

Images of the World in the Year 2000 (IWY, 1967-70)

The entity that has organized the survey and is responsible for data collection - as well as key data on the entity's membership, governance arrangements, source of funding etc.

The Images of the World in the Year 2000 (IWY) survey was organized by the European Coordination Centre for Research and Documentation (ECCRD) in the Social Sciences in Vienna, in particular H. Ornauer. The ECCRD was founded by UNESCO and is a division of the International Social Science Council in Paris. The technical coordination was done by Åke Hartmann and Johan Galtung at the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, Norway.

A historical sketch of the initiation and origin of the survey

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Internet links to the website of the responsible organization

There is no website for this project, but the [UK Data Service has a page](#) for it.

The frequency or repetitions of the survey. Possible explanation of this.

This was a one-time study; the fieldwork was done in the period 1967-70. NB! The name of the survey implies that people are asked about their views on the future, in other words what people in the end of the 1960s thought the year 2000 would look like. It does *not* imply that fieldwork was done in year 2000.

A description of the survey's content, i.e. both focused rotational and / or core modules of the survey

As the name of the survey suggests, the main topics were related to the attitudes and beliefs people had towards the future – in particular regarding war, peace, and disarmament.

Amongst other things, the respondent was asked to predict certain aspects of social trends in his or her own country such as happiness and work satisfaction, leisure, unemployment, religion, sexual freedom, drug use, crime, the role of women, and so on. The respondent was also asked to predict certain scientific trends. There was an assessment of one's hope and predictions for the international system, especially about war, armament and disarmament. The respondent was asked to state his/her agreement or disagreement with a list of 25 ideas on how to obtain peace

(for instance, to obtain peace we must eradicate hunger and poverty). In addition, the regular biographic information was collected.

The survey contained much more than this; for further details please refer to [the Main Topics](#) (scroll slightly downwards after clicking the link).

An outline of the type of sample and the main data collection methods used

Quota samples were used based on area samples with start addresses. Usually, five persons in each cluster after the start address have been drawn at random from population registers. The target population was the adult population in the participating countries. Sample sizes varied between 500 and 1800 (elite sample in North India (n=300), additional university student sample for the UK (n=334)). For nation-specific information, please refer to the nation-specific studies which are available [here](#) (click on “Documentation”).

Face-to-face interviews were employed.

An account of availability of the data to researchers, restrictions on access, etc.

The data are available for download and online analysis at [the UK Data Service](#) upon registration (click “Download/Order”). Registering is free.

Questionnaires, English version

[The Codebook](#)

The countries included in the different rounds

Czechoslovakia, Spain, Great Britain, India, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Finland, and Yugoslavia participated in this study.

Cumulative file

Not relevant; this was a single study.

Publications based on data

At the bottom of [this page](#) at the UK Data Service, there is a list of publications based on this survey.

Analytical summary...

Sources

Unless otherwise noted, all information is extracted from UK Data Service subsite for the Images of the World in Year 2000 survey.