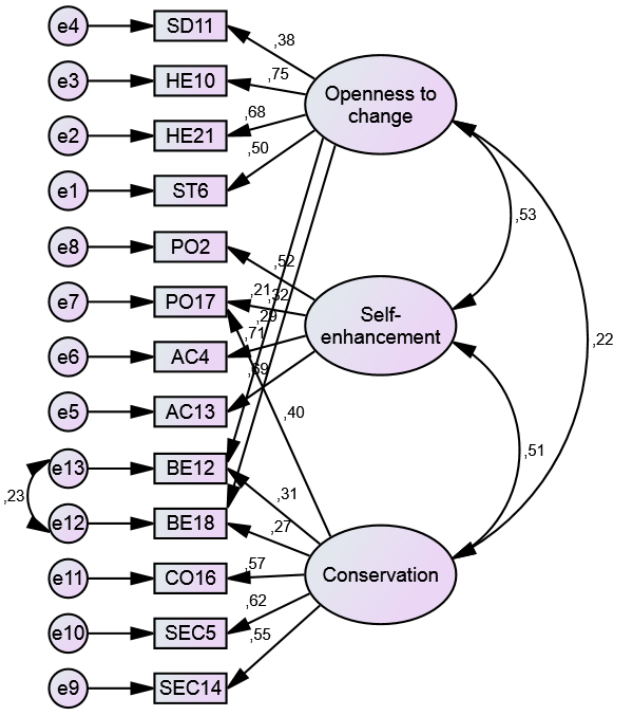

Fig. 205 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Switzerland (second half-sample: n = 747)

Table A694 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, Switzerland (N = 1,493)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Self-enhancement	Conservation
Number of items	4	4	5
Mean (standard error)	2.32 (0.020)	3.19 (0.024)	2.14 (0.017)
95% Confidence interval	2.29-2.36	3.14-3.24	2.11-2.18
Standard deviation	0.755	0.933	0.645
Skewness (standard error)	0.530 (0.063)	0.344 (0.063)	0.568 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.122 (0.127)	-0.222 (0.127)	0.358 (0.127)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.653	0.712	0.619
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.717	0.740	0.609
Average inter-item correlations	0.324	0.382	0.254
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.179-0.499	0.288-0.496	0.162-0.376
Range of correlations	0.321	0.207	0.213
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Self-enhancement	0.262	—	
Conservation	0.237	0.194	—

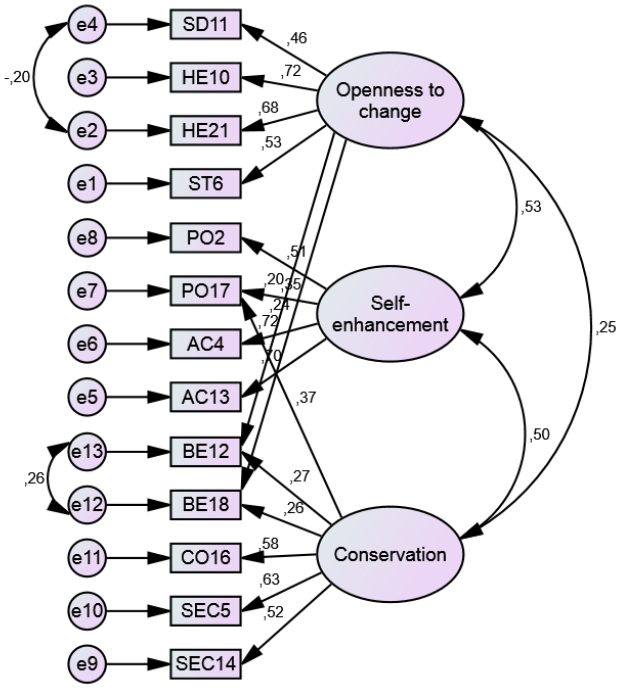

Fig. 206 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, Switzerland (N = 1,493)

Table A695 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: Switzerland (first half-sample: n = 766)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.21 (1.094)	2.14-2.29	29.6	35.1	23.5	7.2	3.5	0.7	0.4	0.85	0.47	0.211
SD11	1.75 (0.868)	1.69-1.81	45.3	39.6	10.8	2.6	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.41	2.73	0.248
UN3	1.94 (0.996)	1.87-2.01	38.5	39.0	14.8	4.2	2.3	0.5	0.7	1.27	1.84	0.270
UN8	2.03 (0.923)	1.96-2.09	29.4	46.9	16.7	4.0	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.09	1.66	0.309
UN19	1.84 (0.930)	1.77-1.91	42.7	37.3	14.4	3.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.29	2.18	0.311
BE12	1.90 (0.870)	1.84-1.97	34.9	45.7	14.4	3.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.14	2.03	0.411
BE18	1.57 (0.708)	1.52-1.62	53.0	39.2	5.7	1.0	0.7	-	0.4	1.46	3.32	0.400
TR9	2.42 (1.160)	2.34-2.50	20.1	41.8	21.0	9.0	6.0	1.3	0.8	0.91	0.45	0.107
TR20	2.81 (1.357)	2.71-2.91	16.2	32.6	22.8	13.6	10.3	3.9	0.5	0.58	-0.46	0.305
CO7	3.38 (1.466)	3.27-3.48	8.5	26.1	19.1	17.2	19.7	8.1	1.3	0.16	-1.07	0.219
CO16	2.75 (1.331)	2.66-2.85	17.2	34.3	20.2	13.7	12.4	1.8	0.3	0.52	-0.67	0.364
SEC5	2.28 (1.287)	2.19-2.37	34.2	30.5	17.0	9.0	8.0	0.9	0.4	0.87	-0.13	0.393
SEC14	2.37 (1.189)	2.29-2.46	24.4	37.1	20.4	9.0	6.4	1.0	1.7	0.86	0.22	0.417
PO2	4.37 (1.181)	4.28-4.45	2.0	5.5	14.1	26.1	36.4	15.7	0.3	-0.66	0.06	0.250
PO17	2.70 (1.328)	2.61-2.80	19.7	32.6	18.5	14.9	12.0	1.2	1.0	0.48	-0.78	0.453
AC4	3.00 (1.350)	2.90-3.09	13.3	28.5	22.7	18.0	14.1	2.9	0.5	0.30	-0.83	0.424
AC13	3.06 (1.326)	2.97-3.16	11.1	27.9	24.4	19.5	13.4	3.4	0.3	0.29	-0.75	0.434
HE10	2.05 (0.999)	1.98-2.12	32.4	41.9	16.3	6.5	2.1	0.4	0.4	1.04	1.06	0.394
HE21	2.83 (1.277)	2.74-2.92	15.4	28.6	27.3	16.1	10.4	2.0	0.3	0.40	-0.57	0.390
ST6	2.74 (1.297)	2.65-2.83	17.4	32.8	21.8	15.8	9.8	2.0	0.5	0.50	-0.56	0.389
ST15	3.72 (1.458)	3.61-3.82	6.5	18.8	18.4	18.7	26.8	10.3	0.5	-0.17	-1.05	0.252

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.088 and 0.176, respectively.

Table A696 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 766)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-transcendence	Factor IV Self-enhancement	
UN8	-0.083	0.039	**0.557**	-0.053	0.718
UN19	0.144	0.035	**0.459**	-0.134	0.738
BE12	0.110	-0.005	**0.609**	-0.045	0.583
BE18	-0.041	-0.002	**0.635**	0.075	0.587
TR20	**0.550**	0.052	0.008	-0.110	0.724
CO16	**0.508**	-0.055	0.056	0.047	0.703
SEC5	**0.531**	-0.113	-0.005	0.219	0.600
SEC14	**0.639**	0.098	-0.021	-0.049	0.598
PO17	**0.329**	-0.077	0.079	**0.378**	0.627
AC4	-0.076	0.039	-0.076	**0.884**	0.275
AC13	0.156	0.167	-0.062	**0.412**	0.695
HE10	-0.038	**0.555**	0.091	0.098	0.611
HE21	0.116	**0.871**	-0.099	-0.074	0.290
ST6	-0.173	**0.419**	0.186	0.204	0.668
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Openness to change	0.175	—			
Self-transcendence	0.412	0.332	—		
Self-enhancement	0.418	0.336	0.290	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A697 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 766)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	4	3	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.55 (0.033)	2.54 (0.034)	1.83 (0.022)	2.92 (0.037)
95% Confidence interval	2.49-2.62	2.47-2.61	1.79-1.88	2.85-2.99
Standard deviation	0.902	0.935	0.603	1.019
Skewness (standard error)	0.596 (0.088)	0.593 (0.088)	0.936 (0.088)	0.293 (0.088)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.023 (0.176)	0.127 (0.176)	1.838 (0.176)	-0.424 (0.176)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.649	0.679	0.652	0.642
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.619	0.665	0.680	0.565
Average inter-item correlations	0.320	0.424	0.328	0.374
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.269-0.420	0.364-0.509	0.272-0.460	0.292-0.451
Range of correlations	0.151	0.145	0.189	0.159
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.198	—		
Self-transcendence	0.224	0.243	—	
Self-enhancement	0.273	0.279	0.211	—

Table A698 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 766)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	
UN19	**0.241**	0.077	0.922
BE12	**0.309**	0.126	0.858
BE18	**0.239**	0.210	0.859
TR20	**0.478**	-0.071	0.793
CO16	**0.574**	-0.102	0.707
SEC5	**0.672**	-0.096	0.591
SEC14	**0.581**	-0.023	0.673
PO17	**0.560**	0.079	0.646
AC4	**0.292**	**0.361**	0.701
AC13	**0.303**	**0.325**	0.725
HE10	-0.060	**0.662**	0.589
HE21	-0.043	**0.650**	0.598
ST6	-0.095	**0.640**	0.629
Correlations between factors			
Conservation	—		
Openness to change	0.395	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A699 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2014, Sweden (second half-sample: *n* = 766)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.09	.053	.871	.898	.855	.064 (.056-.072)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-without cross-loadings	4.18	.051	.875	.901	.862	.064 (.056-.073)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-with cross-loadings	3.98	.048	.885	.910	.870	.062 (.054-.071)
3a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	4.02	.053	.862	.891	.859	.063 (.055-.071)
3b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.53	.046	.880	.910	.881	.058 (.050-.065)
4	3 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.64	.079	.746	.773	.714	.086 (.078-.094)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

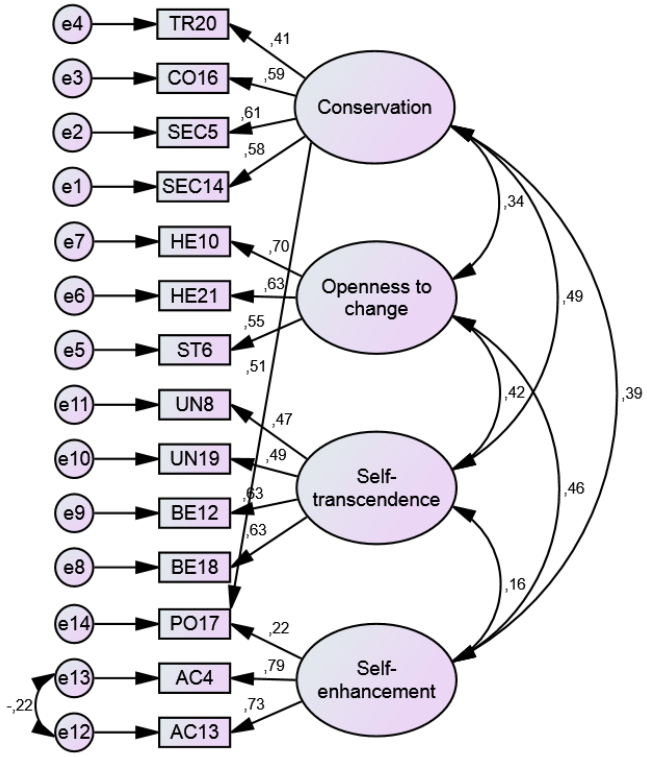

Fig. 207 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Switzerland (second half-sample: *n* = 766)

Table A700 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, Switzerland (*N* = 1,532)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement
Number of items	4	3	4	3
Mean (standard error)	2.53 (0.022)	2.51 (0.023)	1.84 (0.015)	2.88 (0.026)
95% Confidence interval	2.49-2.58	2.46-2.55	1.81-1.87	2.83-2.93
Standard deviation	0.872	0.909	0.591	1.021
Skewness (standard error)	0.567 (0.063)	0.561 (0.063)	1.091 (0.063)	0.339 (0.063)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.092 (0.125)	0.053 (0.125)	3.037 (0.125)	-0.368 (0.125)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.634	0.661	0.645	0.643
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.598	0.636	0.626	0.498
Average inter-item correlations	0.306	0.406	0.320	0.374
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.243-0.421	0.364-0.489	0.270-0.421	0.304-0.468
Range of correlations	0.179	0.125	0.152	0.164
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.200	—		
Self-transcendence	0.218	0.235	—	
Self-enhancement	0.266	0.278	0.202	—

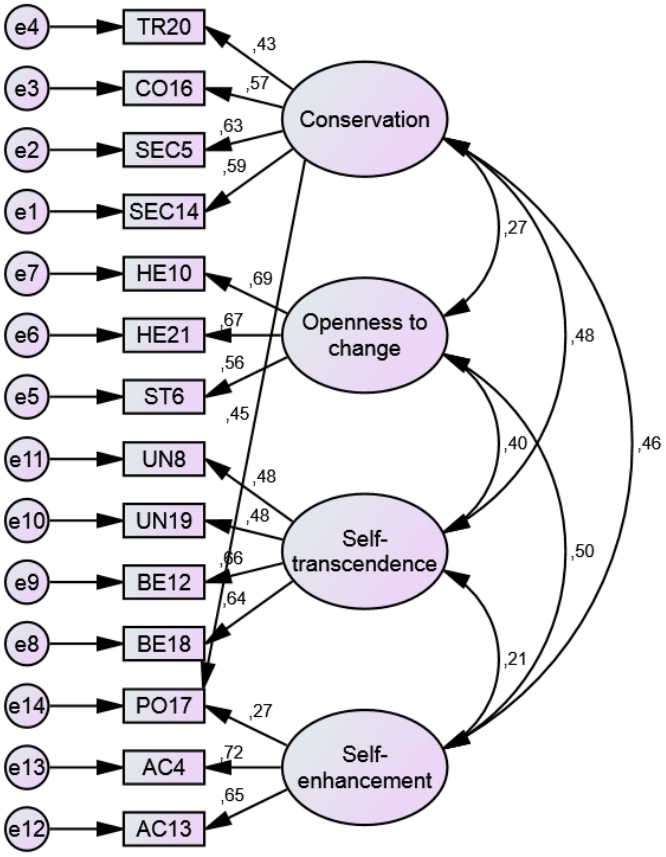

Fig. 208 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, Switzerland (N = 1,532)

Table A701 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2002: United Kingdom (first half-sample: $n = 911$)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.46 (1.214)	2.38-2.54	24.8	31.7	21.2	14.6	5.7	0.8	1.2	0.59	-0.42	0.379
SD11	2.20 (1.096)	2.13-2.27	29.7	37.4	18.0	11.0	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.84	0.28	0.411
UN3	2.30 (1.144)	2.23-2.38	27.3	36.1	17.7	14.1	2.7	0.9	1.2	0.75	-0.02	0.294
UN8	2.40 (1.057)	2.33-2.46	20.0	40.3	22.0	13.9	3.1	0.1	0.7	0.55	-0.32	0.376
UN19	2.36 (1.111)	2.28-2.43	24.7	34.2	22.5	13.6	2.6	0.7	1.6	0.61	-0.15	0.397
BE12	2.33 (1.041)	2.26-2.39	23.2	37.9	23.2	12.7	2.4	-	0.7	0.51	-0.44	0.407
BE18	2.11 (0.961)	2.05-2.17	28.2	42.2	17.3	9.0	1.3	-	2.0	0.75	0.07	0.443
TR9	2.96 (1.300)	2.87-3.04	13.1	28.2	24.3	18.6	12.3	2.3	1.3	0.31	-0.72	0.273
TR20	2.98 (1.477)	2.88-3.08	18.0	26.5	18.0	16.8	14.1	5.2	1.5	0.35	-0.93	0.314
CO7	3.19 (1.341)	3.10-3.27	10.3	24.3	23.9	21.2	15.5	3.8	1.0	0.17	-0.83	0.257
CO16	2.74 (1.255)	2.66-2.82	16.9	31.7	20.3	18.6	8.8	1.2	2.5	0.39	-0.67	0.375
SEC5	2.27 (1.175)	2.20-2.35	29.6	35.7	16.5	12.0	4.9	0.4	0.9	0.80	-0.12	0.353
SEC14	2.47 (1.255)	2.39-2.55	23.7	34.5	17.6	14.2	6.1	1.6	2.3	0.74	-0.17	0.381
PO2	4.20 (1.284)	4.11-4.28	4.5	7.0	14.5	22.8	38.0	11.9	1.3	-0.74	-0.03	0.312
PO17	3.55 (1.325)	3.46-2.63	6.9	17.8	21.1	24.4	22.9	4.6	2.3	-0.19	-0.83	0.436
AC4	3.17 (1.365)	3.08-3.26	11.0	25.0	22.3	21.5	14.5	4.5	1.2	0.20	-0.83	0.482
AC13	3.31 (1.413)	3.22-3.40	11.4	21.2	19.9	20.7	20.4	4.4	2.0	0.01	-1.01	0.509
HE10	3.52 (1.374)	3.43-3.61	7.7	18.4	21.1	22.9	22.8	5.8	1.2	-0.10	-0.91	0.397
HE21	2.97 (1.349)	2.88-3.05	15.8	24.6	22.5	21.7	10.4	3.4	1.5	0.26	-0.73	0.480
ST6	2.93 (1.324)	2.84-3.01	14.7	28.2	22.0	19.8	11.3	2.6	1.4	0.32	-0.74	0.481
ST15	3.78 (1.402)	3.69-3.88	7.1	14.2	17.8	21.0	29.5	8.2	2.2	-0.37	-0.82	0.382

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.081 and 0.162, respectively.

Table A702 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2002, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 911)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Openness to change	Factor IV Hedonism	
SD1	-0.039	0.190	**0.604**	-0.195	0.641
SD11	0.125	-0.046	**0.376**	0.160	0.750
UN8	0.212	-0.100	**0.442**	-0.050	0.736
UN19	**0.464**	-0.117	**0.379**	-0.075	0.565
BE12	**0.383**	-0.105	**0.314**	0.035	0.686
BE18	**0.473**	-0.007	0.184	0.070	0.666
TR20	**0.497**	0.070	0.020	-0.039	0.739
CO16	**0.654**	0.083	-0.129	0.010	0.604
SEC5	**0.480**	0.204	-0.114	0.026	0.749
SEC14	**0.528**	0.013	0.024	0.091	0.695
PO2	-0.035	**0.480**	-0.110	**0.236**	0.633
PO17	**0.293**	**0.588**	-0.106	-0.023	0.612
AC4	0.038	**0.724**	0.132	-0.071	0.442
AC13	-0.012	**0.648**	0.202	0.024	0.422
HE10	-0.058	0.187	-0.023	**0.625**	0.457
HE21	0.159	-0.062	-0.059	**0.886**	0.285
ST6	-0.075	0.069	**0.600**	0.149	0.517
ST15	**-0.228**	0.143	**0.383**	**0.336**	0.526
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Self-enhancement	0.075	—			
Openness to change	0.331	0.368	—		
Hedonism	0.047	0.576	0.453	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A703 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 911)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Self-enhancement	Openness to change	Hedonism
Number of items	7	4	5	2
Mean (standard error)	2.47 (0.024)	3.56 (0.034)	2.75 (0.027)	3.24 (0.040)
95% Confidence interval	2.42-2.51	3.49-3.62	2.70-2.81	3.17-3.32
Standard deviation	0.738	1.011	0.801	1.215
Skewness (standard error)	0.323 (0.081)	-0.121 (0.081)	0.163 (0.081)	0.058 (0.081)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.306 (0.162)	-0.577 (0.162)	-0.375 (0.162)	-0.728 (0.162)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.732	0.742	0.664	0.744
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.712	0.780	0.639	0.744
Average inter-item correlations	0.287	0.416	0.282	0.592
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.186-0.404	0.328-0.576	0.149-0.488	0.592-0.592
Range of correlations	0.218	0.248	0.338	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Self-enhancement	0.213	—		
Openness to change	0.211	0.264	—	
Hedonism	0.221	0.389	0.281	—

Table A704 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2002, United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 911)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Openness to change	
SD1	0.106	0.031	**0.438**	0.749
SD11	0.081	0.087	**0.428**	0.751
UN8	-0.132	0.192	**0.459**	0.737
UN19	-0.192	**0.437**	**0.424**	0.562
BE12	-0.099	**0.343**	**0.383**	0.683
BE18	0.013	**0.437**	**0.261**	0.669
TR20	0.005	**0.491**	0.056	0.739
CO16	0.030	**0.628**	-0.050	0.619
SEC5	0.180	**0.487**	-0.083	0.747
SEC14	0.039	**0.488**	0.112	0.708
PO2	**0.666**	0.000	-0.141	0.614
PO17	**0.548**	**0.364**	-0.180	0.625
AC4	**0.657**	0.142	-0.007	0.539
AC13	**0.671**	0.074	0.082	0.480
HE10	**0.620**	-0.120	0.123	0.544
HE21	**0.508**	0.014	0.218	0.600
ST6	0.217	-0.089	**0.596**	0.518
ST15	**0.428**	**-0.263**	**0.421**	0.505

Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Conservation	0.075	—		
Openness to change	0.413	0.299	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A705 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2002, United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 911)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.316**	0.206	0.817
SD11	**0.278**	**0.260**	0.808
UN8	0.061	**0.401**	0.820
UN19	-0.063	**0.641**	0.611
BE12	0.028	**0.522**	0.717
BE18	0.059	**0.556**	0.666
TR20	-0.063	**0.520**	0.747
CO16	-0.110	**0.594**	0.677
SEC5	0.051	**0.422**	0.806
SEC14	0.001	**0.539**	0.709
PO2	**0.589**	-0.138	0.686
PO17	**0.382**	0.210	0.759
AC4	**0.625**	0.057	0.583
AC13	**0.703**	0.027	0.494
HE10	**0.717**	-0.150	0.532
HE21	**0.624**	0.044	0.592
ST6	**0.512**	0.140	0.672
ST15	**0.671**	-0.123	0.587
Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—		
Self-transcendence	0.319	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A706 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (4 factors-14 items): European Social Survey 2002, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 911)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Hedonism	Factor IV Openness to change	
SD1	-0.068	0.124	-0.197	**0.746**	0.490
SD11	0.116	-0.122	0.190	**0.433**	0.716
UN8	**0.223**	-0.098	-0.030	**0.388**	0.793
BE18	**0.463**	0.003	0.037	0.161	0.699
TR20	**0.507**	0.053	-0.082	0.022	0.735
CO16	**0.667**	0.055	-0.055	-0.110	0.581
SEC5	**0.398**	0.126	0.046	-0.002	0.786
SEC14	**0.556**	-0.094	0.061	0.109	0.652
PO17	**0.270**	**0.566**	-0.006	-0.151	0.615
AC4	-0.042	**0.791**	-0.009	0.047	0.362
AC13	-0.042	**0.598**	0.119	0.129	0.461
HE10	-0.129	0.093	**0.799**	-0.040	0.328
HE21	0.099	-0.021	**0.755**	-0.022	0.425
ST6	-0.025	0.077	0.189	**0.468**	0.618
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Self-enhancement	0.251	—			
Hedonism	0.198	0.563	—		
Openness to change	0.304	0.467	0.458	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A707 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of nine models: European Social Survey 2002, United Kingdom (second half-sample: *n* = 911)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.64	.071	.870	.889	.842	.071 (.066-.077)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.43	.070	.832	.854	.815	.077 (.072-.082)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.41	.069	.834	.855	.815	.077 (.072-.082)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.81	.081	.790	.810	.768	.087 (.081-.092)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.18	.067	.842	.863	.823	.075 (.070-.081)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.87	.078	.813	.835	.800	.080 (.075-.085)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.64	.064	.854	.876	.842	.071 (.066-.077)
4c	4 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	4.13	.049	.909	.929	.905	.059 (.052-.066)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.95	.063	.932	.942	.915	.074 (.061-.087)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

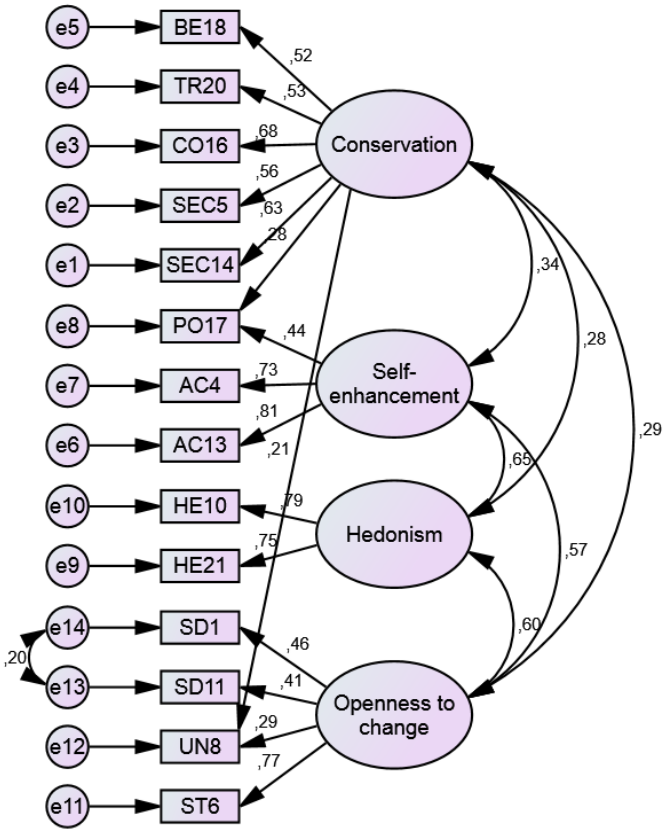

Fig. 209 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4c-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, United Kingdom (second half-sample: n = 911)

Table A708 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2002, United Kingdom (N = 1,822)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Self-enhancement	Hedonism	Openness to change
Number of items	5	3	2	4
Mean (standard error)	2.54 (0.020)	3.35 (0.026)	3.26 (0.029)	2.51 (0.019)
95% Confidence interval	2.50-2.58	3.30-3.40	3.20-3.31	2.47-2.54
Standard deviation	0.834	1.093	1.221	0.807
Skewness (standard error)	0.339 (0.057)	0.058 (0.057)	0.049 (0.057)	0.319 (0.057)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.325 (0.115)	-0.617 (0.115)	-0.736 (0.115)	-0.251 (0.115)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.689	0.725	0.744	0.615
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.617	0.559	0.744	0.603
Average inter-item correlations	0.312	0.467	0.592	0.284
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.237-0.401	0.405-0.582	0.592-0.592	0.223-0.371
Range of correlations	0.163	0.178	0.000	0.148
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Self-enhancement	0.254	—		
Hedonism	0.234	0.407	—	
Openness to change	0.211	0.264	0.267	—

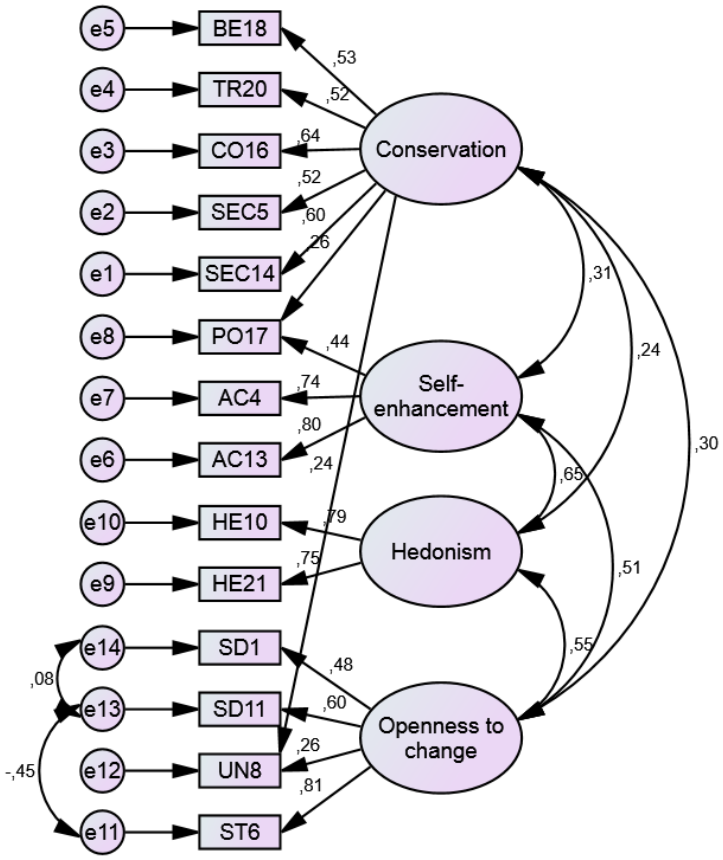

Fig. 210 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4c-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2002, United Kingdom (*N* = 1,822)

Table A709 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2004: United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 948)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.70 (1.267)	2.61-2.78	18.2	31.6	22.9	14.7	9.3	1.5	1.8	0.50	-0.51	0.348
SD11	2.20 (1.075)	2.13-2.26	25.7	45.4	14.0	8.5	3.9	0.6	1.8	1.08	0.94	0.402
UN3	2.18 (1.077)	2.11-2.25	28.4	41.0	15.5	9.0	3.8	0.3	2.0	0.96	0.51	0.339
UN8	2.40 (1.064)	2.34-2.47	16.7	45.4	19.7	10.4	4.7	0.5	2.5	0.88	0.45	0.365
UN19	2.30 (1.135)	2.22-2.37	25.9	38.4	18.4	10.2	4.9	0.5	1.7	0.84	0.17	0.343
BE12	2.14 (0.980)	2.08-2.20	26.1	45.3	16.1	8.6	1.8	0.3	1.8	0.93	0.77	0.443
BE18	1.94 (0.867)	1.88-1.99	31.5	49.2	11.1	5.5	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.13	1.78	0.443
TR9	2.86 (1.247)	2.78-2.94	11.4	34.9	22.9	15.6	11.5	1.7	2.0	0.48	-0.56	0.217
TR20	2.86 (1.428)	2.77-2.95	17.0	32.7	17.5	12.6	14.6	3.8	1.9	0.50	-0.79	0.353
CO7	3.36 (1.368)	3.27-3.35	8.0	23.7	20.1	20.1	21.2	4.3	2.4	0.05	-1.00	0.339
CO16	2.63 (1.242)	2.55-2.71	16.9	39.5	17.1	15.3	8.3	1.4	1.6	0.63	-0.39	0.367
SEC5	2.28 (1.200)	2.21-2.36	27.4	40.2	14.2	8.4	7.2	0.7	1.8	0.99	0.31	0.382
SEC14	2.42 (1.176)	2.35-2.50	20.9	39.3	17.5	11.6	6.0	1.1	3.6	0.85	0.15	0.436
PO2	4.31 (1.263)	4.23-4.39	2.8	9.8	9.0	21.5	41.7	13.4	1.8	-0.84	0.04	0.329
PO17	3.26 (1.330)	3.17-3.34	7.6	26.1	23.5	16.8	20.5	3.2	2.4	0.17	-0.97	0.422
AC4	3.03 (1.266)	2.95-3.11	8.5	33.5	20.0	19.1	14.6	1.7	2.5	0.33	-0.85	0.477
AC13	3.43 (1.388)	3.34-3.51	6.6	24.5	20.1	19.0	21.8	5.9	2.0	0.08	-1.03	0.538
HE10	3.37 (1.331)	3.29-3.46	7.9	22.7	19.3	23.4	21.8	2.8	2.0	-0.06	-1.00	0.431
HE21	3.02 (1.270)	2.94-3.10	11.4	27.5	23.1	22.3	11.9	2.0	1.8	0.22	-0.75	0.474
ST6	3.00 (1.316)	2.91-3.08	11.9	29.9	21.9	18.1	14.1	2.3	1.7	0.31	-0.82	0.481
ST15	3.88 (1.408)	3.79-3.97	6.0	15.2	14.8	21.1	31.6	9.6	1.7	-0.42	-0.82	0.306

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.079 and 0.159, respectively.

Table A710 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2004, United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 948)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.268**	-0.148	**0.387**	0.741
SD11	0.182	-0.002	**0.404**	0.751
UN3	-0.018	-0.009	**0.516**	0.744
UN8	-0.093	0.038	**0.589**	0.667
UN19	-0.127	0.189	**0.475**	0.704
BE12	0.003	0.147	**0.505**	0.664
BE18	-0.015	**0.260**	**0.428**	0.667
TR20	-0.025	**0.491**	0.111	0.710
CO7	0.009	**0.576**	-0.029	0.679
CO16	-0.127	**0.694**	0.066	0.500
SEC5	0.024	**0.446**	0.120	0.738
SEC14	0.103	**0.426**	0.137	0.716
PO2	**0.645**	0.067	-0.212	0.629
PO17	**0.338**	**0.508**	-0.161	0.644
AC4	**0.519**	0.183	0.012	0.655
AC13	**0.680**	0.208	-0.069	0.483
HE10	**0.672**	0.009	-0.035	0.563
HE21	**0.589**	0.021	0.085	0.603
ST6	**0.462**	-0.111	**0.348**	0.586
ST15	**0.690**	**-0.300**	0.091	0.478
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Conservation	0.184	—		
Self-transcendence	0.364	0.397	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A711 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 948)

	Subscale		
	Self-enhancement	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	7	6	7
Mean (standard error)	3.43 (0.029)	2.80 (0.027)	2.26 (0.021)
95% Confidence interval	3.37-3.49	2.75-2.86	2.22-2.30
Standard deviation	0.905	0.834	0.644
Skewness (standard error)	-0.051 (0.079)	0.366 (0.079)	0.761 (0.079)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.437 (0.159)	-0.097 (0.159)	1.783 (0.159)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.811	0.719	0.704
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.845	0.711	0.653
Average inter-item correlations	0.380	0.300	0.262
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.224-0.570	0.170-0.422	0.119-0.394
Range of correlations	0.346	0.251	0.274
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.223	—	
Self-transcendence	0.227	0.219	—

Table A712 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2004, United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 948)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.389**	0.070	0.826
SD11	**0.295**	**0.224**	0.820
UN3	0.129	**0.284**	0.880
UN8	0.072	**0.367**	0.844
UN19	-0.013	**0.456**	0.795
BE12	0.128	**0.432**	0.762
BE18	0.075	**0.504**	0.716
TR20	-0.057	**0.553**	0.711
CO7	-0.068	**0.542**	0.725
CO16	-0.196	**0.726**	0.525
SEC5	-0.001	**0.515**	0.736
SEC14	0.088	**0.500**	0.714
PO2	**0.568**	-0.075	0.698
PO17	**0.227**	**0.381**	0.748
AC4	**0.502**	0.169	0.666
AC13	**0.630**	0.140	0.528
HE10	**0.665**	-0.038	0.572
HE21	**0.617**	0.048	0.598
ST6	**0.569**	0.077	0.643
ST15	**0.762**	**-0.272**	0.478
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.317	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A713 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors-13 items): European Social Survey 2004, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 948)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
TR20	-0.014	**0.520**	0.733
CO7	-0.034	**0.585**	0.667
CO16	-0.151	**0.733**	0.496
SEC5	0.027	**0.505**	0.737
SEC14	0.127	**0.473**	0.729
PO2	**0.559**	-0.008	0.689
PO17	**0.263**	**0.431**	0.687
AC4	**0.502**	0.191	0.663
AC13	**0.634**	0.181	0.507
HE10	**0.683**	-0.027	0.542
HE21	**0.635**	0.033	0.584
ST6	**0.550**	0.025	0.689
ST15	**0.747**	**-0.290**	0.468
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.256	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A714 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2004, United Kingdom (second half-sample: *n* = 949)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.27	.075	.852	.875	.824	.067 (.062-.072)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (20 items)-without cross-loadings	6.03	.078	.797	.823	.793	.073 (.069-.077)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (20 items)-with cross-loadings	4.61	.059	.849	.877	.851	.062 (.057-.066)
2c	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-without cross-loadings	7.17	.086	.863	.879	.842	.081 (.074-.088)
2d	2 first-order correlated factors (13 items)-with cross-loadings	2.88	.047	.927	.944	.925	.056 (.048-.063)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.30	.083	.785	.812	.782	.075 (.070-.079)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.64	.059	.847	.875	.850	.062 (.057-.067)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.80	.067	.903	.915	.875	.078 (.066-.091)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

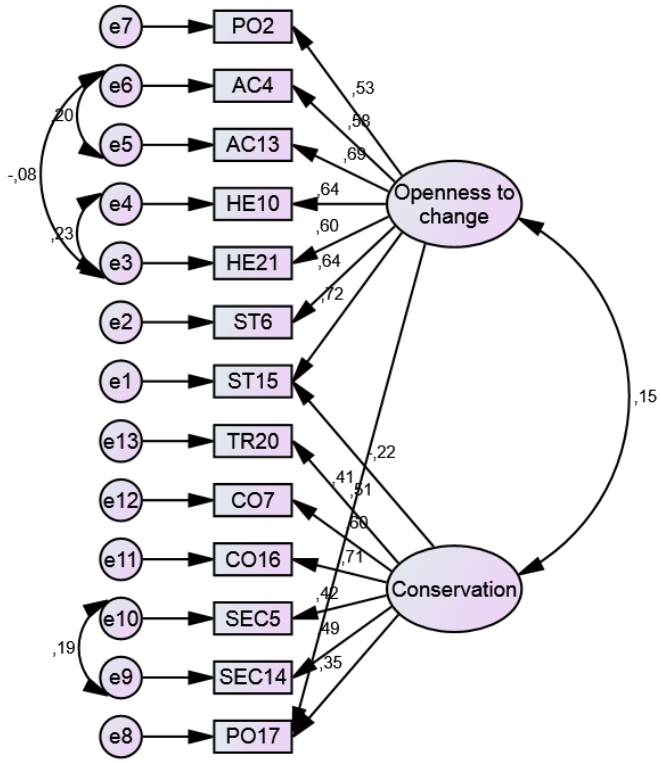

Fig. 211 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-13 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, United Kingdom (second half-sample: *n* = 949)

Table A715 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2004, United Kingdom (*N* = 1,897)

	Subscale	
	Openness to change	Conservation
Number of items	7	6
Mean (standard error)	3.42 (0.021)	2.79 (0.019)
95% Confidence interval	3.38-3.46	2.75-2.83
Standard deviation	0.916	0.823
Skewness (standard error)	-0.073 (0.056)	0.328 (0.056)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.371 (0.112)	-0.104 (0.112)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.817	0.709
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.837	0.704
Average inter-item correlations	0.389	0.292
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.245-0.550	0.174-0.436
Range of correlations	0.305	0.262
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales	
Openness to change	—	
Conservation	0.292	—

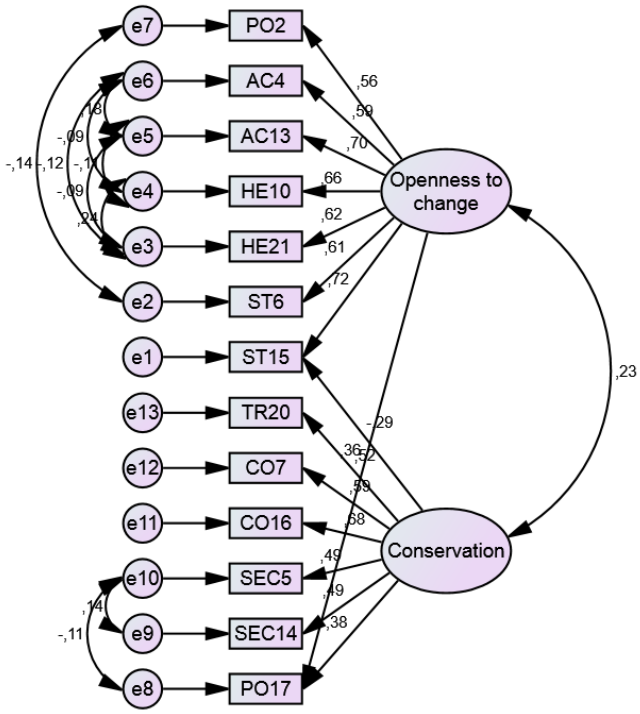

Fig. 212 Standardized solution for the 2 first-order correlated factors (model 2d-13 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2004, United Kingdom (N = 1,897)

Table A716 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2006: United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 1,197)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.73 (1.287)	2.65-2.80	16.6	34.3	21.4	12.8	11.4	1.5	2.0	0.54	-0.55	0.284
SD11	2.18 (1.064)	2.12-2.24	26.6	43.4	15.9	7.7	3.8	0.6	2.0	1.06	0.95	0.348
UN3	2.16 (1.046)	2.10-2.22	27.2	43.3	15.8	7.3	3.5	0.5	2.4	1.07	1.03	0.230
UN8	2.33 (0.988)	2.27-2.39	16.3	49.2	18.4	10.2	2.9	0.4	2.6	0.93	0.78	0.323
UN19	2.14 (1.055)	2.08-2.20	30.3	38.3	17.8	8.4	2.9	0.3	2.0	0.91	0.48	0.244
BE12	2.18 (0.922)	2.13-2.23	21.9	47.5	19.2	7.9	1.3	0.3	2.0	0.82	0.77	0.361
BE18	1.93 (0.834)	1.88-1.98	31.1	48.5	13.4	3.8	0.8	0.2	2.3	1.05	1.79	0.391
TR9	2.83 (1.261)	2.75-2.90	12.3	35.4	22.7	14.3	10.9	2.2	2.3	0.55	-0.44	0.135
TR20	2.84 (1.412)	2.76-2.92	17.6	31.7	18.5	12.3	13.8	3.6	2.5	0.51	-0.73	0.236
CO7	3.35 (1.441)	3.27-3.43	8.9	25.6	18.2	16.5	21.9	6.1	2.8	0.12	-1.09	0.286
CO16	2.66 (1.238)	2.59-2.73	16.5	37.3	19.7	14.8	8.0	1.7	2.1	0.62	-0.31	0.310
SEC5	2.41 (1.205)	2.34-2.48	22.5	40.0	15.9	12.4	5.8	1.3	2.1	0.86	0.13	0.280
SEC14	2.29 (1.155)	2.23-2.36	25.0	40.1	16.2	9.3	4.8	1.3	3.3	1.02	0.66	0.358
PO2	4.33 (1.233)	4.26-4.40	2.9	7.6	11.9	19.7	43.4	12.7	1.8	-0.86	0.16	0.214
PO17	3.30 (1.316)	3.23-3.38	6.9	25.0	23.6	18.9	19.9	3.5	2.3	0.14	-0.93	0.378
AC4	3.09 (1.292)	3.02-3.17	8.7	30.4	21.6	18.7	15.9	2.3	2.4	0.28	-0.86	0.456
AC13	3.44 (1.340)	3.36-3.51	6.5	22.5	20.6	20.9	22.9	4.1	2.5	-0.01	-1.00	0.465
HE10	3.33 (1.368)	3.25-3.41	8.8	23.2	21.1	19.6	21.3	3.8	2.1	0.05	-1.00	0.407
HE21	2.95 (1.269)	2.88-3.02	11.3	31.0	22.9	18.8	11.9	2.1	2.1	0.35	-0.68	0.418
ST6	2.97 (1.326)	2.90-3.05	12.9	30.2	20.1	16.9	16.1	1.4	2.4	0.28	-0.95	0.419
ST15	3.83 (1.418)	3.74-3.91	5.9	16.2	17.0	18.6	30.5	9.6	2.2	-0.33	-0.92	0.334

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.071 and 0.141, respectively.

Table A717 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2006, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,197)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-enhancement	
SD11	**0.357**	**0.256**	-0.054	0.824
UN8	0.190	**0.314**	-0.040	0.874
BE12	**0.226**	**0.413**	-0.070	0.799
BE18	0.134	**0.521**	-0.009	0.710
CO16	**-0.265**	**0.586**	0.186	0.543
SEC14	0.044	**0.460**	0.013	0.781
PO17	-0.141	**0.227**	**0.557**	0.619
AC4	0.135	-0.043	**0.625**	0.527
AC13	**0.279**	-0.104	**0.604**	0.428
HE10	**0.536**	0.038	0.161	0.599
HE21	**0.696**	0.174	-0.071	0.526
ST6	**0.661**	0.093	-0.034	0.573
ST15	**0.686**	-0.143	0.127	0.429
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.032	—		
Self-enhancement	0.466	0.296	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A718 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,197)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	5	3
Mean (standard error)	3.05 (0.026)	2.28 (0.018)	3.28 (0.029)
95% Confidence interval	3.00-3.10	2.24-2.31	3.22-3.34
Standard deviation	0.912	0.634	1.017
Skewness (standard error)	0.076 (0.071)	0.421 (0.071)	0.182 (0.071)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.374 (0.141)	0.256 (0.141)	-0.564 (0.141)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.746	0.579	0.663
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.775	0.593	0.489
Average inter-item correlations	0.362	0.224	0.396
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.221-0.512	0.115-0.325	0.316-0.531
Range of correlations	0.291	0.210	0.215
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.182	—	
Self-enhancement	0.306	0.194	—

Table A719 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2006, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,197)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD11	**0.298**	0.149	0.868
UN8	0.133	**0.239**	0.911
BE12	0.140	**0.306**	0.867
BE18	0.073	**0.451**	0.776
CO16	**-0.231**	**0.699**	0.532
SEC14	0.001	**0.421**	0.822
PO17	0.155	**0.490**	0.701
AC4	**0.482**	**0.239**	0.658
AC13	**0.612**	0.158	0.557
HE10	**0.630**	0.030	0.593
HE21	**0.623**	0.017	0.607
ST6	**0.624**	-0.034	0.620
ST15	**0.788**	-0.188	0.412
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.230	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A720 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of six models: European Social Survey 2006, United Kingdom (second half-sample: *n* = 1,197)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	7.70	.058	.893	.905	.849	.075 (.068-.082)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.35	.064	.886	.899	.857	.073 (.066-.080)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.60	.057	.901	.914	.874	.068 (.062-.075)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	7.85	.064	.867	.881	.846	.076 (.069-.082)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.81	.045	.910	.923	.891	.063 (.057-.070)
4	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	12.85	.081	.866	.874	.815	.100 (.089-.111)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

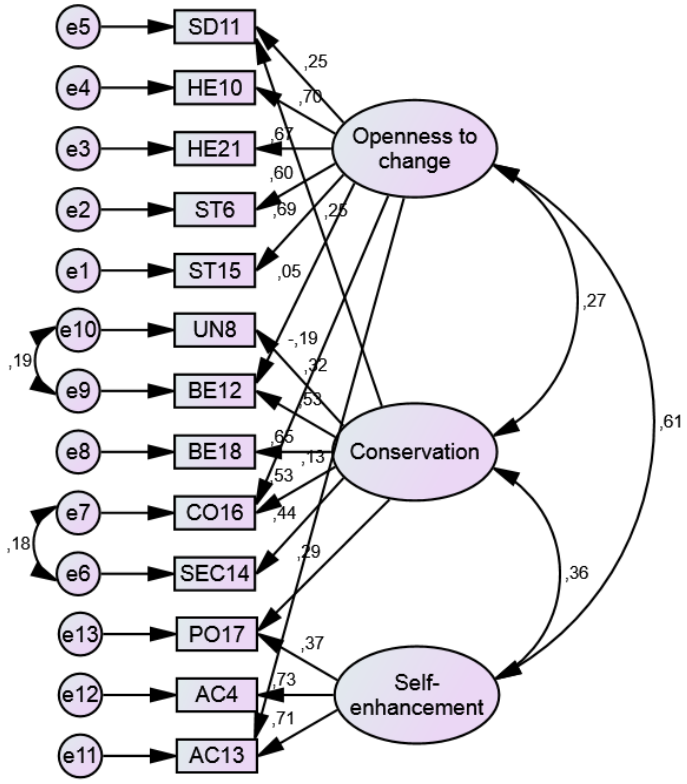

Fig. 213 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, United Kingdom (second half-sample: *n* = 1,197)

Table A721 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2006, United Kingdom (*N* = 2,394)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-enhancement
Number of items	5	5	3
Mean (standard error)	3.03 (0.018)	2.29 (0.013)	3.28 (0.021)
95% Confidence interval	3.00-3.07	2.26-2.32	3.24-3.32
Standard deviation	0.905	0.658	1.037
Skewness (standard error)	0.064 (0.050)	0.536 (0.050)	0.135 (0.050)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.437 (0.100)	0.551 (0.100)	-0.569 (0.100)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.742	0.601	0.682
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.765	0.617	0.507
Average inter-item correlations	0.357	0.242	0.417
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.212-0.508	0.118-0.362	0.342-0.554
Range of correlations	0.296	0.243	0.212
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.186	—	
Self-enhancement	0.310	0.208	—

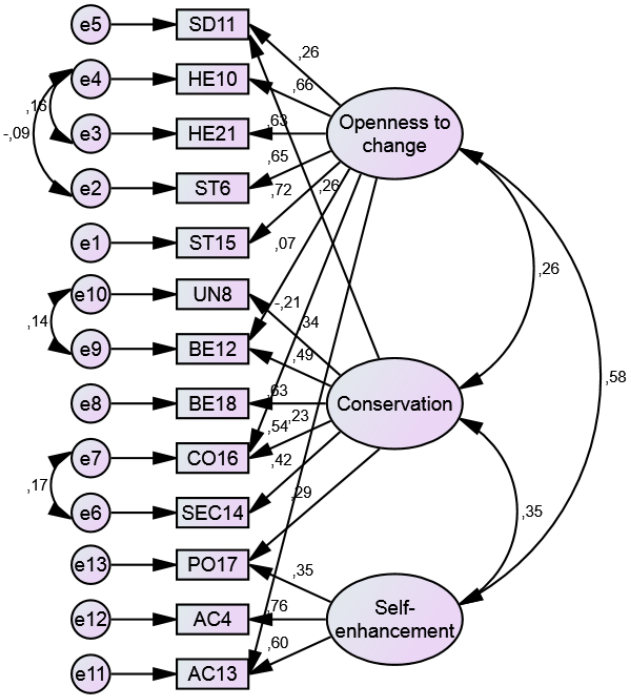

Fig. 214 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2006, United Kingdom (N = 2,394)

Table A722 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2008: United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 1,176)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.57 (1.260)	2.50-2.64	21.9	32.7	21.6	12.6	8.5	1.2	1.5	0.60	-0.41	0.317
SD11	2.14 (1.082)	2.08-2.20	30.4	40.6	15.9	7.7	3.6	0.6	1.3	1.05	0.84	0.247
UN3	2.18 (1.102)	2.12-2.25	29.0	40.6	14.9	9.6	3.5	0.7	1.7	1.00	0.63	0.272
UN8	2.30 (1.022)	2.24-2.36	19.6	46.3	19.0	9.8	3.2	0.4	1.6	0.88	0.61	0.319
UN19	2.27 (1.086)	2.20-2.33	25.4	39.9	19.0	11.0	2.6	0.9	1.4	0.85	0.45	0.244
BE12	2.08 (0.951)	2.02-2.13	28.0	46.2	15.4	7.5	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.98	1.06	0.424
BE18	1.95 (0.877)	1.90-2.00	31.3	49.1	11.1	5.8	1.3	-	1.4	1.06	1.26	0.400
TR9	2.81 (1.266)	2.74-2.88	12.8	36.3	21.3	15.8	10.3	2.1	1.4	0.54	-0.49	0.226
TR20	2.83 (1.385)	2.75-2.91	16.7	33.4	18.4	14.5	12.3	3.4	1.3	0.52	-0.68	0.297
CO7	3.37 (1.439)	3.29-3.46	10.2	22.4	18.6	20.2	21.2	5.9	1.5	0.02	-1.05	0.340
CO16	2.63 (1.295)	2.55-2.70	18.0	39.6	16.5	12.7	10.0	1.9	1.3	0.70	-0.36	0.366
SEC5	2.51 (1.245)	2.44-2.58	20.2	39.5	17.8	11.4	8.6	1.3	1.4	0.78	-0.15	0.362
SEC14	2.43 (1.192)	2.36-2.50	20.9	40.4	16.8	12.0	6.2	1.2	2.5	0.85	0.11	0.415
PO2	4.29 (1.302)	4.22-4.37	4.7	7.4	11.3	18.8	43.5	12.8	1.4	-0.91	0.16	0.278
PO17	3.44 (1.291)	3.36-3.51	5.8	21.8	22.9	21.0	24.2	2.6	1.8	-0.05	-1.00	0.443
AC4	3.04 (1.379)	2.96-3.12	11.6	31.6	19.8	15.1	17.2	3.1	1.5	0.34	-0.93	0.447
AC13	3.48 (1.396)	3.40-3.56	7.8	21.5	19.2	20.6	24.3	5.2	1.4	-0.07	-1.04	0.494
HE10	3.43 (1.361)	3.35-3.50	8.2	21.5	19.0	23.0	23.3	3.7	1.4	-0.09	-1.02	0.375
HE21	2.94 (1.252)	2.87-3.02	11.6	30.2	23.6	20.2	11.6	1.5	1.4	0.29	-0.73	0.403
ST6	3.03 (1.368)	2.95-3.10	14.2	26.6	21.2	17.6	16.9	2.0	1.4	0.21	-0.99	0.441
ST15	3.75 (1.446)	3.67-3.83	8.2	16.3	14.8	19.6	32.7	7.2	1.3	-0.39	-0.96	0.321

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.071 and 0.143, respectively.

Table A723 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2008, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,176)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Achievement	Factor III Hedonism	Factor IV Self-transcendence	
SD1	-0.118	**0.251**	-0.074	**0.385**	0.778
UN8	0.060	-0.054	-0.118	**0.591**	0.689
BE12	0.156	-0.086	0.025	**0.588**	0.608
BE18	**0.286**	-0.101	0.087	**0.379**	0.723
CO7	**0.555**	0.058	0.039	-0.025	0.677
CO16	**0.684**	0.007	-0.073	0.052	0.516
SEC5	**0.497**	0.137	-0.111	0.120	0.679
SEC14	**0.537**	-0.047	0.146	0.070	0.666
PO17	**0.413**	**0.385**	0.068	-0.118	0.633
AC4	0.057	**0.731**	-0.072	0.022	0.492
AC13	0.110	**0.755**	0.035	-0.075	0.396
HE10	0.048	0.104	**0.654**	-0.128	0.541
HE21	0.088	-0.169	**0.847**	-0.016	0.420
ST6	-0.135	**0.250**	0.181	**0.426**	0.555
ST15	**-0.236**	**0.259**	**0.442**	0.110	0.522
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Achievement	0.180	—			
Hedonism	0.063	0.582	—		
Self-transcendence	0.233	0.352	0.420	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A724 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,176)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Achievement	Hedonism	Self-transcendence
Number of items	5	2	3	5
Mean (standard error)	2.88 (0.026)	3.26 (0.036)	3.37 (0.031)	2.39 (0.027)
95% Confidence interval	2.83-2.93	3.19-3.33	3.31-3.44	2.35-2.43
Standard deviation	0.876	1.224	1.069	0.699
Skewness (standard error)	0.321 (0.071)	0.107 (0.071)	-0.169 (0.071)	0.371 (0.071)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.249 (0.143)	-0.839 (0.143)	-0.614 (0.143)	-0.093 (0.143)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.704	0.715	0.696	0.617
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.666	0.715	0.632	0.496
Average inter-item correlations	0.323	0.556	0.438	0.257
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.219-0.444	0.556-0.556	0.387-0.514	0.117-0.435
Range of correlations	0.225	0.000	0.127	0.318
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Achievement	0.277	—		
Hedonism	0.200	0.370	—	
Self-transcendence	0.201	0.233	0.229	—

Table A725 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2008, United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 1,176)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.284**	-0.045	**0.237**	0.894
UN8	-0.012	0.078	**0.509**	0.724
BE12	0.060	0.143	**0.572**	0.598
BE18	0.023	**0.258**	**0.415**	0.715
CO7	-0.016	**0.554**	0.034	0.690
CO16	-0.165	**0.694**	0.109	0.521
SEC5	-0.033	**0.541**	0.121	0.679
SEC14	0.005	**0.497**	0.163	0.695
PO17	**0.313**	**0.475**	-0.132	0.622
AC4	**0.576**	0.198	-0.114	0.595
AC13	**0.669**	**0.238**	-0.186	0.453
HE10	**0.590**	-0.030	0.000	0.661
HE21	**0.517**	-0.053	0.149	0.688
ST6	**0.521**	-0.107	**0.327**	0.570
ST15	**0.708**	**-0.261**	0.087	0.500
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.266	—		
Self-transcendence	0.242	0.180	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A726 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2008, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,176)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.343**	0. 012	0.880
BE12	0.203	**0.250**	0.866
BE18	0.123	**0.341**	0.844
CO7	-0.040	**0.571**	0.686
CO16	-0.176	**0.725**	0.519
SEC5	-0.033	**0.573**	0.681
SEC14	0.022	**0.539**	0.701
PO17	**0.246**	**0.449**	0.672
AC4	**0.518**	0.183	0.642
AC13	**0.574**	0.207	0.557
HE10	**0.591**	-0.016	0.655
HE21	**0.561**	-0.005	0.687
ST6	**0.590**	-0.019	0.658
ST15	**0.749**	**-0.231**	0.488
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.297	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A727 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2008, United Kingdom (second half-sample: *n* = 1,176)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.84	.058	.903	.917	.870	.064 (.058-.070)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-without cross-loadings	7.36	.069	.861	.877	.843	.074 (.068-.080)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (14 items)-with cross-loadings	6.35	.058	.884	.900	.868	.068 (.062-.074)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors - without cross-loadings	6.88	.067	.858	.875	.842	.071 (.065-.076)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors- with cross-loadings	4.76	.044	.909	.926	.899	.057 (.051-.062)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors- without cross-loadings	7.61	.078	.850	.867	.823	.075 (.069-.081)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors- with cross-loadings	4.81	.053	.913	.929	.898	.057 (.051-.063)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.89	.068	.907	.916	.877	.082 (.071-.094)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

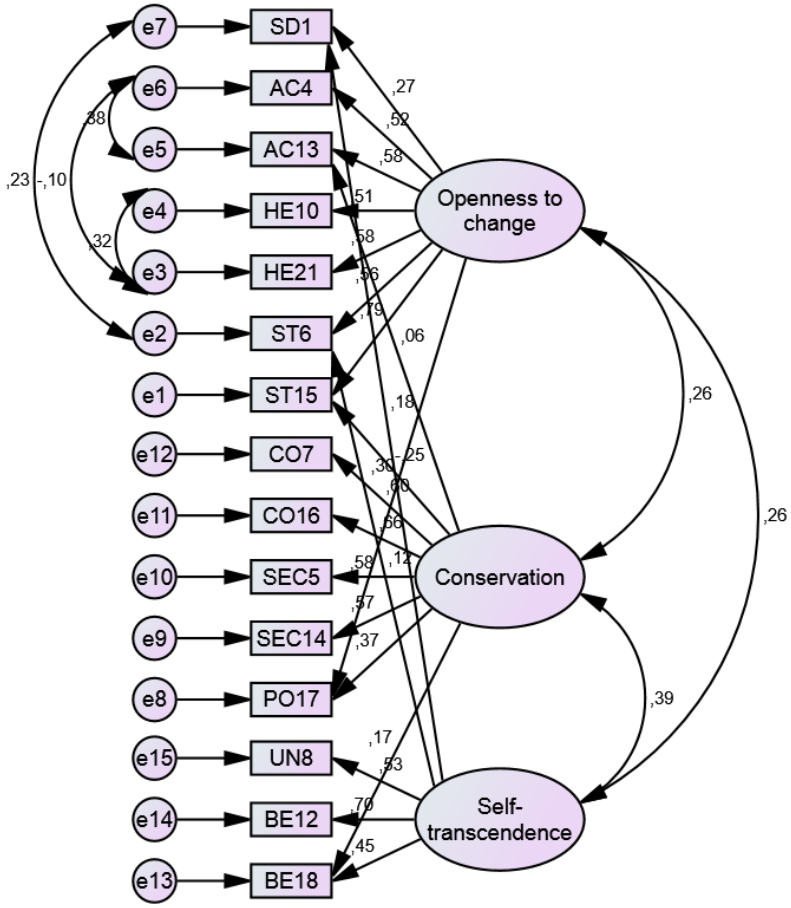

Fig. 215 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, United Kingdom (second half-sample: *n* = 1,176)

Table A728 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2008, United Kingdom (*N* = 2,352)

	Subscale		
	Openness to change	Conservation	Self-transcendence
Number of items	7	5	3
Mean (standard error)	3.20 (0.018)	2.86 (0.018)	2.10 (0.014)
95% Confidence interval	3.16-3.24	2.82-2.89	2.07-2.13
Standard deviation	0.881	0.876	0.699
Skewness (standard error)	-0.034 (0.050)	0.359 (0.050)	0.709 (0.050)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.457 (0.101)	-0.279 (0.101)	0.685 (0.101)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.770	0.704	0.603
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.792	0.678	0.497
Average inter-item correlations	0.321	0.324	0.339
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.098-0.567	0.225-0.441	0.252-0.406
Range of correlations	0.469	0.216	0.154
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales		
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.208	—	
Self-transcendence	0.229	0.242	—

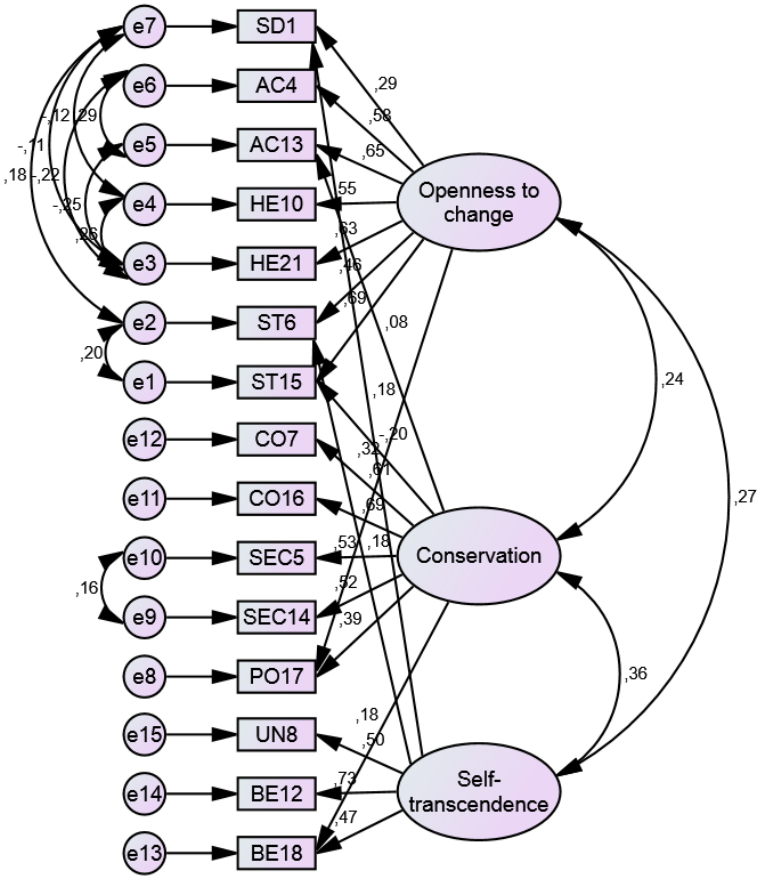

Fig. 216 Standardized solution for the 3 first-order correlated factors (model 3b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2008, United Kingdom (*N* = 2,352)

Table A729 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2010: United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,211)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.68 (1.334)	2.60-2.75	20.2	33.2	17.1	14.9	10.5	1.9	2.2	0.55	-0.63	0.399
SD11	2.11 (1.114)	2.05-2.18	32.0	40.9	12.2	7.3	5.0	0.4	2.1	1.15	0.86	0.343
UN3	2.05 (1.051)	1.99-2.00	33.5	40.8	12.7	7.0	3.3	0.4	2.2	1.17	1.15	0.309
UN8	2.35 (1.054)	2.29-2.41	18.0	47.6	17.2	10.7	4.0	0.6	1.9	0.93	0.60	0.365
UN19	2.26 (1.133)	2.19-2.32	26.3	42.0	14.2	10.5	4.8	0.6	1.6	0.95	0.36	0.337
BE12	1.96 (0.902)	1.91-2.01	31.7	47.6	12.3	5.5	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.17	1.87	0.403
BE18	1.84 (0.849)	1.80-1.89	37.0	46.5	9.7	4.0	1.0	0.2	1.7	1.25	2.25	0.381
TR9	2.77 (1.280)	2.70-2.84	13.5	38.1	19.2	14.9	10.2	2.3	1.8	0.60	-0.44	0.156
TR20	2.78 (1.385)	2.70-2.86	17.1	35.7	17.7	11.1	14.0	2.8	1.6	0.59	-0.67	0.319
CO7	3.27 (1.389)	3.20-3.35	9.1	25.8	20.3	18.7	19.5	4.6	2.0	0.15	-1.00	0.305
CO16	2.60 (1.206)	2.53-2.67	15.9	41.5	18.1	14.2	7.3	1.4	1.5	0.71	-0.16	0.349
SEC5	2.24 (1.138)	2.18-2.31	25.8	44.2	13.5	8.3	5.8	0.7	1.7	1.07	0.66	0.319
SEC14	2.32 (1.151)	2.26-2.39	23.3	41.2	15.2	9.9	6.0	0.7	3.7	0.95	0.33	0.357
PO2	4.22 (1.309)	4.15-4.30	4.5	8.5	12.5	19.9	40.8	12.2	1.7	-0.80	-0.08	0.315
PO17	3.23 (1.361)	3.15-3.30	9.0	27.3	19.7	18.4	20.2	3.1	2.3	0.14	-1.04	0.474
AC4	3.01 (1.335)	2.94-3.09	11.2	31.1	21.6	14.1	17.5	2.0	2.4	0.33	-0.91	0.503
AC13	3.40 (1.413)	3.32-3.48	7.9	24.4	19.8	16.4	24.6	5.0	1.9	0.04	-1.12	0.521
HE10	3.39 (1.452)	3.30-3.47	10.2	23.8	16.4	18.3	25.1	4.7	1.6	-0.03	-1.17	0.428
HE21	2.93 (1.270)	2.86-3.00	10.7	34.3	21.4	17.2	13.4	1.6	1.6	0.39	-0.76	0.433
ST6	2.99 (1.394)	2.91-3.07	13.7	31.6	17.7	15.4	17.7	2.4	1.6	0.32	-1.02	0.478
ST15	3.76 (1.459)	3.68-3.85	6.9	17.6	17.2	17.3	29.6	9.8	1.6	-0.27	-1.03	0.376

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.070 and 0.140, respectively.

Table A730 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2010, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,211)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Self-enhancement	Factor III Self-transcendence	Factor IV Openness to change	
SD1	-0.133	**0.313**	**0.405**	-0.008	0.709
SD11	-0.022	0.022	**0.305**	0.199	0.817
UN3	-0.013	0.119	**0.470**	-0.132	0.788
UN8	0.105	-0.039	**0.548**	-0.059	0.672
UN19	0.139	-0.114	**0.522**	0.006	0.674
BE12	0.069	-0.003	**0.528**	0.010	0.685
BE18	0.212	-0.112	**0.346**	0.166	0.744
TR20	**0.401**	-0.102	0.203	0.066	0.739
CO7	**0.581**	0.063	-0.045	-0.010	0.669
CO16	**0.621**	0.022	0.077	-0.077	0.570
SEC5	**0.443**	0.135	0.074	-0.109	0.749
SEC14	**0.478**	-0.067	0.108	0.109	0.713
PO2	0.049	**0.466**	**-0.233**	**0.249**	0.617
PO17	**0.498**	**0.295**	-0.052	0.085	0.610
AC4	0.055	**0.708**	0.104	-0.067	0.492
AC13	0.116	**0.776**	-0.027	-0.010	0.382
HE10	0.103	0.101	-0.173	**0.697**	0.475
HE21	0.036	-0.122	0.022	**0.787**	0.477
ST6	-0.122	**0.229**	**0.273**	**0.355**	0.557
ST15	**-0.244**	**0.281**	0.124	**0.442**	0.481
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Self-enhancement	0.139	—			
Self-transcendence	0.395	0.280	—		
Openness to change	0.040	0.654	0.370	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A731 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,211)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Openness to change
Number of items	6	3	7	4
Mean (standard error)	2.74 (0.023)	3.55 (0.031)	2.18 (0.018)	3.27 (0.031)
95% Confidence interval	2.69-2.79	3.49-3.61	2.14-2.21	3.21-3.33
Standard deviation	0.815	1.082	1.370	1.069
Skewness (standard error)	0.381 (0.070)	-0.076 (0.070)	0.742 (0.070)	0.077 (0.070)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.111 (0.140)	-0.636 (0.140)	1.370 (0.140)	-0.708 (0.140)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.710	0.719	0.676	0.765
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.688	0.730	0.624	0.786
Average inter-item correlations	0.293	0.458	0.239	0.450
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.178-0.433	0.344-0.568	0.144-0.397	0.399-0.516
Range of correlations	0.255	0.225	0.253	0.118
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Self-enhancement	0.224	—		
Self-transcendence	0.201	0.198	—	
Openness to change	0.188	0.394	0.217	—

Table A732 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2010, United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 1,211)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.333**	-0.047	**0.294**	0.756
SD11	0.218	-0.046	**0.324**	0.816
UN3	0.032	0.050	**0.392**	0.822
UN8	-0.063	0.118	**0.533**	0.679
UN19	-0.084	0.122	**0.541**	0.671
BE12	0.033	0.076	**0.517**	0.688
BE18	0.038	0.158	**0.412**	0.748
TR20	-0.067	**0.355**	**0.271**	0.750
CO7	-0.011	**0.567**	0.010	0.677
CO16	-0.105	**0.615**	0.126	0.572
SEC5	-0.009	**0.471**	0.079	0.748
SEC14	-0.010	**0.422**	0.193	0.731
PO2	**0.648**	0.089	**-0.268**	0.603
PO17	**0.302**	**0.518**	-0.033	0.605
AC4	**0.600**	0.192	-0.029	0.578
AC13	**0.695**	**0.243**	-0.138	0.464
HE10	**0.653**	-0.015	-0.025	0.586
HE21	**0.550**	-0.114	0.180	0.627
ST6	**0.562**	-0.135	**0.272**	0.549
ST15	**0.694**	**-0.263**	0.121	0.466
Factors	Correlations between factors			
Self-enhancement	—			
Conservation	0.167	—		
Self-transcendence	0.304	0.339	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A733 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2010, United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 1,211)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.397**	0. 128	0.796
SD11	**0.289**	0.152	0.868
UN3	0.106	**0.289**	0.887
UN8	0.034	**0.436**	0.800
UN19	0.016	**0.442**	0.800
BE12	0.130	**0.390**	0.801
BE18	0.104	**0.407**	0.799
TR20	-0.053	**0.514**	0.749
CO7	-0.067	**0.533**	0.733
CO16	-0.148	**0.666**	0.593
SEC5	-0.046	**0.499**	0.762
SEC14	-0.020	**0.529**	0.726
PO2	**0.574**	-0.101	0.694
PO17	**0.239**	**0.446**	0.681
AC4	**0.576**	0.142	0.600
AC13	**0.631**	0.118	0.544
HE10	**0.658**	-0.055	0.585
HE21	**0.604**	-0.015	0.640
ST6	**0.630**	0.024	0.593
ST15	**0.751**	-0.198	0.484
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.294	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A734 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2010, United Kingdom (second half-sample: *n* = 1,211)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	5.28	.058	.875	.895	.846	.059 (.055-.064)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.87	.064	.837	.860	.825	.063 (.059-.067)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.42	.060	.850	.873	.841	.060 (.056-.065)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.95	.064	.830	.854	.822	.064 (.060-.068)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.99	.055	.863	.886	.856	.057 (.053-.062)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.89	.065	.828	.852	.824	.064 (.060-.068)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.39	.047	.879	.903	.878	.053 (.049-.057)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	8.72	.067	.900	.910	.867	.080 (.069-.081)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

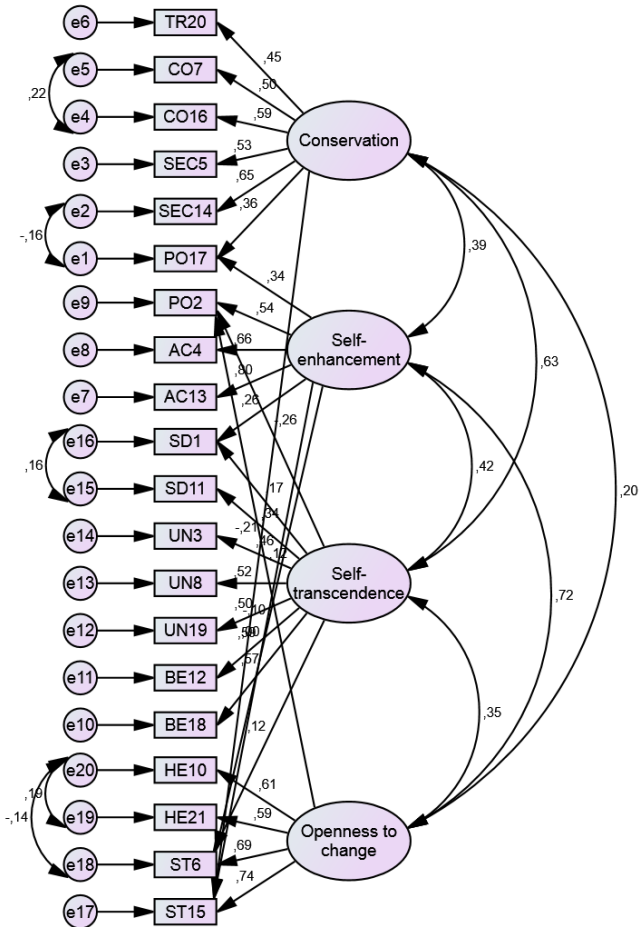

Fig. 217 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, United Kingdom (second half-sample: *n* = 1,211)

Table A735 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2010, United Kingdom (*N* = 2,422)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Self-enhancement	Self-transcendence	Openness to change
Number of items	6	3	7	4
Mean (standard error)	2.74 (0.016)	3.55 (0.022)	2.18 (0.012)	3.28 (0.021)
95% Confidence interval	2.71-2.77	3.50-3.59	2.16-2.21	3.24-3.32
Standard deviation	0.809	1.065	0.608	1.042
Skewness (standard error)	0.371 (0.050)	-0.066 (0.050)	0.596 (0.050)	0.038 (0.050)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.371 (0.099)	-0.631 (0.099)	0.813 (0.099)	-0.667 (0.099)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.708	0.703	0.666	0.752
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.698	0.721	0.607	0.783
Average inter-item correlations	0.291	0.438	0.223	0.433
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.166-0.441	0.320-0.554	0.144-0.390	0.360-0.499
Range of correlations	0.275	0.234	0.246	0.139
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Self-enhancement	0.228	—		
Self-transcendence	0.203	0.195	—	
Openness to change	0.190	0.371	0.208	—

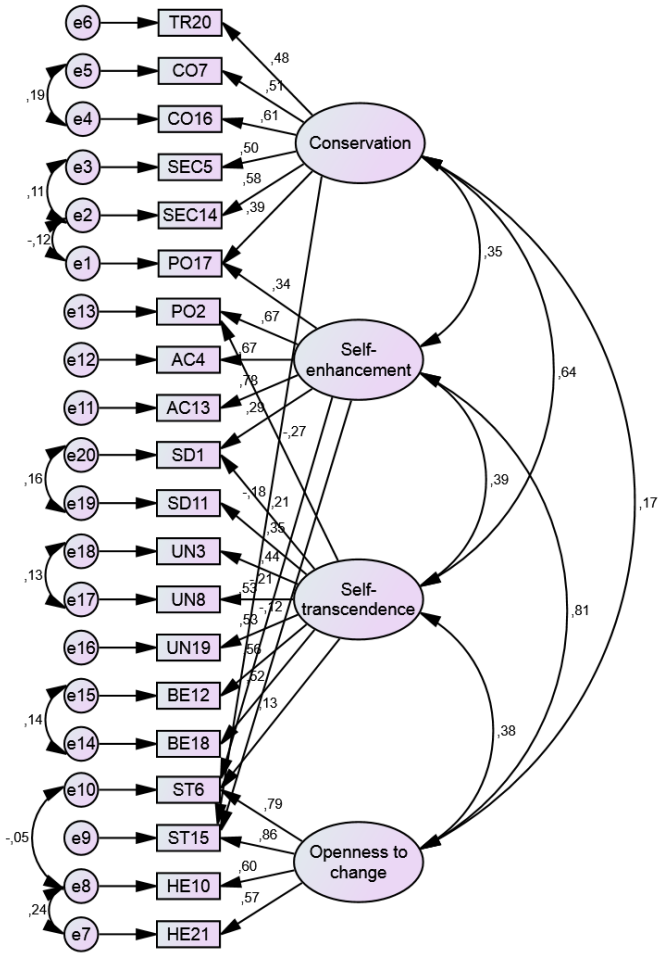

Fig. 218 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2010, United Kingdom (*N* = 2,422)

Table A736 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2012: United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,143)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.58 (1.281)	2.50-2.65	22.0	32.8	21.7	12.2	9.4	1.2	0.6	0.60	-0.46	0.337
SD11	2.02 (0.994)	1.97-2.08	33.1	42.9	13.8	7.2	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.07	1.00	0.380
UN3	1.98 (1.028)	1.92-2.04	36.7	40.8	12.2	5.8	3.6	0.1	0.9	1.20	1.17	0.280
UN8	2.24 (0.995)	2.18-2.30	20.5	49.8	17.1	8.5	3.1	0.3	0.7	0.98	0.92	0.293
UN19	2.17 (1.074)	2.11-2.23	29.3	39.9	18.0	8.8	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.96	0.73	0.341
BE12	1.94 (0.919)	1.89-2.00	34.6	44.3	13.7	5.1	1.5	0.2	0.7	1.10	1.38	0.397
BE18	1.83 (0.854)	1.78-1.88	39.4	43.3	11.2	4.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.10	1.41	0.452
TR9	2.56 (1.184)	2.49-2.63	16.5	41.6	20.1	12.0	8.0	0.9	1.0	0.72	-0.14	0.222
TR20	2.74 (1.408)	2.66-2.82	19.5	34.3	16.9	12.2	13.1	3.1	1.0	0.59	-0.68	0.354
CO7	3.15 (1.396)	3.07-3.23	11.0	28.3	20.4	16.9	18.8	3.6	1.0	0.22	-1.02	0.307
CO16	2.44 (1.250)	2.37-2.52	22.2	41.7	15.0	10.7	8.3	1.3	0.7	0.87	-0.01	0.370
SEC5	2.23 (1.160)	2.16-2.29	28.7	40.9	15.5	7.4	6.0	0.7	0.8	1.04	0.57	0.352
SEC14	2.18 (1.069)	2.12-2.24	27.6	42.1	16.5	8.4	3.1	0.7	1.5	1.02	0.86	0.447
PO2	4.21 (1.337)	4.13-4.29	3.9	10.8	12.0	19.4	40.4	13.0	0.4	-0.73	-0.33	0.253
PO17	3.15 (1.349)	3.07-3.23	9.6	28.8	21.5	17.4	19.0	2.6	1.0	0.21	-1.00	0.463
AC4	2.95 (1.305)	2.88-3.03	9.9	36.2	20.6	16.3	13.3	2.8	1.0	0.48	-0.69	0.472
AC13	3.27 (1.359)	3.19-3.35	9.0	24.9	22.1	20.0	19.2	3.8	0.9	0.11	-0.97	0.500
HE10	3.41 (1.415)	3.32-3.49	9.3	22.8	17.8	21.4	23.4	4.6	0.7	-0.05	-1.09	0.442
HE21	2.86 (1.253)	2.79-2.93	13.1	31.8	24.1	17.5	11.1	1.4	1.0	0.38	-0.67	0.475
ST6	2.92 (1.303)	2.85-3.00	12.4	33.4	19.9	18.1	14.1	1.4	0.6	0.34	-0.89	0.472
ST15	3.69 (1.439)	3.60-3.77	7.3	18.1	18.5	17.8	29.7	7.7	0.8	-0.23	-1.04	0.321

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.072 and 0.145, respectively.

Table A737 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2012, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,143)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Openness to change	Factor III Self-transcendence	Factor IV Achievement	
SD1	-0.187	-0.057	**0.409**	**0.342**	0.725
SD11	-0.054	0.192	**0.348**	0.049	0.779
UN19	0.095	-0.055	**0.565**	-0.077	0.671
BE12	0.072	0.038	**0.503**	-0.019	0.703
BE18	**0.253**	0.201	**0.385**	-0.148	0.657
TR20	**0.447**	0.083	0.219	-0.126	0.683
CO7	**0.628**	0.002	-0.101	0.046	0.630
CO16	**0.587**	-0.153	0.177	0.036	0.568
SEC5	**0.384**	-0.128	0.195	0.136	0.746
SEC14	**0.310**	-0.051	**0.372**	0.077	0.673
PO17	**0.559**	0.169	-0.153	**0.241**	0.547
AC4	0.170	0.009	-0.035	**0.640**	0.524
AC13	0.106	0.073	-0.059	**0.723**	0.390
HE10	0.102	**0.743**	-0.106	-0.041	0.511
HE21	0.046	**0.682**	0.091	-0.075	0.522
ST6	-0.116	**0.382**	**0.269**	0.169	0.596
ST15	**-0.254**	**0.538**	0.029	0.202	0.523
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Openness to change	0.151	—			
Self-transcendence	0.364	0.411	—		
Achievement	0.205	0.610	0.265	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A738 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,143)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-transcendence	Achievement
Number of items	5	4	6	2
Mean (standard error)	2.74 (0.026)	3.22 (0.030)	2.12 (0.018)	3.11 (0.035)
95% Confidence interval	2.69-2.79	3.16-3.28	2.09-2.16	3.04-3.18
Standard deviation	0.877	1.013	0.623	1.171
Skewness (standard error)	0.444 (0.072)	0.048 (0.072)	0.538 (0.072)	0.318 (0.072)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.118 (0.145)	-0.743 (0.145)	0.284 (0.145)	-0.634 (0.145)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.688	0.737	0.641	0.705
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.650	0.770	0.620	0.705
Average inter-item correlations	0.306	0.414	0.243	0.545
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.199-0.415	0.357-0.490	0.126-0.406	0.545-0.545
Range of correlations	0.216	0.133	0.280	0.000
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Openness to change	0.201	—		
Self-transcendence	0.218	0.232	—	
Achievement	0.265	0.368	0.218	—

Table A739 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2012, United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 1,143)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	**0.360**	-0.054	0.183	0.830
SD11	**0.327**	-0.067	**0.316**	0.780
UN19	0.020	0.061	**0.526**	0.696
BE12	0.140	0.045	**0.476**	0.712
BE18	0.119	0.158	**0.481**	0.653
TR20	-0.060	**0.370**	**0.340**	0.694
CO7	-0.120	**0.606**	0.036	0.654
CO16	-0.195	**0.586**	**0.247**	0.566
SEC5	-0.044	**0.422**	0.192	0.752
SEC14	0.046	**0.319**	**0.362**	0.684
PO17	0.192	**0.593**	-0.060	0.557
AC4	**0.469**	**0.359**	-0.176	0.573
AC13	**0.594**	**0.309**	-0.210	0.467
HE10	**0.583**	0.010	0.066	0.638
HE21	**0.585**	-0.053	0.218	0.590
ST6	**0.599**	-0.108	**0.224**	0.589
ST15	**0.744**	**-0.245**	-0.004	0.508

Factors	Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—			
Conservation	0.330	—		
Self-transcendence	0.173	0.286	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A740 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2012, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,143)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.375**	0.034	0.849
SD11	**0.349**	0.101	0.843
UN19	0.063	**0.346**	0.861
BE12	0.175	**0.305**	0.839
BE18	0.163	**0.412**	0.757
TR20	-0.018	**0.537**	0.718
CO7	-0.087	**0.574**	0.698
CO16	-0.159	**0.705**	0.556
SEC5	-0.016	**0.510**	0.745
SEC14	0.086	**0.502**	0.711
PO17	0.218	**0.477**	0.653
AC4	**0.465**	0.193	0.684
AC13	**0.574**	0.124	0.606
HE10	**0.607**	0.005	0.630
HE21	**0.610**	0.039	0.610
ST6	**0.617**	-0.008	0.622
ST15	**0.759**	**-0.287**	0.494
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.349	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A741 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (4 factors-14 items): European Social Survey 2012, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,143)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Self-transcendence	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Openness to change	Factor IV Self-enhancement	
SD1	**0.372**	**-0.239**	-0.053	**0.382**	0.745
UN19	**0.628**	-0.032	-0.071	-0.011	0.648
BE12	**0.495**	-0.022	0.047	0.029	0.738
BE18	**0.445**	0.155	0.179	-0.094	0.662
TR20	**0.329**	**0.372**	0.056	-0.110	0.657
CO7	-0.049	**0.660**	-0.032	0.014	0.591
CO16	**0.248**	**0.527**	-0.161	0.028	0.571
SEC14	**0.415**	0.186	-0.015	0.088	0.700
PO17	-0.077	**0.551**	0.127	**0.233**	0.549
AC4	-0.033	0.168	0.002	**0.626**	0.541
AC13	-0.058	0.100	0.027	**0.768**	0.359
HE10	-0.086	0.083	**0.778**	-0.048	0.450
HE21	0.161	-0.034	**0.645**	-0.012	0.511
ST15	0.026	**-0.232**	**0.441**	**0.273**	0.593
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Self-transcendence	—				
Conservation	0.436	—			
Openness to change	0.324	0.177	—		
Self-enhancement	0.232	0.244	0.601	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A742 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of nine models: European Social Survey 2012, United Kingdom (second half-sample: *n* = 1,143)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	6.49	.064	.877	.892	.830	.069 (.064-.075)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.66	.070	.835	.855	.824	.070 (.066-.075)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	6.19	.065	.848	.868	.839	.067 (.063-.072)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.79	.072	.830	.851	.820	.071 (.066-.076)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.61	.058	.870	.889	.857	.064 (.059-.069)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.87	.075	.834	.854	.817	.072 (.067-.077)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	5.64	.055	.886	.906	.876	.059 (.054-.064)
4c	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	3.62	.039	.934	.951	.930	.048 (.041-.055)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	5.95	.074	.882	.892	.841	.089 (.078-.101)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

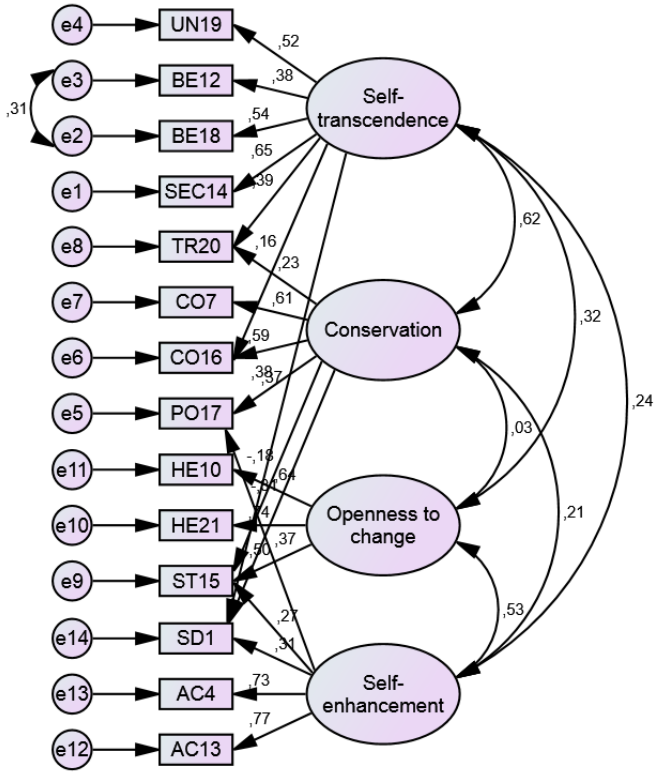

Fig. 219 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4c-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, United Kingdom (second half-sample: *n* = 1,143)

Table A743 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2012, United Kingdom (*N* = 2,286)

	Subscale			
	Self-transcendence	Conservation	Openness to change	Self-enhancement
Number of items	4	4	3	3
Mean (standard error)	2.02 (0.014)	2.88 (0.020)	3.34 (0.023)	2.93 (0.021)
95% Confidence interval	1.99-2.04	2.84-2.92	3.29-3.38	2.89-2.98
Standard deviation	0.669	0.953	1.084	0.998
Skewness (standard error)	0.763 (0.051)	0.408 (0.051)	0.022 (0.051)	0.373 (0.051)
Kurtosis (standard error)	0.945 (0.102)	-0.221 (0.102)	-0.694 (0.102)	-0.343 (0.102)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.631	0.660	0.698	0.618
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.649	0.641	0.604	0.645
Average inter-item correlations	0.308	0.329	0.439	0.347
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.248-0.425	0.281-0.422	0.402-0.482	0.235-0.554
Range of correlations	0.177	0.141	0.080	0.319
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Self-transcendence	—			
Conservation	0.263	—		
Openness to change	0.219	0.197	—	
Self-enhancement	0.214	0.223	0.322	—

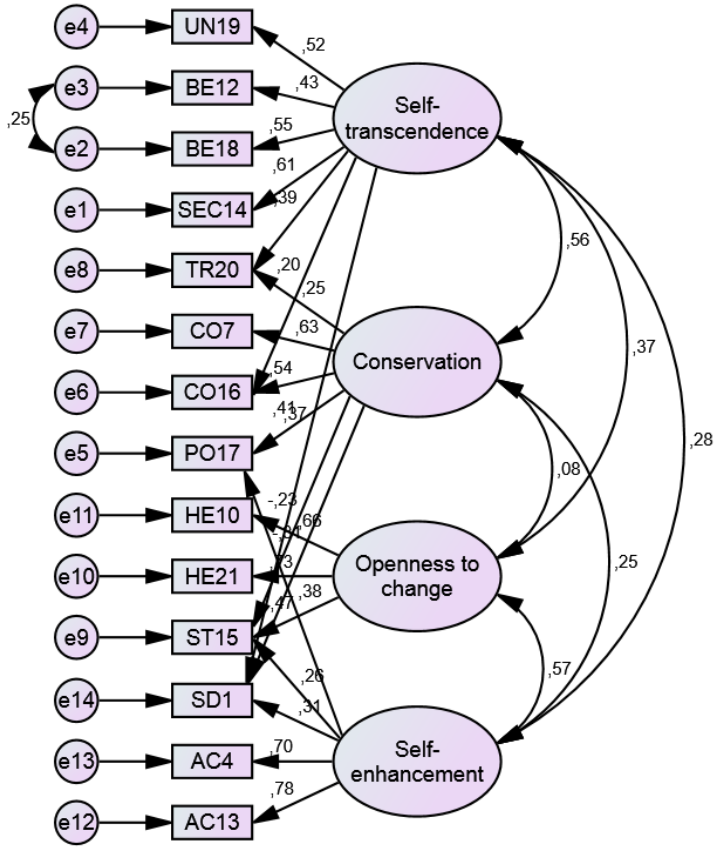

Fig. 220 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4c-14 items) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2012, United Kingdom (*N* = 2,286)

Table A744 Item analysis of Schwartz scale values of the European Social Survey, 2014: United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,132)

Item	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories							Skew	Kurt.	CC
			1	2	3	4	5	6	NA			
SD1	2.54 (1.283)	2.38-2.54	24.8	30.1	20.2	14.0	8.0	1.1	1.7	0.56	-0.53	0.313
SD11	2.11 (1.083)	2.05-2.17	32.3	39.5	14.3	7.9	4.2	0.2	1.7	1.03	0.57	0.301
UN3	2.03 (1.060)	1.97-2.09	35.4	39.0	12.9	8.0	2.5	0.6	1.7	1.15	1.11	0.294
UN8	2.32 (1.091)	2.26-2.38	22.3	42.1	19.4	9.9	4.1	0.7	1.5	0.88	0.47	0.358
UN19	2.15 (1.086)	2.08-2.21	30.9	38.7	16.8	8.2	3.3	0.6	1.5	1.00	0.71	0.317
BE12	2.06 (1.000)	2.00-2.12	31.5	42.1	14.3	8.7	1.4	0.4	1.5	1.00	0.87	0.476
BE18	1.90 (0.893)	1.85-1.95	35.3	46.4	9.7	6.0	1.0	0.2	1.4	1.18	1.64	0.443
TR9	2.63 (1.267)	2.56-2.71	18.0	37.0	19.2	13.3	9.1	1.7	1.8	0.65	-0.35	0.212
TR20	2.91 (1.470)	2.82-2.99	18.3	29.9	16.4	14.9	14.0	4.8	1.7	0.44	-0.88	0.318
CO7	3.35 (1.460)	3.26-3.43	11.6	22.3	17.0	18.3	24.0	4.7	2.2	-0.02	-1.15	0.312
CO16	2.63 (1.295)	2.56-2.71	19.9	35.3	17.3	14.1	10.4	1.1	1.8	0.57	-0.61	0.364
SEC5	2.29 (1.179)	2.22-2.36	26.8	40.3	14.7	9.4	7.0	0.4	1.6	0.92	0.12	0.365
SEC14	2.20 (1.144)	2.14-2.27	28.8	40.6	13.2	9.6	4.3	1.0	2.5	1.07	0.70	0.401
PO2	4.34 (1.257)	4.27-4.41	3.6	6.8	11.9	19.5	43.2	13.6	1.3	-0.89	0.24	0.289
PO17	3.44 (1.393)	3.35-3.52	8.0	22.7	19.3	18.7	25.4	4.2	1.7	-0.04	-1.10	0.434
AC4	3.26 (1.392)	3.18-3.35	9.6	26.0	19.3	18.8	20.6	3.9	1.9	0.11	-1.05	0.448
AC13	3.56 (1.394)	3.48-3.65	7.4	20.0	18.8	19.5	27.4	5.0	1.9	-0.18	-1.04	0.529
HE10	3.51 (1.360)	3.43-3.59	6.7	22.6	16.9	22.3	26.1	3.7	1.7	-0.16	-1.07	0.380
HE21	2.97 (1.249)	2.90-3.04	10.6	31.4	21.6	21.6	11.6	1.6	1.7	0.29	-0.76	0.469
ST6	3.11 (1.436)	3.03-3.20	14.5	25.6	17.8	18.0	19.3	3.2	1.6	0.15	-1.10	0.470
ST15	3.84 (1.425)	3.75-3.92	6.5	15.7	15.1	20.6	31.2	9.4	1.5	-0.39	-0.88	0.414

Notes: SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were assigned the following response categories: 1 (very much like me), 2 (like me), 3 (somewhat like me), 4 (a little like me), 5 (not like me) and 6 (not like me at all). Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.073 and 0.145, respectively.

Table A745 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation: European Social Survey 2014, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,132)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)				Unique variance
	Factor I Conservation	Factor II Self-transcendence	Factor III Self-enhancement	Factor IV Openness to change	
SD1	-0.126	**0.512**	**0.229**	-0.162	0.741
SD11	-0.034	**0.460**	0.025	-0.032	0.804
UN8	0.022	**0.596**	0.000	-0.140	0.710
UN19	**0.220**	**0.454**	-0.214	0.025	0.704
BE12	0.190	**0.534**	-0.048	0.019	0.622
BE18	**0.298**	**0.404**	-0.102	0.074	0.661
TR20	**0.532**	0.045	-0.070	0.084	0.687
CO7	**0.551**	-0.077	0.208	-0.082	0.679
CO16	**0.651**	0.035	0.037	-0.058	0.567
SEC5	**0.500**	-0.016	0.087	0.038	0.728
SEC14	**0.471**	0.140	0.030	0.037	0.697
PO17	**0.371**	-0.071	**0.411**	0.056	0.657
AC4	0.074	-0.010	**0.741**	-0.028	0.463
AC13	0.106	0.014	**0.752**	0.024	0.374
HE10	0.045	**-0.220**	0.129	**0.651**	0.587
HE21	0.046	-0.047	-0.104	**0.847**	0.398
ST6	-0.142	**0.389**	**0.236**	**0.240**	0.540
ST15	**-0.237**	**0.282**	**0.284**	**0.317**	0.510
Factors	Correlations between factors				
Conservation	—				
Self-transcendence	0.305	—			
Self-enhancement	0.113	0.326	—		
Openness to change	0.167	0.552	0.577	—	

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A746 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,132)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement	Openness to change
Number of items	5	7	3	3
Mean (standard error)	2.68 (0.026)	2.31 (0.020)	3.42 (0.033)	3.44 (0.031)
95% Confidence interval	2.63-2.73	2.27-2.35	3.36-3.49	3.38-3.50
Standard deviation	0.882	0.673	1.109	1.046
Skewness (standard error)	0.375 (0.073)	0.581 (0.073)	0.011 (0.073)	-0.070 (0.073)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.240 (0.145)	0.587 (0.145)	-0.816 (0.145)	-0.585 (0.145)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.693	0.691	0.711	0.670
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.692	0.693	0.526	0.635
Average inter-item correlations	0.315	0.253	0.451	0.409
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.256-0.399	0.148-0.451	0.358-0.602	0.329-0.485
Range of correlations	0.142	0.304	0.243	0.156
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Self-transcendence	0.200	—		
Self-enhancement	0.257	0.219	—	
Openness to change	0.195	0.232	0.352	—

Table A747 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (3 factors): European Social Survey 2014, United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 1,132)

Item	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)			Unique variance
	Factor I Self-enhancement	Factor II Conservation	Factor III Self-transcendence	
SD1	0.198	-0.091	**0.334**	0.812
SD11	0.063	-0.036	**0.409**	0.816
UN8	-0.024	0.024	**0.504**	0.748
UN19	-0.170	0.188	**0.517**	0.698
BE12	0.009	0.170	**0.545**	0.621
BE18	-0.034	**0.269**	**0.467**	0.657
TR20	-0.053	**0.501**	0.149	0.700
CO7	0.099	**0.562**	-0.088	0.679
CO16	-0.057	**0.643**	0.081	0.566
SEC5	0.066	**0.492**	0.037	0.728
SEC14	0.031	**0.455**	0.194	0.697
PO17	**0.424**	**0.391**	-0.107	0.652
AC4	**0.715**	0.128	-0.174	0.518
AC13	**0.771**	0.156	-0.139	0.413
HE10	**0.524**	0.008	0.001	0.723
HE21	**0.450**	-0.012	**0.239**	0.660
ST6	**0.477**	-0.151	**0.373**	0.528
ST15	**0.579**	**-0.247**	**0.274**	0.494

Factors	Correlations between factors		
Self-enhancement	—		
Conservation	0.185	—	
Self-transcendence	0.392	0.266	—

Notes. Factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A748 Factor loadings of exploratory factor analysis (principal axis factoring) with promax rotation (2 factors): European Social Survey 2014, United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,132)

Variables	Principal axis factor analysis (factors)		Unique variance
	Factor I Openness to change	Factor II Conservation	
SD1	**0.364**	-0.005	0.817
SD11	**0.261**	0.076	0.912
UN19	0.050	**0.327**	0.879
BE12	**0.234**	**0.315**	0.793
BE18	0.143	**0.402**	0.777
TR20	-0.070	**0.571**	0.697
CO7	-0.042	**0.544**	0.719
CO16	-0.135	**0.698**	0.561
SEC5	-0.006	**0.526**	0.725
SEC14	0.042	**0.531**	0.700
PO17	**0.298**	**0.357**	0.709
AC4	**0.572**	0.067	0.641
AC13	**0.640**	0.105	0.532
HE10	**0.523**	-0.004	0.728
HE21	**0.571**	0.043	0.655
ST6	**0.666**	-0.060	0.580
ST15	**0.071**	-0.195	0.498
Correlations between factors			
Openness to change	—		
Conservation	0.353	—	

Note: Component and factor loadings >.22 are in boldface.

Table A749 Confirmatory factor analysis (maximum likelihood), goodness-of-fit indices of eight models: European Social Survey 2014, United Kingdom (second half-sample: *n* = 1,132)

Models tested	Factor structure	χ^2/df	SRMR[b]	NFI[a]	CFI[a]	TLI[a]	RMSEA[b] (90 % CI)
1	1 first-order uncorrelated factor	4.05	.044	.913	.932	.882	.052 (.046-.058)
2a	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-without cross-loadings	6.36	.065	.820	.843	.802	.069 (.064-.074)
2b	2 first-order correlated factors (17 items)-with cross-loadings	5.58	.057	.845	.868	.831	.064 (.059-.069)
3a	3 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	5.76	.060	.828	.852	.815	.065 (.060-.070)
3b	3 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.77	.050	.865	.889	.854	.058 (.053-.063)
4a	4 first-order correlated factors-without cross-loadings	6.85	.067	.785	.810	.772	.072 (.067-.076)
4b	4 first-order correlated factors-with cross-loadings	4.45	.045	.871	.896	.866	.055 (.050-.060)
5	2 first-order correlated factors of unified values	6.66	.056	.912	.924	.888	.071 (.059-.083)

df degrees of freedom; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; NFI normed fit index; CFI comparative fit index; TLI Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA root-mean-square error of approximation; CI confidence interval.
a Higher values indicate better model fit
b Lower values indicate better model fit

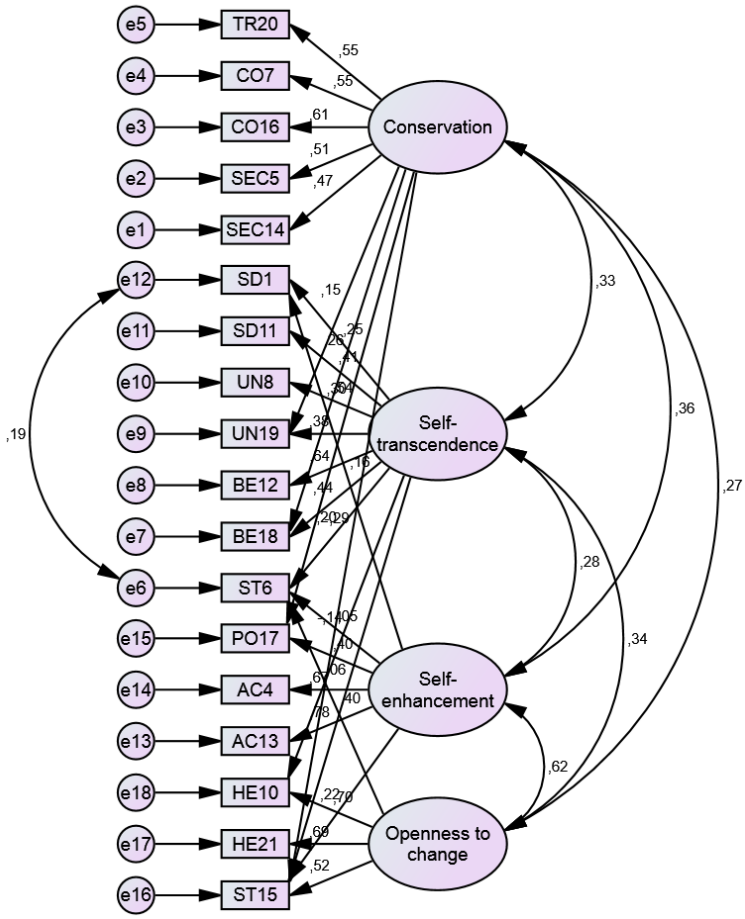

Fig. 221 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, United Kingdom (second half-sample: n = 1,132)

Table A750 Descriptive statistics, reliability coefficients and internal consistencies of the subscales: European Social Survey 2014, United Kingdom (first half-sample: n = 2,264)

	Subscale			
	Conservation	Self-transcendence	Self-enhancement	Openness to change
Number of items	5	7	3	3
Mean (standard error)	2.68 (0.018)	2.30 (0.014)	3.40 (0.023)	3.43 (0.022)
95% Confidence interval	2.64-2.71	2.28-2.33	3.36-3.45	3.39-3.48
Standard deviation	0.867	0.654	1.100	1.055
Skewness (standard error)	0.420 (0.051)	0.564 (0.051)	0.016 (0.051)	-0.063 (0.051)
Kurtosis (standard error)	-0.132 (0.103)	0.919 (0.103)	-0.768 (0.103)	-0.602 (0.103)
Cronbach's alpha reliability coeff.	0.680	0.671	0.697	0.672
Split-half reliability coefficient	0.682	0.586	0.524	0.628
Average inter-item correlations	0.301	0.236	0.434	0.410
Minimum-maximum correlations	0.238-0.396	0.128-0.416	0.351-0.561	0.340-0.482
Range of correlations	0.159	0.288	0.210	0.142
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Conservation	—			
Self-transcendence	0.187	—		
Self-enhancement	0.250	0.208	—	
Openness to change	0.187	0.214	0.341	—

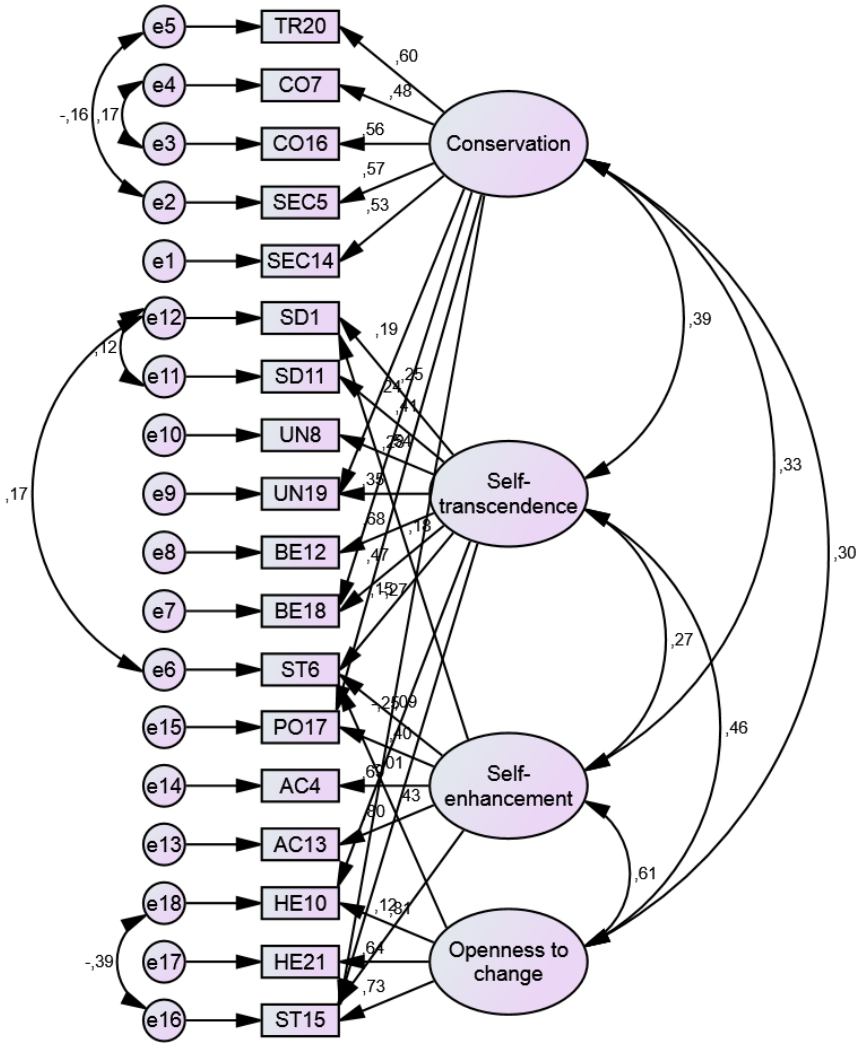

Fig. 222 Standardized solution for the 4 first-order correlated factors (model 4b) with cross-loadings based on CFA analysis. Observed variables are represented by rectangles and latent variables are enclosed in ellipses: European Social Survey 2014, United Kingdom (*N* = 2,264)

B. Wellbeing: Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) Results

Table B1 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for Belgium (first half-sample: n = 934)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	3.98	0.678	3.94-4.03	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.9	2.4	6.0	7.9	20.8	33.8	18.5	6.6	0.1	-1.31	2.44	.572
Evwb2	4.09	0.610	4.05-4.13	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.0	4.4	5.9	21.6	34.5	21.7	8.5	-	-1.41	3.59	.630
Emwb1	4.27	0.887	4.21-4.33	-	1.8	4.8	40.0	53.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.16	1.50	.572
Emwb2	4.42	0.907	4.36-4.48	-	2.0	4.7	28.7	64.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.67	2.78	.629
Emwb3	3.69	1.059	3.63-3.76	-	4.3	18.0	49.0	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.53	-0.12	.593
Emwb4	3.71	1.055	3.64-3.78	-	4.3	17.1	49.6	28.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.58	0.01	.576
Emwb5	3.83	0.984	3.77-3.89	-	3.5	11.8	54.0	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.71	0.59	.499
Emwb6	3.20	1.113	3.13-3.27	-	9.6	30.1	46.5	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.25	-0.46	.465
Fun1	4.15	0.847	4.09-4.21	-	0.9	4.9	9.1	48.0	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.13	1.46	.319
Fun2	3.16	1.110	3.09-3.23	-	7.3	25.2	20.3	39.0	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.29	-0.93	.301
Fun3	3.85	0.726	3.80-3.90	-	0.3	4.8	18.5	62.0	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.74	1.10	.436
Fun4	4.05	0.598	4.01-4.09	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	6.1	8.1	22.5	35.8	15.0	9.7	-	-0.93	2.01	.467
Fun5	4.04	0.616	4.00-4.08	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.9	6.5	8.5	21.1	33.9	16.9	9.4	-	-0.90	1.54	.425
Fun6	3.98	0.646	3.94-4.02	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	2.2	7.5	8.6	23.2	32.4	15.5	7.9	-	-0.94	1.45	.470
Fun7	3.98	0.678	3.94-4.03	-	0.6	2.9	11.8	66.9	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.98	2.68	.421
Fun8	3.72	0.746	3.67-3.77	0.9	0.7	1.5	3.2	2.5	12.0	14.5	24.6	26.4	8.5	4.8	0.4	-0.97	1.43	.484
Fun9	3.61	0.972	3.55-3.67	-	1.7	14.6	19.3	48.9	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.58	-0.28	.467
Fun10	3.74	0.718	3.70-3.79	-	0.3	6.2	21.3	62.7	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.81	0.99	.359
Fun11	3.68	0.855	3.63-3.74	-	1.2	9.2	22.1	54.7	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.72	0.42	.415
Fun12	3.88	1.066	3.81-3.95	-	1.4	13.6	13.3	37.6	34.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.73	-0.42	.321
Fun13	3.35	1.070	3.28-3.42	-	5.8	19.6	18.7	45.5	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.53	-0.59	.403
Fun14	3.33	0.718	3.28-3.38	1.1	0.6	3.3	6.4	9.2	19.1	19.2	24.6	12.5	2.9	1.0	0.1	-0.58	0.29	.434
Vi1	4.19	0.998	4.13-4.26	-	2.5	9.1	35.4	52.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.12	0.80	.502
Vi2	3.86	1.156	3.78-3.93	-	5.8	14.8	38.9	40.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.79	-0.09	.407
Vi3	4.32	0.889	4.27-4.38	-	1.5	5.2	36.0	57.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.28	1.62	.469
Vi4	3.01	1.168	2.94-3.09	-	13.9	33.6	39.8	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.10	-0.69	.461
Cowb1	3.04	0.845	2.98-3.09	4.0	2.8	5.0	11.5	10.5	21.3	14.3	19.5	9.5	1.4	0.2	-	-0.51	-0.27	.281

Table B1 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb2	3.33	0.786	3.28-3.38	1.7	1.7	2.8	6.6	8.2	21.3	14.5	23.2	14.6	4.1	1.2	0.1	-0.59	0.23	.289
Cowb3	2.84	0.802	2.79-2.89	3.0	3.0	8.9	16.0	15.2	21.5	13.5	11.6	5.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	-0.09	-0.39	.201
Cowb4	3.45	0.970	3.38-3.51	4.1	4.2	11.5	20.8	27.2	23.0	8.2	-	-	-	-	1.1	-0.55	-0.07	.353
Cowb5	3.50	0.957	3.44-3.56	-	2.7	14.9	22.6	49.1	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.61	-0.17	.242
Sur1	3.00	0.889	2.94-3.06	3.5	4.7	32.0	24.4	20.4	11.7	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-0.11	-0.28	.303
Sur2	4.09	0.564	4.05-4.12	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.2	4.5	8.1	20.0	36.7	20.7	7.5	-	-1.17	2.99	.435
Sur3	4.20	0.829	4.15-4.25	1.3	1.7	2.4	7.2	16.3	38.5	32.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.49	2.66	.332
Sur4	4.43	0.986	4.37-4.50	-	3.1	6.2	20.8	69.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.83	2.85	.495

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.081 and 0.162, respectively.

Table B2 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Belgium (n = 934): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	10.33	.690	.665	.100 (.097-.103)
2	7.25	.809	.775	.082 (.079-.085)
3	5.41	.877	.841	.069 (.065-.072)
4	3.90	.926	.896	.056 (.052-.059)
5	3.15	.950	.923	.048 (.044-.052)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B3 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Belgium (n = 934)

Item	Factor I EVWB	Factor II Vitality	Factor III FUN (specific)	Factor IV FUN (general)	Factor V SUR
Evwb1	**.526**	.023	.031	.006	.274
Evwb2	**.650**	-.027	.065	-.002	.286
Emwb1	.262	**.646**	.005	-.055	.012
Emwb2	.238	**.683**	.010	-.005	.030
Emwb3	**.503**	.254	-.013	.198	.003
Emwb4	**.625**	.216	.020	.045	.014
Emwb5	.096	**.610**	-.064	.114	-.027
Emwb6	.209	**.438**	-.066	.119	-.034
Fun1	.066	-.003	.055	**.360**	.097
Fun3	.017	.016	.185	**.508**	.073
Fun4	.004	.016	**.855**	.021	.042
Fun5	-.024	.008	**.911**	-.036	.030
Fun6	.114	-.004	**.804**	.032	-.039
Fun7	-.036	-.045	.175	**.522**	.141
Fun9	.267	.001	.001	**.446**	.022
Fun10	.016	.033	.109	**.567**	-.088
Fun11	.199	.014	-.062	**.567**	-.075
Fun12	-.048	.176	-.087	**.405**	.067
Vi1	-.038	**.741**	.087	-.032	.013
Vi2	-.032	**.613**	-.014	.021	-.004
Vi3	-.147	**.663**	.066	.177	.017
Vi4	.283	**.312**	.247	.020	-.144
Cowb4	.130	.004	.021	-.021	**.387**
Sur1	.112	.078	-.050	-.021	**.323**
Sur2	.020	.059	.181	.069	**.465**
Sur3	-.003	.019	-.036	.072	**.595**
Sur4	**.310**	**.473**	-.001	-.115	.135

Factors	Correlations between factors				
EVWB	—				
Vitality	.526	—			
FUN (specific)	.288	.233	—		
FUN (general)	.288	.367	.279	—	
SUR	.297	.305	.300	.202	—

EVWB = evaluative wellbeing; FUN = Functioning; SUR: Supportive relationships. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.15, CFI = .950, TLI = .923, RMSEA (90% CI) = .048 (.044-.052).

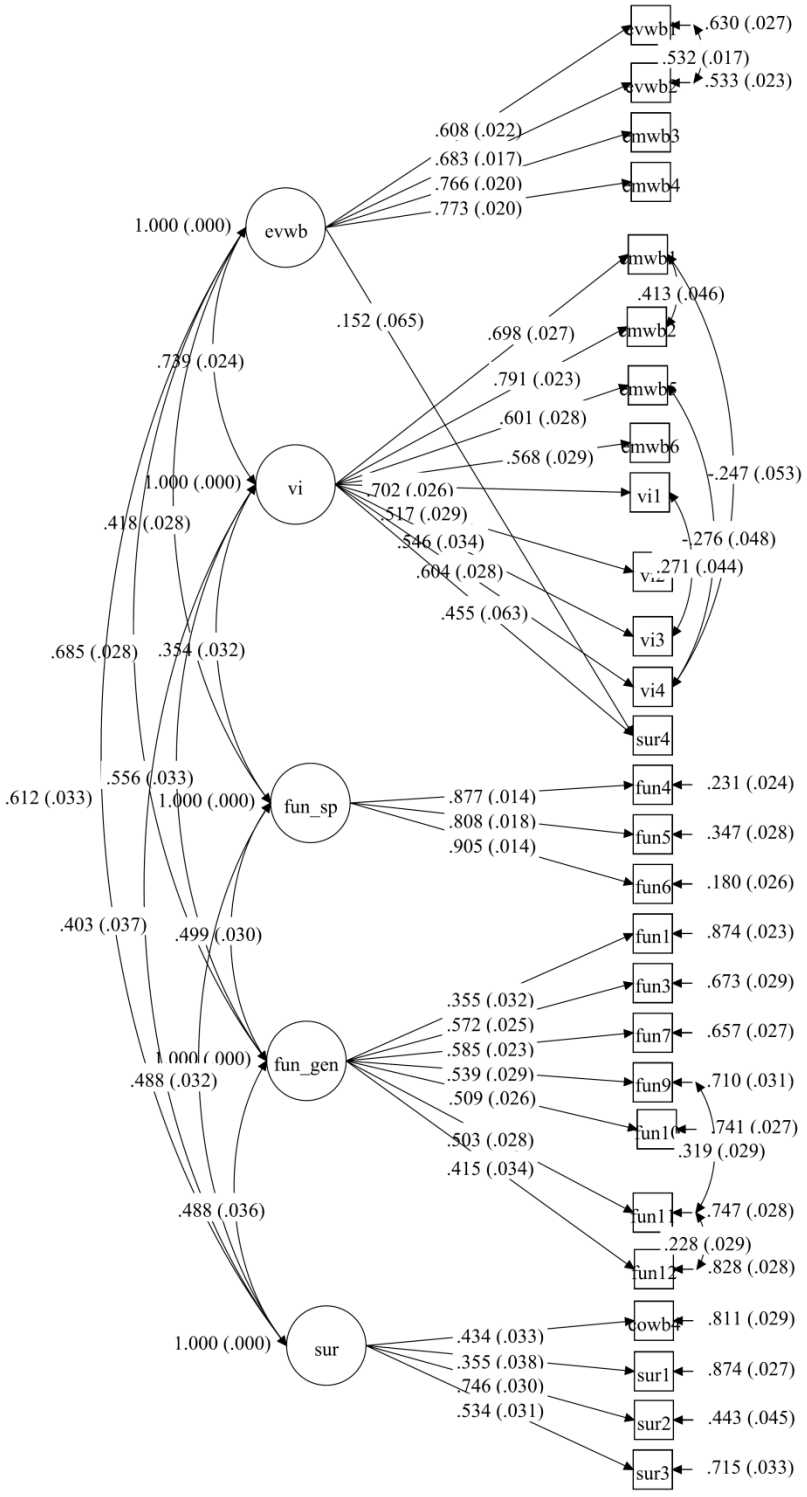

Fig. B1 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and a single cross-loading item based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of Belgium (n = 935). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.36, CFI = .914, TLI = .902, RMSEA (90% CI) = .050 (.047-.054).

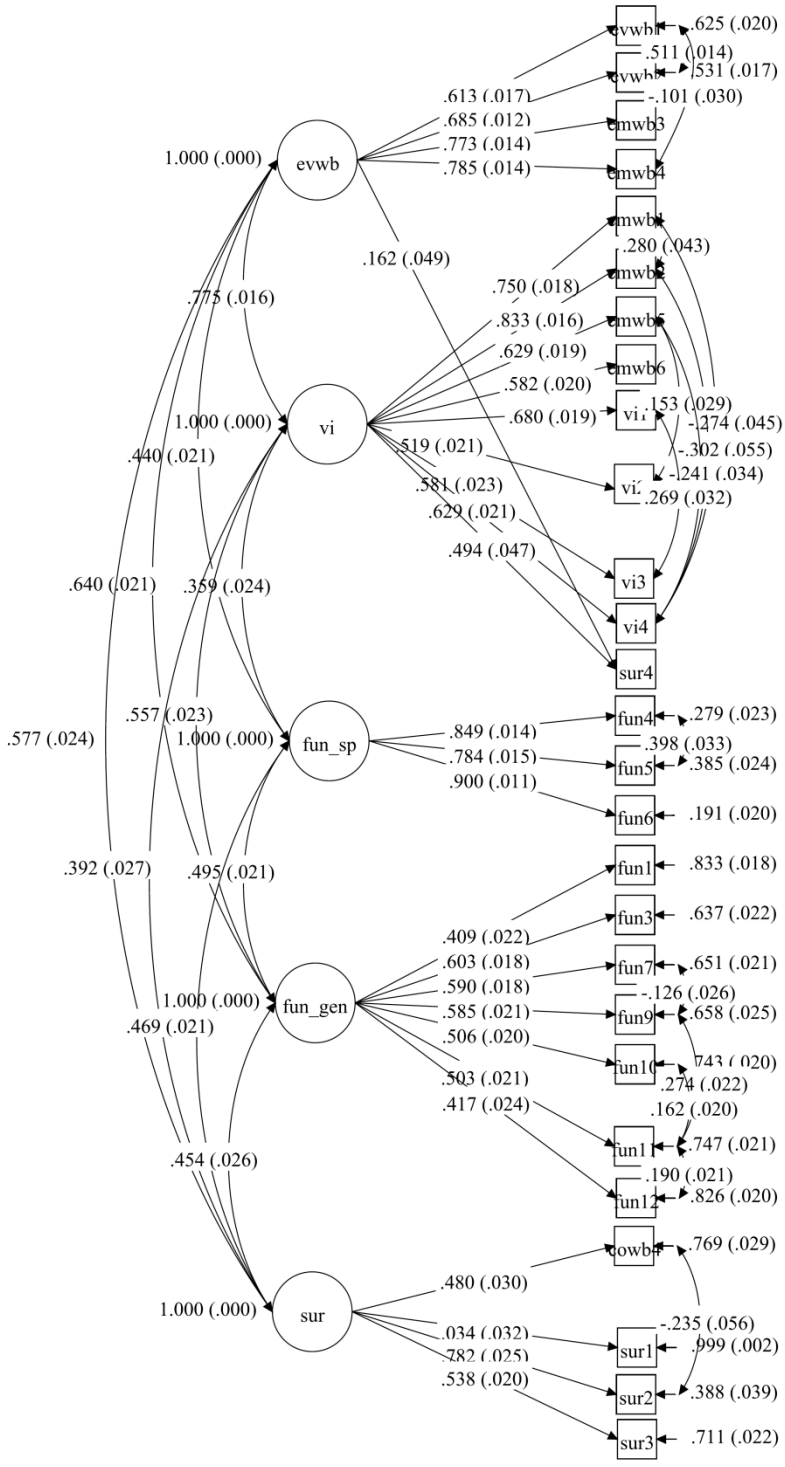

Fig. B2 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and a single cross-loading item based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of Belgium (N = 1,869). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 5.46, CFI = .927, TLI = .914, RMSEA (90% CI) = .049 (.047-.051).

Table B4 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Belgium (*N* = 1,869)

	Subscale				
	Evaluative wellbeing	Vitality	Functioning (specific)	Functioning (general)	Supportive relationships
Number of items	4	9	3	7	4
Mean (standard error)	3.88 (0.016)	3.97 (0.015)	4.04 (0.013)	3.86 (0.012)	3.69 (0.012)
95% Confidence interval	3.85-3.91	3.94-4.00	4.01-4.06	3.83-3.88	3.66-3.71
Standard deviation	0.673	0.634	0.568	0.520	0.496
Skewness	-0.869	-1.021	-1.034	-0.593	-0.756
Kurtosis	1.088	1.378	2.592	0.821	1.257
Convergent validity	.515	.411	.715	.272	.283
Composite Reliability	.808	.860	.883	.719	.540
Average inter-item correl.	.506	.330	.756	.282	.151
Min.-max. correlations	.382-.714	.207-.591	.732-.796	.179-.487	-.017-.424
Range of correlations	.332	.384	.064	.307	.441
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales				
Evaluative wellbeing	—				
Vitality	.337	—			
Functioning (specific)	.394	.287	—		
Functioning (general)	.281	.238	.279	—	
Supportive relationships	.245	.215	.255	.180	—
	Squared correlations between subscales				
Evaluative wellbeing	—				
Vitality	.114	—			
Functioning (specific)	.155	.082	—		
Functioning (general)	.079	.057	.078	—	
Supportive relationships	.060	.046	.065	.032	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.057 and 0.114, respectively.

Table B5 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for Denmark (first half-sample: *n* = 825)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	4.45	0.569	4.40-4.49	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.1	1.8	8.6	23.9	32.7	28.7	0.1	-2.04	7.02	.631
Evwb2	4.36	0.608	4.31-4.40	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	2.1	4.1	10.5	28.8	32.4	19.8	0.4	-1.90	5.72	.590
Emwb1	4.58	0.735	4.52-4.63	-	0.8	1.3	26.3	71.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.82	3.90	.524
Emwb2	4.69	0.724	4.64-4.74	-	1.0	1.1	16.1	81.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-2.79	8.85	.579
Emwb3	3.82	1.091	3.74-3.90	-	3.3	19.5	43.3	33.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.59	-0.35	.598
Emwb4	3.61	1.070	3.54-3.69	-	4.0	20.7	49.6	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.45	-0.25	.556
Emwb5	4.67	0.698	4.62-4.72	-	0.7	1.6	16.8	80.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-2.41	6.98	.431
Emwb6	3.79	1.060	3.71-3.86	-	2.9	16.8	44.2	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.68	0.14	.545
Fun1	4.15	0.858	4.09-4.22	-	1.3	5.5	10.4	47.3	35.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.20	1.73	.482
Fun2	3.83	1.015	3.76-3.90	-	3.4	11.3	14.2	49.1	21.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.88	0.25	.434
Fun3	4.05	0.841	3.99-4.11	-	1.1	4.2	10.5	57.5	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-1.14	1.88	.455
Fun4	4.20	0.579	4.16-4.24	0.2	0.5	-	0.5	0.7	3.9	4.7	18.2	36.0	21.2	13.5	0.6	-1.32	4.25	.485
Fun5	4.21	0.570	4.17-4.25	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	3.5	5.2	18.3	36.0	21.6	13.0	0.6	-1.51	5.28	.469
Fun6	3.98	0.685	3.93-4.03	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.5	3.0	7.9	10.3	23.9	29.5	14.5	7.4	1.0	-1.04	2.03	.503
Fun7	4.19	0.823	4.13-4.25	-	2.7	2.1	7.5	53.7	33.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-1.59	3.90	.421
Fun8	4.16	0.742	4.11-4.22	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.8	6.8	6.2	15.0	28.7	17.7	19.6	0.8	-1.41	3.05	.528
Fun9	4.05	0.830	3.99-4.11	-	0.5	6.2	12.6	52.2	28.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.98	1.17	.512
Fun10	4.17	0.676	4.13-4.22	-	0.5	1.8	6.5	65.5	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.09	3.42	.374
Fun11	4.02	0.780	3.96-4.07	-	0.2	3.8	13.0	58.5	24.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.87	1.24	.504
Fun12	3.57	1.085	3.50-3.65	-	1.1	22.1	14.5	42.5	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.35	-1.01	.393
Fun13	3.84	0.932	3.78-3.91	-	2.3	9.2	13.3	57.0	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-1.05	1.03	.501
Fun14	3.72	0.753	3.66-3.77	0.8	0.7	1.0	3.3	4.7	14.7	10.1	23.3	26.3	11.0	2.8	1.3	-0.85	0.65	.489
Vi1	4.21	0.949	4.14-4.27	-	2.8	5.3	38.5	52.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-1.17	1.40	.428
Vi2	4.06	1.108	3.98-4.14	-	4.7	8.6	38.7	47.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.17	0.90	.377
Vi3	4.39	0.874	4.32-4.45	-	1.6	3.9	32.5	61.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-1.43	2.07	.430
Vi4	3.33	1.095	3.25-3.41	-	7.9	31.4	44.1	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.23	-0.46	.543
Cowb1	3.79	0.743	3.74-3.84	0.6	0.4	1.7	3.2	3.8	11.3	9.9	21.0	30.9	11.4	5.6	0.4	-0.93	0.89	.317
Cowb2	3.92	0.688	3.87-3.97	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.9	2.1	9.5	8.0	21.1	34.8	13.6	7.5	0.2	-0.94	1.15	.330
Cowb3	3.43	0.744	3.38-3.49	0.4	0.7	2.1	5.8	8.1	18.2	17.5	21.1	16.8	6.1	3.2	0.1	-0.28	-0.19	.306

Table B5 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb4	3.66	0.938	3.59-3.73	1.6	4.4	7.6	18.5	24.6	27.0	13.9	-	-	-	-	2.3	-0.57	-0.27	.309
Cowb5	3.45	1.024	3.38-3.52	-	4.1	14.9	23.8	46.3	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.48	-0.45	.229
Sur1	3.25	0.966	3.18-3.32	2.8	9.6	13.9	18.1	38.2	9.1	7.9	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.31	-0.32	.190
Sur2	4.39	0.538	4.36-4.43	0.1	0.2	-	0.7	0.2	2.2	3.3	9.8	28.5	30.8	23.5	0.6	-1.40	3.28	.416
Sur3	4.52	0.676	4.47-4.57	0.5	1.1	0.4	2.8	7.4	33.0	53.9	-	-	-	-	1.0	-2.18	6.40	.313
Sur4	4.74	0.678	4.69-4.79	-	0.8	1.2	14.4	83.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3.18	11.58	.475

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.090 and 0.179, respectively.

Table B6 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Denmark (n = 825): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	8.75	.576	.546	.097 (.094-.100)
2	6.62	.714	.671	.083 (.080-.086)
3	5.52	.787	.735	.074 (.071-.077)
4	4.52	.846	.794	.065 (.062-.069)
5	3.62	.894	.847	.056 (.053-.060)
6	3.17	.920	.873	.051 (.048-.055)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B7 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Denmark (n = 825)

Item	Factor I EMWB	Factor II FUN (specific)	Factor III EVWB	Factor IV FUN (general)	Factor V FUN (personal)	Factor VI COWB
Evwb1	.070	.089	**.429**	.166	-.048	.186
Evwb2	.046	.010	**.622**	.137	-.052	.120
Emwb1	**.776**	-.039	-.025	.114	-.006	.011
Emwb2	**.803**	-.008	.010	.076	.005	.065
Emwb3	**.455**	.025	**.384**	.019	.096	-.119
Emwb4	**.413**	-.010	**.475**	.017	.056	-.221
Emwb5	**.791**	.110	-.109	.015	-.218	.062
Emwb6	**.683**	-.023	.179	.024	-.047	-.092
Fun2	.074	.164	.011	.085	**.318**	.083
Fun3	.124	.192	-.003	-.007	**.470**	.042
Fun4	-.021	**.855**	-.011	.044	-.009	.001
Fun5	.018	**.899**	.012	-.096	.012	-.016
Fun6	.006	**.754**	.050	.017	.073	-.025
Fun7	.016	.128	-.009	.124	**.496**	.051
Fun8	-.106	.218	**.404**	.112	.207	.001
Fun9	.056	-.034	.123	**.536**	.104	-.020
Fun10	-.046	.004	-.047	**.366**	**.410**	.030
Fun11	.005	-.025	.074	**.657**	.028	-.008
Fun12	.151	.084	-.025	**.403**	-.038	-.038
Fun13	.125	.098	.076	**.376**	.089	-.009
Fun14	.025	.288	.032	**.358**	-.040	.112
Vi1	**.552**	-.019	-.004	.051	.029	.079
Vi2	**.500**	-.034	.020	.043	-.025	.003
Vi3	**.618**	-.025	-.005	-.137	.273	.019
Vi4	**.525**	.015	.120	-.013	**.324**	-.143
Cowb1	.004	.021	.027	.012	.038	**.766**
Cowb2	-.001	-.032	-.001	.014	.115	**.788**
Cowb3	.054	.001	.100	-.029	-.008	**.522**
Sur2	.018	.049	**.401**	-.030	.082	.179
Sur3	-.034	-.026	**.571**	-.086	-.072	.103
Sur4	**.602**	.096	.149	-.090	.013	.061

Factors	Correlations between factors					
EMWB	—					
FUN (specific)	.290	—				
EVWB	.441	.441	—			
FUN (general)	.511	.328	.457	—		
FUN (personal)	.249	.407	.293	.277	—	
COWB	.238	.191	.196	.141	.142	—

EMWB = emotional wellbeing; EVWB = evaluative wellbeing; FUN = Functioning; COWB = Community wellbeing. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.17, CFI = .920, TLI = .873, RMSEA (90% CI) = .051 (.048-.055).

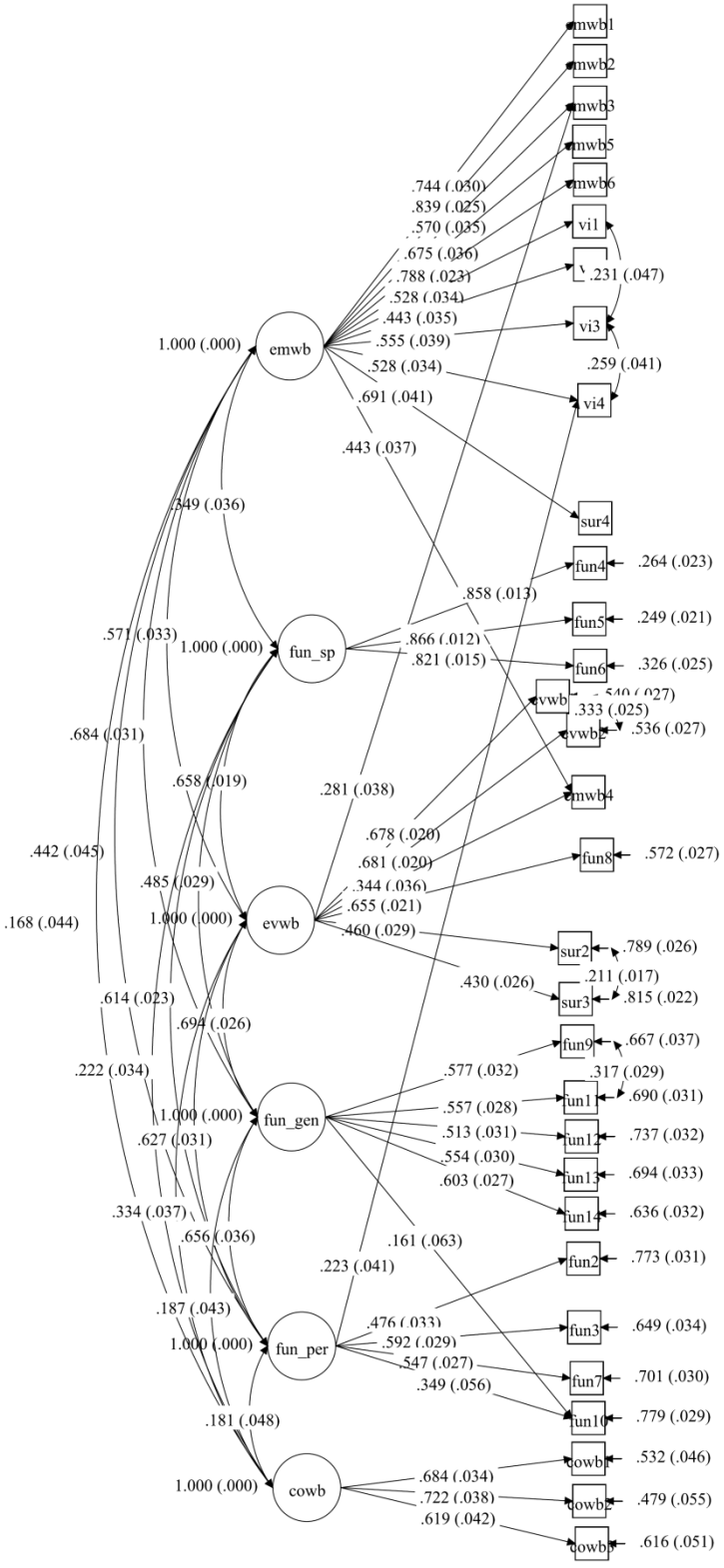

Fig. B3 Standardized solution for the model with 6 first-order correlated factors with four cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of Denmark (n = 825). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.02, CFI = .893, TLI = .879, RMSEA (90% CI) = .050 (.046-.053).

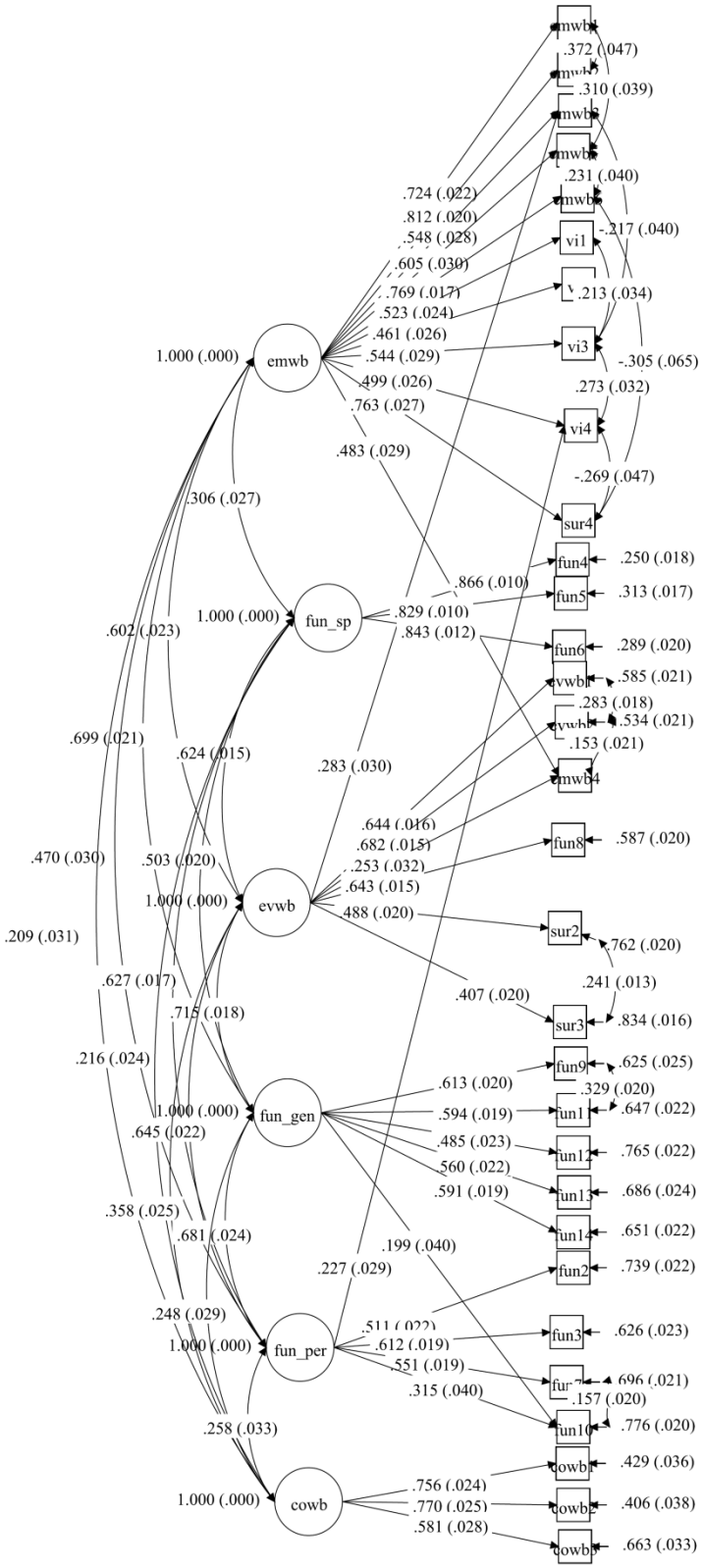

Fig. B4 Standardized solution for the model with 6 first-order correlated factors with four cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of Denmark (N = 1,650). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 4.68, CFI = .910, TLI = .895, RMSEA (90% CI) = .047 (.045-.049).

Table B8 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Denmark (N = 1,650)

	Subscale					
	Emotional wellbeing	Functioning (specific)	Evaluative wellbeing	Functioning (general)	Functioning (personal)	Community wellbeing
Number of items	10	3	6	5	4	3
Mean (standard error)	4.22 (0.014)	4.14 (0.014)	4.25 (0.012)	3.83 (0.016)	4.04 (0.015)	3.74 (0.015)
95% Confidence interval	4.19-4.25	4.11-4.17	4.23-4.28	3.80-3.86	4.01-4.07	3.71-3.76
Standard deviation	0.561	0.544	0.472	0.608	0.577	.585
Skewness	-1.381	-1.244	-1.160	-0.659	-0.786	-0.682
Kurtosis	2.990	4.126	2.715	0.801	1.692	0.970
Convergent validity	.405	.716	.294	.325	.260	.501
Composite Reliability	.868	.883	.696	.706	.572	.748
Average inter-item correl.	.323	.712	.349	.345	.302	.489
Min.-max. correlations	.198-.562	.684-.761	.230-.603	.275-.573	.242-.365	.435-.595
Range of correlations	.364	.077	.373	.298	.123	.160
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales					
Emotional wellbeing	—					
Functioning (specific)	.277	—				
Evaluative wellbeing	.279	.354	—			
Functioning (general)	.286	.329	.289	—		
Functioning (personal)	.251	.347	.262	.271	—	
Community wellbeing	.243	.316	.258	.229	.214	—
	Squared correlations between subscales					
Emotional wellbeing	—					
Functioning (specific)	.077	—				
Evaluative wellbeing	.078	.125	—			
Functioning (general)	.082	.108	.084	—		
Functioning (personal)	.063	.120	.069	.073	—	
Community wellbeing	.059	.100	.067	.052	.046	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.062 and 0.125, respectively.

Table B9 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for Finland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,098)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	4.24	0.582	4.21-4.28	-	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.9	3.1	4.3	13.3	36.2	31.2	9.8	-	-1.79	5.25	.644
Evwb2	4.23	0.554	4.19-4.26	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.2	5.7	14.4	36.8	31.1	8.0	-	-1.64	4.64	.702
Emwb1	4.61	0.716	4.56-4.65	-	0.9	1.4	22.9	74.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.95	4.50	.474
Emwb2	4.68	0.697	4.64-4.73	-	0.9	1.4	16.9	80.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.50	7.17	.579
Emwb3	3.64	1.030	3.58-3.70	-	3.7	22.7	50.1	23.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.45	-0.10	.569
Emwb4	3.53	0.999	3.47-3.59	-	4.6	23.9	55.2	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.43	0.08	.588
Emwb5	4.45	0.814	4.40-4.50	-	0.8	2.9	31.2	64.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-1.45	2.18	.404
Emwb6	3.33	1.015	3.27-3.40	-	5.8	28.9	52.4	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.36	-0.08	.480
Fun1	4.19	0.872	4.14-4.24	-	0.6	5.5	8.9	43.3	41.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.18	1.31	.391
Fun2	3.26	1.010	3.20-3.32	-	4.4	20.7	26.4	42.0	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.35	-0.62	.307
Fun3	3.80	0.759	3.76-3.85	-	0.8	5.9	19.7	60.5	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-0.77	1.16	.395
Fun4	4.13	0.549	4.10-4.17	-	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.3	3.7	6.3	20.8	37.1	22.4	6.9	0.6	-1.08	2.49	.581
Fun5	4.06	0.560	4.03-4.09	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.6	4.7	8.1	23.7	34.6	19.5	5.6	1.0	-1.15	2.72	.487
Fun6	4.01	0.594	3.97-4.04	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.4	4.8	11.2	24.2	32.6	17.9	5.3	0.9	-1.08	2.51	.541
Fun7	4.01	0.673	3.97-4.05	-	0.1	1.8	14.6	63.3	19.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.58	1.27	.447
Fun8	3.91	0.687	3.87-3.95	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.9	3.3	5.7	8.1	24.9	35.2	15.6	4.1	0.4	-1.24	2.16	.499
Fun9	3.89	0.855	3.84-3.95	-	0.5	7.3	15.4	56.5	20.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.74	0.32	.522
Fun10	3.83	0.734	3.79-3.88	-	0.4	4.0	16.3	65.3	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.82	1.35	.399
Fun11	3.96	0.753	3.92-4.01	-	0.7	4.1	11.1	64.8	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.07	2.13	.588
Fun12	2.55	1.044	2.49-2.61	-	9.4	51.2	17.7	16.4	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.76	-0.17	.310
Fun13	3.60	0.939	3.55-3.66	-	3.0	12.9	16.8	54.8	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.89	0.42	.415
Fun14	3.75	0.699	3.71-3.79	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.5	4.8	8.7	11.6	28.7	30.3	9.3	1.7	0.7	-1.09	1.40	.554
Vi1	4.37	0.908	4.31-4.42	-	2.1	5.2	32.2	60.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.47	2.15	.454
Vi2	4.09	1.037	4.03-4.15	-	3.6	8.9	40.6	46.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.04	0.71	.356
Vi3	4.21	0.930	4.15-4.27	-	2.2	5.2	42.4	49.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-1.16	1.47	.437
Vi4	3.07	1.009	3.00-3.13	-	6.8	39.7	45.7	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.11	-0.32	.477
Cowb1	3.61	0.744	3.57-3.66	0.4	0.6	1.7	4.8	4.9	12.3	13.9	28.1	26.0	5.6	1.5	-	-0.80	0.44	.343
Cowb2	3.71	0.714	3.66-3.75	0.3	0.4	1.5	2.8	4.9	11.0	12.5	28.0	27.9	8.9	1.6	0.3	-0.90	0.73	.331
Cowb3	3.20	0.751	3.26-3.35	0.2	0.6	3.7	7.2	11.7	19.7	17.0	21.2	13.6	4.4	0.7	-	-0.35	-0.35	.240

Table B9 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb4	3.32	0.924	3.26-3.38	2.1	5.4	13.8	24.4	27.2	18.9	6.9	-	-	-	-	1.3	-0.33	-0.21	.266
Cowb5	3.47	0.940	3.42-3.53	-	2.8	12.8	28.2	44.3	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-0.57	-0.01	.283
Sur1	2.92	0.879	2.86-2.97	2.6	12.2	22.8	29.3	25.9	3.9	3.1	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.07	-0.32	.281
Sur2	4.08	0.641	4.04-4.12	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.4	4.0	7.0	19.6	32.3	26.5	6.6	0.7	-1.45	3.17	.564
Sur3	4.37	0.667	4.33-4.41	0.2	0.7	1.5	3.8	13.6	44.7	35.2	-	-	-	-	0.4	-1.59	3.90	.433
Sur4	4.62	0.801	4.58-4.67	-	1.4	3.3	19.6	75.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-2.49	6.71	.485

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.076 and 0.151, respectively.

Table B10 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Finland (n = 1,098): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	13.05	.638	.605	.105 (.102-.108)
2	9.36	.771	.726	.087 (.084-.090)
3	7.53	.837	.786	.077 (.074-.081)
4	5.85	.891	.841	.066 (.063-.070)
5	5.30	.913	.859	.063 (.059-.066)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B11 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Finland (n = 1,098)

Item	Factor I EMWB (+)	Factor II FUN (specific)	Factor III EVWB	Factor IV EMWB (-)	Factor V FUN (general)
Evwb1	.015	.020	**.588**	.174	.074
Evwb2	-.019	.042	**.635**	.214	.087
Emwb1	**.467**	.009	.025	**.481**	-.095
Emwb2	**.330**	.028	.038	**.674**	-.012
Emwb5	**.838**	.034	-.041	-.003	.021
Emwb6	**.540**	.109	-.016	.160	.054
Fun1	.115	.002	.158	-.007	**.306**
Fun3	-.063	.080	-.046	.048	**.559**
Fun4	.011	**.716**	.118	.059	.040
Fun5	.097	**.843**	-.010	-.029	-.035
Fun6	-.011	**.727**	.059	.040	.080
Fun7	.029	.070	.016	-.092	**.628**
Fun8	.066	.156	**.362**	-.045	.179
Fun9	.213	.052	.143	-.031	**.376**
Fun10	-.079	.072	.029	.084	**.482**
Fun11	.172	-.139	.192	.030	**.586**
Vi1	.136	-.016	.040	**.601**	-.019
Vi2	**.413**	-.151	.012	.255	.077
Vi3	-.008	.024	-.068	**.629**	.143
Vi4	-.029	.156	-.047	**.545**	.137
Cowb1	.018	-.052	**.582**	-.038	-.108
Cowb2	.042	.022	**.600**	-.051	-.242
Sur2	-.065	.206	**.554**	.048	.005
Sur3	-.026	.005	**.479**	.056	.057
Sur4	.248	-.043	.161	**.466**	-.009

Factors	Correlations between factors			
EMWB (+)	—			
FUN (specific)	.179	—		
EVWB	.404	.449	—	
EMWB (-)	.423	.346	.371	—
FUN (general)	.229	.521	.482	.409 —

EVWB = evaluative wellbeing; EMWB = emotional wellbeing; FUN = Functioning. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 5.30, CFI = .913, TLI = .859, RMSEA (90% CI) = .063 (.059-.066).

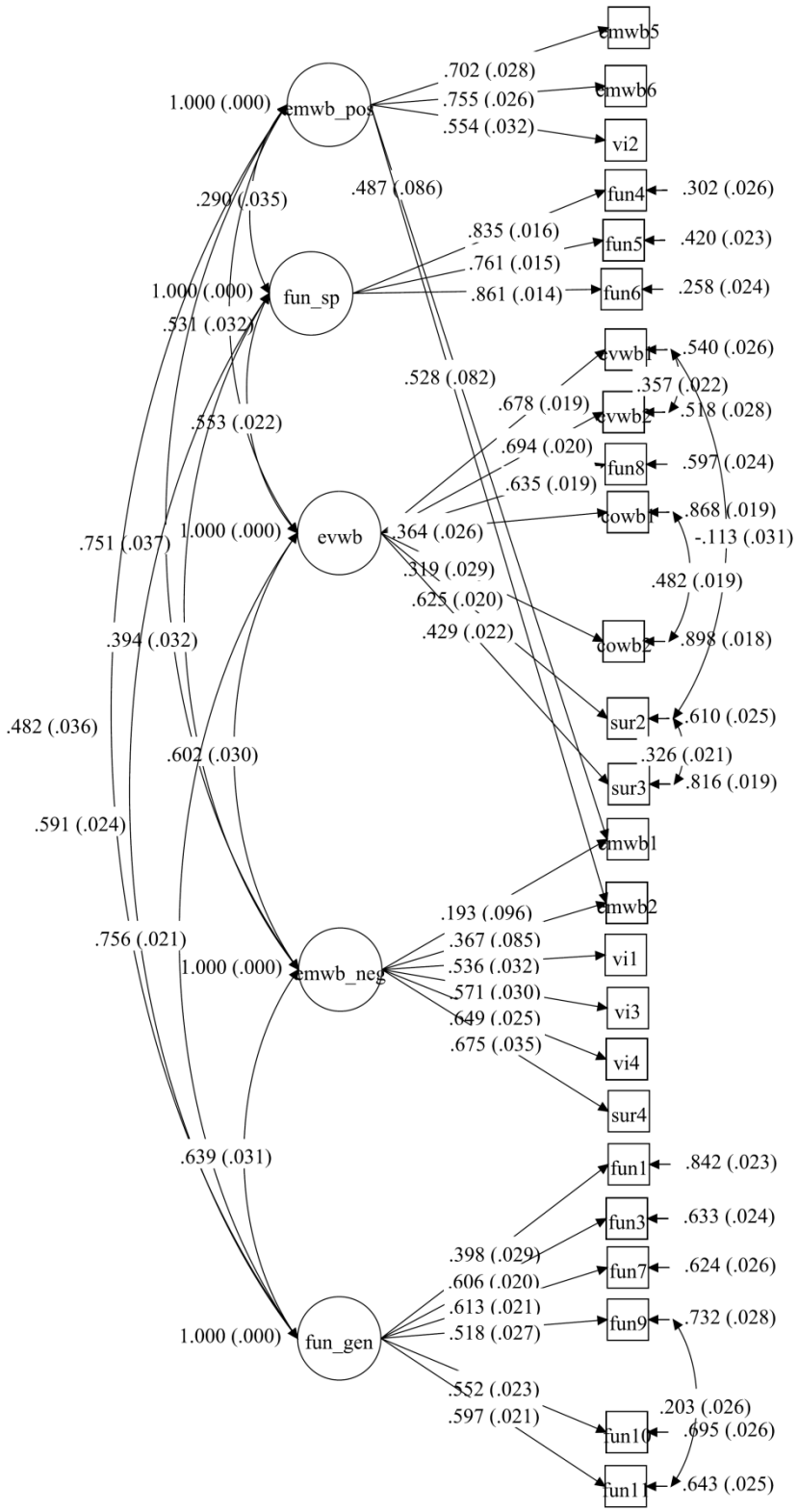

Fig. B5 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and two cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of Finland (n = 1,099). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.77, CFI = .921, TLI = .908, RMSEA (90% CI) = .050 (.047-.054).

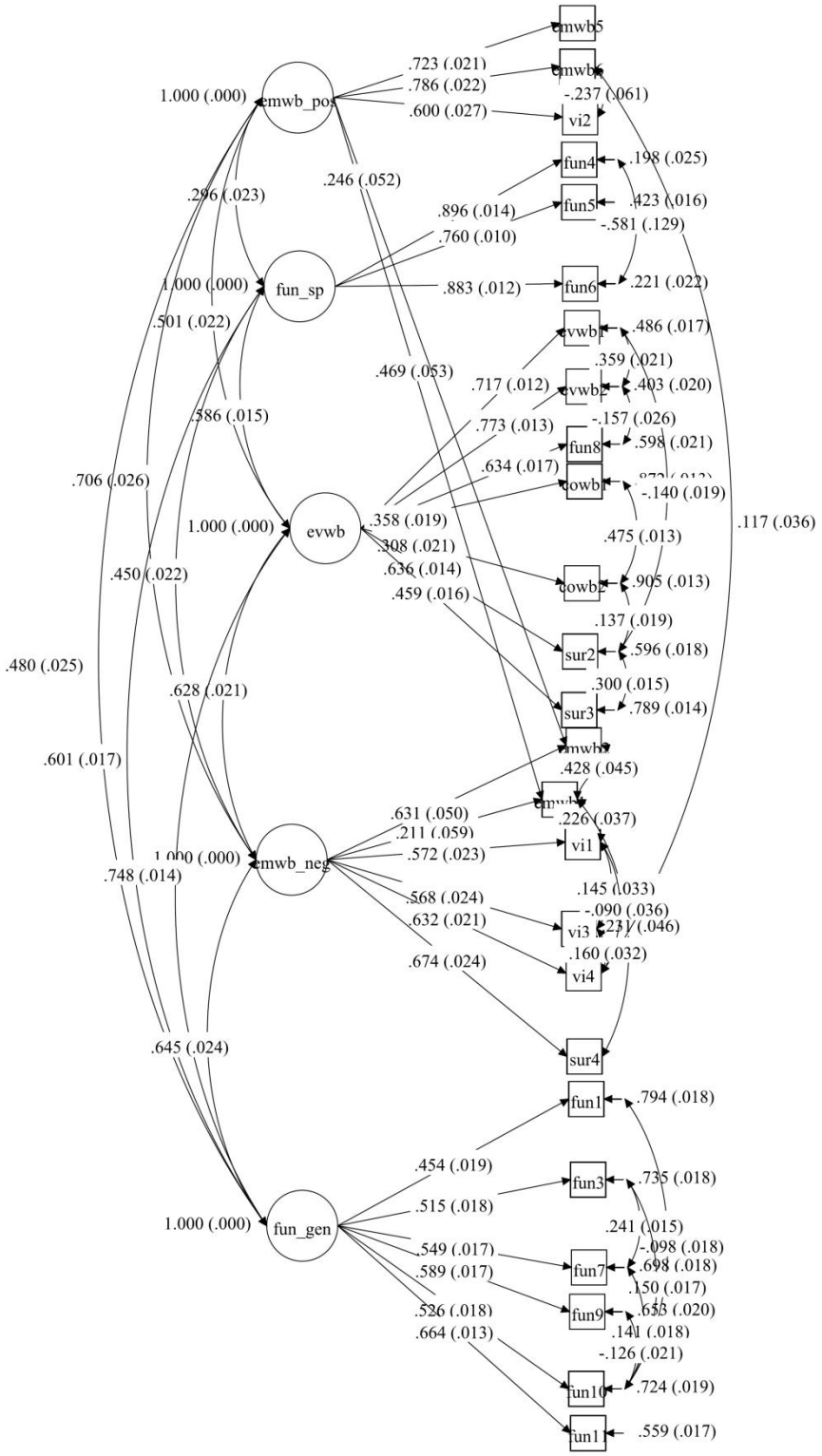

Fig. B6 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and two cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of Finland (*N* = 2,197). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 6.10, CFI = .932, TLI = .916, RMSEA (90% CI) = .048 (.046-.051).

Table B12 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Finland (*N* = 2,197)

	Subscale				
	Emotional wellb. (+)	Functioning (specific)	Evaluative wellbeing	Emotional wellb. (-)	Functioning (general)
Number of items	3	3	7	6	6
Mean (standard error)	3.98 (0.015)	4.08 (0.011)	4.04 (0.009)	4.27 (0.012)	3.96 (0.011)
95% Confidence interval	3.95-4.01	4.06-4.10	4.03-4.06	4.25-4.30	3.94-3.98
Standard deviation	0.710	0.490	0.413	0.548	0.493
Skewness	-0.927	-1.088	-1.146	-1.653	-0.812
Kurtosis	1.043	2.695	2.689	4.230	1.639
Convergent validity	.500	.720	.336	.324	.306
Composite Reliability	.748	.885	.765	.727	.723
Average inter-item correl.	.362	.672	.342	.329	.315
Min.-max. correlations	.303-.436	.658-.692	.180-.711	.210-.499	.161-.461
Range of correlations	.133	.034	.531	.289	.299
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales				
Emotional wellbeing (+)	—				
Functioning (specific)	.302	—			
Evaluative wellbeing	.269	.331	—		
Emotional wellbeing (-)	.307	.294	.263	—	
Functioning (general)	.245	.327	.275	.250	—
	Squared correlations between subscales				
Emotional wellbeing (+)	—				
Functioning (specific)	.091	—			
Evaluative wellbeing	.072	.110	—		
Emotional wellbeing (-)	.094	.086	.069	—	
Functioning (general)	.060	.107	.076	.063	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.053 and 0.106, respectively.

Table B13 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for France (first half-sample: *n* = 984)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories												Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	3.59	0.981	3.53-3.65	3.5	1.2	3.7	5.4	5.7	13.7	11.0	17.4	20.9	8.8	8.6	0.1	-0.82	0.15	.488
Evwb2	3.86	0.705	3.82-3.91	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.4	13.5	11.1	21.7	29.4	11.7	8.0	-	-0.73	0.92	.568
Emwb1	4.16	0.933	4.10-4.22	-	2.4	5.2	46.0	46.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.12	1.58	.566
Emwb2	4.32	0.946	4.26-4.38	-	2.1	5.6	35.2	57.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.46	2.12	.572
Emwb3	3.86	1.067	3.79-3.92	-	3.5	17.2	41.1	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.65	-0.14	.605
Emwb4	3.57	1.094	3.50-3.64	-	3.5	24.9	44.6	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.38	-0.41	.557
Emwb5	3.78	1.043	3.71-3.85	-	5.6	11.4	55.1	27.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.84	0.71	.513
Emwb6	3.10	1.171	3.03-3.18	-	11.1	34.7	38.1	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.07	-0.70	.508
Fun1	4.28	0.918	4.22-4.34	-	1.5	6.3	6.4	34.2	51.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.44	1.80	.352
Fun2	2.74	1.141	2.67-2.82	-	11.2	39.6	20.1	19.8	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.37	-0.83	.229
Fun3	3.82	0.855	3.77-3.88	-	0.9	7.0	17.5	55.2	19.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.78	0.70	.424
Fun4	4.01	0.641	3.97-4.05	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	6.5	12.3	24.1	30.2	12.1	12.3	-	-0.74	1.66	.468
Fun5	4.01	0.669	3.97-4.05	-	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.7	7.2	10.2	21.3	31.3	12.2	13.5	0.2	-0.67	0.79	.405
Fun6	3.84	0.720	3.80-3.89	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.7	3.0	11.0	14.9	20.8	25.1	11.4	10.1	0.2	-0.55	0.68	.417
Fun7	4.06	0.732	4.02-4.11	-	0.1	2.6	10.0	60.6	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.99	2.16	.406
Fun8	3.71	0.832	3.66-3.77	0.9	0.4	2.2	2.7	2.9	13.1	13.0	20.2	22.4	11.0	10.7	0.4	-0.69	0.47	.488
Fun9	3.50	1.112	3.43-3.57	-	5.7	13.8	19.5	43.3	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.65	-0.33	.508
Fun10	3.88	0.834	3.83-3.93	-	0.5	7.6	13.0	57.8	20.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.95	1.16	.448
Fun11	3.55	0.998	3.49-3.62	-	3.4	12.2	24.7	43.6	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.62	-0.07	.460
Fun12	4.19	1.089	4.12-4.26	-	1.9	8.9	11.5	23.3	54.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.22	0.42	.460
Fun13	3.30	1.286	3.22-3.38	-	10.0	22.3	12.0	35.2	20.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.30	-1.13	.447
Fun14	3.21	0.765	3.16-3.26	1.3	1.6	4.7	7.4	10.8	24.9	17.9	17.5	9.3	2.2	2.1	0.2	-0.28	0.03	.439
Vi1	4.15	1.076	4.08-4.22	-	3.9	9.8	37.6	48.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.22	0.94	.532
Vi2	3.80	1.296	3.72-3.89	-	10.7	17.0	31.3	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.78	-0.48	.331
Vi3	4.55	0.860	4.49-4.60	-	2.4	3.7	23.6	70.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-2.16	4.91	.459
Vi4	3.37	1.162	3.29-3.44	-	8.5	28.8	40.1	22.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.26	-0.63	.490
Cowb1	2.77	0.831	2.72-2.83	6.6	3.4	7.2	14.7	12.2	27.4	10.7	10.0	6.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	-0.26	-0.22	.267
Cowb2	3.33	0.831	3.27-3.38	2.8	0.9	2.5	6.4	6.7	24.6	14.0	18.2	16.2	4.4	3.3	-	-0.56	0.47	.362
Cowb3	2.88	0.844	2.83-2.94	3.4	2.9	8.4	12.2	13.8	25.1	13.1	9.9	7.6	1.7	1.8	-	-0.02	-0.26	.294

Table B13 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb4	3.31	1.107	3.24-3.38	7.9	4.8	13.0	19.8	21.5	22.1	9.7	-	-	-	-	1.2	-0.39	-0.63	.284
Cowb5	3.55	1.110	3.48-3.62	-	6.3	14.3	18.2	42.3	18.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.64	-0.31	.236
Sur1	3.14	0.698	3.10-3.19	-	8.6	17.0	22.2	49.0	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.73	-0.49	.045
Sur2	4.21	0.587	4.17-4.25	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	5.5	6.7	17.2	35.6	17.1	16.1	0.5	-0.90	1.95	.331
Sur3	4.38	0.822	4.33-4.43	1.3	2.2	2.2	4.7	8.8	31.5	45.9	-	-	-	-	3.3	-1.81	3.52	.261
Sur4	4.21	1.179	4.14-4.29	-	6.3	8.1	23.9	61.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.47	1.23	.549

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.080 and 0.160, respectively.

Table B14 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first split-half sample of France (n = 984): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	13.39	.626	.590	.112 (.109-.116)
2	8.82	.786	.742	.089 (.086-.093)
3	6.32	.868	.824	.074 (.070-.077)
4	4.47	.923	.885	.059 (.055-.064)
5	2.96	.961	.935	.045 (.040-.049)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B15 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of France (n = 984)

Item	Factor I EVWB	Factor II EMWB (-)	Factor III EMWB (+)	Factor IV FUN (specific)	Factor V FUN (general)
Evwb1	**.750**	.070	.022	-.034	.005
Evwb2	**.738**	-.028	.177	.069	.008
Emwb1	.044	**.766**	.069	-.068	-.008
Emwb2	.008	**.864**	.049	-.015	-.084
Emwb3	.077	.097	**.661**	-.001	.121
Emwb4	.123	.008	**.827**	-.025	-.013
Emwb5	.051	**.688**	-.062	-.037	.064
Emwb6	-.115	**.486**	.170	.064	.131
Fun1	.098	.023	-.058	-.035	**.487**
Fun3	.021	-.077	.071	.045	**.589**
Fun4	.125	.017	-.028	**.765**	.059
Fun5	-.017	.041	-.009	**.914**	-.058
Fun6	-.003	-.039	.083	**.797**	.031
Fun7	-.002	-.035	.038	.125	**.495**
Fun9	.224	.069	.037	-.033	**.456**
Fun10	-.010	.001	.017	.042	**.613**
Fun11	-.059	.129	.019	-.017	**.570**
Fun13	.064	**.397**	-.116	.047	.198
Vi1	-.016	**.744**	.005	.065	-.061
Vi2	.004	**.627**	-.213	-.003	.033
Vi3	-.021	**.495**	.128	.054	048
Vi4	-.063	.121	**.450**	.068	.152
Cowb2	**.379**	.068	-.082	.108	.011
Sur4	.163	**.538**	.140	.014	.000
Factors			Correlations between factors		
EVWB	—				
EMWB (-)	.454	—			
EMWB (+)	.385	.574	—		
FUN (specific)	.177	.257	.246	—	
FUN (general)	.252	.409	.506	.456	—

EMWB = emotional wellbeing; EVWB = evaluative wellbeing; FUN = Functioning.. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 2.96, CFI = .961, TLI = .935, RMSEA (90% CI) = .045 (.040-.049).

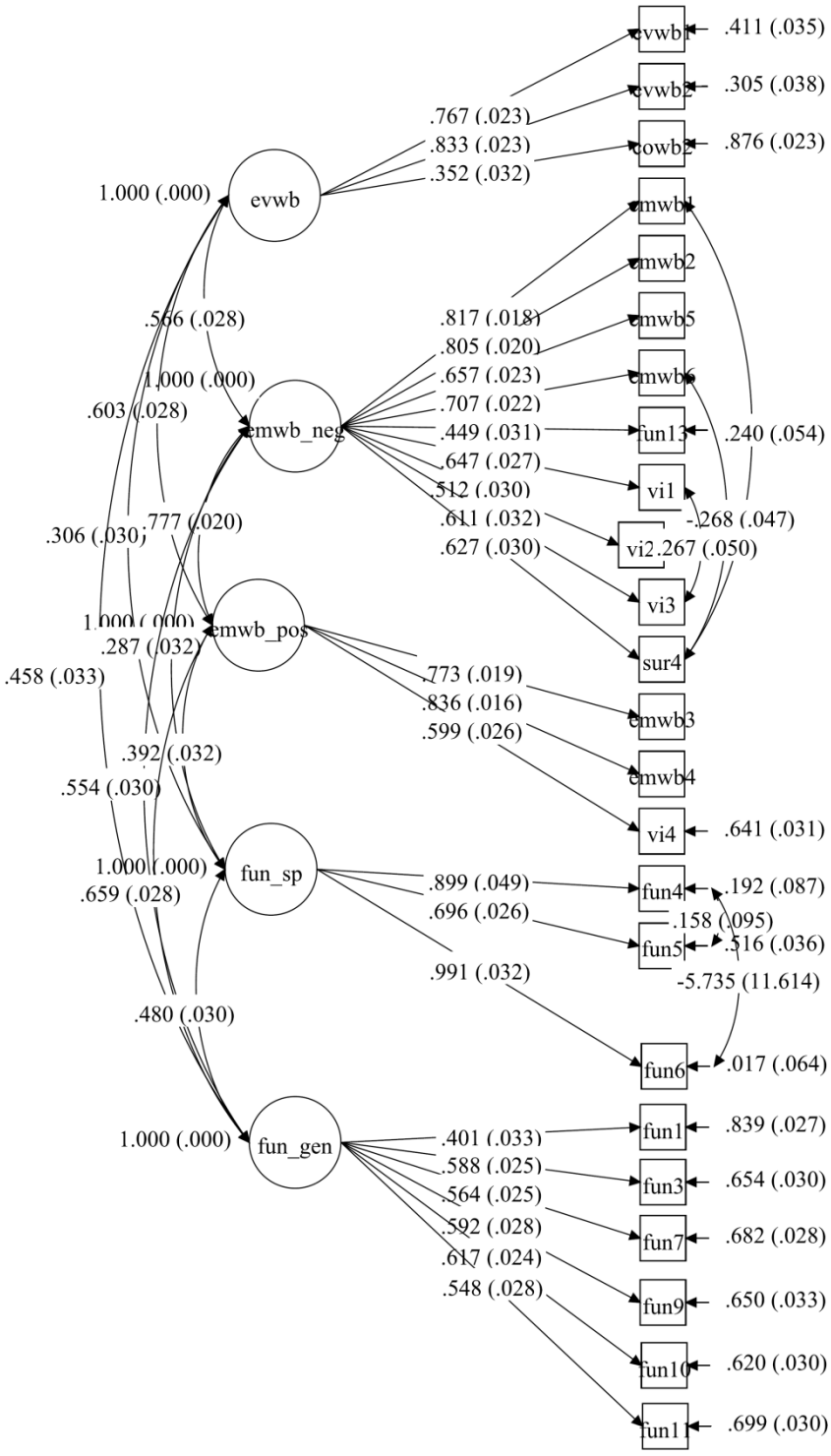

Fig. B7 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and no cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of France (n = 984). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.57, CFI = .926, TLI = .914, RMSEA (90% CI) = .051 (.047-.055).

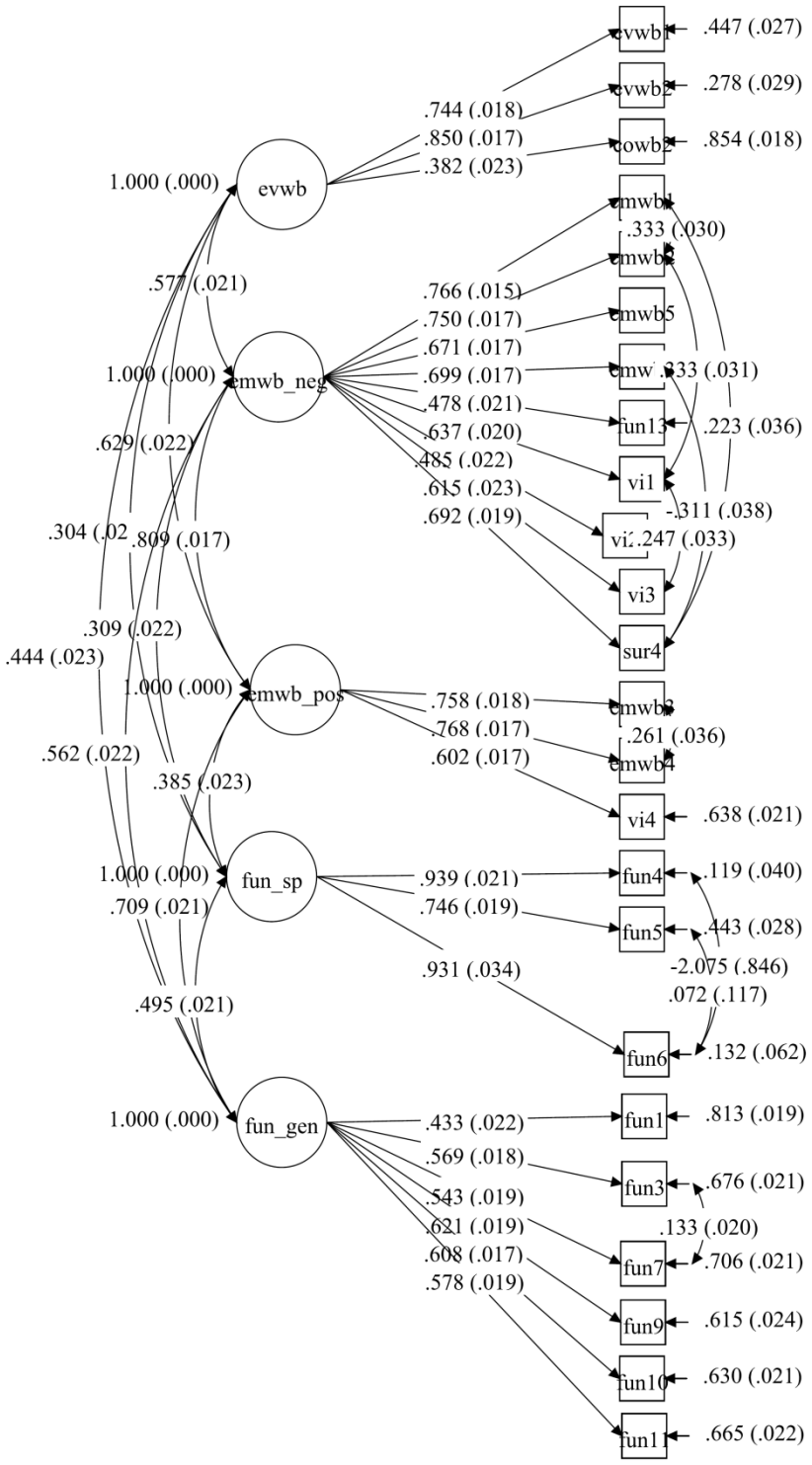

Fig. B8 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and no cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of France (N = 1,968). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 5.74, CFI = .934, TLI = .922, RMSEA (90% CI) = .049 (.047-.052).

Table B16 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: France (*N* = 1,968)

	Subscale				
	Evaluative Wellbeing	Emotional Wellbeing (negative)	Emotional Wellbeing (positive)	Functioning (specific)	Functioning (general)
Number of items	3	9	3	3	6
Mean (standard error)	3.58 (0.015)	3.91 (0.016)	3.59 (0.021)	3.96 (0.013)	3.86 (0.013)
95% Confidence interval	3.55-3.61	3.88-3.95	3.55-3.63	3.93-3.98	3.84-3.89
Standard deviation	0.657	0.700	0.907	0.595	0.593
Skewness	-0.642	-0.998	-0.385	-0.544	-0.717
Kurtosis	0.514	1.175	-0.243	0.936	0.945
Convergent validity	.474	.424	.509	.767	.316
Composite Reliability	.712	.866	.755	.908	.732
Average inter-item correl.	.413	.349	.485	.676	.316
Min.-max. correlations	.285-.651	.175-.588	.425-.602	.614-.713	.200-.397
Range of correlations	.366	.413	.177	.099	.197
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales				
Evaluative Wellbeing	—				
Emotional Wellbeing (negative)	.304	—			
Emotional Wellbeing (positive)	.342	.341	—		
Functioning (specific)	.326	.287	.370	—	
Functioning (general)	.249	.261	.306	.307	—
	Squared correlations between subscales				
Evaluative Wellbeing	—				
Emotional Wellbeing (negative)	.092	—			
Emotional Wellbeing (positive)	.117	.116	—		
Functioning (specific)	.106	.082	.137	—	
Functioning (general)	.062	.068	.094	.094	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.055 and 0.111, respectively.

Table B17 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for Germany (first half-sample: *n* = 1,479)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	3.99	0.815	3.94-4.03	1.1	0.7	1.3	3.1	2.0	8.0	6.2	16.6	27.0	19.4	14.6	0.1	-1.22	1.67	.546
Evwb2	4.03	0.729	4.00-4.07	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.4	6.5	7.1	17.7	30.6	20.1	13.0	0.1	-1.24	2.14	.609
Emwb1	4.41	0.852	4.36-4.45	-	1.5	4.1	32.1	62.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.48	2.43	.512
Emwb2	4.39	0.887	4.35-4.44	-	1.7	5.1	31.6	61.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.55	2.57	.553
Emwb3	3.41	1.148	3.35-3.47	-	6.7	28.1	40.6	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.24	-0.66	.538
Emwb4	3.54	1.036	3.49-3.60	-	4.4	22.7	50.6	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.30	-0.35	.552
Emwb5	4.68	0.686	4.65-4.72	-	1.0	1.8	16.6	80.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.42	6.64	.359
Emwb6	3.60	1.039	3.54-3.65	-	5.1	18.1	54.4	22.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.52	0.05	.471
Fun1	4.02	0.778	3.98-4.07	-	0.7	4.1	9.9	60.1	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.99	1.78	.430
Fun2	3.52	1.013	3.47-3.57	-	2.8	14.1	18.2	51.6	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.59	-0.38	.388
Fun3	3.97	0.661	3.94-4.01	-	0.5	3.0	10.1	68.4	17.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-1.02	3.11	.391
Fun4	4.21	0.718	4.18-4.25	-	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.0	6.6	7.0	16.3	24.8	12.6	28.9	0.5	-0.93	1.01	.424
Fun5	4.05	0.691	4.02-4.09	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.4	2.4	6.8	8.7	19.7	30.6	15.0	14.2	0.3	-1.02	1.80	.338
Fun6	3.93	0.732	3.89-3.97	0.3	0.1	1.1	2.4	2.6	9.9	10.9	19.4	29.3	11.3	12.4	0.2	-0.73	0.61	.394
Fun7	3.98	0.646	3.95-4.01	-	0.4	2.2	12.5	66.8	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-0.68	1.78	.339
Fun8	3.97	0.801	3.92-4.01	0.9	0.3	1.0	2.4	1.6	7.8	8.9	19.4	28.3	12.8	15.3	1.1	-1.10	1.69	.398
Fun9	3.95	0.767	3.91-3.99	-	0.6	4.3	13.8	61.6	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.89	1.50	.493
Fun10	4.02	0.599	3.99-4.05	-	0.3	2.1	10.1	72.3	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.04	4.34	.233
Fun11	4.08	0.584	4.05-4.11	-	0.1	2.2	7.4	71.3	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.79	3.43	.446
Fun12	3.90	0.981	3.85-3.95	-	0.5	13.7	12.2	44.7	28.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.70	-0.37	.403
Fun13	3.51	1.003	3.46-3.56	-	2.6	16.8	21.2	45.8	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.54	-0.36	.401
Fun14	3.38	0.832	3.34-3.43	1.8	1.5	3.7	7.8	6.7	19.9	15.3	18.6	16.6	5.1	2.5	0.5	-0.53	0.00	.454
Vi1	3.86	1.040	3.80-3.91	-	4.3	13.3	45.4	36.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.72	0.21	.386
Vi2	3.87	1.202	3.81-3.93	-	7.1	13.0	38.7	41.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.89	-0.01	.349
Vi3	4.37	0.897	4.32-4.41	-	1.2	5.6	33.5	59.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.43	1.99	.441
Vi4	3.39	1.096	3.33-3.44	-	7.1	28.9	44.8	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.29	-0.42	.536
Cowb1	2.98	0.890	2.93-3.02	5.7	2.1	4.7	12.3	12.4	23.2	12.2	15.8	9.2	1.4	0.8	0.1	-0.35	-0.28	.297
Cowb2	3.37	0.811	3.33-3.41	2.0	0.8	3.0	5.2	8.3	23.1	14.1	20.5	16.5	3.9	2.6	0.1	-0.51	0.16	.355
Cowb3	3.07	0.820	3.03-3.12	2.6	1.1	5.5	12.0	12.4	26.1	13.1	13.8	9.0	2.5	1.7	0.1	-0.18	-0.16	.266

Table B17 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb4	3.57	0.986	3.51-3.62	3.0	4.0	9.4	20.6	24.7	26.2	11.4	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.58	-0.14	.298
Cowb5	3.69	0.866	3.65-3.74	-	2.0	9.0	22.4	54.1	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.84	0.81	.265
Sur1	3.30	0.836	3.26-3.34	1.2	5.8	13.5	26.3	37.3	9.7	6.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.15	0.02	.263
Sur2	4.32	0.598	4.29-4.35	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.2	3.7	3.9	11.0	29.1	25.5	24.2	0.6	-1.37	3.33	.366
Sur3	4.51	0.652	4.48-4.55	0.4	0.5	1.2	4.1	8.2	33.8	51.5	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.80	4.13	.320
Sur4	4.60	0.850	4.55-4.64	-	1.8	3.1	18.0	76.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-2.44	6.22	.426

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.065 and 0.130, respectively.

Table B18 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Germany (n = 1,479): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	12.58	.715	.690	.088 (.086-.091)
2	9.11	.817	.783	.074 (.071-.077)
3	7.51	.866	.826	.066 (.064-.069)
4	5.57	.915	.878	.056 (.053-.059)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B19 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Germany (n = 1,479)

Item	Factor I EVWB	Factor II EMWB	Factor III FUN (specific)	Factor IV FUN (general)
Evwb1	**.643**	.042	-.032	.119
Evwb2	**.714**	.028	.013	.147
Emwb1	.125	**.778**	-.049	-.095
Emwb2	.026	**.770**	-.035	.029
Emwb3	.228	**.500**	.105	.054
Emwb4	**.365**	**.405**	.031	.099
Emwb5	-.082	**.676**	-.020	.005
Emwb6	-.022	**.574**	.042	.087
Fun3	.084	.001	.166	**.412**
Fun4	.033	.032	**.701**	.007
Fun5	-.044	.060	**.668**	-.014
Fun6	.021	.010	**.609**	.140
Fun7	.037	-.127	.214	**.411**
Fun9	.195	.033	-.070	**.561**
Fun11	-.005	.013	.029	**.608**
Fun12	.010	.213	-.012	**.346**
Fun13	-.008	.206	-.013	**.361**
Fun14	-.022	.265	.102	**.314**
Vi1	.049	**.509**	.061	-.074
Vi2	.031	**.445**	-.051	-.018
Vi3	-.071	**.432**	.174	.115
Vi4	-.012	**.416**	.231	.175
Cowb2	**.354**	.058	.003	-.051
Sur2	**.360**	-.044	**.346**	-.029
Sur3	**.414**	-.028	.275	-.074
Sur4	.289	**.490**	-.014	-.068

Factors	Correlations between factors			
EVWB	—			
EMWB	.437	—		
FUN (specific)	.223	.239	—	
FUN (general)	.306	.425	.381	—

EMWB = emotional wellbeing; EVWB = Evaluative wellbeing; FUN = Functioning. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 5.57, CFI = .915, TLI = .878, RMSEA (90% CI) = .056 (.053-.059).

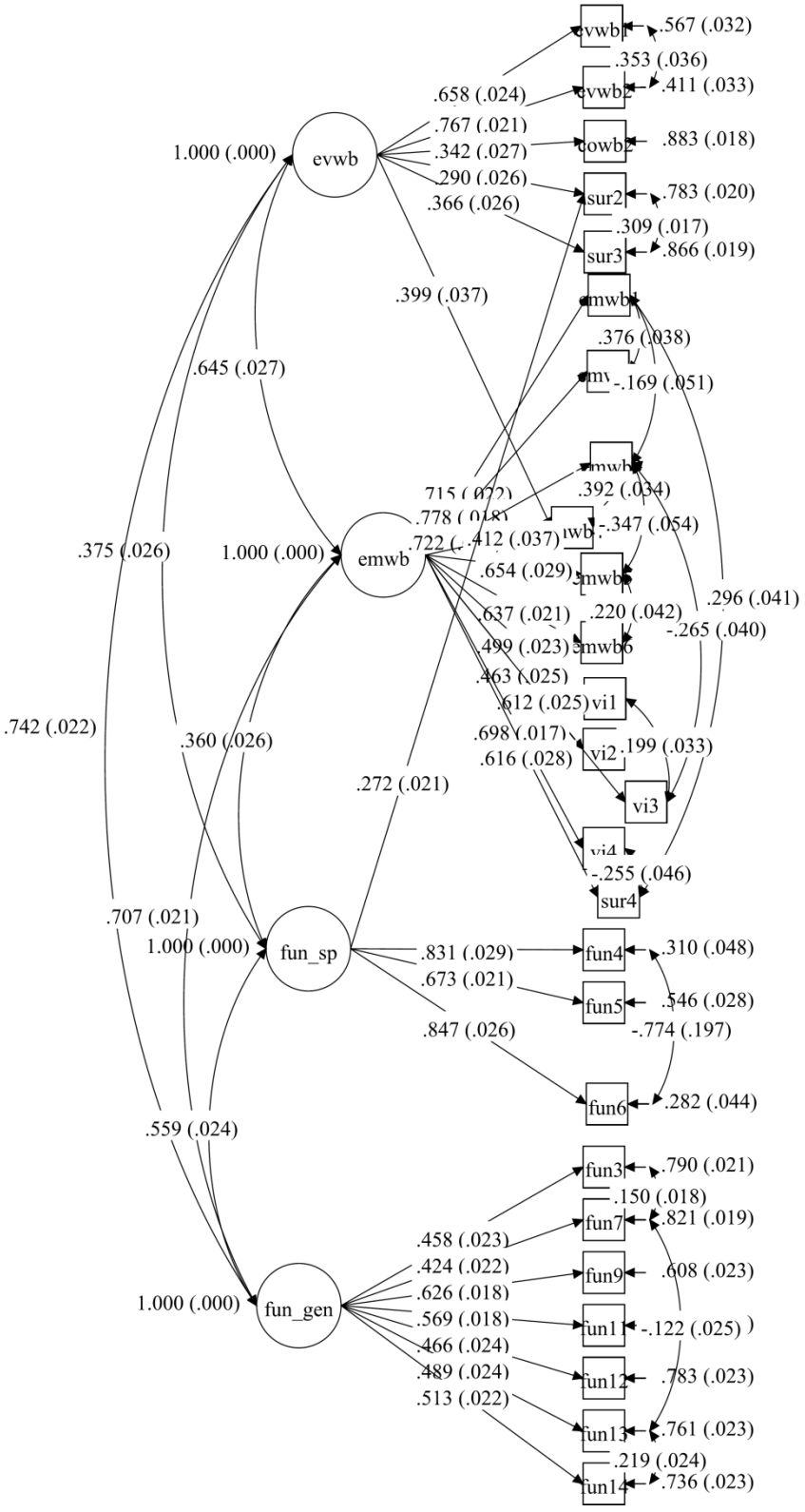

Fig. B9 Standardized solution for the model with 4 first-order correlated factors and two cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of Germany (n = 1,479). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 4.25, CFI = .934, TLI = .922, RMSEA (90% CI) = .047 (.044-.050).

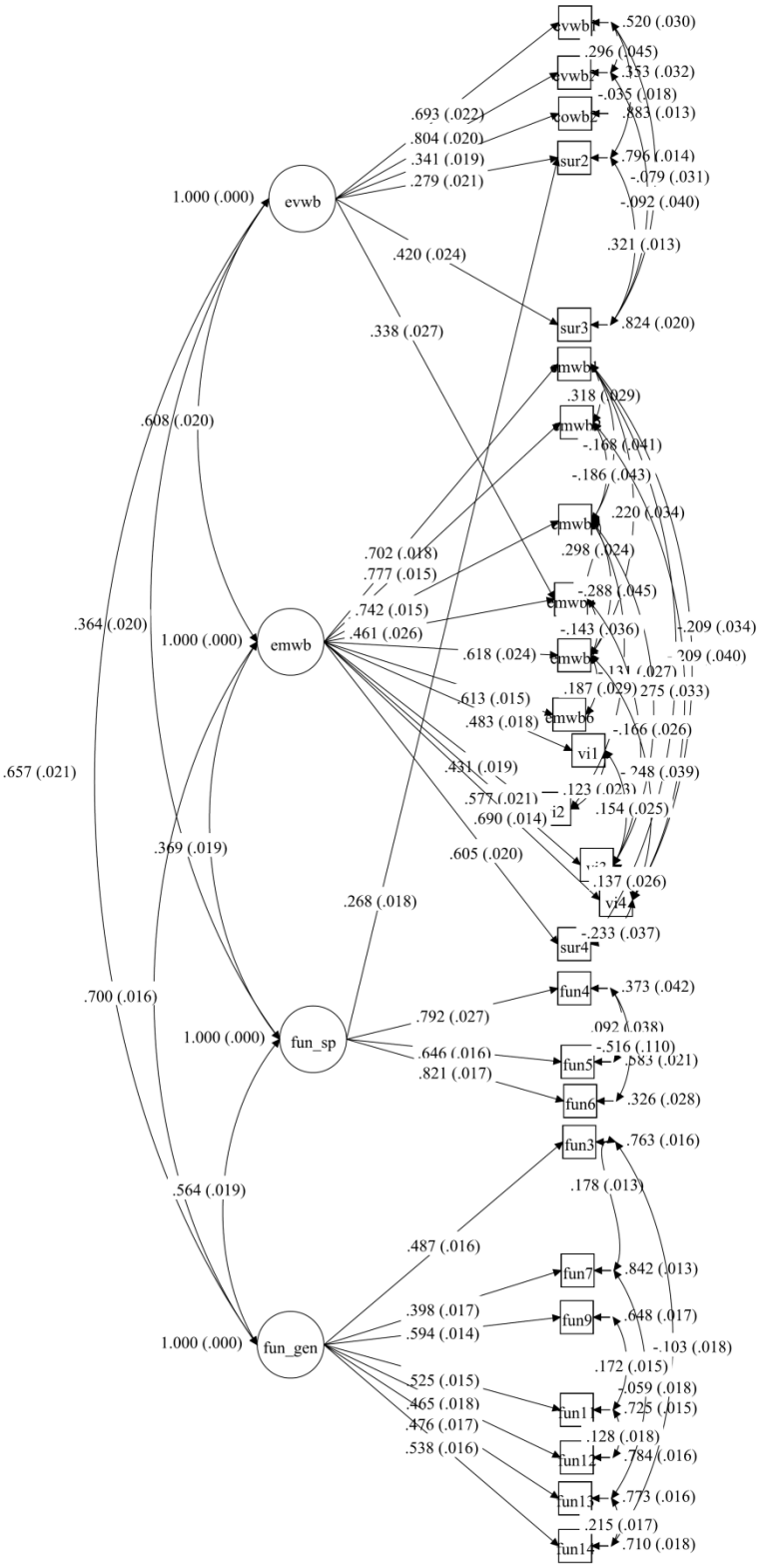

Fig. B10 Standardized solution for the model with 4 first-order correlated factors and two cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of Germany (N = 2,958). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 7.05, CFI = .939, TLI = .924, RMSEA (90% CI) = .045 (.043-.047).

Table B20 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Germany (*N* = 2,958)

	Subscale			
	Evaluative wellbeing	Emotional wellbeing	Functioning (specific)	Functioning (general)
Number of items	5	11	3	7
Mean (standard error)	4.05 (0.008)	4.02 (0.011)	4.07 (0.011)	3.83 (0.009)
95% Confidence interval	4.04-4.07	4.00-4.05	4.04-4.09	3.81-3.85
Standard deviation	0.436	0.593	0.584	0.475
Skewness	-0.962	-1.104	-0.821	-0.528
Kurtosis	1.814	1.746	1.327	0.905
Convergent validity	.358	.383	.573	.251
Composite Reliability	.629	.869	.799	.698
Average inter-item correl.	.214	.307	.521	.265
Min.-max. correlations	-.007-.683	.187-.553	.471-.556	.144-.426
Range of correlations	.690	.365	.085	.282
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Evaluative wellbeing	—			
Emotional wellbeing	.234	—		
Functioning (specific)	.222	.259	—	
Functioning (general)	.198	.245	.256	—
	Squared correlations between subscales			
Evaluative wellbeing	—			
Emotional wellbeing	.055	—		
Functioning (specific)	.049	.067	—	
Functioning (general)	.039	.060	.066	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.046 and 0.092, respectively.

Table B21 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for Hungary (first half-sample: *n* = 1,007)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	3.29	0.933	3.23-3.35	4.0	2.5	5.2	9.9	7.2	16.1	12.9	16.5	14.4	5.4	4.7	1.3	-0.47	-0.29	.571
Evwb2	3.51	0.876	3.46-3.57	1.3	1.8	4.7	5.0	7.4	17.3	13.5	18.3	17.8	6.8	6.0	0.3	-0.50	-0.12	.649
Emwb1	3.92	0.984	3.86-3.99	-	2.9	11.6	48.4	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-0.81	0.72	.587
Emwb2	3.80	1.010	3.74-3.87	-	4.4	14.5	48.9	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.58	0.05	.646
Emwb3	3.15	1.107	3.07-3.22	-	9.7	35.7	39.5	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-0.09	-0.54	.544
Emwb4	3.37	1.073	3.30-3.44	-	5.3	26.6	48.5	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-0.34	-0.28	.589
Emwb5	3.79	0.978	3.73-3.86	-	3.6	13.5	51.8	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-0.58	0.27	.493
Emwb6	3.35	0.997	3.29-3.42	-	4.7	27.4	52.6	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.23	-0.20	.517
Fun1	3.77	0.938	3.71-3.83	-	4.3	7.6	21.9	44.5	21.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.87	0.88	.434
Fun2	3.01	1.087	2.93-3.08	-	5.7	32.8	26.0	23.1	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.20	-0.78	.247
Fun3	3.75	0.936	3.69-3.82	-	3.7	7.4	23.0	45.5	19.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-0.76	0.50	.583
Fun4	4.04	0.858	3.98-4.10	0.7	0.5	1.5	2.7	3.9	11.3	8.2	13.5	20.6	11.5	24.8	0.8	-0.88	0.37	.650
Fun5	4.07	0.857	4.01-4.12	0.5	0.8	1.6	2.7	3.7	10.0	6.7	14.8	20.5	12.7	25.4	0.7	-0.94	0.57	.630
Fun6	3.92	0.920	3.85-3.98	0.8	0.9	2.7	2.9	4.2	11.9	7.8	16.6	18.3	12.3	21.0	0.7	-0.86	0.44	.646
Fun7	3.77	0.900	3.71-3.83	-	3.7	6.2	23.4	46.3	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-0.71	0.56	.509
Fun8	3.79	0.936	3.72-3.85	2.2	1.7	3.3	4.0	5.0	12.8	9.2	15.1	21.4	8.6	15.3	1.4	-0.81	0.34	.656
Fun9	3.46	1.051	3.39-3.53	-	7.9	11.7	29.5	35.8	14.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.54	-0.17	.536
Fun10	3.62	0.906	3.56-3.68	-	2.8	9.0	24.7	50.1	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-0.71	0.40	.501
Fun11	3.52	0.909	3.46-3.58	-	4.7	9.1	31.0	43.3	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.61	0.25	.632
Fun12	3.83	1.055	3.76-3.90	-	1.7	10.5	21.1	35.7	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-0.67	-0.28	.514
Fun13	3.40	1.079	3.33-3.47	-	4.6	18.5	28.4	31.3	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-0.22	-0.76	.449
Fun14	3.16	0.902	3.10-3.22	4.4	2.8	7.1	6.7	7.0	23.5	12.2	18.6	12.5	2.3	2.8	0.3	-0.61	-0.03	.506
Vi1	3.80	1.133	3.72-3.87	-	4.9	17.3	39.1	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.62	-0.37	.570
Vi2	3.56	1.063	3.49-3.63	-	6.1	20.9	47.6	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.48	-0.09	.520
Vi3	3.97	1.024	3.91-4.04	-	4.4	13.3	41.1	40.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-0.75	0.06	.652
Vi4	2.91	1.152	2.84-2.99	-	15.6	34.8	37.0	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-0.04	-0.68	.464
Cowb1	2.95	0.926	2.89-3.01	6.4	4.4	6.4	11.5	11.9	18.7	12.4	15.1	9.6	2.9	0.5	0.3	-0.37	-0.56	.358
Cowb2	3.05	0.879	2.99-3.11	4.6	2.1	5.2	10.3	13.0	23.0	12.9	13.5	10.0	4.0	0.7	0.7	-0.29	-0.25	.309
Cowb3	2.93	0.893	2.87-2.99	4.8	4.4	8.1	11.8	10.4	20.2	14.0	16.6	6.9	2.5	0.4	-	-0.32	-0.56	.300

Table B21 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb4	3.88	0.901	3.82-3.94	2.1	2.8	6.4	15.4	21.7	28.1	23.3	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.74	0.38	.425
Cowb5	3.78	1.025	3.72-3.85	-	3.6	7.7	21.4	40.9	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.70	-0.02	.279
Sur1	2.54	0.854	2.48-2.59	2.2	2.5	13.6	20.1	30.7	24.8	5.3	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.52	-0.06	.287
Sur2	4.01	0.755	3.96-4.06	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.6	1.9	10.3	10.0	19.2	23.6	13.4	17.5	1.0	-0.76	0.73	.520
Sur3	4.33	0.778	4.28-4.39	0.9	1.4	2.7	7.3	12.8	28.7	46.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.33	1.74	.489
Sur4	4.17	1.132	4.09-4.24	-	4.9	10.4	28.3	55.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-1.21	0.55	.525

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.082 and 0.164, respectively.

Table B22 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Hungary (n = 1,007): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	13.83	.628	.600	.113 (.110-.116)
2	10.20	.752	.713	.096 (.093-.098)
3	9.20	.796	.745	.090 (.087-.093)
4	7.40	.853	.801	.080 (.077-.083)
5	6.14	.891	.840	.071 (.068-.075)
6	5.14	.920	.871	.064 (.061-.067)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B23 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Hungary (n = 1,007)

Item	Factor I EMWB	Factor II Vitality	Factor III FUN (specific)	Factor IV FUN (general)	Factor V COWB	Factor VI SUR
Evwb1	.107	.066	-.100	**.337**	.258	.276
Evwb2	.195	.064	-.029	.264	.166	**.370**
Emwb1	-.001	**.685**	.056	-.069	-.073	**.381**
Emwb2	.108	**.687**	-.007	.220	.004	.024
Emwb3	**.800**	-.078	.019	.080	.007	-.027
Emwb4	**.734**	.001	.003	.014	-.005	.150
Emwb5	.074	**.590**	-.056	-.014	-.009	.282
Emwb6	**.596**	.173	-.003	-.007	-.033	.157
Fun1	-.047	-.035	.119	**.523**	-.062	.098
Fun3	.008	.004	**.344**	**.463**	-.105	.034
Fun4	-.010	.035	**.877**	-.010	.045	.051
Fun5	.022	.022	**.924**	-.028	.008	.006
Fun6	.066	.017	**.822**	.032	.059	-.005
Fun7	.050	-.007	**.458**	**.323**	-.122	-.014
Fun8	.062	-.018	**.319**	**.428**	.052	.115
Fun9	.107	-.013	.023	**.644**	.039	.007
Fun10	-.020	.069	**.358**	**.371**	-.126	-.049
Fun11	.084	.102	.136	**.535**	.006	.015
Fun14	.046	.071	.097	**.319**	.228	.077
Vi1	-.072	**.803**	-.014	.257	.094	-.080
Vi2	-.062	**.711**	-.009	.227	.073	-.047
Vi3	.072	**.614**	.086	.075	.010	.219
Vi4	**.629**	.069	.132	.021	.088	-.200
Cowb1	.011	-.012	.048	-.006	**.805**	-.026
Cowb2	.042	.000	.024	-.055	**.719**	.001
Cowb3	-.040	-.003	.010	.034	**.757**	.031
Cowb4	-.002	-.014	.152	.099	.118	**.409**
Sur2	-.035	-.079	**.334**	.113	.009	**.489**
Sur3	-.063	.024	.169	.070	.065	**.569**
Sur4	.105	**.529**	.048	-.051	-.058	**.318**

Factors	Correlations between factors					
EMWB	—					
Vitality	.526	—				
FUN (specific)	.420	.353	—			
FUN (general)	.560	.422	.527	—		
COWB	.291	.254	.205	.299	—	
SUR	.378	.256	.400	.449	.183	—

EMWB = emotional wellbeing; EVWB = evaluative wellbeing; FUN = Functioning; COWB = Community wellbeing; SUR = Supportive relationships. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 5.14, CFI = .920, TLI = .871, RMSEA (90% CI) = .064 (.061-.067).

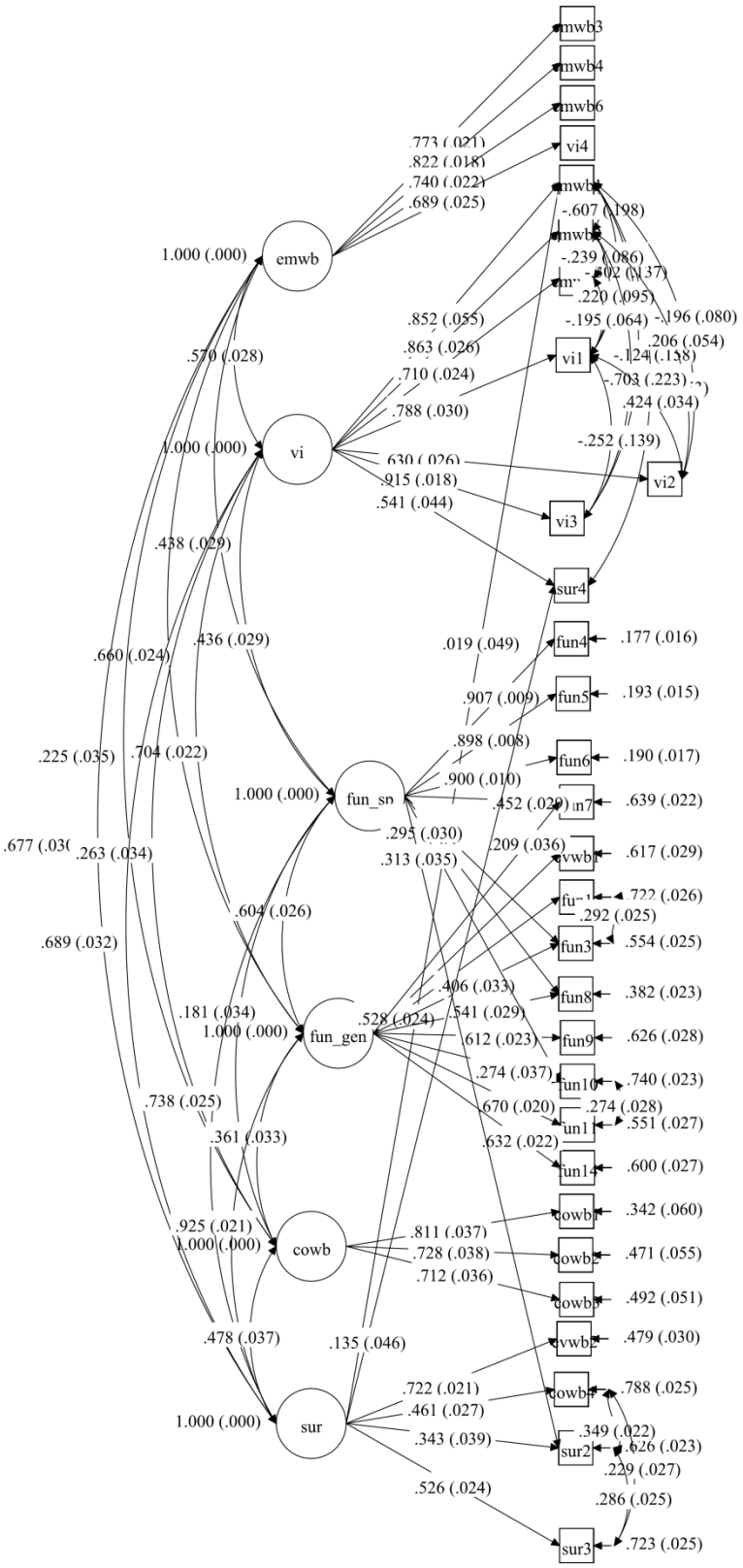

Fig. B11 Standardized solution for the model with 6 first-order correlated factors and seven cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of Hungary (n = 1,007). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 4.27, CFI = .899, TLI = .880, RMSEA (90% CI) = .057 (.054-.060).

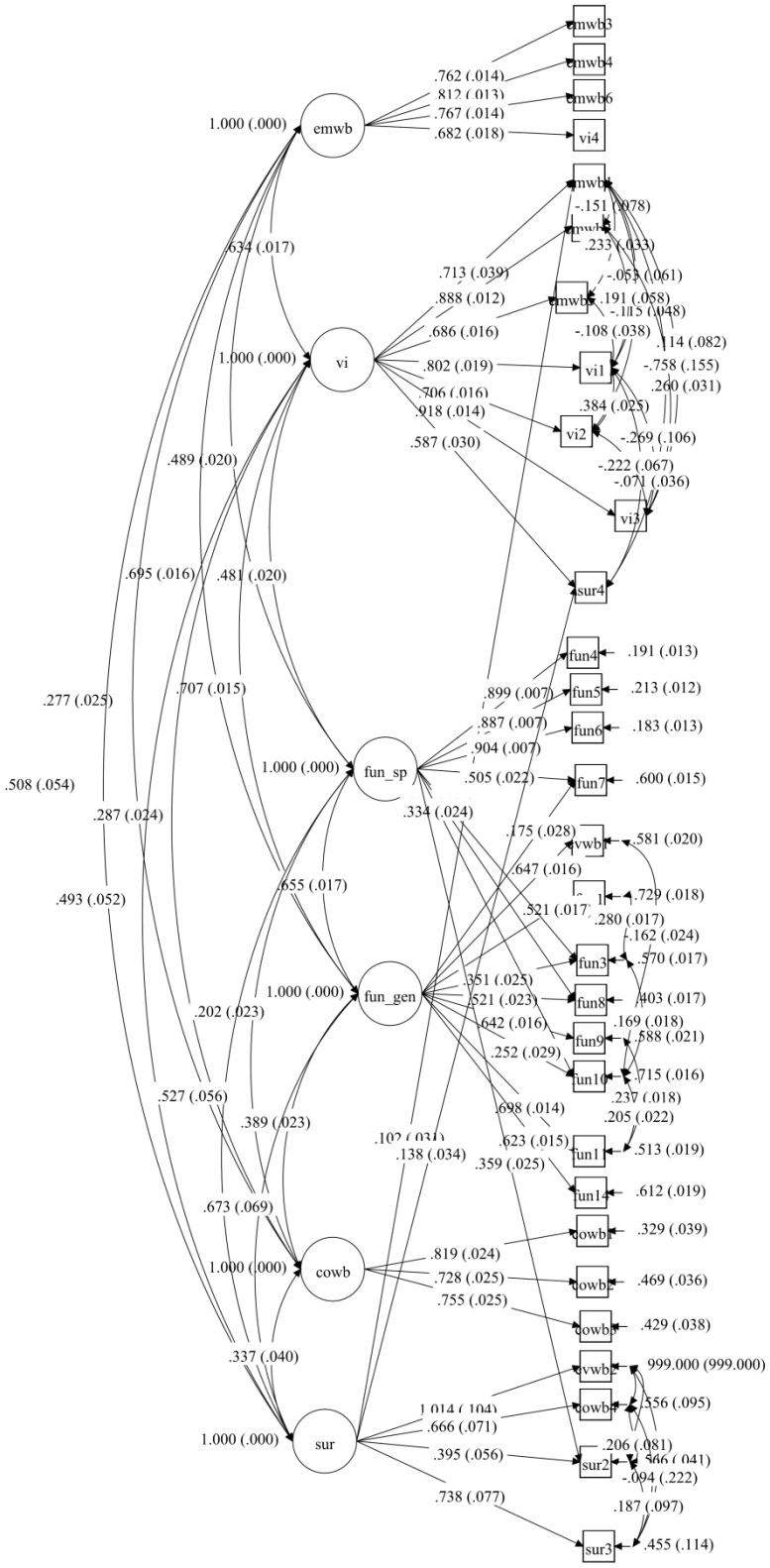

Fig. B12 Standardized solution for the model with 6 first-order correlated factors and seven cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of Hungary (N = 2,014). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 7.44, CFI = .911, TLI = .892, RMSEA (90% CI) = .057 (.055-.059).

Table B24 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Hungary (*N* = 2,014)

	Subscale					
	Emotional Wellbeing	Vitality	Functioning (specific)	Functioning (general)	Community wellbeing	Supportive relationships
Number of items	4	7	4	8	3	4
Mean (standard error)	3.18 (0.020)	3.84 (0.019)	3.94 (0.018)	3.53 (0.016)	2.98 (0.018)	3.92 (0.015)
95% Confidence interval	3.14-3.22	3.81-3.88	3.90-3.98	3.50-3.56	2.94-3.01	3.89-3.95
Standard deviation	0.855	0.811	0.782	0.663	0.770	.646
Skewness	-0.064	-0.871	-0.763	-0.635	-0.261	-0.807
Kurtosis	-0.436	0.610	0.330	0.411	-0.280	0.853
Convergent validity	.573	.585	.667	.304	.590	.521
Composite Reliability	.843	.906	.884	.765	.812	.812
Average inter-item correl.	.494	.516	.690	.400	.589	.430
Min.-max. correlations	.442-.575	.371-.675	.495-.899	.200-.572	.557-.619	.327-.523
Range of correlations	.133	.304	.405	.371	.062	.196
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales					
Emotional wellbeing	—					
Vitality	.413	—				
Functioning (specific)	.420	.429	—			
Functioning (general)	.361	.381	.432	—		
Community wellbeing	.311	.355	.359	.312	—	
Supportive relationships	.358	.392	.458	.316	.	—
	Squared correlations between subscales					
Emotional wellbeing	—					
Vitality	.171	—				
Functioning (specific)	.176	.184	—			
Functioning (general)	.130	.145	.187	—		
Community wellbeing	.097	.126	.129	.097	—	
Supportive relationships	.128	.154	.210	.139	.100	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.057 and 0.115, respectively.

Table B25 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for Ireland (first half-sample: *n* = 1,314)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	3.67	0.901	3.62-3.72	1.4	1.3	2.1	4.4	5.7	13.4	11.1	16.9	24.2	10.1	8.8	0.5	-0.70	0.10	.574
Evwb2	3.79	0.811	3.75-3.84	0.8	0.5	1.1	2.4	5.0	12.2	9.2	20.9	25.4	14.2	7.8	0.5	-0.83	0.68	.622
Emwb1	4.39	0.865	4.34-4.44	-	1.6	3.6	33.3	61.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-1.49	2.47	.597
Emwb2	4.51	0.861	4.46-4.56	-	2.4	2.7	23.4	71.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-2.04	4.59	.581
Emwb3	3.75	1.077	3.68-3.81	-	3.2	20.2	43.8	32.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.45	-0.50	.633
Emwb4	3.77	1.054	3.71-3.83	-	2.7	18.6	44.8	33.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.46	-0.46	.621
Emwb5	4.29	0.923	4.24-4.35	-	2.1	4.6	36.5	56.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.33	1.84	.570
Emwb6	3.43	1.139	3.36-3.49	-	5.5	29.7	40.4	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.15	-0.79	.575
Fun1	4.12	0.843	4.08-4.17	-	1.0	5.9	7.5	51.5	33.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.11	1.39	.440
Fun2	3.25	1.097	3.18-3.31	-	4.7	27.5	21.2	36.5	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.22	-0.97	.468
Fun3	3.80	0.850	3.75-3.85	-	0.8	9.2	17.2	56.4	15.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.81	0.63	.587
Fun4	3.88	0.796	3.84-3.93	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.3	4.1	10.8	12.3	17.7	25.5	12.9	12.4	0.2	-0.67	0.34	.719
Fun5	3.87	0.816	3.82-3.91	0.6	0.2	0.8	3.1	4.9	10.9	11.9	17.5	21.6	14.7	13.6	0.2	-0.63	0.10	.672
Fun6	3.86	0.827	3.81-3.90	0.6	0.3	1.2	2.7	4.9	12.3	11.3	17.5	21.8	14.5	12.8	0.2	-0.68	0.16	.701
Fun7	4.05	0.790	4.00-4.09	-	1.4	3.9	10.3	59.8	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.12	2.18	.566
Fun8	3.72	0.859	3.67-3.77	1.3	1.1	1.7	3.7	5.9	13.2	11.6	18.9	22.3	9.9	9.7	0.5	-0.72	0.44	.692
Fun9	3.86	0.863	3.81-3.91	-	1.5	8.6	15.8	55.9	17.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.94	1.08	.518
Fun10	4.06	0.638	4.02-4.10	-	0.2	1.7	9.9	67.8	20.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.79	2.41	.463
Fun11	3.95	0.754	3.91-3.99	-	0.8	5.7	12.3	63.5	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.94	1.52	.619
Fun12	3.77	1.010	3.71-3.82	-	1.1	13.2	13.2	47.6	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.66	-0.36	.552
Fun13	3.45	1.006	3.39-3.50	-	3.5	19.6	19.7	46.3	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-0.52	-0.53	.537
Fun14	3.48	0.762	3.44-3.53	1.4	0.3	1.7	5.6	6.7	18.9	16.3	22.7	17.6	6.3	2.1	0.5	-0.73	0.89	.649
Vi1	4.24	0.947	4.19-4.30	-	2.7	6.4	36.1	54.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-1.28	1.72	.534
Vi2	4.18	1.020	4.12-4.24	-	3.8	8.8	34.8	52.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-1.21	1.13	.451
Vi3	4.34	0.911	4.29-4.39	-	2.5	3.5	34.6	58.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-1.47	2.33	.471
Vi4	3.29	1.150	3.22-3.35	-	7.3	31.7	40.9	20.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.09	-0.74	.523
Cowb1	3.02	0.965	2.96-3.07	6.0	4.6	6.8	8.6	10.1	18.2	13.8	15.9	10.6	2.5	2.7	0.2	-0.24	-0.52	.250
Cowb2	3.33	0.881	3.28-3.38	2.1	2.6	4.1	7.3	9.1	17.8	14.3	20.8	15.0	2.0	4.7	0.2	-0.38	-0.18	.317
Cowb3	3.31	0.878	3.26-3.36	3.0	1.6	4.5	6.9	10.4	18.4	13.7	19.3	15.5	3.1	3.6	-	-0.37	-0.14	.327

Table B25 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb4	3.79	1.013	3.74-3.85	3.0	2.6	7.2	17.7	21.5	23.1	23.1	-	-	-	-	2.3	-0.72	0.01	.409
Cowb5	3.66	0.990	3.60-3.72	-	2.7	12.1	19.6	48.4	16.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.72	0.06	.355
Sur1	2.79	0.937	2.48-2.59	4.0	18.7	22.0	22.6	22.3	5.3	3.8	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.20	-0.56	.126
Sur2	3.95	0.818	3.90-3.99	0.4	0.5	1.1	2.5	3.7	8.8	10.9	16.8	24.9	15.0	14.8	0.7	-0.91	0.86	.581
Sur3	4.30	0.866	4.25-4.34	0.9	1.8	2.7	7.7	14.5	27.9	42.9	-	-	-	-	1.7	-1.49	2.11	.425
Sur4	4.47	0.867	4.09-4.24	-	1.9	3.0	25.3	69.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.78	3.30	.537

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.071 and 0.142, respectively.

Table B26 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Ireland (n = 1,314): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	20.33	.594	.559	.121 (.119-.124)
2	13.40	.761	.717	.097 (.094-.100)
3	9.81	.845	.799	.082 (.079-.085)
4	7.75	.892	.846	.072 (.069-.075)
5	5.93	.929	.888	.061 (.058-.065)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B27 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Ireland (n = 1,314)

Item	Factor I EMWB	Factor II FUN (specific)	Factor III Vitality	Factor IV FUN (general)	Factor V COWB
Evwb1	**.359**	.081	-.011	.048	**.454**
Evwb2	**.334**	.175	-.007	.033	**.445**
Emwb1	.102	.030	**.778**	-.033	.013
Emwb2	.142	-.006	**.732**	-.018	.127
Emwb3	**.837**	.000	.030	-.013	.070
Emwb4	**.855**	.003	.053	-.029	-.029
Emwb5	.049	.054	**.720**	-.005	.062
Emwb6	**.585**	.017	.216	.079	-.129
Fun3	.054	.238	.051	**.500**	.009
Fun4	.029	**.882**	.011	-.023	.032
Fun5	-.051	**.944**	-.025	.009	-.037
Fun6	-.008	**.917**	-.033	.034	-.024
Fun7	-.005	**.310**	.023	**.412**	.019
Fun8	.101	**.572**	.015	.114	.171
Fun9	.260	-.021	-.046	**.509**	.154
Fun10	-.051	.295	.107	**.369**	-.097
Fun11	**.321**	.020	.001	**.496**	.088
Fun14	.206	**.335**	.128	-.011	.182
Vi1	-.016	-.020	**.806**	.043	-.013
Vi2	-.034	.031	**.740**	.045	-.100
Vi3	-.022	-.026	**.763**	.065	-.007
Vi4	**.417**	.002	.290	.201	-.177
Cowb2	-.113	-.013	.159	.030	**.575**
Cowb3	-.059	.004	.096	.035	**.507**
Sur2	.041	**.500**	.117	-.047	.189
Sur4	.033	.030	**.689**	-.031	.143
Factors			Correlations between factors		
EMWB	—				
FUN (specific)	.516	—			
Vitality	.663	.520	—		
FUN (general)	.469	.486	.424	—	
COWB	.250	.401	.278	.280	—

COWB = Community wellbeing; EMWB = emotional wellbeing; EVWB = evaluative wellbeing; FUN = Functioning. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 5.93, CFI = .929, TLI = .888, RMSEA (90% CI) = .061 (.058-.065).

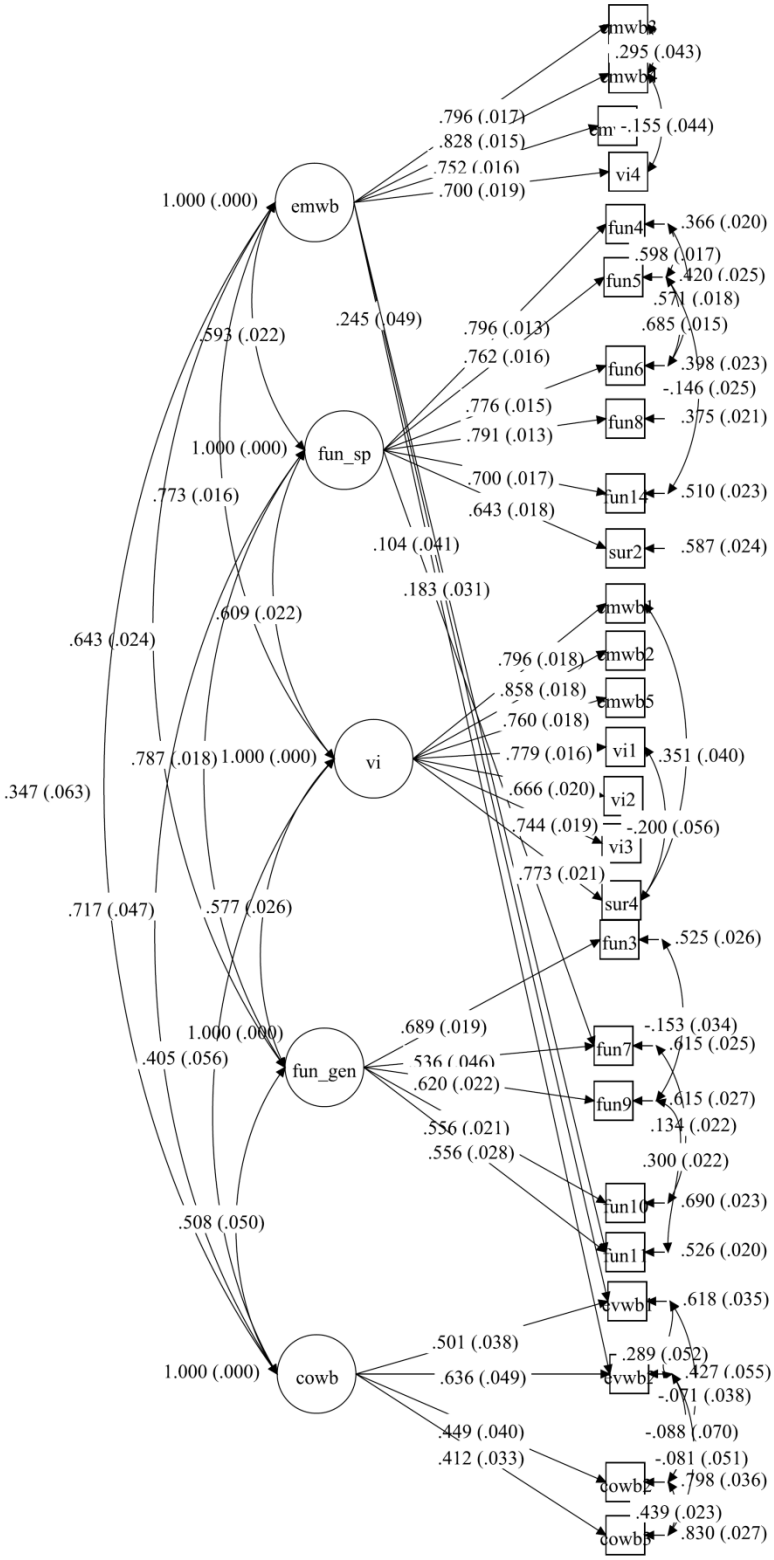

Fig. B13 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and four cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of Ireland (n = 1,314). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.72, CFI = .945, TLI = .933, RMSEA (90% CI) = .045 (.042-.049).

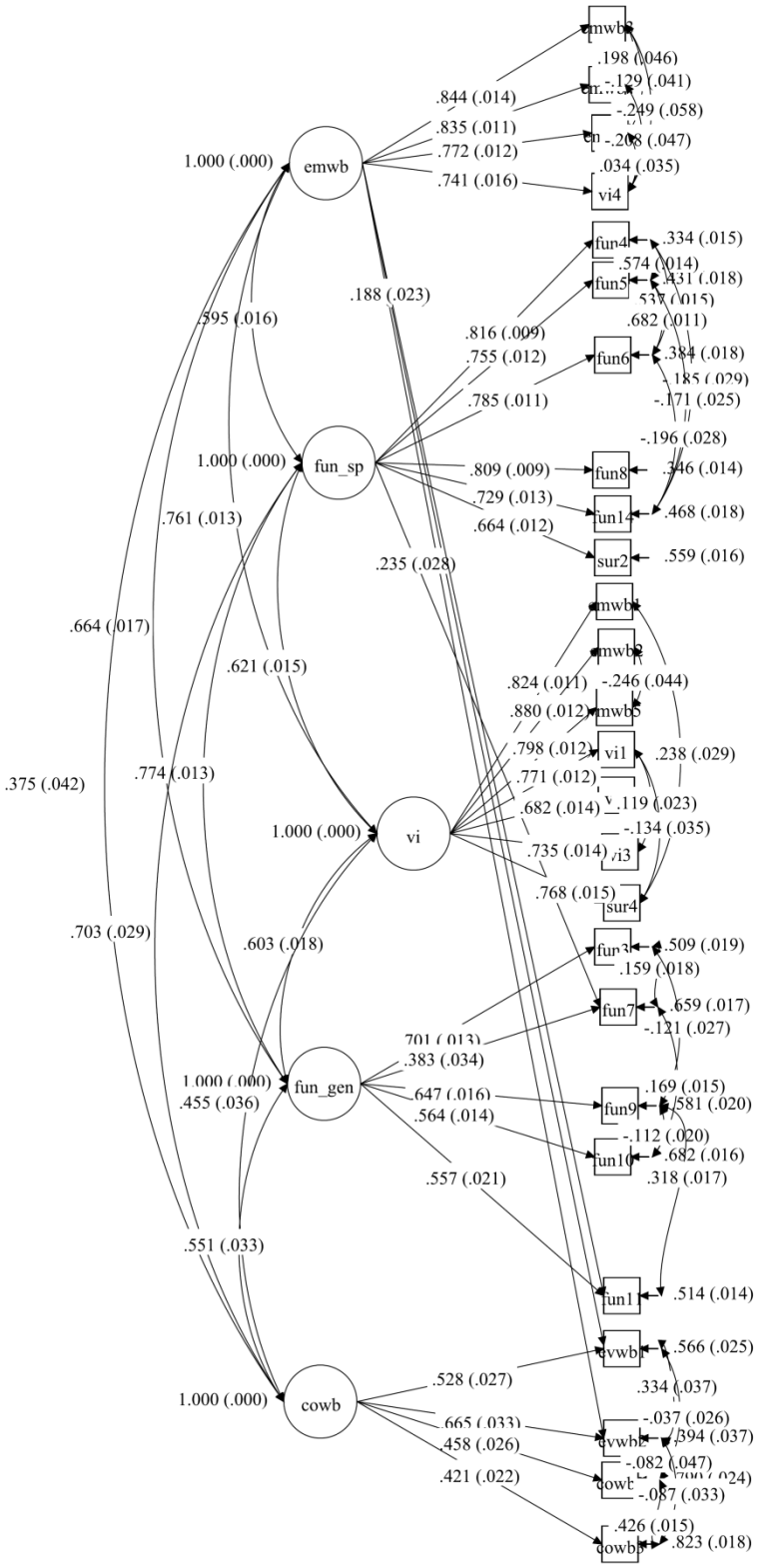

Fig. B14 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and four cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of Ireland (N = 2,628). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 5.93, CFI = .953, TLI = .942, RMSEA (90% CI) = .043 (.041-.045).

Table B28 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Ireland (*N* = 2,628)

	Subscale				
	Emotional Wellbeing	Functioning (specific)	Vitality	Functioning (general)	Community Wellbeing
Number of items	4	6	7	5	4
Mean (standard error)	3.60 (0.018)	3.81 (0.012)	4.36 (0.013)	3.95 (0.011)	3.53 (0.013)
95% Confidence interval	3.56-3.63	3.79-3.84	4.33-4.38	3.92-3.97	3.51-3.56
Standard deviation	0.888	0.599	0.676	0.567	0.634
Skewness	-0.315	-0.689	-1.634	-0.737	-0.516
Kurtosis	-0.342	0.519	3.850	1.565	0.203
Convergent validity	.639	.580	.611	.337	.277
Composite Reliability	.876	.892	.916	.710	.598
Average inter-item correl.	.532	.457	.475	.423	.381
Min.-max. correlations	.460-.675	.038-.870	.380-.575	.292-.616	.257-.669
Range of correlations	.215	.832	.196	.324	.412
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales				
Emotional wellbeing	—				
Functioning (specific)	.373	—			
Vitality	.424	.362	—		
Functioning (general)	.389	.385	.363	—	
Community wellbeing	.327	.353	.338	.313	—
	Squared correlations between subscales				
Emotional wellbeing	—				
Functioning (specific)	.139	—			
Vitality	.180	.131	—		
Functioning (general)	.151	.148	.132	—	
Community wellbeing	.107	.125	.114	.098	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.049 and 0.098, respectively.

Table B29 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for the Netherlands (first half-sample: *n* = 922)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	4.10	0.614	4.06-4.15	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	4.3	6.7	17.2	36.3	21.9	9.4	-	-1.48	3.84	.606
Evwb2	4.12	0.566	4.08-4.15	-	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.2	3.1	5.6	19.2	40.8	19.2	8.6	0.1	-1.31	3.44	.678
Emwb1	4.33	0.864	4.28-4.39	-	2.0	4.3	40.7	53.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.30	2.00	.491
Emwb2	4.52	0.804	4.46-4.57	-	1.4	3.7	26.9	67.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.77	3.43	.545
Emwb3	3.79	1.047	3.72-3.86	-	5.1	14.9	47.7	32.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.58	-0.10	.590
Emwb4	3.74	1.044	3.67-3.81	-	3.8	16.9	48.3	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.51	-0.17	.601
Emwb5	3.85	0.977	3.78-3.91	-	4.1	10.4	56.0	29.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.71	0.61	.484
Emwb6	3.54	1.079	3.47-3.61	-	6.1	19.6	51.1	23.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.52	-0.05	.499
Fun1	4.21	0.781	4.16-4.26	-	0.8	4.8	6.7	52.5	35.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.20	2.17	.310
Fun2	3.58	0.998	3.51-3.64	-	2.2	16.7	16.3	52.6	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.69	-0.18	.379
Fun3	3.70	0.786	3.65-3.76	-	0.7	8.6	17.0	63.7	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.86	0.64	.477
Fun4	4.10	0.532	4.07-4.14	-	-	0.2	0.8	0.4	3.9	7.8	24.2	37.1	16.2	9.4	-	-0.84	2.21	.451
Fun5	4.15	0.516	4.12-4.19	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.9	5.5	23.3	39.4	18.7	8.8	0.1	-1.02	3.08	.411
Fun6	4.06	0.538	4.03-4.10	-	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	4.6	8.7	26.9	35.8	15.5	6.6	0.1	-0.92	2.56	.470
Fun7	3.98	0.703	3.93-4.03	-	0.1	3.7	9.9	67.8	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.98	2.13	.499
Fun8	3.66	0.701	3.62-3.71	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.3	3.1	13.8	12.0	30.3	23.1	6.3	2.6	2.4	-1.00	1.67	.308
Fun9	3.66	0.932	3.60-3.72	-	0.7	14.0	16.9	53.8	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.60	-0.21	.549
Fun10	3.70	0.712	3.65-3.75	-	0.1	6.5	23.6	63.1	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.75	0.72	.294
Fun11	3.77	0.781	3.72-3.83	-	0.7	8.0	15.1	66.2	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.87	0.94	.444
Fun12	3.86	1.006	3.80-3.93	-	0.5	14.4	11.6	47.6	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.70	-0.46	.378
Fun13	3.45	1.023	3.38-3.52	-	4.7	17.5	17.2	51.8	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.72	-0.28	.514
Fun14	3.45	0.721	3.40-3.50	1.1	0.8	3.0	5.0	8.8	15.4	16.9	27.3	18.3	2.4	1.0	-	-0.78	0.46	.496
Vi1	4.29	0.941	4.23-4.36	-	2.2	7.5	35.0	55.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.28	1.35	.522
Vi2	3.98	1.116	3.90-4.05	-	4.2	14.3	37.4	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.92	0.21	.342
Vi3	4.10	1.010	4.04-4.17	-	2.7	9.2	41.2	46.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.03	0.76	.381
Vi4	3.24	1.129	3.16-3.32	-	9.9	25.3	47.6	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.31	-0.46	.509
Cowb1	3.41	0.804	3.36-3.46	2.4	1.6	3.8	6.9	7.3	15.0	13.7	28.5	16.4	2.9	1.3	0.2	-0.91	0.45	.340
Cowb2	3.59	0.693	3.55-3.64	1.7	0.2	2.0	3.3	5.7	12.8	14.8	34.6	20.2	3.1	1.3	0.3	-1.09	1.62	.376
Cowb3	3.23	0.720	3.18-3.28	1.4	1.5	2.6	9.1	12.6	18.8	16.7	23.9	11.3	1.6	0.5	-	-0.45	0.12	.249

Table B29 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb4	3.62	0.971	3.56-3.69	3.4	4.1	9.8	15.5	26.0	28.3	12.3	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.81	0.29	.287
Cowb5	3.43	0.962	3.36-3.49	-	2.8	16.4	24.3	48.0	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.58	-0.23	.269
Sur1	3.22	0.925	3.16-3.28	2.6	8.4	14.3	22.6	37.4	7.6	6.9	-	-	-	0.2	1.4	-0.15	-0.20	.273
Sur2	4.13	0.539	4.09-4.17	-	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	2.8	5.3	20.0	42.2	19.0	9.0	-	-1.40	4.53	.467
Sur3	4.36	0.743	4.31-4.41	1.1	0.7	1.6	6.1	11.8	38.5	39.4	-	-	-	0.9	1.7	-1.61	3.31	.326
Sur4	4.56	0.825	4.51-4.62	-	1.5	5.0	21.9	71.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-2.06	4.33	.435

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.083 and 0.166, respectively.

Table B30 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of the Netherlands (n = 922): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	11.89	.711	.684	.109 (.105-.112)
2	6.91	.857	.829	.080 (.077-.084)
3	5.48	.901	.870	.070 (.066-.074)
4	4.46	.931	.900	.061 (.057-.065)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B31 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of the Netherlands (n = 922)

Item	Factor I Vitality	Factor II EMWB	Factor III FUN (specific)	Factor IV FUN (general)
Evwb1	**.342**	**.335**	.065	.148
Evwb2	**.345**	**.380**	.134	.149
Emwb1	**.772**	-.024	-.066	.039
Emwb2	**.758**	.041	-.006	.069
Emwb3	**.504**	**.502**	.016	-.008
Emwb4	**.524**	**.599**	-.026	-.065
Emwb5	**.550**	.029	-.190	.246
Emwb6	**.446**	.138	-.107	.233
Fun1	-.099	.073	.044	**.472**
Fun4	.008	.045	**.813**	.050
Fun5	-.005	-.023	**.940**	-.057
Fun6	.047	.034	**.712**	.106
Fun7	.018	.200	.186	**.314**
Fun9	.041	.132	-.030	**.598**
Fun11	.030	-.020	.029	**.598**
Fun12	.163	-.047	-.001	**.405**
Fun13	**.340**	-.110	.041	**.347**
Fun14	.199	-.111	.133	**.390**
Vi1	**.843**	-.027	.044	-.106
Vi2	**.561**	-.116	.005	.016
Vi3	**.694**	-.195	.025	-.008
Vi4	**.510**	.101	.136	.010
Sur2	-.034	**.348**	.200	.218
Sur3	-.023	**.363**	-.001	.125
Sur4	**.646**	.083	.050	.018

Factors	Correlations between factors			
Vitality	—			
EMWB	.291	—		
FUN (specific)	.307	.290	—	
FUN (general)	.549	.321	.413	—

EMWB = emotional wellbeing; FUN = Functioning. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 4.46, CFI = .931, TLI = .900, RMSEA (90% CI) = .061 (.057-.065).

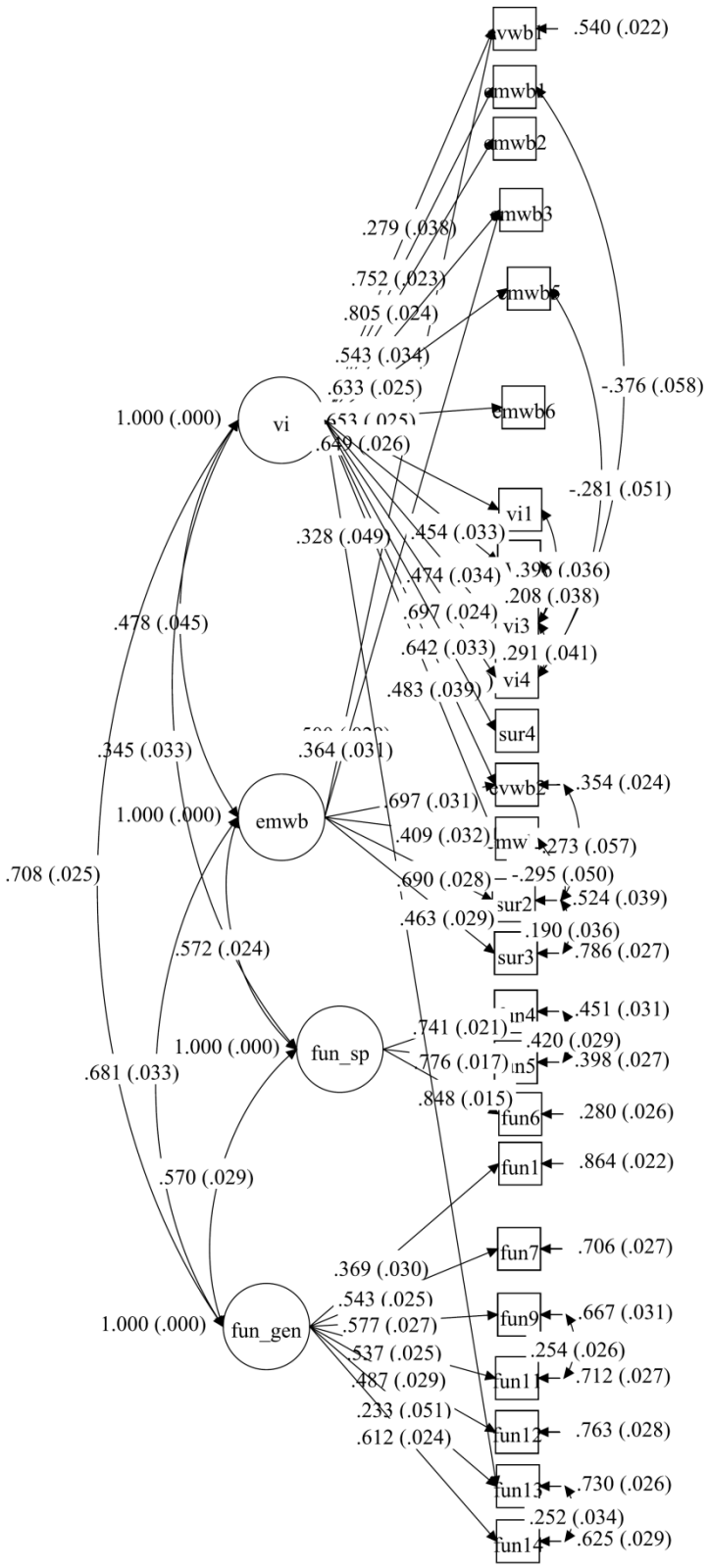

Fig. B15 Standardized solution for the model with 4 first-order correlated factors and five cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of the Netherlands (n = 923). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.52, CFI = .936, TLI = .924, RMSEA (90% CI) = .052 (.049-.056).

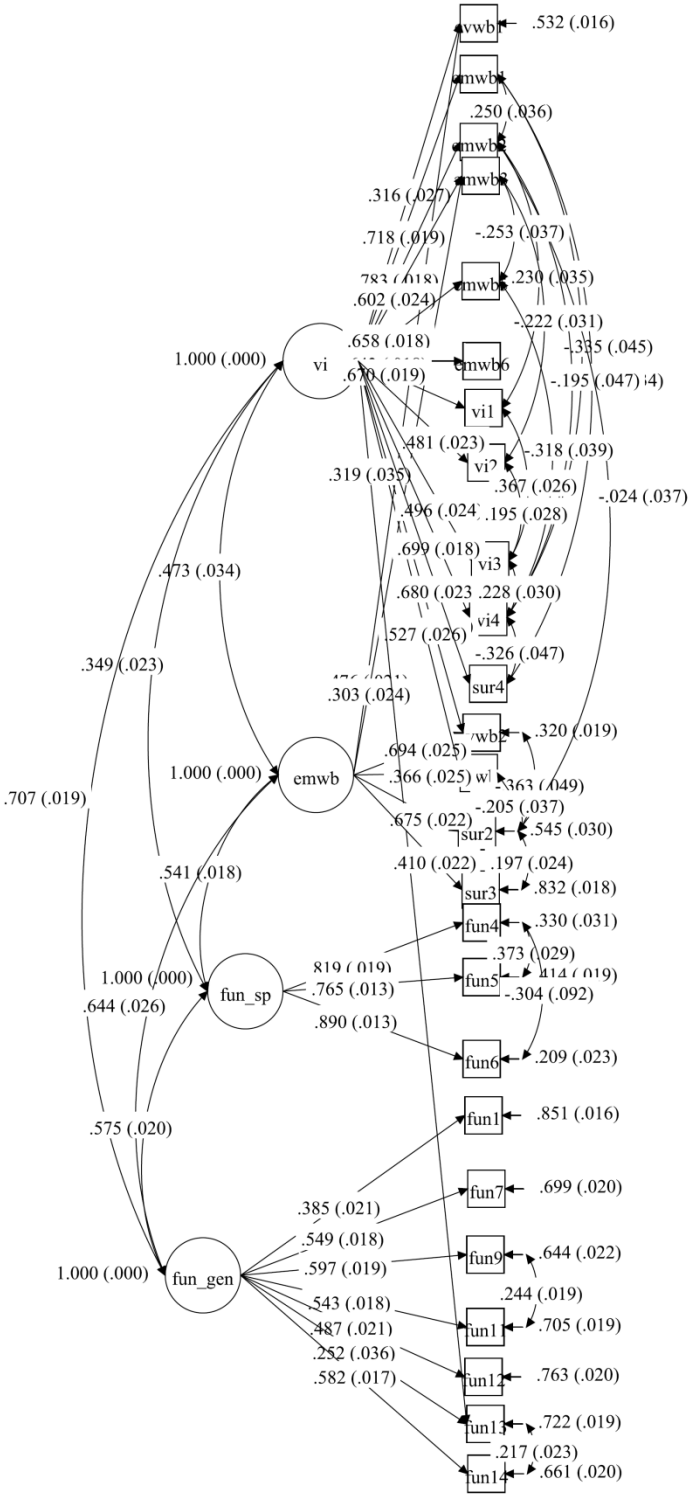

Fig. B16 Standardized solution for the model with 4 first-order correlated factors and five cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of the Netherlands (N = 1,845). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 6.06, CFI = .940, TLI = .926, RMSEA (90% CI) = .052 (.050-.055).

Table B32 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Netherlands (*N* = 1,845)

	Subscale			
	Vitality	Emotional wellbeing	Functioning (specific)	Functioning (general)
Number of items	11	4	3	7
Mean (standard error)	4.04 (0.014)	4.11 (0.012)	4.10 (0.011)	3.77 (0.011)
95% Confidence interval	4.01-4.06	4.08-4.13	4.08-4.12	3.75-3.80
Standard deviation	0.604	0.528	0.463	0.484
Skewness	-1.133	-1.086	-0.737	-0.683
Kurtosis	1.556	1.945	2.001	0.588
Convergent validity	.380	.310	.683	.249
Composite Reliability	.866	.625	.865	.687
Average inter-item correl.	.341	.365	.697	.215
Min.-max. correlations	.203-.518	.249-.529	.647-.764	-.019-.492
Range of correlations	.316	.279	.117	.511
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Vitality	—			
Emotional wellbeing	.320	—		
Functioning (specific)	.296	.366	—	
Functioning (general)	.260	.224	.240	—
	Squared correlations between subscales			
Vitality	—			
Emotional wellbeing	.102	—		
Functioning (specific)	.088	.134	—	
Functioning (general)	.068	.050	.058	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.058 and 0.115, respectively.

Table B33 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for Norway (first half-sample: *n* = 812)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	4.26	0.635	4.21-4.30	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.2	4.2	3.7	11.3	32.0	27.1	18.3	0.2	-1.50	3.32	.643
Evwb2	4.26	0.576	4.22-4.30	-	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.5	2.7	3.7	12.7	31.7	28.6	17.6	0.6	-1.36	3.14	.685
Emwb1	4.62	0.690	4.57-4.67	-	0.9	1.8	24.6	72.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-1.96	4.89	.523
Emwb2	4.69	0.660	4.64-4.74	-	0.4	2.0	18.2	78.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-2.24	5.38	.502
Emwb3	4.03	0.991	3.96-4.10	-	1.5	11.5	41.0	45.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.69	-0.20	.493
Emwb4	3.67	0.995	3.60-3.74	-	3.1	19.8	50.2	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-0.35	-0.26	.528
Emwb5	4.73	0.635	4.69-4.78	-	0.1	2.0	16.3	80.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-2.44	5.66	.434
Emwb6	3.73	1.013	3.66-3.81	-	2.7	15.6	52.5	28.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.54	0.06	.505
Fun1	4.27	0.763	4.21-4.32	-	0.5	2.5	6.8	48.4	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-1.21	2.24	.338
Fun2	3.78	0.931	3.72-3.85	-	2.2	10.7	17.1	50.0	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.85	0.45	.408
Fun3	3.95	0.696	3.90-4.00	-	0.5	3.8	12.8	65.6	16.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-0.82	1.63	.473
Fun4	4.03	0.558	3.99-4.07	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.4	4.8	7.9	25.9	34.2	15.1	8.4	1.1	-0.66	1.16	.531
Fun5	3.60	0.788	3.55-3.66	0.5	0.5	2.1	5.3	6.9	14.7	15.0	20.0	20.4	7.9	4.9	1.8	-0.48	-0.06	.364
Fun6	3.67	0.727	3.62-3.73	0.2	0.7	1.4	3.3	5.4	12.9	15.1	22.3	23.5	8.6	4.8	1.6	-0.50	0.12	.475
Fun7	4.06	0.655	4.02-4.11	-	0.7	1.6	10.2	65.0	21.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-0.99	3.53	.473
Fun8	4.06	0.644	4.02-4.11	-	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.9	6.8	6.4	19.3	33.1	19.6	10.5	1.4	-1.07	1.75	.620
Fun9	3.92	0.838	3.86-3.98	-	1.0	6.0	16.3	53.4	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.86	1.05	.542
Fun10	3.97	0.601	3.93-4.01	-	0.2	2.1	12.7	71.1	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.83	2.88	.320
Fun11	3.80	0.777	3.74-3.85	-	0.5	5.5	20.3	59.7	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.79	0.94	.483
Fun12	3.48	1.084	3.40-3.55	-	1.6	25.2	12.8	43.2	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.36	-0.95	.419
Fun13	3.79	0.878	3.73-3.85	-	1.0	9.9	15.9	54.4	17.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-0.83	0.62	.457
Fun14	3.49	0.675	3.44-3.54	0.1	0.5	1.1	4.4	7.6	22.4	13.9	24.5	17.1	5.3	1.6	1.4	-0.37	0.11	.460
Vi1	4.46	0.806	4.41-4.52	-	0.9	3.7	28.9	65.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-1.43	1.96	.454
Vi2	4.19	0.997	4.12-4.26	-	3.3	6.8	35.5	53.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-1.24	1.38	.274
Vi3	4.44	0.829	4.38-4.49	-	0.9	3.3	32.6	62.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-1.44	2.07	.446
Vi4	3.21	1.050	3.13-3.28	-	6.8	34.5	44.7	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.09	-0.43	.493
Cowb1	3.71	0.672	3.66-3.76	0.4	0.5	1.1	3.6	3.7	16.9	9.9	26.0	26.8	7.5	3.3	0.4	-0.84	1.12	.251
Cowb2	3.81	0.688	3.76-3.85	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.5	3.8	11.7	10.8	25.5	28.8	9.6	5.0	0.5	-0.94	1.39	.273
Cowb3	3.46	0.707	3.41-3.51	0.6	0.1	2.8	5.5	6.8	21.1	17.6	20.1	17.7	4.4	2.8	0.4	-0.32	-0.02	.251

Table B33 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb4	3.79	0.827	3.73-3.85	1.2	2.0	5.3	18.0	27.1	31.8	13.3	-	-	-	-	1.4	-0.74	0.54	.298
Cowb5	3.73	0.879	3.67-3.79	-	1.8	9.6	15.8	58.7	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.92	0.59	.257
Sur1	3.09	0.898	3.03-3.16	4.9	7.1	32.2	22.2	18.7	12.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.03	-0.40	.154
Sur2	4.39	0.507	4.35-4.43	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.4	3.1	10.6	28.4	30.5	23.6	1.2	-0.99	1.86	.473
Sur3	4.48	0.625	4.43-4.52	0.2	0.5	0.9	3.1	8.9	37.7	47.8	-	-	-	-	1.0	-1.83	5.07	.392
Sur4	4.73	0.646	4.69-4.78	-	0.4	1.4	16.4	81.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-2.82	9.42	.449

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.087 and 0.174, respectively.

Table B34 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Norway (n = 812): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	10.23	.628	.593	.107 (.103-.110)
2	6.44	.801	.760	.082 (.078-.086)
3	5.49	.851	.802	.074 (.070-.079)
4	4.45	.897	.848	.065 (.061-.070)
5	3.57	.932	.886	.056 (.051-.061)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B35 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Norway (n = 812)

Item	Factor I EVWB	Factor II EMWB (-)	Factor III EMWB (+)	Factor IV FUN (specific)	Factor V FUN (general)
Evwb1	**.801**	.077	.006	-.030	.006
Evwb2	**.875**	-.026	.035	.048	.033
Emwb1	.142	**.676**	.078	-.010	-.065
Emwb2	.061	**.827**	.135	-.074	-.070
Emwb3	.071	-.005	**.756**	.070	-.022
Emwb4	.218	.079	**.522**	-.026	.053
Emwb5	-.020	**.755**	-.025	-.075	.066
Emwb6	-.003	**.302**	**.436**	-.008	.065
Fun2	.038	.246	-.111	.047	**.316**
Fun3	.057	.028	.073	.122	**.369**
Fun4	.020	.107	-.010	**.707**	.061
Fun5	-.027	-.004	.011	**.861**	-.082
Fun6	.032	-.025	.030	**.813**	.041
Fun7	.052	-.056	.078	.158	**.445**
Fun8	**.386**	.017	-.009	.198	.286
Fun9	.137	.097	.116	.002	**.402**
Fun10	-.094	-.117	.064	-.019	**.645**
Fun11	.029	.069	.128	-.013	**.473**
Fun13	.039	.290	-.037	-.015	**.404**
Fun14	.072	**.309**	-.132	.127	.262
Vi1	-.055	**.696**	.009	.018	.050
Vi3	-.041	**.595**	-.010	.124	.092
Vi4	-.108	**.395**	.299	.101	.153
Sur4	.108	**.630**	.033	.063	-.124
Factors	Correlations between factors				
EVWB	—				
EMWB (-)	.532	—			
EMWB (+)	.421	.494	—		
FUN (specific)	.320	.227	.266	—	
FUN (general)	.371	.344	.394	.504	—

EMWB = emotional wellbeing; EVWB = evaluative wellbeing; FUN = Functioning. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.57, CFI = .932, TLI = .886, RMSEA (90% CI) = .057 (.051-.061).

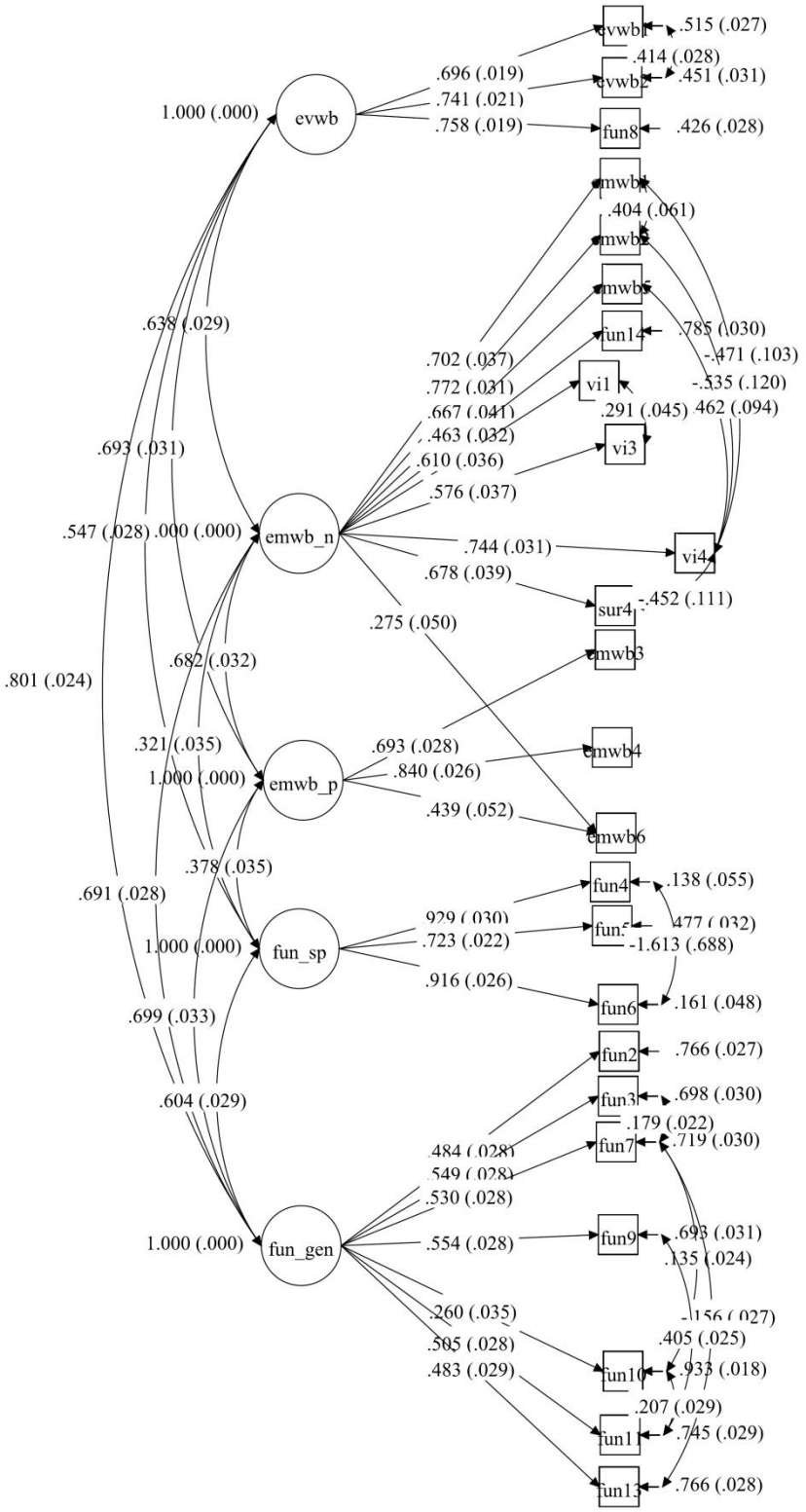

Fig. B17 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and a single cross-loading item based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of Norway (n = 812). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.65, CFI = .896, TLI = .875, RMSEA (90% CI) = .057 (.053-.061).

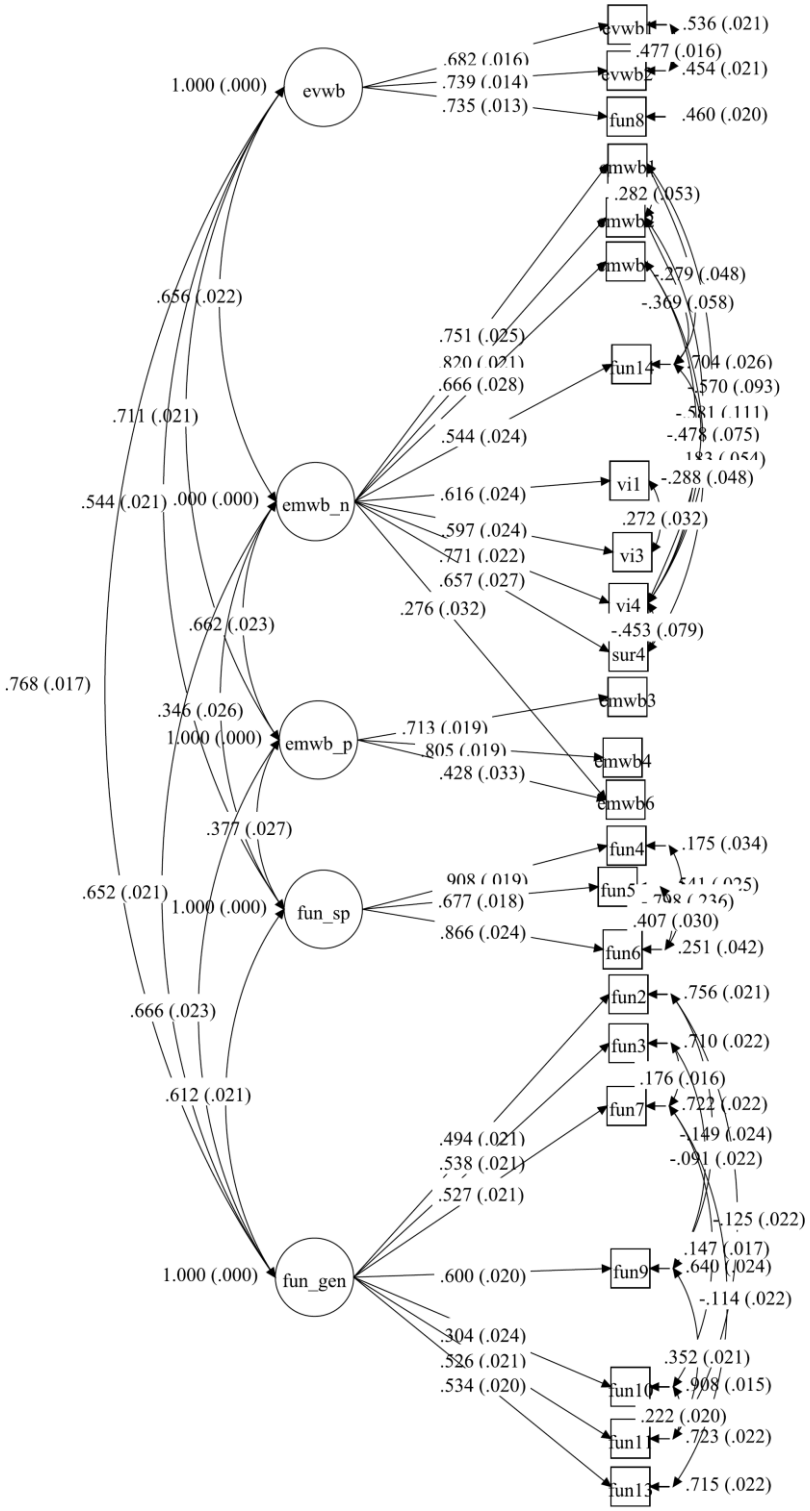

Fig. B18 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and a single cross-loading item based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of Norway (N = 1,624). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 6.47, CFI = .901, TLI = .875, RMSEA (90% CI) = .058 (.055-.061).

Table B36 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Norway (N = 1,624)

	Subscale				
	Evaluative Wellbeing	Emotional Wellb. (-)	Emotional Wellb. (+)	Functioning (specific)	Functioning (general)
Number of items	3	8	3	3	7
Mean (standard error)	4.20 (0.013)	4.29 (0.011)	3.81 (0.020)	3.77 (0.015)	3.89 (0.010)
95% Confidence interval	4.17-4.23	4.27-4.31	3.77-3.85	3.74-3.80	3.87-3.91
Standard deviation	0.523	0.449	0.782	0.614	0.391
Skewness	-1.346	-1.808	-0.390	-0.523	-0.357
Kurtosis	3.461	5.477	-0.129	0.683	0.592
Convergent validity	.517	.467	.446	.676	.261
Composite Reliability	.762	.873	.695	.861	.706
Average inter-item correl.	.594	.260	.417	.657	.138
Min.-max. correlations	.513-.739	-.018-.535	.397-.458	.615-.736	-.038-.559
Range of correlations	.226	.553	.061	.121	.598
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales				
Evaluative wellbeing	—				
Emotional wellbeing (-)	.279	—			
Emotional wellbeing (+)	.404	.258	—		
Functioning (specific)	.444	.226	.341	—	
Functioning (general)	.154	.138	.134	.154	—
	Squared correlations between subscales				
Evaluative wellbeing	—				
Emotional wellbeing (-)	.078	—			
Emotional wellbeing (+)	.163	.067	—		
Functioning (specific)	.197	.051	.116	—	
Functioning (general)	.024	.019	.018	.024	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.062 and 0.123, respectively.

Table B37 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for Portugal (first half-sample: *n* = 1,075)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	3.40	0.847	3.35-3.46	1.3	1.1	4.4	7.8	8.7	17.6	15.3	17.2	16.0	6.7	3.0	0.8	-0.39	-0.23	.472
Evwb2	3.58	0.770	3.53-3.63	0.3	0.9	2.0	5.4	5.7	18.0	16.4	19.2	20.2	7.3	4.2	0.7	-0.38	-0.02	.619
Emwb1	4.13	0.958	4.07-4.19	-	2.7	7.9	42.3	47.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.97	0.80	.690
Emwb2	4.25	0.990	4.19-4.32	-	2.7	8.5	31.3	57.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.26	1.16	.642
Emwb3	3.22	1.195	3.15-3.30	-	10.0	37.9	32.2	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.02	-0.87	.619
Emwb4	3.46	1.174	3.39-3.54	-	7.3	30.3	36.4	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.19	-0.86	.639
Emwb5	4.01	1.011	3.95-4.08	-	2.9	10.1	48.0	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.97	0.85	.445
Emwb6	3.16	1.198	3.08-3.24	-	9.0	41.7	31.7	17.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-0.86	.616
Fun1	3.87	0.806	3.82-3.92	-	0.9	8.3	15.7	55.4	19.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.65	0.28	.365
Fun2	2.90	1.035	2.84-2.97	-	6.6	35.0	25.8	27.7	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.03	-1.01	.338
Fun3	3.63	0.868	3.58-3.69	-	1.0	12.6	19.3	57.3	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.66	0.00	.588
Fun4	3.81	0.760	3.76-3.86	-	0.3	1.2	2.1	4.5	13.6	15.3	18.8	21.8	9.3	12.4	0.8	-0.33	-0.22	.595
Fun5	3.80	0.765	3.75-3.85	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.4	4.3	14.2	14.9	19.0	22.3	9.3	11.2	0.9	-0.46	0.16	.588
Fun6	3.74	0.790	3.69-3.79	0.1	0.8	1.8	3.3	5.2	15.2	16.7	18.8	18.2	9.3	10.1	0.6	-0.42	0.12	.622
Fun7	3.96	0.698	3.91-4.00	-	0.6	3.6	12.2	66.8	16.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-1.16	3.13	.519
Fun8	3.48	0.848	3.43-3.54	1.0	1.2	2.7	4.8	7.0	20.0	15.9	14.8	17.1	6.6	7.3	1.6	-0.30	-0.04	.631
Fun9	3.39	0.977	3.33-3.46	-	2.3	22.4	23.5	42.5	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.39	-0.72	.555
Fun10	4.08	0.587	4.05-4.12	-	0.2	1.7	8.9	70.0	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.63	2.30	.327
Fun11	4.00	0.694	3.95-4.00	-	0.3	2.6	11.5	67.1	18.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.91	2.14	.480
Fun12	3.95	0.980	3.89-4.02	-	1.0	11.1	9.8	45.9	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.84	-0.08	.503
Fun13	3.18	0.989	3.12-3.25	-	3.8	24.6	23.4	43.3	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.32	-0.85	.398
Fun14	3.04	0.727	2.99-3.09	0.8	2.9	5.9	10.2	13.1	30.2	16.4	9.6	7.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	-0.06	-0.01	.411
Vi1	3.41	1.354	3.33-3.50	-	14.9	23.6	30.0	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.37	-0.99	.283
Vi2	4.16	1.039	4.09-4.23	-	3.0	9.3	36.7	50.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.18	0.95	.504
Vi3	4.07	0.966	4.01-4.13	-	2.6	10.0	45.2	42.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.80	0.27	.682
Vi4	2.99	1.259	2.90-3.07	-	17.8	37.3	27.7	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-0.90	.602
Cowb1	2.41	0.924	2.35-2.47	13.7	7.0	15.6	13.8	13.9	16.7	7.3	5.9	4.8	0.7	0.7	-	0.29	-0.43	.256
Cowb2	2.93	0.838	2.87-2.98	4.7	1.3	7.9	12.3	13.3	25.3	12.4	11.1	8.7	2.0	0.6	0.5	-0.20	-0.15	.238
Cowb3	2.52	0.872	2.46-2.58	10.0	4.7	12.2	18.5	15.9	19.7	8.8	5.7	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.15	-0.23	.207

Table B37 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA		
Cowb4	3.48	0.888	3.42-3.54	1.4	4.2	11.9	24.7	27.2	20.0	7.6	-	-	-	-	3.1	-0.25	-0.32	.249
Cowb5	3.76	0.826	3.70-3.81	-	1.6	9.0	20.1	56.7	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.79	0.83	.122
Sur1	2.69	0.866	2.64-2.75	5.5	18.8	25.2	23.1	20.1	2.2	2.3	-	-	-	-	2.8	0.19	-0.33	.247
Sur2	3.97	0.773	3.92-4.02	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.2	4.2	9.6	10.3	18.4	25.0	10.9	17.6	0.4	-0.61	0.16	.349
Sur3	4.15	0.791	4.10-4.20	0.2	1.0	3.6	12.4	18.7	30.9	30.5	-	-	-	-	2.7	-0.72	-0.22	.308
Sur4	4.39	0.973	4.32-4.45	-	3.4	6.8	25.1	64.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.60	2.09	.506

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.080 and 0.161, respectively.

Table B38 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Portugal (n = 1,075): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	17.46	.660	.626	.124 (.120-.127)
2	9.92	.833	.797	.091 (.088-.095)
3	6.43	.909	.877	.071 (.067-.075)
4	5.52	.932	.897	.065 (.061-.069)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B39 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Portugal (n = 1,075)

Item	Factor I EVWB	Factor II EMWB	Factor III FUN (specific)	Factor IV FUN (general)
Evwb1	**.737**	-.024	-.006	-.058
Evwb2	**.705**	.084	.064	-.009
Emwb1	.099	**.887**	.039	-.120
Emwb2	.064	**.810**	-.033	.080
Emwb5	-.153	**.748**	-.093	.045
Emwb6	.077	**.571**	-.054	.147
Fun3	**.364**	.034	.083	.282
Fun4	.032	.006	**.891**	.049
Fun5	.030	-.029	**.912**	.036
Fun6	.107	-.011	**.813**	.063
Fun7	.139	.035	.174	**.440**
Fun8	**.461**	.056	.253	.112
Fun9	**.496**	.005	-.032	.253
Fun10	-.129	-.029	.155	**.618**
Fun11	.205	.112	-.022	**.386**
Fun12	.024	**.332**	-.033	**.330**
Fun13	-.145	**.467**	.133	.007
Vi2	-.054	**.690**	.010	.033
Vi3	.025	**.878**	.035	-.026
Vi4	.242	.227	.082	**.305**
Sur2	-.209	.288	**.513**	-.064
Sur3	-.030	.277	**.364**	-.132
Sur4	.061	**.647**	.058	.059
Factors		Correlations between factors		
EVWB	—			
EMWB	.525	—		
FUN (specific)	.421	.339	—	
FUN (general)	.449	.407	.414	—

EMWB = emotional wellbeing; EVWB = Evaluative wellbeing; FUN = Functioning. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 5.52, CFI = .932, TLI = .897, RMSEA (90% CI) = .065 (.061-.069).

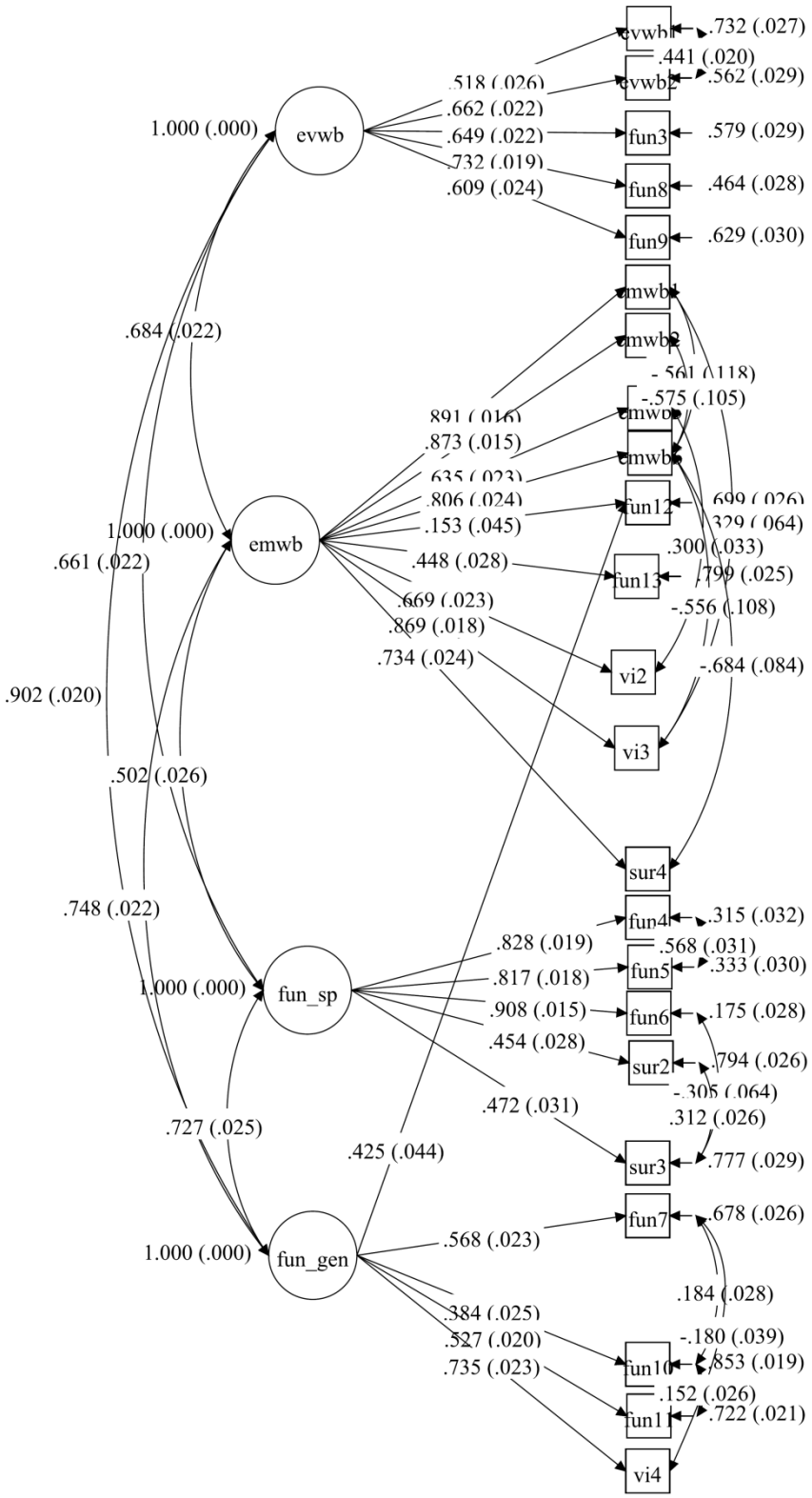

Fig. B19 Standardized solution for the model with 4 first-order correlated factors and a single cross-loading item based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of Portugal (n = 1,076). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 4.66, CFI = .939, TLI = .927, RMSEA (90% CI) = .058 (.055-.062).

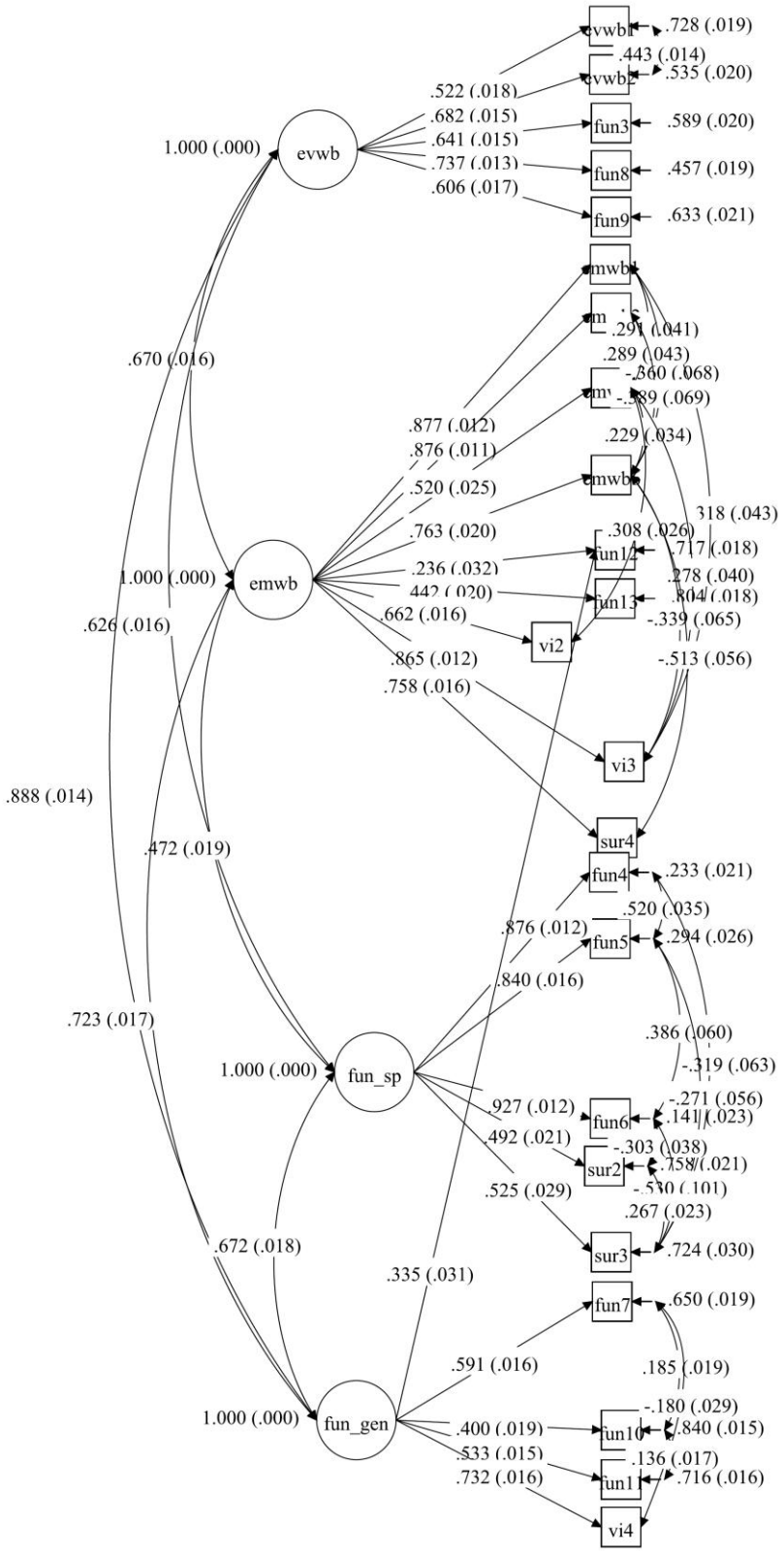

Fig. B20 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and a single cross-loading item based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of Portugal (N = 2,151). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 8.87, CFI = .933, TLI = .916, RMSEA (90% CI) = .060 (.058-.063).

Table B40 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Portugal (*N* = 2,151)

	Subscale			
	Evaluative wellbeing	Emotional wellbeing	Functioning (specific)	Functioning (general)
Number of items	5	9	5	4
Mean (standard error)	3.49 (0.013)	3.92 (0.015)	3.89 (0.014)	3.75 (0.013)
95% Confidence interval	3.46-3.51	3.85-3.95	3.87-3.92	3.72-3.77
Standard deviation	0.565	0.654	0.612	0.584
Skewness	-0.289	-0.792	-0.319	-0.243
Kurtosis	-0.208	0.437	-0.128	0.113
Convergent validity	.411	.489	.570	.332
Composite Reliability	.776	.887	.862	.656
Average inter-item correl.	.276	.344	.519	.321
Min.-max. correlations	-.008-.632	-.018-.729	.315-.874	.282-.373
Range of correlations	.640	.747	.559	.091
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Evaluative wellbeing	—			
Emotional wellbeing	.270	—		
Functioning (specific)	.308	.298	—	
Functioning (general)	.271	.292	.348	—
	Squared correlations between subscales			
Evaluative wellbeing	—			
Emotional wellbeing	.055	—		
Functioning (specific)	.049	.067	—	
Functioning (general)	.039	.060	.066	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.055 and 0.110, respectively.

Table B41 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for Slovenia (first half-sample: *n* = 628)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	3.80	0.859	3.73-3.87	1.0	0.8	1.4	3.5	15.3	8.1	15.6	23.1	11.9	15.3	0.5	0.5	-0.70	0.19	.513
Evwb2	3.92	0.764	3.86-3.98	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.2	2.9	13.9	7.6	16.7	25.3	13.7	15.4	0.3	-0.65	0.17	.597
Emwb1	4.40	0.851	4.33-4.47	-	1.6	4.3	36.6	57.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.50	2.59	.555
Emwb2	4.56	0.756	4.50-4.62	-	0.3	3.8	25.3	70.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.69	2.75	.517
Emwb3	3.79	0.901	3.72-3.87	-	1.8	14.3	56.1	27.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.36	0.05	.636
Emwb4	3.83	0.840	3.76-3.90	-	1.3	14.0	55.1	28.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-0.27	0.16	.614
Emwb5	4.58	0.769	4.52-4.65	-	1.3	4.5	21.8	72.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.85	3.15	.561
Emwb6	3.71	0.981	3.63-3.79	-	3.7	14.6	55.9	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.61	0.49	.460
Fun1	4.09	0.801	4.02-4.15	-	1.3	3.7	9.4	52.4	33.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.06	1.74	.355
Fun2	3.40	1.071	3.31-3.49	-	5.6	21.7	20.4	37.1	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-0.34	-0.79	.324
Fun3	3.79	0.843	3.72-3.86	-	1.8	6.5	16.2	57.6	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.73	0.54	.618
Fun4	3.97	0.768	3.91-4.03	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.8	3.2	9.9	11.3	18.6	25.3	11.3	15.6	1.8	-0.84	0.99	.616
Fun5	3.90	0.769	3.83-3.96	0.5	0.3	0.6	2.4	3.5	12.7	10.5	20.9	25.5	8.0	13.2	1.9	-0.71	0.57	.577
Fun6	3.87	0.819	3.81-3.94	0.8	0.3	0.8	2.1	3.0	13.5	10.2	19.3	22.5	11.5	14.3	1.8	-0.78	0.61	.595
Fun7	4.06	0.749	4.00-4.13	-	1.8	1.9	11.8	59.2	24.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-1.12	2.84	.503
Fun8	3.74	0.813	3.67-3.81	1.1	0.6	1.6	3.8	4.6	12.7	13.1	20.7	23.2	11.0	6.8	0.6	-0.76	0.61	.664
Fun9	3.88	0.913	3.81-3.96	-	1.3	5.6	18.6	50.3	23.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-0.76	0.42	.592
Fun10	3.96	0.657	3.90-4.01	-	1.4	1.9	13.7	65.9	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-1.05	3.32	.368
Fun11	4.10	0.691	4.04-4.16	-	0.2	1.9	8.0	64.3	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.82	1.86	.495
Fun12	4.00	0.941	3.92-4.08	-	0.2	10.8	12.3	41.6	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.86	0.08	.494
Fun13	3.34	1.068	3.25-3.43	-	4.9	20.1	23.1	42.4	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.33	-0.73	.482
Fun14	3.58	0.790	3.51-3.64	1.4	0.6	1.6	4.1	5.3	20.7	13.7	23.1	18.8	6.1	4.5	0.2	-0.46	0.27	.537
Vi1	4.37	0.897	4.30-4.45	-	2.1	5.1	29.0	63.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-1.35	1.49	.592
Vi2	4.13	1.089	4.04-4.22	-	4.5	12.7	30.9	51.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.14	0.66	.388
Vi3	4.26	0.963	4.19-4.34	-	1.9	7.6	34.6	55.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.31	1.57	.515
Vi4	3.65	0.904	3.58-3.73	-	3.7	16.4	59.1	20.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.50	0.68	.563
Cowb1	2.84	1.001	2.76-2.92	8.6	6.1	6.7	12.4	10.0	20.2	9.9	12.7	9.7	1.6	1.8	0.3	-0.21	-0.84	.247
Cowb2	3.06	0.980	2.98-3.14	3.8	4.1	7.8	9.1	7.5	23.9	9.9	13.5	13.5	3.3	2.9	0.6	-0.33	-0.52	.206
Cowb3	3.01	0.951	2.93-3.09	3.7	4.1	8.0	10.8	9.4	22.5	10.2	15.0	12.6	2.5	1.3	-	-0.23	-0.70	.246

Table B41 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb4	3.52	1.064	3.43-3.60	4.5	4.0	10.7	21.0	22.5	22.0	13.7	-	-	-	-	1.8	-0.46	-0.53	.297
Cowb5	3.43	0.980	3.35-3.51	-	3.5	13.2	23.4	49.0	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.61	-0.21	.164
Sur1	2.67	0.897	2.60-2.75	5.6	24.4	22.5	23.6	19.3	3.0	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-0.65	.221
Sur2	4.10	0.652	4.04-4.15	-	0.3	0.6	0.5	2.4	8.9	6.5	17.3	30.1	17.4	15.3	0.8	-0.63	0.29	.458
Sur3	4.50	0.722	4.44-4.56	0.6	1.0	1.3	5.9	9.2	27.7	54.0	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.88	4.32	.379
Sur4	4.64	0.764	4.58-4.70	-	1.4	3.7	16.6	78.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-2.36	5.85	.548

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.103 and 0.205, respectively.

Table B42 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Slovenia (n = 628): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	9.44	.686	.657	.116 (.112-.120)
2	6.17	.825	.789	.091 (.086-.095)
3	3.91	.911	.882	.068 (.063-.073)
4	3.28	.937	.907	.060 (.055-.066)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B43 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Slovenia (n = 628)

Item	Factor I EMWB (+)	Factor II EMWB (-)	Factor III FUN (specific)	Factor IV FUN (general)
Evwb1	**.660**	-.052	.048	-.005
Evwb2	**.628**	.043	.126	-.018
Emwb1	.019	**.814**	.051	-.198
Emwb2	.041	**.778**	-.107	.086
Emwb3	**.727**	.265	-.050	.029
Emwb4	**.698**	**.302**	-.052	-.019
Emwb5	.077	**.881**	.027	-.258
Emwb6	**.335**	**.382**	.029	-.030
Fun1	**.344**	-.058	.059	.265
Fun3	**.360**	-.029	.246	.297
Fun4	.017	.040	**.791**	.072
Fun5	-.063	.004	**.944**	-.010
Fun6	.043	-.013	**.872**	-.016
Fun7	.113	.107	.265	**.371**
Fun8	**.443**	.065	**.328**	.040
Fun9	**.366**	-.004	.037	**.476**
Fun10	.036	.137	.198	**.403**
Fun11	.282	.091	.008	**.384**
Fun13	-.015	**.376**	.090	.127
Vi1	-.158	**.844**	-.010	.211
Vi2	-.002	**.705**	-.146	-.009
Vi3	-.160	**.864**	.024	.056
Vi4	.271	**.435**	.079	.117
Sur4	.080	**.705**	.052	-.180
Factors		Correlations between factors		
EMWB (+)	—			
EMWB (-)	.555	—		
FUN (specific)	.438	.461	—	
FUN (general)	.283	.324	.433	—

EMWB = emotional wellbeing; FUN = Functioning. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.28, CFI = .937, TLI = .907, RMSEA (90% CI) = .060 (.055-.066).

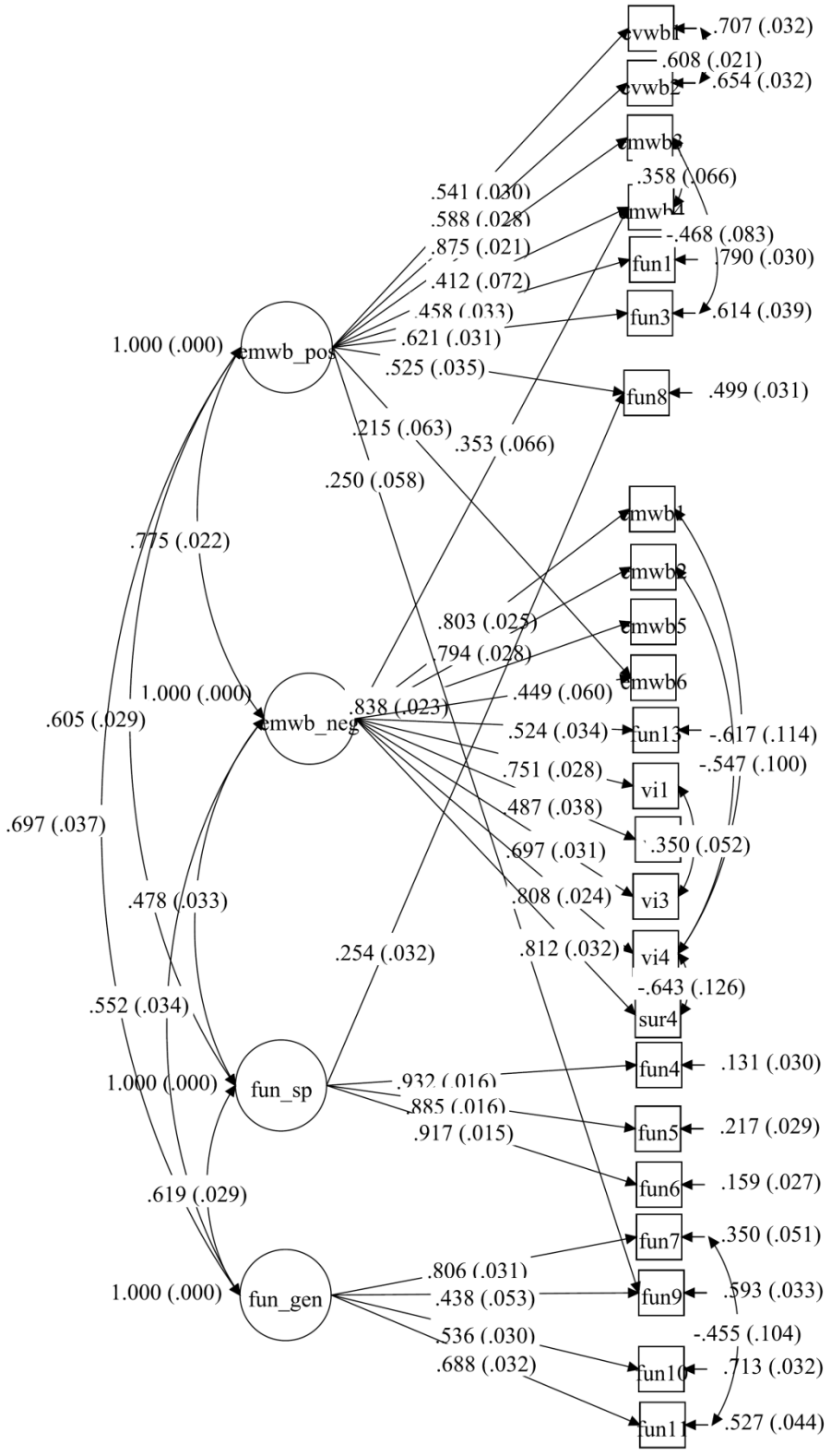

Fig. B21 Standardized solution for the model with 4 first-order correlated factors and four cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of Slovenia (n = 629). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.16, CFI = .922, TLI = .908, RMSEA (90% CI) = .059 (.054-.063).

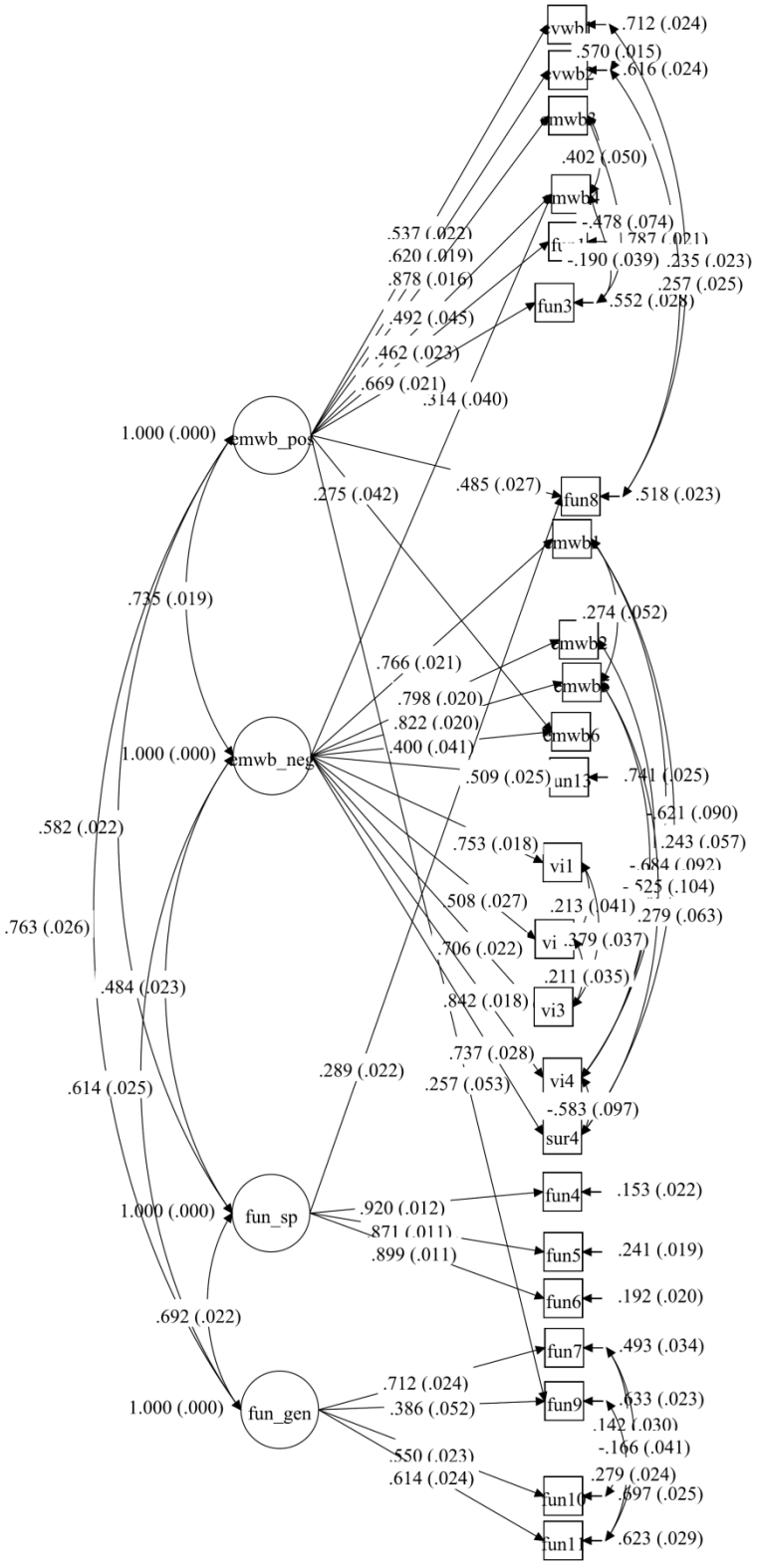

Fig. B22 Standardized solution for the model with 4 first-order correlated factors and four cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of Slovenia (N = 1,257). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 5.08, CFI = .932, TLI = .915, RMSEA (90% CI) = .057 (.054-.060).

Table B44 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Slovenia (*N* = 1,257)

	Subscale			
	Emotional wellbeing (positive)	Emotional wellbeing (negative)	Functioning (specific)	Functioning (general)
Number of items	7	10	3	4
Mean (standard error)	3.85 (0.017)	4.15 (0.017)	3.91 (0.021)	4.00 (0.016)
95% Confidence interval	3.82-3.88	4.11-4.18	3.87-3.96	3.97-4.03
Standard deviation	0.592	0.595	0.718	0.539
Skewness	-0.660	-1.303	-0.596	-0.709
Kurtosis	0.719	2.333	0.376	1.734
Convergent validity	.369	.489	.804	.334
Composite Reliability	.795	.902	.925	.658
Average inter-item correl.	.416	.385	.808	.399
Min.-max. correlations	.248-.709	.197-.592	.775-.846	.323-.526
Range of correlations	.460	.395	.070	.202
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Emotional wellbeing (positive)	—			
Emotional wellbeing (negative)	.344	—		
Functioning (specific)	.408	.357	—	
Functioning (general)	.362	.319	.433	—
	Squared correlations between subscales			
Evaluative wellbeing (positive)	—			
Emotional wellbeing (negative)	.118	—		
Functioning (specific)	.166	.127	—	
Functioning (general)	.131	.102	.187	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.072 and 0.144, respectively.

Table B45 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of personal and social wellbeing for Spain (first half-sample: *n* = 944)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency (%) of response categories												Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	3.75	0.93	3.69-3.82	2.9	0.8	2.5	4.0	3.5	11.3	10.6	17.1	23.3	11.7	12.1	0.2	-0.93	0.64	.587
Evwb2	4.02	0.75	3.97-4.07	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.8	2.2	7.5	9.6	20.3	26.0	14.2	16.3	0.2	-1.02	1.67	.644
Emwb1	4.02	0.97	3.96-4.09	-	3.4	6.8	49.9	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.97	1.21	.624
Emwb2	4.19	1.04	4.12-4.26	-	3.9	6.4	36.1	53.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-1.32	1.44	.649
Emwb3	3.26	1.24	3.17-3.34	-	10.5	30.5	36.4	21.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-0.16	-0.87	.562
Emwb4	3.52	1.12	3.44-3.59	-	4.3	28.0	41.3	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.22	-0.73	.623
Emwb5	4.40	0.94	4.33-4.46	-	2.5	5.1	27.2	64.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-1.66	2.59	.526
Emwb6	3.20	1.19	3.12-3.28	-	8.8	35.1	36.7	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.04	-0.80	.566
Fun1	3.75	1.00	3.68-3.81	-	1.8	12.6	17.4	45.8	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.67	-0.18	.410
Fun2	2.96	1.09	2.89-3.04	-	7.6	32.1	20.8	33.2	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-0.05	-1.07	.331
Fun3	3.60	0.92	3.54-3.66	-	1.4	14.3	19.1	52.9	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-0.67	-0.09	.506
Fun4	4.03	0.72	3.98-4.08	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.5	2.6	6.4	10.6	19.7	27.2	13.5	16.3	0.6	-0.90	1.24	.468
Fun5	4.13	0.69	4.09-4.18	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.3	6.0	8.8	17.9	25.2	18.1	18.6	1.2	-0.96	1.44	.458
Fun6	4.03	0.77	3.97-4.08	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.3	3.0	7.3	10.9	17.9	23.0	15.9	17.4	0.6	-0.90	0.92	.532
Fun7	3.97	0.74	3.92-4.02	-	0.6	3.4	14.5	60.2	20.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-0.86	1.74	.358
Fun8	3.76	0.88	3.70-3.82	1.6	1.1	2.3	2.3	4.7	13.1	12.0	16.7	22.0	10.7	12.5	1.0	-0.81	0.60	.562
Fun9	3.59	1.02	3.52-3.66	-	2.1	15.3	20.6	44.5	16.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.50	-0.51	.447
Fun10	4.03	0.59	3.99-4.07	-	0.2	1.9	9.0	72.0	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.84	3.18	.216
Fun11	4.02	0.75	3.97-4.07	-	0.8	3.9	10.1	62.9	21.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.10	2.43	.596
Fun12	3.61	1.07	3.54-3.68	-	2.1	18.4	13.6	46.0	19.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.56	-0.62	.517
Fun13	3.27	1.03	3.20-3.34	-	3.8	23.5	22.2	41.5	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-0.33	-0.80	.481
Fun14	3.12	0.85	3.07-3.18	2.5	2.3	4.6	10.7	9.9	25.7	15.3	12.4	9.5	3.7	2.2	1.2	-0.17	-0.10	.368
Vi1	4.18	1.00	4.11-4.25	-	3.4	8.7	36.3	51.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.17	1.06	.550
Vi2	4.02	1.09	3.95-4.10	-	4.1	12.1	37.9	45.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.97	0.34	.499
Vi3	4.14	0.99	4.08-4.21	-	3.9	5.5	42.3	48.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.22	1.53	.639
Vi4	2.67	1.24	2.59-2.76	-	21.8	42.1	23.7	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.35	-0.70	.508
Cowb1	3.04	0.82	2.98-3.09	4.1	2.0	4.4	10.8	10.8	25.6	15.7	16.4	6.9	1.9	1.3	-	-0.45	0.14	.255
Cowb2	3.14	0.84	3.09-3.20	3.7	2.0	3.8	9.7	8.1	26.6	14.2	18.1	9.7	1.8	2.1	0.1	-0.44	0.19	.233
Cowb3	2.91	0.87	2.85-2.97	4.2	3.6	7.1	14.3	12.8	24.3	11.1	12.2	6.6	1.9	1.8	0.1	-0.04	-0.26	.192

Table B45 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency (%) of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb4	3.33	1.08	3.25-3.40	5.9	6.3	13.9	22.5	20.1	17.9	11.3	-	-	-	-	2.1	-0.32	-0.56	.272
Cowb5	3.82	0.84	3.76-3.88	-	1.3	7.3	19.3	53.1	18.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.72	0.59	.202
Sur1	2.92	0.94	2.92-3.44	4.0	14.6	22.7	22.8	25.7	4.9	4.6	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.05	-0.43	.188
Sur2	4.11	0.69	4.06-4.16	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.7	6.3	9.3	16.1	29.7	16.0	18.4	0.2	-0.93	1.22	.414
Sur3	4.41	0.84	4.36-4.47	1.6	1.1	2.9	4.6	9.9	25.6	51.4	-	-	-	-	3.1	-1.90	3.88	.272
Sur4	4.46	0.92	4.40-4.52	-	3.1	4.4	25.0	67.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.86	3.36	.480

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. Items were rescaled into a 1-5 scale for the computation of univariate statistics. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.084 and 0.168, respectively.

Table B46 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Spain (n = 943): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	15.57	.772	.745	.124 (.120-.129)
2	8.44	.896	.870	.089 (.084-.093)
3	5.00	.951	.930	.065 (.060-.070)
4	3.26	.976	.960	.049 (.044-.055)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered adequate if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI and TLI values greater than or close to .95 and RMSEA ≤ .06 with the 90% CI upper limit ≤ .06. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B47 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Spain (n = 943)

Item	Factor I EMWB (-)	Factor II FUN specific	Factor III EMWB (+)	Factor IV FUN general
Emwb1	**.907**	.007	.006	-.025
Emwb2	**.798**	.008	.123	-.018
Emwb3	-.024	.021	**.784**	.028
Emwb4	.177	-.002	**.667**	-.006
Emwb5	**.768**	-.007	.004	-.007
Emwb6	**.330**	-.051	**.358**	.110
Fun1	-.050	-.035	.010	**.622**
Fun3	.038	.014	.029	**.588**
Fun4	-.028	**.900**	.027	.002
Fun5	.049	**.891**	-.011	-.031
Fun6	-.002	**.814**	.016	.135
Fun7	-.116	.153	.098	**.356**
Fun8	.127	.214	-.074	**.442**
Fun9	.027	-.019	.190	**.412**
Fun11	.159	.025	.173	**.424**
Vi1	**.643**	.078	.099	-.011
Vi2	**.702**	-.061	-.002	.041
Vi3	**.830**	.014	.018	.042
Vi4	.040	.084	**.640**	.005
Sur4	**.591**	.046	-.054	.123
Factors	Correlations between factors			
EMWB (-)	—			
FUN specific	.301	—		
EMWB (+)	.655	.338	—	
FUN general	.486	.428	.547	—

EMWB = emotional wellbeing; FUN = Functioning. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.26, CFI = .976, TLI = .960, RMSEA (90% CI) = .049 (.044-.055).

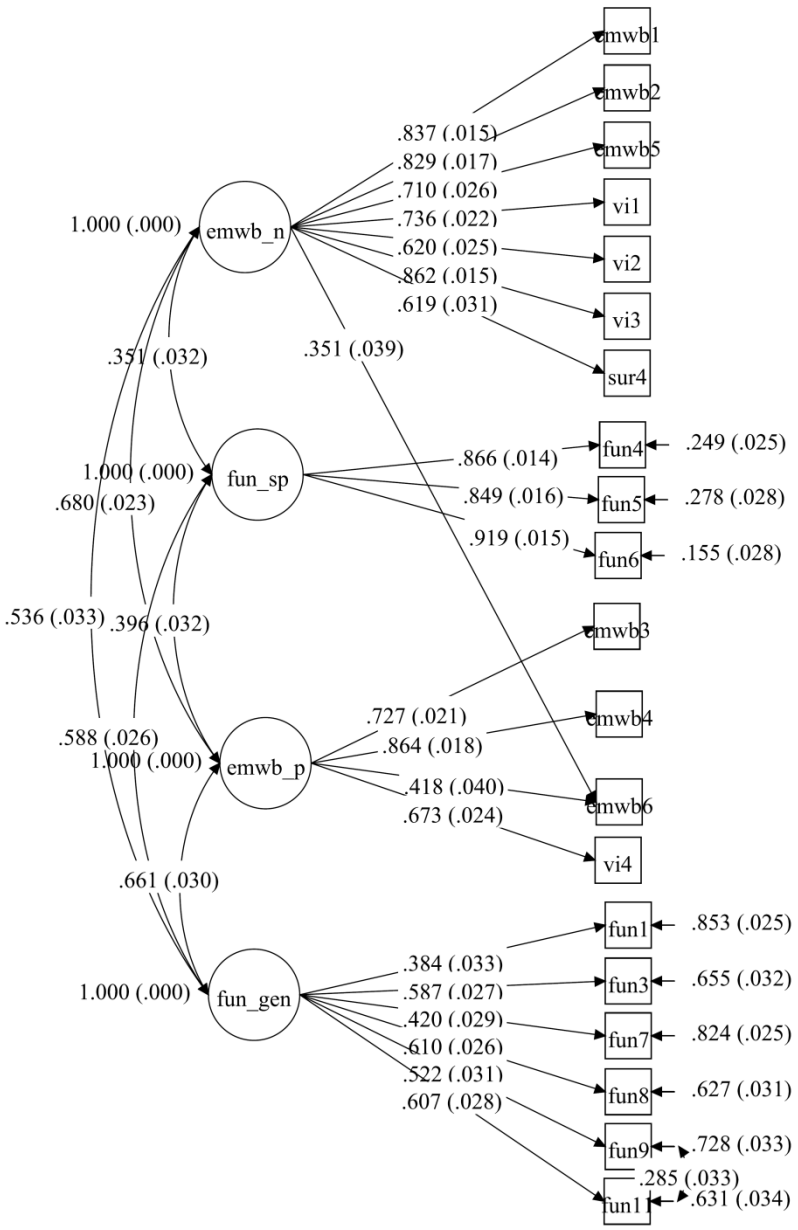

Fig. B23 Standardized solution for the model with 4 first-order correlated factors and a single cross-loading item based on Confirmatory factor analysis performed on the second half-sample of Spain (n = 945). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 3.56, CFI = .955, TLI = .947, RMSEA (90% CI) = .052 (.047-.057).

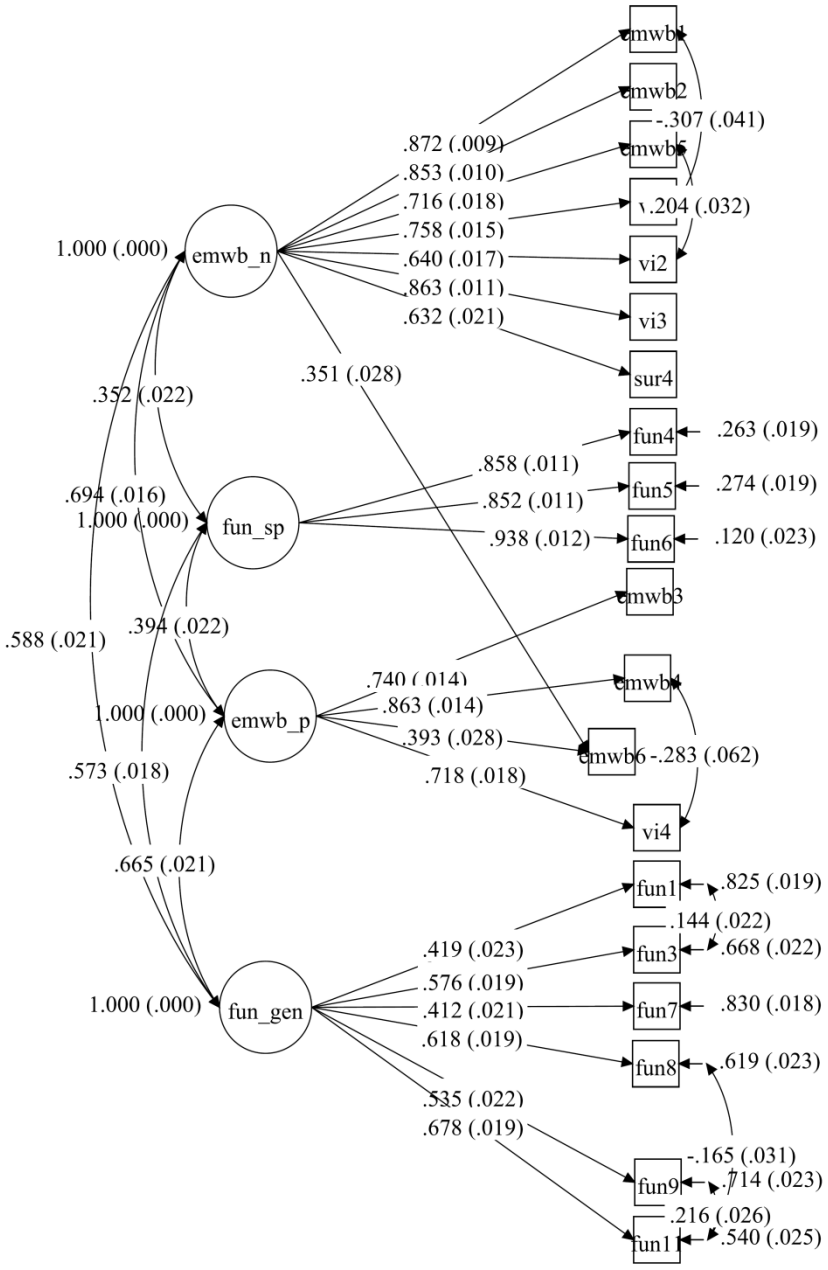

Fig. B24 Standardized solution for the model with 4 first-order correlated factors and a single cross-loading item based on Confirmatory factor analysis performed on the full sample of Spain (N = 1,888). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 5.65, CFI = .963, TLI = .956, RMSEA (90% CI) = .050 (.046-.053).

Table B48 Descriptive statistics, convergent and discriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Spain (full sample: *N* = 1,888)

	Subscale			
	Emotional wellbeing positive	Functioning specific	Emotional wellbeing negative	Functioning general
Number of items	7	3	4	6
Mean (standard error)	4.19 (0.018)	4.08 (0.016)	3.17 (0.021)	3.78 (0.013)
95% Confidence interval	4.16-4.23	4.05-4.11	3.13-3.21	3.76-3.81
Standard deviation	0.75	0.67	0.92	0.57
Skewness	-1.352	-0.838	-0.009	-0.616
Kurtosis	2.322	1.128	-0.590	0.755
Convergent validity	.590	.781	.491	.301
Composite reliability	.908	.914	.783	.714
Average inter-item correl.	.469	.780	.462	.302
Min.-max. correlations	.298-.672	.770-.791	.398-.562	.210-.502
Range of correlations	.373	.021	.164	.292
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Emotional wellbeing (-)	—			
Functioning specific	.371	—		
Emotional wellbeing (+)	.401	.382	—	
Functioning general	.301	.329	.302	—
	Squared correlations between subscales			
Emotional wellbeing (-)	—			
Functioning specific	.138	—		
Emotional wellbeing (+)	.161	.146	—	
Functioning general	.091	.108	.091	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.057 and 0.115, respectively.

Table B49 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for Sweden (first half-sample: *n* = 923)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	4.15	0.683	4.10-4.19	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.8	2.1	6.0	5.2	17.6	29.8	20.7	15.7	0.1	-1.30	2.56	.599
Evwb2	4.13	0.622	4.09-4.17	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.5	5.6	6.6	19.9	30.8	21.0	12.2	0.1	-1.04	1.87	.643
Emwb1	4.49	0.799	4.43-4.54	-	1.3	2.0	32.5	64.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.69	3.53	.496
Emwb2	4.58	0.840	4.53-4.64	-	1.6	2.9	20.4	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-2.30	5.53	.501
Emwb3	3.58	1.170	3.50-3.66	-	5.4	25.0	40.0	29.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.37	-0.69	.610
Emwb4	3.77	1.100	3.70-3.84	-	3.6	19.9	43.2	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.59	-0.27	.622
Emwb5	4.40	0.833	4.35-4.46	-	1.2	5.2	35.1	58.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.25	1.24	.480
Emwb6	3.71	1.114	3.64-3.79	-	5.1	19.4	46.2	29.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.59	-0.23	.561
Fun1	4.06	0.718	4.02-4.11	-	0.5	3.0	11.6	58.6	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.84	1.61	.412
Fun2	3.32	1.121	3.25-3.40	-	3.9	25.0	17.6	40.5	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.30	-0.90	.192
Fun3	4.02	0.581	3.98-4.06	-	0.1	2.2	10.5	70.7	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.88	3.38	.506
Fun4	3.97	0.627	3.93-4.01	-	0.1	0.4	2.2	2.5	7.6	9.8	25.6	26.9	13.9	10.7	0.4	-0.69	1.12	.423
Fun5	3.56	0.813	3.51-3.62	0.8	0.3	3.4	5.2	5.7	15.0	14.6	20.9	17.7	7.9	7.4	1.2	-0.49	-0.09	.310
Fun6	3.71	0.771	3.66-3.76	0.7	0.1	2.2	3.8	3.9	11.8	14.7	22.4	22.0	8.6	8.3	1.5	-0.70	0.70	.461
Fun7	3.98	0.642	3.94-4.02	-	0.7	2.7	13.4	65.9	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.00	3.29	.501
Fun8	4.05	0.709	4.00-4.09	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.3	2.7	7.0	7.5	17.8	31.6	15.1	14.8	0.3	-1.09	1.97	.572
Fun9	3.94	0.788	3.89-3.99	-	0.9	4.6	20.6	53.4	20.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.69	0.76	.571
Fun10	4.03	0.608	3.99-4.07	-	0.1	1.8	10.9	70.1	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.60	1.96	.377
Fun11	4.02	0.597	3.98-4.06	-	0.2	1.7	12.5	68.4	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.62	2.41	.466
Fun12	3.40	1.122	3.33-3.47	-	1.3	28.0	19.5	35.4	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.17	-1.15	.420
Fun13	3.62	0.939	3.56-3.68	-	2.2	12.9	21.9	49.1	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.63	-0.04	.517
Fun14	3.52	0.703	3.47-3.56	0.7	0.3	1.8	4.4	5.7	20.5	14.2	24.2	19.8	5.6	2.5	0.2	-0.48	0.25	.457
Vi1	4.34	0.929	4.28-4.40	-	2.5	5.0	31.7	60.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.45	2.05	.482
Vi2	4.25	1.031	4.18-4.32	-	3.3	9.0	31.4	56.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.27	0.96	.374
Vi3	4.29	0.910	4.23-4.35	-	1.6	6.7	35.3	56.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.17	1.10	.483
Vi4	3.21	1.189	3.13-3.29	-	10.8	34.3	38.5	16.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.09	-0.77	.550
Cowb1	3.39	0.828	3.34-3.45	2.4	1.3	3.0	6.6	7.9	18.0	12.4	23.4	18.4	4.6	1.7	0.3	-0.80	0.35	.283
Cowb2	3.62	0.729	3.57-3.67	1.0	0.5	2.2	4.6	4.8	15.0	12.9	24.9	23.5	7.0	3.4	0.3	-0.84	1.02	.274
Cowb3	3.38	0.771	3.33-3.43	1.2	1.0	3.6	7.2	8.2	16.7	16.9	23.6	15.4	4.0	2.1	0.2	-0.62	0.25	.285

Table B49 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb4	3.67	0.953	3.61-3.74	2.1	3.9	9.4	16.1	27.7	25.7	13.0	-	-	-	-	2.1	-0.72	0.10	.320
Cowb5	3.66	0.832	3.61-3.72	-	0.9	8.3	25.6	53.6	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-0.75	0.75	.284
Sur1	3.35	0.891	3.29-3.41	1.7	8.8	11.8	21.0	37.7	9.2	9.4	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.31	-0.01	.229
Sur2	4.21	0.597	4.17-4.25	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.7	3.1	4.1	18.4	30.3	23.1	17.3	0.1	-1.27	2.99	.519
Sur3	4.52	0.650	4.47-4.56	0.3	0.4	1.3	4.0	10.2	30.2	53.5	-	-	-	-	-	-1.79	4.23	.446
Sur4	4.58	0.840	4.53-4.64	-	2.3	3.3	19.2	75.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.30	5.53	.453

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.083 and 0.166, respectively.

Table B50 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Sweden (n = 923): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	11.29	.672	.645	.106 (.102-.109)
2	6.68	.833	.804	.078 (.075-.082)
3	5.82	.871	.834	.072 (.069-.076)
4	4.47	.915	.880	.061 (.058-.065)
5	3.37	.947	.918	.051 (.047-.055)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B51 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Sweden (*n* = 923)

Item	Factor I EVWB	Factor II EMWB (-)	Factor III EMWB (+)	Factor IV FUN (general)	Factor V FUN (specific)
Evwb1	**.645**	.070	.065	.049	.011
Evwb2	**.834**	.007	.100	-.027	-.012
Emwb1	.011	**.806**	.024	-.032	.018
Emwb2	.116	**.728**	.054	-.002	-.058
Emwb3	.187	.030	**.737**	-.007	.035
Emwb4	.271	.034	**.621**	.031	-.034
Emwb5	-.085	**.767**	.129	-.039	-.009
Emwb6	.014	**.468**	**.397**	.034	-.002
Fun1	.152	.123	.031	**.327**	.065
Fun3	.031	.112	-.014	**.568**	.034
Fun4	.222	.012	-.038	.065	**.649**
Fun5	-.021	-.048	.116	-.045	**.752**
Fun6	.012	.022	.010	.017	**.925**
Fun7	.097	-.040	.060	**.549**	.025
Fun8	**.404**	-.095	.041	**.399**	.077
Fun9	.094	-.018	.239	**.462**	-.011
Fun10	-.141	.014	-.020	**.669**	.007
Fun11	.006	-.012	.092	**.691**	-.172
Fun12	-.096	**.363**	.043	.231	.033
Fun13	-.025	**.362**	-.025	**.326**	-.011
Vi1	.053	**.699**	-.018	.007	-.006
Vi2	.014	**.575**	.014	.066	-.016
Vi3	.044	**.349**	.150	.138	.060
Vi4	-.045	.170	**.439**	.204	.135
Sur2	**.341**	.056	-.071	**.306**	.036
Sur3	**.315**	.055	-.135	.299	.004
Sur4	.164	**.646**	-.084	.000	.029

Factors	Correlations between factors				
EVWB	—				
EMWB (-)	.421	—			
EMWB (+)	.392	.576	—		
FUN (general)	.475	.375	.462	—	
FUN (specific)	.305	.131	.257	.479	—

EMWB = emotional wellbeing; EVWB = evaluative wellbeing; FUN = functioning. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.37, CFI = .947, TLI = .918, RMSEA (90% CI) = .051 (.047-.055).

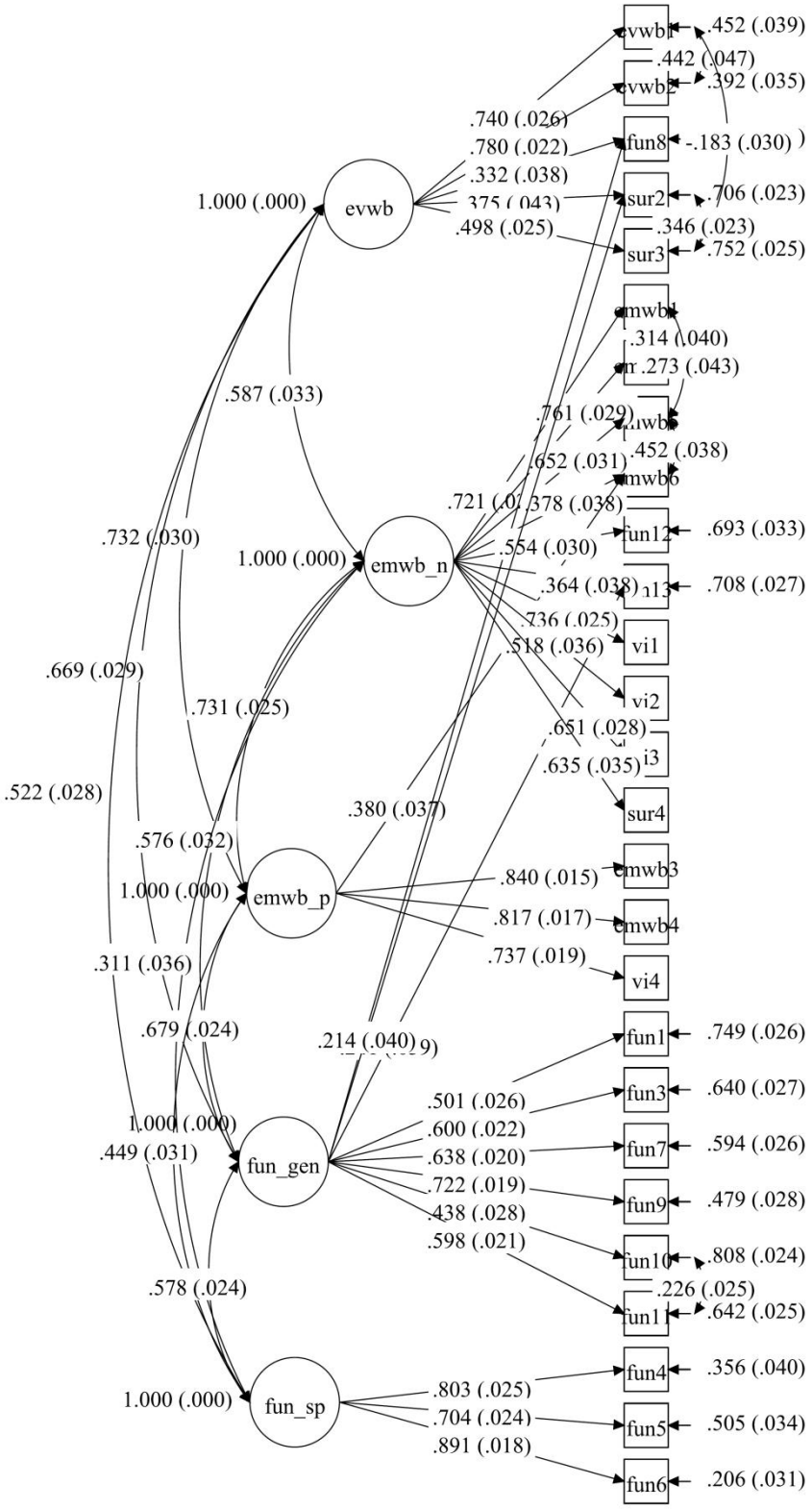

Fig. B25 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and four cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of Sweden (n = 924). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.09, CFI = .938, TLI = .928, RMSEA (90% CI) = .048 (.044-.051).

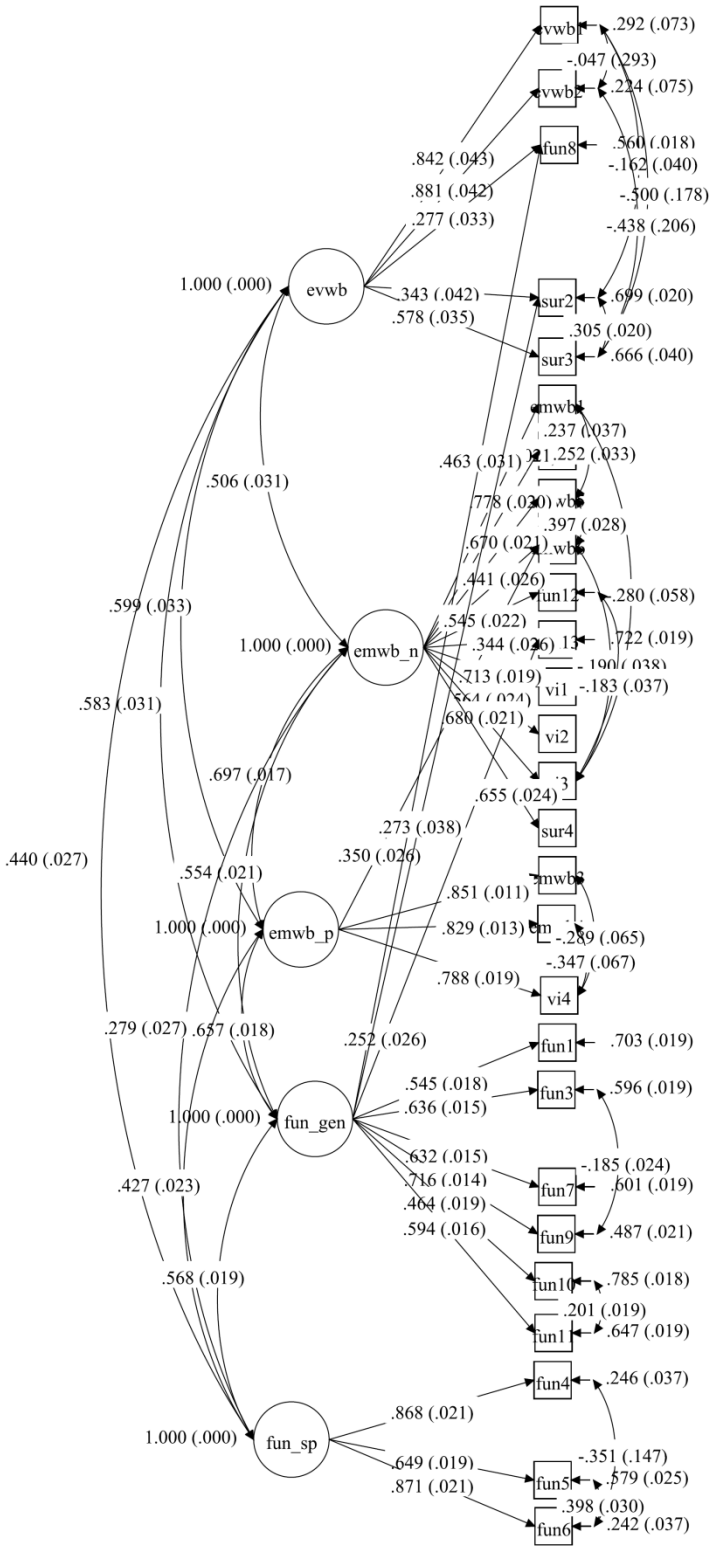

Fig. B26 Standardized solution for the model with 5 first-order correlated factors and four cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of Sweden (N = 1,847). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 4.90, CFI = .945, TLI = .934, RMSEA (90% CI) = .046 (.044-.048).

Table B52 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Sweden (*N* = 1,847)

	Subscale				
	Evaluative Wellb.	Emotional Wellb. (-)	Emotional Wellb. (+)	Functioning (general)	Functioning (specific)
Number of items	5	10	3	6	3
Mean (standard error)	4.23 (0.011)	4.17 (0.014)	3.52 (0.022)	4.01 (0.011)	3.76 (0.015)
95% Confidence interval	4.21-4.25	4.15-4.20	3.47-3.56	3.99-4.03	3.73-3.79
Standard deviation	0.471	0.578	0.935	0.447	0.653
Skewness	-1.191	-1.187	-0.289	-0.549	-0.489
Kurtosis	2.574	1.747	-0.430	2.656	0.450
Convergent validity	.403	.359	.677	.364	.644
Composite Reliability	.741	.842	.863	.771	.842
Average inter-item correl.	.428	.328	.527	.359	.649
Min.-max. correlations	.263-.730	.207-.539	.460-.609	.210-.467	.565-.714
Range of correlations	.467	.332	.149	.258	.149
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales				
Evaluative wellbeing	—				
Emotional wellbeing (-)	.292	—			
Emotional wellbeing (+)	.392	.329	—		
Functioning (general)	.333	.272	.346	—	
Functioning (specific)	.373	.263	.394	.332	—
	Squared correlations between subscales				
Evaluative wellbeing	—				
Emotional wellbeing (-)	.085	—			
Emotional wellbeing (+)	.154	.108	—		
Functioning (general)	.111	.074	.120	—	
Functioning (specific)	.139	.069	.155	.110	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.058 and 0.116, respectively.

Table B53 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for Switzerland (first half-sample: *n* = 746)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	4.29	0.661	4.24-4.33	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.6	3.4	2.4	11.9	31.0	27.3	20.2	0.3	-1.77	4.70	.580
Evwb2	4.24	0.594	4.20-4.28	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.3	3.8	3.8	4.4	13.5	34.7	25.7	15.3	0.3	-1.55	4.62	.557
Emwb1	4.36	0.775	4.30-4.41	-	0.4	3.5	37.0	58.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.87	0.49	.445
Emwb2	4.47	0.799	4.41-4.53	-	0.5	2.7	31.8	65.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.56	2.86	.526
Emwb3	3.83	1.041	3.75-3.91	-	2.3	18.0	44.1	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.50	-0.41	.551
Emwb4	3.85	0.990	3.78-3.93	-	2.3	16.1	50.4	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.50	-0.22	.546
Emwb5	3.94	0.940	3.87-4.01	-	2.4	7.6	52.4	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.82	1.09	.437
Emwb6	3.49	1.059	3.41-3.57	-	4.8	23.9	48.9	22.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.32	-0.34	.504
Fun1	4.23	0.717	4.18-4.28	-	0.4	3.8	7.8	55.5	32.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.02	2.03	.286
Fun2	3.47	1.028	3.39-3.55	-	3.6	20.0	16.8	48.1	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.54	-0.58	.311
Fun3	4.13	0.571	4.09-4.17	-	0.1	1.5	8.3	70.6	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.41	1.76	.433
Fun4	4.05	0.601	4.01-4.09	-	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.5	7.6	7.9	23.1	33.1	16.1	9.1	0.1	-0.65	0.61	.481
Fun5	4.05	0.613	4.00-4.09	-	0.3	0.3	0.8	2.3	4.8	9.5	22.3	33.0	16.4	10.3	0.1	-0.77	1.53	.400
Fun6	4.04	0.628	3.99-4.08	-	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.2	6.8	10.3	22.9	32.0	13.4	13.4	0.3	-0.76	1.05	.507
Fun7	4.14	0.651	4.10-4.19	-	0.4	1.7	7.9	66.9	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-1.17	4.53	.410
Fun8	3.89	0.785	3.84-3.95	0.8	0.7	2.3	3.1	2.9	10.2	11.0	21.2	26.8	12.1	7.9	1.1	-1.11	1.63	.377
Fun9	4.01	0.800	3.95-4.07	-	0.3	4.4	10.6	61.0	23.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.95	1.37	.071
Fun10	4.07	0.575	4.03-4.11	-	0.1	2.3	7.8	71.7	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.67	3.01	.303
Fun11	4.03	0.629	3.98-4.07	-	0.1	2.9	10.3	67.2	19.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.74	1.97	.172
Fun12	3.85	0.968	3.78-3.92	-	0.1	13.5	12.7	42.4	30.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.68	-0.37	.107
Fun13	3.58	1.031	3.50-3.65	-	3.5	16.0	17.2	48.8	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.60	-0.40	.425
Fun14	3.45	0.718	3.40-3.50	1.1	1.1	2.3	5.9	7.1	19.8	17.4	20.2	18.8	3.8	2.1	0.4	-0.38	-0.12	.360
Vi1	4.07	0.998	3.99-4.14	-	2.4	7.9	42.8	46.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.90	0.46	.391
Vi2	4.05	1.125	3.97-4.14	-	4.7	9.5	37.4	48.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.15	0.75	.373
Vi3	4.48	0.855	4.42-4.55	-	1.7	3.6	25.3	69.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.77	3.26	.345
Vi4	3.60	1.065	3.52-3.68	-	5.0	21.4	48.0	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.40	-0.33	.569
Cowb1	3.27	0.809	3.21-3.33	1.6	0.8	3.9	9.1	9.9	21.3	11.5	20.8	16.6	3.4	1.1	-	-0.41	-0.31	.247
Cowb2	3.54	0.765	3.49-3.60	1.1	0.9	2.3	5.1	7.0	19.4	9.8	25.1	21.8	5.5	1.9	0.1	-0.47	-0.06	.228
Cowb3	3.28	0.805	3.22-3.34	0.8	0.8	3.8	9.2	9.0	21.4	12.6	20.2	16.5	3.5	2.1	-	-0.31	-0.22	.239

Table B53 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories												Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb4	3.73	0.916	3.66-3.80	2.8	3.8	7.9	14.3	25.6	31.2	12.9	-	-	-	-	1.5	-0.81	0.38	.305
Cowb5	3.64	0.898	3.58-3.71	-	1.2	12.2	20.5	52.9	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.66	0.06	.321
Sur1	3.35	0.875	3.28-3.41	0.8	6.8	13.5	23.9	40.1	8.6	6.0	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.26	-0.01	.165
Sur2	4.29	0.520	4.26-4.33	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.7	3.1	3.2	12.1	33.5	28.2	18.6	0.4	-0.99	1.99	.380
Sur3	4.47	0.615	4.42-4.51	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.8	10.2	37.9	47.3	-	-	-	-	0.4	-1.61	3.99	.371
Sur4	4.66	0.694	4.61-4.71	-	0.9	2.3	19.0	77.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-2.17	5.17	.448

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.092 and 0.184, respectively.

Table B54 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Switzerland (n = 746): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	9.62	.758	.729	.108 (.103-.112)
2	5.84	.879	.848	.081 (.075-.086)
3	3.95	.935	.907	.063 (.057-.069)
4	3.25	.957	.929	.055 (.049-.061)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B55 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of Switzerland (n = 746)

Item	Factor I EVWB	Factor II EMWB (-)	Factor III EMWB (+)	Factor IV FUN
Evwb1	**.626**	.156	.081	.042
Evwb2	**.680**	-.006	.208	-.021
Emwb1	.078	**.895**	-.037	-.012
Emwb2	.034	**.462**	**.416**	-.001
Emwb3	.063	-.033	**.750**	.025
Emwb4	.200	-.014	**.682**	-.012
Emwb5	-.075	**.482**	.136	.111
Emwb6	-.043	.195	**.563**	.023
Fun3	.117	-.012	.178	**.312**
Fun4	-.040	.031	.042	**.798**
Fun5	-.015	.028	-.055	**.784**
Fun6	.119	-.047	.025	**.745**
Fun8	.135	.016	.087	**.312**
Vi1	-.005	.138	**.484**	-.081
Vi2	-.093	**.326**	.203	.077
Vi3	-.012	**.365**	.214	.009
Vi4	.001	.079	**.633**	.166
Sur2	**.414**	-.011	-.091	.247
Sur3	**.401**	.066	-.069	.115
Sur4	.233	**.560**	.016	-.037
Factors	Correlations between factors			
EVWB	—			
EMWB (-)	.291	—		
EMWB (+)	.375	.605	—	
FUN	.312	.262	.385	—

EMWB = emotional wellbeing; EVWB = Evaluative wellbeing; FUN = Functioning. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.25, CFI = .957, TLI = .929, RMSEA (90% CI) = .055 (.049-.061).

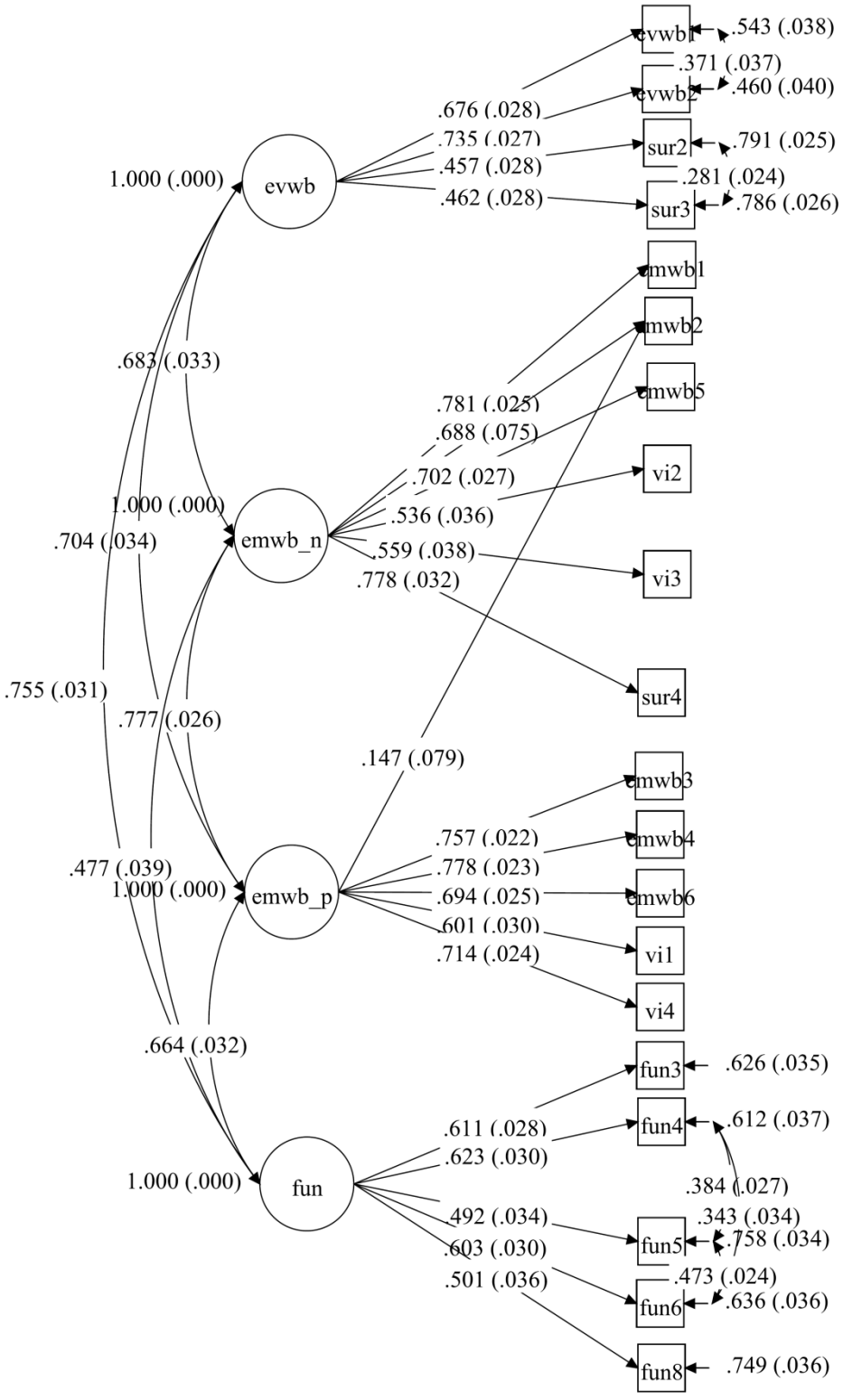

Fig. B27 Standardized solution for the model with 4 first-order correlated factors and a single cross-loading item based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of Switzerland (n = 747). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.08, CFI = .945, TLI = .933, RMSEA (90% CI) = .053 (.047-.058).

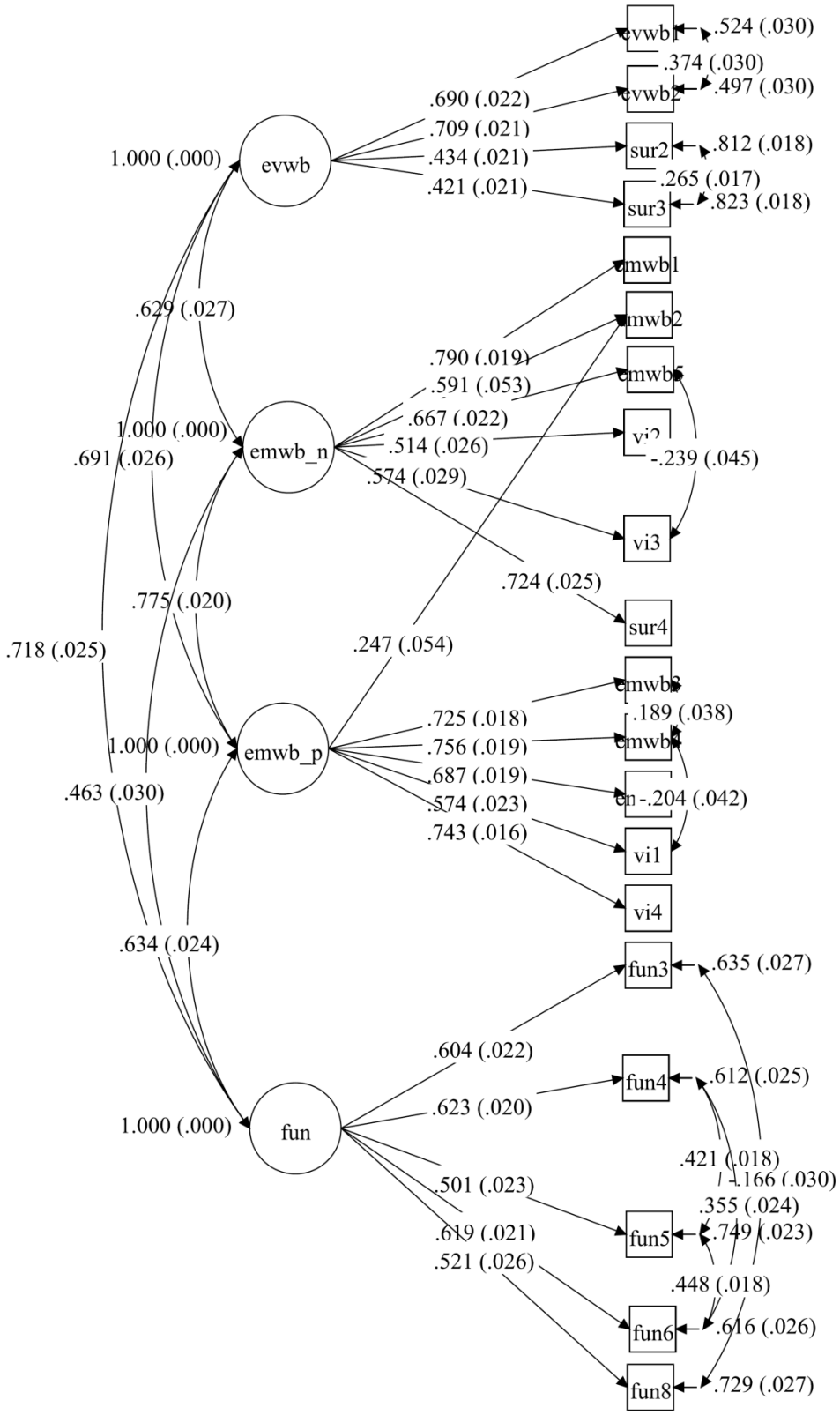

Fig. B28 Standardized solution for the model with 4 first-order correlated factors and a single cross-loading item based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of Switzerland (N = 1,493). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 4.30, CFI = .957, TLI = .947, RMSEA (90% CI) = .047 (.043-.051).

Table B56 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: Switzerland (*N* = 1,493)

	Subscale			
	Evaluative wellbeing	Emotional Wellbeing (-)	Emotional Wellbeing (+)	Functioning
Number of items	4	6	5	5
Mean (standard error)	4.33 (0.012)	4.34 (0.015)	3.77 (0.020)	4.00 (0.012)
95% Confidence interval	4.30-4.35	4.31-4.37	3.73-3.81	3.98-4.02
Standard deviation	0.444	0.569	0.756	0.437
Skewness	-1.416	-1.479	-0.579	-0.703
Kurtosis	4.051	3.466	0.208	1.428
Convergent validity	.336	.423	.817	.332
Composite Reliability	.657	.811	.827	.711
Average inter-item correl.	.378	.329	.408	.290
Min.-max. correlations	.290-.682	.175-.524	.261-.540	.033-.612
Range of correlations	.392	.348	.280	.579
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Evaluative wellbeing	—			
Emotional wellbeing (-)	.277	—		
Emotional wellbeing (+)	.310	.324	—	
Functioning	.247	.212	.256	—
	Squared correlations between subscales			
Evaluative wellbeing	—			
Emotional wellbeing (-)	.077	—		
Emotional wellbeing (+)	.096	.105	—	
Functioning	.061	.045	.066	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.064 and 0.129, respectively.

Table B57 Item analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing for the United Kingdom (first half-sample: *n* = 1,143)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Evwb1	3.90	0.808	3.85-3.95	0.6	0.9	1.9	3.0	3.7	8.6	8.2	16.5	25.5	18.9	11.7	0.5	-1.01	0.98	.610
Evwb2	3.98	0.754	3.93-4.02	0.3	0.9	1.2	2.4	2.6	7.2	6.9	14.7	32.5	17.8	12.9	0.4	-1.15	1.58	.623
Emwb1	4.26	0.890	4.21-4.31	-	1.7	3.8	40.4	53.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.17	1.64	.529
Emwb2	4.45	0.916	4.50-4.51	-	2.0	4.5	25.0	68.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.79	3.04	.565
Emwb3	3.70	1.094	3.63-3.77	-	2.8	22.2	41.7	33.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.42	-0.56	.652
Emwb4	3.59	1.007	3.53-3.66	-	2.4	22.8	47.4	27.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.29	-0.34	.623
Emwb5	4.22	0.975	4.15-4.28	-	2.4	5.5	37.8	54.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.32	1.80	.490
Emwb6	3.06	1.123	2.99-3.13	-	10.5	35.4	39.2	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.04	-0.59	.535
Fun1	4.08	0.859	4.03-4.13	-	0.4	6.4	6.7	52.8	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.10	1.25	.368
Fun2	3.29	1.031	3.23-3.35	-	3.7	24.1	20.6	43.4	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-0.36	-0.86	.400
Fun3	3.70	0.803	3.65-3.75	-	1.2	8.4	18.3	59.7	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.85	0.74	.525
Fun4	3.90	0.700	3.86-3.94	-	0.1	0.9	1.4	2.8	10.2	10.3	19.8	29.8	14.4	9.8	0.4	-0.75	0.72	.586
Fun5	3.80	0.718	3.76-3.85	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.9	4.2	11.6	11.9	20.7	26.0	13.4	8.0	0.7	-0.63	0.23	.523
Fun6	3.84	0.706	3.79-3.88	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.7	3.2	10.7	11.8	21.5	26.9	12.8	8.4	0.7	-0.61	0.25	.570
Fun7	3.96	0.721	3.91-4.00	-	0.5	3.5	13.1	64.9	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.03	2.21	.482
Fun8	3.73	0.801	3.68-3.78	0.9	0.4	1.9	3.6	4.0	12.9	13.4	19.3	24.4	9.9	8.1	1.0	-0.74	0.65	.652
Fun9	3.73	0.897	3.68-3.79	-	1.3	9.7	17.8	57.9	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.86	0.54	.504
Fun10	3.86	0.664	3.81-3.90	-	0.3	5.3	12.8	71.0	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.21	2.56	.332
Fun11	3.83	0.790	3.78-3.88	-	0.6	8.3	11.0	67.9	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.17	1.74	.611
Fun12	3.47	1.043	3.41-3.54	-	2.5	21.2	14.5	44.1	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-0.42	-0.84	.454
Fun13	3.48	1.016	3.42-3.55	-	3.2	20.2	13.8	51.9	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.68	-0.42	.483
Fun14	3.60	0.759	3.55-3.65	0.8	1.0	1.5	4.3	6.5	18.2	13.1	22.1	20.0	7.8	4.3	0.3	-0.59	0.37	.520
Vi1	4.07	1.099	4.00-4.14	-	3.9	9.7	36.8	49.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.05	0.45	.483
Vi2	3.73	1.290	3.65-3.81	-	9.8	12.9	35.4	41.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.80	-0.34	.377
Vi3	4.18	1.015	4.12-4.24	-	2.5	8.0	34.5	54.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-1.19	1.06	.450
Vi4	2.90	1.143	2.83-2.97	-	16.9	39.4	32.7	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.05	-0.64	.475
Cowb1	3.14	0.826	3.08-3.19	2.1	1.6	5.0	8.7	11.0	22.7	13.8	16.8	14.4	2.3	1.3	0.3	-0.39	-0.27	.306
Cowb2	3.31	0.762	3.26-3.36	1.0	0.9	3.1	6.3	9.0	23.8	13.6	20.6	17.0	2.8	1.4	0.5	-0.44	0.08	.318
Cowb3	3.31	0.753	3.27-3.36	0.5	0.9	3.1	7.2	9.0	22.5	15.4	19.4	15.7	3.7	2.2	0.4	-0.51	0.24	.237

Table B57 (continued)

Item	Mean	SD	95% CI	Frequency percent of response categories											Skew.	Kurt.	CC
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA			
Cowb4	3.51	0.980	3.45-3.57	2.2	4.5	8.9	20.0	24.9	22.5	12.6	-	-	-	-	4.3	-0.52	-0.13	.272
Cowb5	3.35	0.940	3.29-3.41	-	2.1	18.5	24.9	48.5	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.43	-0.59	.270
Sur1	2.98	0.972	2.92-3.04	5.1	13.3	19.4	21.3	28.9	5.6	5.9	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.07	-0.51	.252
Sur2	3.96	0.751	3.91-4.01	0.5	0.3	0.6	2.0	3.3	8.1	9.9	17.1	26.6	18.3	12.9	0.3	-1.03	1.35	.485
Sur3	4.37	0.771	4.33-4.42	0.5	0.9	2.4	4.9	12.5	31.6	46.8	-	-	-	-	0.3	-1.59	2.80	.360
Sur4	4.50	0.894	4.44-4.55	-	2.1	4.5	22.0	71.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.85	3.10	.446

SD = standard deviation; CI = confidence interval; NA = no answer (missing values); Skew. = skewness; Kurt. = kurtosis; CC = corrected item-total correlation. For the computation of univariate statistics items were rescaled items into a 1-5 scale. Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.076 and 0.152, respectively.

Table B58 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of the United Kingdom (n = 1,143): Goodness-of-fit indices

Number of factors tested	χ^2/df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% CI)
1	15.46	.724	.697	.112 (.109-.116)
2	9.39	.855	.824	.086 (.082-.089)
3	7.72	.896	.859	.077 (.073-.080)
4	6.01	.931	.895	.066 (.062-.070)

df = degrees of freedom; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval. Model fit is considered acceptable if $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI > .90, TLI > .90 and RMSEA < .08 with the 90% CI upper limit < .08.

Table B59 Exploratory factor analysis of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing items performed with robust weighted least squares of the polychoric correlation matrix applying geomin rotation on the first half-sample of the United Kingdom (n = 1,143)

Item	Factor I EMWB (+)	Factor II EMWB (-)	Factor III FUN (specific)	Factor IV FUN (general)
Evwb1	**.555**	.036	.206	.006
Evwb2	**.552**	.036	.217	.040
Emwb1	.112	**.705**	.032	-.057
Emwb2	.088	**.812**	-.010	-.032
Emwb3	**.630**	.289	.045	.014
Emwb4	**.603**	**.350**	.009	.001
Emwb5	.111	**.701**	-.070	-.051
Emwb6	.206	**.453**	-.027	.111
Fun3	-.007	.090	.182	**.508**
Fun4	.026	.009	**.863**	.004
Fun5	.012	-.037	**.908**	-.036
Fun6	-.024	.029	**.819**	.063
Fun7	.089	-.041	.206	**.459**
Fun8	.228	.025	**.352**	**.310**
Fun9	**.314**	-.029	-.033	**.491**
Fun10	-.126	.085	.125	**.439**
Fun11	**.401**	.002	-.029	**.466**
Fun13	.162	**.329**	.059	.111
Vi1	-.132	**.763**	.010	.053
Vi2	-.071	**.571**	-.039	.030
Vi3	-.126	**.756**	.030	.098
Vi4	.007	**.436**	.007	.274
Sur4	.070	**.630**	.069	-.037
Factors		Correlations between factors		
EMWB (+)	—			
EMWB (-)	.558	—		
FUN (specific)	.423	.403	—	
FUN (general)	.360	.415	.493	—

EMWB = emotional wellbeing; FUN = Functioning. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 6.01, CFI = .931, TLI = .895, RMSEA (90% CI) = .066 (.062-.070).

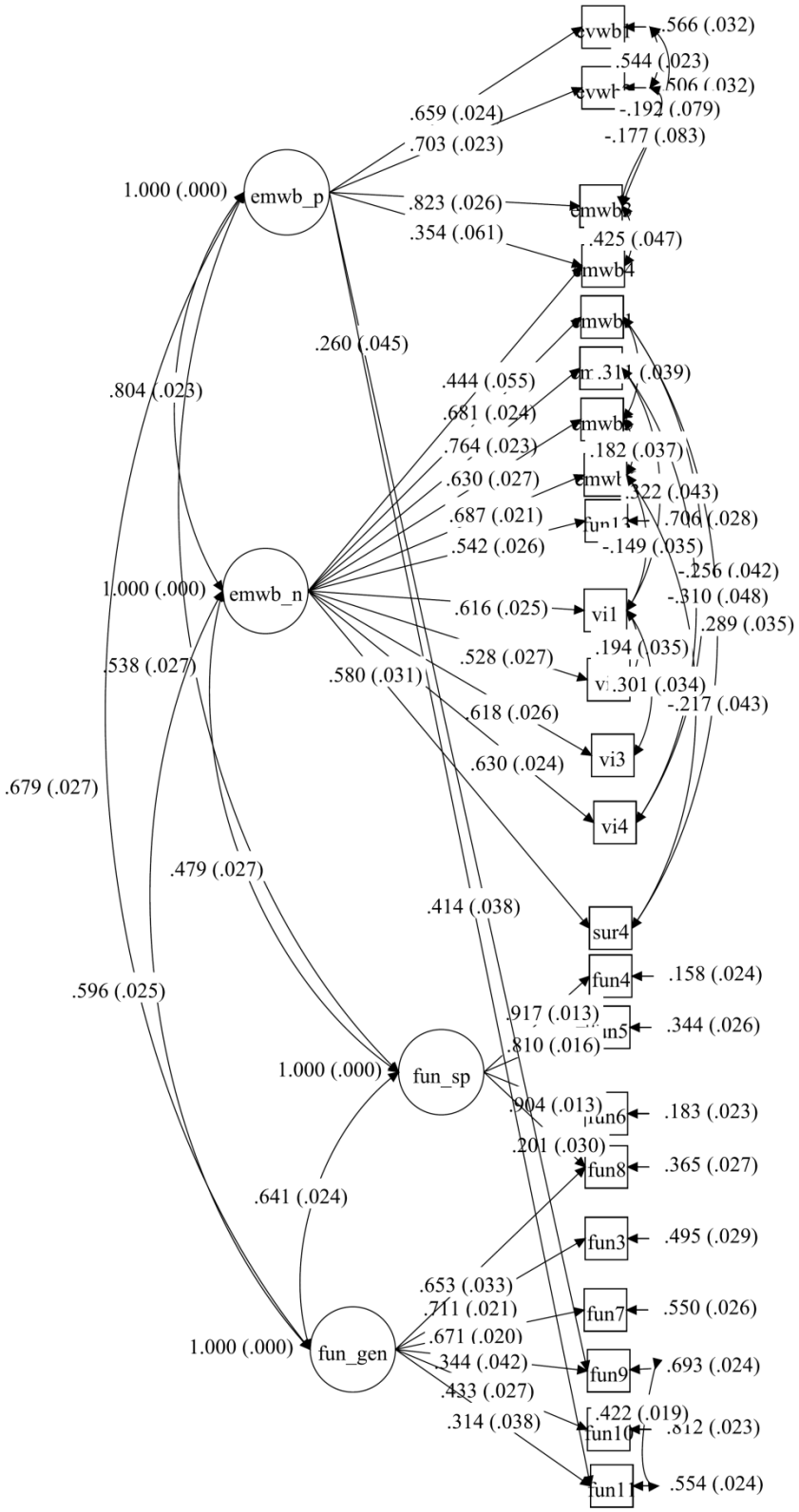

Fig. B29 Standardized solution for the model with 4 first-order correlated factors and four cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the second half-sample of the United Kingdom (n = 1,143). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices for this model: χ^2/df = 3.59, CFI = .949, TLI = .937, RMSEA (90% CI) = .048 (.044-.051).

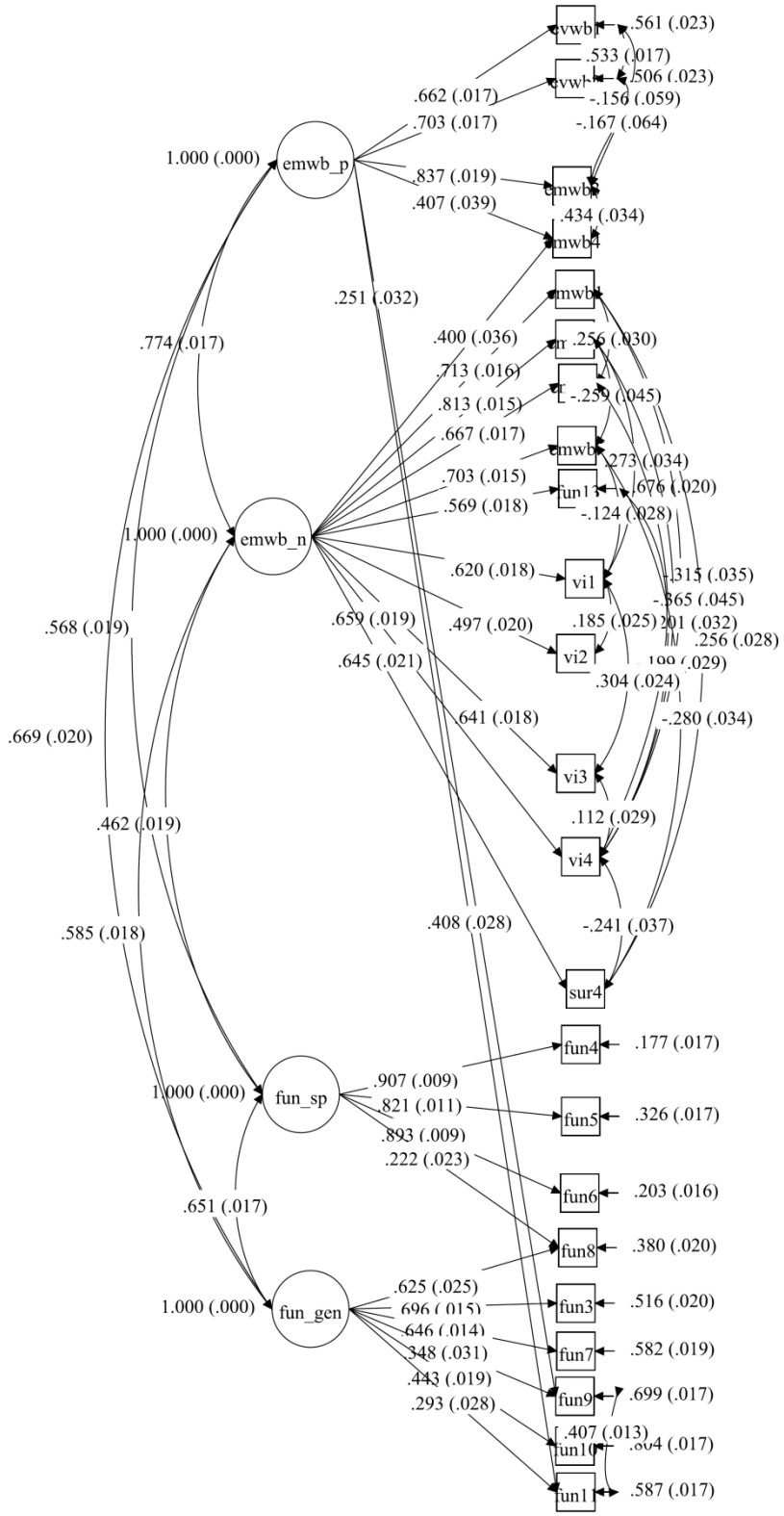

Fig. B30 Standardized solution for the model with 4 first-order correlated factors and four cross-loading items based on CFA analysis performed on the full sample of the United Kingdom (N = 2,286). Observed variables are represented by squares and latent variables are enclosed in circles. Goodness of fit indices: χ^2/df = 5.56, CFI = .959, TLI = .948, RMSEA (90% CI) = .045 (.042-.047).

Table B60 Descriptive statistics, convergent and dicriminant validity, composite reliability and internal consistencies of the 2012 European Social Survey wellbeing subscales: United Kingdom (N = 2,286)

	Subscale			
	Emotional Wellbeing (+)	Emotional Wellbeing (-)	Functioning (specific)	Functioning (general)
Number of items	4	10	4	5
Mean (standard error)	3.82 (0.016)	3.90 (0.014)	3.84 (0.014)	3.82 (0.012)
95% Confidence interval	3.79-3.85	3.87-3.92	3.82-3.87	3.80-3.85
Standard deviation	0.751	0.651	0.632	0.541
Skewness	-0.610	-0.914	-0.568	-0.866
Kurtosis	-0.002	0.953	0.172	1.661
Convergent validity	.450	.432	.586	.261
Composite Reliability	.756	.882	.830	.614
Average inter-item correl.	.551	.332	.651	.370
Min.-max. correlations	.456-.749	.202-.502	.509-.789	.234-.607
Range of correlations	.293	.300	.280	.373
	Average inter-item correlations between subscales			
Emotional wellbeing (+)	—			
Emotional wellbeing (-)	.347	—		
Functioning (specific)	.470	.317	—	
Functioning (general)	.364	.286	.411	—
	Squared correlations between subscales			
Emotional wellbeing (+)	—			
Emotional wellbeing (-)	.120	—		
Functioning (specific)	.221	.100	—	
Functioning (general)	.132	.082	.169	—

Standard errors for skewness and kurtosis were 0.052 and 0.105, respectively.