**xANTH 491 PSF 60 Variable List.docx**

Compiled by Brad R. Huber and LaWanda Simmons

Department of Sociology and Anthropology, College of Charleston, SC 29424

Revised, Saturday, October 07, 2023

Description of this document: This is a variable list for the SPSS 13 data file **ANTH 491 PSF 60 Fall 2006.sav** which was compiled by Brad Huber and LaWanda Simmons. **ANTH 491 PSF 60 Fall 2006.sav** contains the data that is described by the “HRAF Research Series in Quantitative Cross-Cultural Data: Volume I, General Cultural and Religious Data, David Levinson, Series Editor, Edited and Compiled by David Levinson and Richard A. Wagner, August 1986, Human Relations Area Files, Inc. There were some problems with this data[[1]](#endnote-1). In addition to this data, you will find codes for some of the variables created by Huber et al. (2004).

Sources of Data:

Brown, Barton M.

1987 Population Estimation From Floor Area: A Restudy of “Naroll’s Constant.” Behavior Science Research 21: 1-49

Davis, William David

1971 Societal Complexity and the Nature of Primitive Man’s Conception of the Supernatural. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, no 72-10, 707. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Dissertation, Sociology.

Divale, William Tulio

1974 Migration, External Warfare, and Matrilocal Residence. Behavior Science Research 9: 75-133.

Huber, Brad R., Linhartova, Vendula, and Dana Cope.

2004 Measuring Paternal Certainty Using Cross-Cultural Data. World Cultures, 15(1): 48-59.

Justinger, Judith M.

1978 Reaction to Change: A Holocultural Test of Some Theories of Religious Movements. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, no 7817047. State University of New York at Buffalo, Dissertation, Anthropology.

Lagacé, R. O., ed.

Sixty Cultures: A Guide to the HRAF Probability Sample Files (Part A). New Haven Human Relations Area Files.

Lenski, Gerhard

1970 Human Societies. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Levinson, David

1979 Population Density in Cross-Cultural Perspective. American Ethnologist 6:742-751.

Loftin, Colin Kim

1971 Warfare and Societal Complexity: A Cross-Cultural Study of Organized Fighting in Preindustrial Societies. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Dissertation, Sociology.

Murdock, George Peter

1967 Ethnographic Atlas. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press.

Naroll, Raoul, Gary L. Michik, and Frada Naroll

1976 Worldwide Theory Testing. New Haven, Connecticut: Human Relations Area Files.

Schaefer, James M.

1973 A Hologeistic Study of Family Structure and Sentiment, Supernatural Beliefs, and Drunkenness. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, no. 73-29, 131. State University of New York at Buffalo. Dissertation, Anthropology.

**Variable Descriptions**

OWC Outline of World Cultures Designation

Measurement Level: Nominal

CULTURE Outline of World Cultures Name

Measurement Level: Nominal

descent Type of Descent

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

1 Patrilineal

2 Matrilineal

3 Double

4 Bilateral

999 Missing

residenc Predominant Type of Post-Marital Residence

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

1 Patrilocal

2 Matrilocal

3 Ambilocal

4 Neolocal

5 Avunculocal

6 Natalocal

7 Variable

999 Missing

Laterality Predominant Type of Residential and Descent Groups

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 Very Strongly Matrilateral

2 Strongly Matrilateral

3 Moderately Matrilateral

4 Balanced

5 Moderately Patrilateral

6 Strongly Patrilateral

7 Very Strongly Patrilateral

999 Missing

pctotal Paternal Certainty Level, All Four Indices Combined

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

4 Very Low

8 Low

12 Moderate

16 High

20 Very High

999 Missing

presex Frequency of Premarital Sex

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 Very high frequency

2 High frequency

3 Moderate frequency

4 Low frequency

5 Very low frequency

999 Missing

prsexdet Premarital Sex Deterrence Level

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 Very Low Deterrence Level

2 Low Deterrence Level

3 Intermediate Deterrence Level

4 High Deterrence Level

5 Very High Deterrence Level

999 Missing data

extrasex Frequency of Extra-marital Sex

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 Very high frequency

2 High frequency

3 Moderate frequency

4 Low frequency

5 Very low frequency

999 Missing

exsexdet Extra-marital Sex Deterrence Level

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 Very Low Deterrence Level

2 Low Deterrence Level

3 Intermediate Deterrence Level

4 High Deterrence Level

5 Very High Deterrence Level

999 Missing data

GEOREG V 1 Geographical Region (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 Africa

1 Circum-Mediterranean

2 East Eurasia

3 Insular Pacific

4 North America

5 South America

RAINFA V 2 Rainfall (Brown 1983)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 0-10 inches

2 10-25 inches

3 25-50 inches

4 50-75 inches

5 75+ inches

MEANRAIN V 2a Mean Annual Rainfall in Inches

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 0-10 inches

2 10-25 inches

3 25-50 inches

4 50-75 inches

5 75+ inches

999 M missing

RAINMMS V 2b Mean Annual Rainfall in Millimeters

Measurement Level: Scale

Value Label

999 M missing

MEANTEMC V 3 Mean Annual Temperature in Degrees Centigrade (Brown 1983)

Measurement Level: Scale

Value Label

1. M Missing

DWELLARE V 4 Mean Dwelling Area in Square Meters (Brown 1983)

Measurement Level: Scale

Value Label

999 M Missing

DWELLPER V 5 Dwelling Density in Mean Number of Persons per Dwelling (Brown 1983)

Measurement Level: Scale

Value Label

999 M missing

INTERNPO V 6 Internal Population Density: Ratio of the Mean Dwelling Floor Area to the Mean Number of Persons per Dwelling (Brown 1983)

Measurement Level: Scale

Value Label

999 M missing

POPU V 7 Population of Entire Cultural Group (Lagacé 1977)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 0-99

2 100-999

3 1000-4999

4 5000-49,999

5 50,000-99,999

6 100,000-499,999

7 500,000-999,999

8 1 million-2 million

9 2 million +

999 M missing

MIGRAT V 8 Migration (Divale 1974)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 movement took place more than 500 years ago

2 movement took place within the past 500 years

999 M missing

DISASTER V 9 Disasters (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 M Missing, there is no data

1 absent, the ethnographer claims they are absent

2 there is a ritually expressed fear that they will occur

3 reported as occurring regularly

4 a major disaster occurred during the ethnographer's stay

999 M MISSING

LITERACY V 10 Literacy (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

0 majority of the society's population is not literate

1 minor, but influential number of people are literate

2 majority of the people are literate

999 M missing data

HUNTGATH V 11 Percentage of Subsistence by Hunting and Gathering (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Scale

Value Label

999 M missing

FISHING V 12 Percentage of Subsistence Obtained by Fishing (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Scale

Value Label

999 M missing

HUSBANDR V 13 Percentage of Subsistence Obtained by Animal Husbandry (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Scale

Value Label

999 M missing

AGRICULT V 14 Percentage of Subsistence Obtained by Agriculture (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Scale

Value Label

999 M missing

DOMAGRIC V 15 Dominant Type of Agriculture (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1. no agriculture

1 horticulture

2 extensive agriculture

3 intensive agriculture

999 M missing

PLOW V 16 Use of Animal Drawn Plow (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 Not Used

1 Used

999 M missing

TECHNOLO V 17 Technological Complexity Index (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

The technological complexity of the society based on the relative importance of the following subsistence practices: animal drawn plow, animal husbandry, horticulture, intensive agriculture, extensive agriculture, fishing, gathering, and hunting. The larger the number, the more technologically complex the society is.

Value Label

999 M missing

LENSKI V 18 Lenski's (1970) Societal Types (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 Hunting and gathering, a society where hunting and gathering are the primary means of subsistence

1 Simple horticulture, society in which the use of a hoe to cultivate plants is the basic means of food production

2 Advanced horticulture, a simple horticultural society that manufactures metal tools an weapons

3 Simple agrarian, a society in which the use of a plow to cultivate plants is the basic means of food production

4 Advanced agrarian, a simple agrarian society that manufactures iron tools and weapons

5 Herding, a society in which herding is the primary means of subsistence

6 Fishing, a society in which fishing is the primary means of subsistence

999 M missing

Lenski2 V 18-2 Ordinal Recode of Lenski's (1970) Societal Types (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

0 Hunting and gathering, a society where hunting and gathering are the primary means of subsistence, AND Fishing, a society in which fishing is the primary means of subsistence

1 Simple horticulture, society in which the use of a hoe to cultivate plants is the basic means of food production

2 Advanced horticulture, a simple horticultural society that manufactures metal tools an weapons, AND Herding, a society in which herding is the primary means of subsistence

3 Simple agrarian, a society in which the use of a plow to cultivate plants is the basic means of food production

4 Advanced agrarian, a simple agrarian society that manufactures iron tools and weapons

999 M missing

ORGANIZA V 19 Organizational Complexity Index (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

The number of subgroups in a society and the degree of their relative integration. The code is the sum of the combined rating for the judicial authority, political authority, and jurisdictional hierarchy variables. The larger the number, the more organizationally complex the society.

Value Label

999 M missing

CULTEVOL V 20 Level of Cultural Evolution (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

This trait is coded on the basis of size of the largest settlement:

Value Label

0 M Missing

1 population less than 100

2 population between 100 to 199

3 population between 200 to 399

4 population between 400 to 999

5 population between 1,000 to 1,799

6 population between 1,800 to 4,999

7 population, 5,000 and above

SETTLEME V 21 Unit of Settlement (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

The type of local communities in which most of the population is settled.

Value Label

0 Households, hamlets, or scattered rural neighborhoods, there are no villages, towns or cities.

1 Villages or encampments, each with at least 50 people, and/ or there is a kraal, compound, village, or encampment specially designated as that of a chief or king. There are no towns or cities.

2 One or more towns. There are no cities

3 One or more cities

999 M Missing

COMMUNAL V 22 Specialties in Communal Activities (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Behaviors which conform to the following stipulations: (a) they are performed by persons who met some customary criteria of competence; (b) those criteria are not obtained through normal socialization for age or sex roles or role in the nuclear family; (c) the behaviors are directed toward meeting the needs of some sovereign or nonsovereign organization rather that the needs of individuals. Such specialties include any political offices, magical or religious roles, many educational or socialization roles, and slaves.

Value Label

999 M Missing

NONCOMMU V 23 Specialties in Noncommunal Activities (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Behaviors not listed under variable #22 and which conform to the following stipulations: (a) they are not performed by all persons in the society, nor by all persons of a particular age or sex; (b) they are directed towards meeting the needs of individuals; (c) they involve the production of some object or service (or repair of an object) for some healthy adult member of the community, other than the producer.

Value Label

4 More than 3

999 M Missing

SOCIALCL V 24 Social Classes (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Differences in wealth among individuals or families in the society. Social class requires that wealth remain in a man’s hands all of his life, that he be able to transmit it to some heir, or that differences in wealth be productive of social privileges.

Value Label

0 present

1 absent

999 M Missing

CLASSSTR V 25 Class Stratification (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

The degree and type of class differentiation, excluding purely political and religious statuses:

Value Label

0 M No Data

1 Absent

2 Elite, has a class that derives its superior status from control over scarce resources or from wealth distinctions based on the possession and distribution of property and which class is socially important, but not crystallized into distinct and hereditary social classes

1. Dual, stratified into a hereditary aristocracy and commoners or

freemen

4 Complex social classes correlated with occupations

999 M Missing

CASTESTR V 26 Caste Stratification (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

The degree and type of caste stratification:

Value Label

0 M No data

1 Absent

2 Ethnic, i.e., has superordinate caste that withholds privileges from and refuses to intermarry with any subordinate caste (s) that is stigmatizes as ethnically alien.

3 Occupational, i.e., has one or more despised occupational groups, e.g., smiths or leather workers, that are distinguished from the general population, regarding an outcasts by the latter, and characterized by strict endogamy.

4 Complex, i.e., has occupations that are differentiated by hereditary ascription and endogamy.

999 M Missing

OPPRESS V 27 Oppression felt by members of society (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

The members of the indigenous society are, or feel that they are, oppressed politically or socially by another group or class.

Value Label

0 M No data

1 no, only one class, or one society, or the natives are completely integrated into the society, or totally isolated.

2 yes, political domination by another class or a feeling of social inferiority to other “natives”

3 yes, political domination by "aliens" or a feeling of social domination by “aliens”

999 M Missing

STATELES V 28 Stateless Societies (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Number of hierarchical levels in the indigenous society of the community in question:

Value Label

0 M ignored, the society is totally incorporated as a full member of a nation state, or the data is too ambiguous or conflicting to determine the hierarchical organization

1 no level of authority above the family

2 2 or less (N.B. groups governed by councils generally fall into this category

3 3 or more

999 M Missing

SOVEREIG V 30 Sovereign Groups, Number of (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Organizations that have original and independent jurisdiction (decision making power) over some sphere of social life. The group or representatives must meet at least once a year. There must be customary rules for making decisions. The group must be considered legitimate and longlasting by its members. There must be three or more members. It must make decisions on actions which have significant effect on its members. It must not be an agency of another organization. Nuclear families will be considered sovereign groups unless there is clear evidence that the members have little attachment to one anther. The local community will always be considered a sovereign group unless it lacks one or more of the criteria listed above.

Value Label

10 9 or more

999 M missing

NONSOVER V 31 Non sovereign Organizations, Number of (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

These groups do not make decisions on actions that have a significant effect on the group members or are agencies of another organization or do not have original or independent jurisdiction.

Value Label

10 9 or more

999 M missing

NATUTERR V 32 Nature of Ultimately Sovereign Organization – Territorial

(Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

0 household, hamlet, scattered rural neighborhood, small nomadic band

1 village

2 district, sector or any political organization that unites two or more units coded as 0 or 1 above

3 town, city

4 chiefdom

5 kingdom

6 M no purely territorial organization

999 M Missing

NATUKIN V 33 Nature of Ultimately Sovereign Organization - Kinship (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 household, the nuclear family

1 extended family, two or more nuclear families united by consanguineal bonds such as those between parents and child or between siblings

1. lineage
2. gens (sibs) A consanguineal group whose members are unable to trace actual genealogical links between members
3. kindred
4. clan A unilineal group that has residential unity and exhibits actual social integration.

6 phratry

7 tribe

8 no kinship organization

999 M Missing

ULTSOVGG V 34 Ultimately Sovereign Group is a Kinship Unit (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 no

1 yes

999 M Missing

FAMTYPE V 35 Family Structure Type (Schaefer 1973)

Measurement Level: Nominal

The focus is on the single, dominant kinship within the family.

Value Label

1 husband-wife

2 brother-sister

3 brother-brother

4 sister-sister

5 father-son

6 father-daughter

7 mother-son

8 mother-daughter

9 parent-child

10 mother-child

11 father-child

999 M Missing

FAMPATT V 36 Family Structure Pattern (Schaefer 1973)

Measurement Level: Nominal

The focus is on the structure of dyad dominance within the family.

Value Label

1 single dyad dominance

2 dual dyad dominance

3 dominant-subdominant

4 multiple dominance

5 other

999 M missing

DIVORCE V 37 Divorce (Levinson 1979)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

The legally sanctioned dissolution of a marriage initiated by either one or both of the marriage partners.

Value Label

1 rare or infrequent

2 frequent

999 M Missing

WIFEBEAT V 38 Individual Stress: Wife Beating (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 M ignored if there is no data

1 absent, the ethnographer reports that it is denied by members of society

2 present, the ethnographer reports that it occurs (whether or not it is considered proper)

999 M missing

MENDIVOR V 40 Individual Stress: Men's Divorce Freedom (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 M No data

1 Absent, no divorce allowed or man must have grounds for divorce or approval of others

2 Present, a man is completely free to divorce his wife at will, without requiring the consent of approval of others

999 M missing

POLAUTH V 41 Political Authority (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 level one, no independent political roles. Leadership is based on kinship or a combination of age and/or prestige

2 level two, nascent or incipient centralized authority. There is a tendency toward centralized authority into permanent roles. One lineage may be dominant and its leader tends to make decisions for other lineages or families. There is a good chance that this pattern will become a permanent aspect of the society.

3 level three, political role is definitely differentiated and centralized into chief or headman, but power is still diffuse and the exercise of authority is dependent on tradition and voluntary cooperation.

1. level four, political authority is vested in a ruling executive and supporting bureaucracy. This type is differentiated from level three by the extent of administration by bureaucracy and the fact that authority rest in a monopoly on the legitimate use of force, though, of course, tradition and voluntary cooperation may support this authority.

999 M missing

JUDAUTH V 42 Judicial Authority (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 high, there is a permanent authority vested in one or more than one role (council or single individual) which mediates disputes between society members and which is capable of supporting its decisions with formal sanctions if necessary

2 medium, there are procedures institutionalized for disputes

3 low, there are no procedures for settling disputes

999 M missing

JURDHIER V 43 Jurisdictional Hierarchy: Number of Levels (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

The number of jurisdictional levels of each society is shown by a pair of digits, of which the first indicates that number of levels up to and including the local community and the second beyond the local community. Thus 44 would represent a situation close to the theoretical maximum, e.g., with nuclear family, extended family, Clan-barrio, village, parish, district, province, and nation-state, whereas 20 would approximate the theoretical minimum, e.g., nuclear family and nomadic band. The second digit, incidentally, provides a measure of the degree of political complexity, ranging from 0 for stateless societies to 3 or 4 for those organized in large states.” (Murdock 1967)

Value Label

999 M missing

RELATDEP V 44 Relative Deprivation: A Seven Point Scale (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

This variable is coded as the absolute value of (Score A minus Score B) plus (Score C minus Score D) plus (Score E minus Score F) plus 1

Value Label

999 M Missing

A. Accumulation of Wealth

Accumulation of wealth, according to cultural norm, not according to actual opportunity; and excluding the royal class if there is one.

1 stringently limited by cultural requirements of redistribution or by community resentment, making any significant accumulation difficult, unlikely, or dangerous; or strictly forbidden.

2 Limited, or more accessible to individuals of particular groups or classes because they already have more with which to begin.

3 essentially unlimited, and open to anyone who cares to individuals in the society accumulate wealth.

B. Frequency of Accumulation of Wealth

Individuals in the society accumulate wealth

1 rarely or never

2 occasionally, i.e., individuals do increase their wealth, but are members of particular groups or classes who have access to the necessary prerequisites.

3 regularly, i.e., members in all categories of society do increase their wealth, and each generation is hopeful of being wealthier than the previous one

C. Increase in Political Power

Increase in political power, according to cultural norm

1 virtually nonexistent

2 limited to members of particular groups or families

3 essentially unlimited, and open to anyone who cares to pursue it

D. Frequency of Increase in political Power

Individuals in the society increase their political power

1 rarely or never

2 occasionally, i.e., individual do increase their political power, but they are primarily individuals form particular groups or families who have access to the necessary prerequisites

3 regularly, i.e., members in all categories of society do increase their political input, and each generation may be more important politically then the previous one

E. Improvement of Status

An individual may improve his/her status within the community, according to cultural norm

1 not at all, only one status in the community, or improvement in status is hereditary

2 by his/her own efforts, e.g., education, hard work, further training, but these opportunities are limited to those who can “afford” them or are already superior in some way

3 by his/her won efforts, as enumerated above, and this avenue is equally open to all

F. Frequency of Improvement of Status

Individuals in the society improve their social standing

1 rarely or never

2 occasionally

3 regularly

POTENWEA V 45 Potential for Increased Wealth (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Accumulation of wealth, according to cultural norm, not according to actual opportunity; and excluding the royal class if there is one

Value Label

0 M No data

1 stringently limited by cultural requirements

2 limited or more accessible to individuals of particular groups

3 essentially unlimited, and open to anyone

999 M Missing

POTPOWER V 46 Potential for Increased Power (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

0 M No data

1 virtually nonexistent

2 limited to members of a particular groups or families

3 essentially unlimited, and open to anyone

999 M missing

CHANTRAD V 47 Change in Traditional Values: New Moral Code (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

There is or has been a move to introduce a new set of “moral” regulations (e.g., to outlaw infanticide, polygamy, traditional religious observances).

Value Label

0 M no data

1 no

2 yes

999 M missing

CHANGAUT V 48 Change in Traditional Values: Traditional Authority (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Traditional political leaders – tribal chiefs, heads of families, etc. – are regarded as having less authority than in the past.

Value Label

0 M no data

1 no

2 yes

999 M Missing

SUBCHANG V 49 Change in Traditional Values: Subsistence Change (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

There is or has been a change – dramatic or gradual, but consistent – in the traditional subsistence occupation of the majority of the members of the traditional society.

Value Label

0 M no data

1 no

2 yes

999 M Missing

PACIDATE V 50 Pacification Date (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Scale

The date at which the people of a society lost their autonomy to a local power.

Value Label

99999 M Missing

HIGHGOD V 51 High God (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

A spirit who is said to have created all reality and/or is reality’s ultimate governor. The concept includes spirits whose sole act was to create the other spirits who, in turn, produced the natural world.

Value Label

0 none

1 present, otiose

2 present, active in human affairs but no specific support

3 present, active in human affairs and gives support

4 M uncertain whether high god is present

999 M missing

SUPERGOD V 52 Superior Gods (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Spirits who control all phases of one or more, but not all, human activities. Certain classes of spirits are considered excluded: ancestral spirits, spirits associated with a single, limited place population.

Value Label

10 9 or more

999 M missing

ANCESTRA V 53 Ancestral Spirits (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Spirits of the dead which play some part in the affairs of the living.

Value Label

0 absent, dead ancestors do not influence the living

1 present, nature of activity is unspecified

2 present, aid or punish living humans

3 present, are invoked by living to assist in earthly affairs

999 M missing

REINCARN V 54 Reincarnation ((Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

A belief that the dead return to life, that is, they take on a corporeal existence.

Value Label

0 absent

1 present, in human form

2 present, in animal form

3 M missing

4 M missing

999 M missing

EXUVMAGI V 55 Exuvial Magic (Davis 1971) “involves the use of human exuvaie, hair combings, teeth, nail clippings, excreta, spittle, placentae, and the umbilici of new-born infants.”

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 present

2 present, in limited application only

1. absent, but present in the past
2. absent

999 M missing

T TOTEMISM V 56 Totemism (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

The belief that an organizational unit is descended from, and has an affinity with, a primeval totem or sacred plant or animal.

Value Label

1 present, food taboos present also

2 present, in names only

1. absent, but present in the past
2. absent

999 M missing

ANIMISM V 57 Animism (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

A form of immanence wherein material objects are imbued with mana sacredness.

Value Label

1 present, food taboos present also

2 present, in names only

1. absent, but present in the past
2. absent

999 M missing

INFLWEST V 60 Influence of Western or World Religion (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Coder’s evaluation of whether a missionary is present and whether he or she has had any influence on the beliefs of the people.

Value Label

0 no missionizing reported

1 some contact mentioned, not very influential

2 some contact mentioned, quite influential

3 world religion present

999 M missing

RELIAUTH V 61 Religious Authorities and Leaders (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 shaman

1 medicine man

2 layman alone performs religious rites

3 bureaucratic priesthood

4 shaman (and/or medicine man) and layman

5 shaman (and/or medicine man) and priests

6 shaman (and/or medicine man), layman and priests

7 layman and priests

999 M missing

Relauth2 V 61 Ordinal Recode of Religious Authorities and Leaders (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 layman alone performs religious rites

2 medicine man

3 shaman (and/or medicine man and/or layman)

4 bureaucratic priesthood (and/or shaman, medicine man, or layman)

999 M missing

COLPOWER V 62 Collective Power of Religious Authorities (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

0 greater than that of political leaders

1 equal to that of political leaders

2 nearly as great as that of political leaders

3 not comparable to that of political leaders

999 M missing

DEGRELI V 63 Degree of Religious Organization (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

0 no organization; each religious practitioner is on his own

1 local organization only and limited in development

2 local organization only, but highly developed

3 organization beyond the local level, but not society-wide

4 society-wide organization

999 M missing

CALRITES V 64 Calendrical Rites (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Ceremonies of religious importance which occur at specific times on a religiously fixed calendar.

Value Label

0 none

1 one or two

2 three to five

3 over five

999 M missing

LOCUPART V 65 Locus of Participation in Religious Ceremonies (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

0 individuals experience events that trigger need to perform

1 individuals perform religious events within some subgroup

2 individuals perform religious events as members of community

3 a priesthood supervises most religious ceremonies

4 other

5 M missing

999 M missing

RANKBELI V 66 Rank-Order of All Religious Concepts by Importance (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 high god

1 superior gods

2 ancestral spirits

3 reincarnation

4 magic

5 witchcraft

6 totemism

7 animism

8 general spirits

9 world religion

10 immanence of the soul

999 M missing

SPIRBEL V 67 Spirit Belief Types (Schaefer 1973)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

1 spirits absent

2 spirits neutral

3 spirits undifferentiated

4 spirits malicious and capricious

5 spirits punishing

6 spirits rewarding and punishing

7 spirits benevolent and rewarding

999 M missing

JUSTICAT V 68 Justificating Movement (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 M no data

1 absent, denies the presence of a sect of any kind or states that all members of the society are participants in the traditional or dominant religious tradition; or in the opinion of the coder, the coverage of religion is such that it justifies the assumption that had such a sect been present, it would have been reported

2 present, reports the presence of a sect that is aimed at the certain or attainment of a perfect state

999 M missing

MILLENN V 69 Millennial Movement (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 M no data

1 absent, a sect is absent; or the salvation promised is not collective, terrestrial, imminent, and total

2 present, the sect has for its aim salvation that is collective, terrestrial, imminent, and total

999 M missing

MOVEMENT V 70 Movement Type: Movements Are Ranked (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 M no data

1 Absent

2 thaumaturgical and manipulationist response, the movements are aimed at creating new methods for dealing with evil

3 revolutionist response aimed at destruction of current world

4 conversionist and reformist response, the salvation promised will be attained through a new orientation toward the world, or from supernaturally given insights as to how the world should be changed

999 M missing

RELIGILL V 71 Religious Versus Secular Orientation: Illness (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

The number of illnesses believed to be caused or initiated primarily by gods, spirits, or witches, or through these by human agencies:

Value Label

0 M no data

1 none

2 some/few

3 many

4 all/most

999 M missing data

RELIGMIS V 72 Religious Versus Secular Orientation: Misfortune (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

The number of cases in which misfortune, other than illness or death, is believed to be caused or initiated primarily by gods, spirits, or witches, or through these by human agencies:

Value Label

0 M no data

1 none

2 some/few

3 many

4 all/most

999 M missing

RELIGTRE V 73 Religious Vs. Secular Orientation: Treatment of Illness

(Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Relative to recovery from illness, religious and/or magical rites or ceremonies.

Value Label

0 M no data

1 totally absent

2 present, but their performance is optional and non critical

3 present and considered a major contributing factor

999 M missing

RELIGREP V 74 Religious Versus Secular Orientation: Reproduction (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Relative to reproduction, or to any phase of it, religious and/or magical rites or ceremonies.

Value Label

0 M missing

1 totally absent

2 present, but their performance is optional and non critical

3 present and considered a major contributing factor

999 M missing

RELIGPAS V 75 Religious Versus Secular Orientation: Passage (Justinger 1978

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Relative to entry into puberty and/adulthood, religious and/or magical rites or ceremonies.

Value Label

0 M missing

1 totally absent

2 present, but their performance is optional and non critical

3 present and considered a major contributing factor

999 M missing

RELIGDEA V 76 Religious Versus Secular Orientation: Death (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Relative to death, religious and/or magical rites or ceremonies.

Value Label

0 M no data

1 totally absent

2 present, but their performance is optional and non critical

3 present and considered a major contributing factor

999 M missing data

PARTISOC V 77 Participation in the Traditional Society, How many? (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

The number of people who participate in all or some of the traditional observances of the society:

Value Label

0 M no data

1 none

2 some/few

3 many

4 all/most

999 M missing data

CONFIDEN V 78 Confidence in Religious Authority (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Traditional beliefs and rituals designed to maintain peace, harmony, and order in the world are viewed as inadequate, or as less adequate that in the past.

Value Label

0 M no data

1 no, members of the society continue traditional observances

2 yes, changing attitudes or the introduction of new methods

999 M missing data

TOWARCHG V 79 Orientation Toward Change (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

The world is viewed as subject to change, according to the belief of the prevailing religious tradition.

Value Label

0 M missing

1 no, the world is perceived as constant

2 yes, the world of today is believed to be different, better

999 M missing

PROPHROL V 80 Prophet Role (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

The role of the prophet is common in the dominant religious system.

Value Label

0 M no data

1 no

2 yes

999 M missing data

FAITH V 81 Faith in the Future (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Nominal

A promise to man of a place, time, state of peace, prosperity, happiness and/or justice in accordance with the prevailing religion.

Value Label

0 M no data

1 absent, such a promise is denied

2 present, such a promise is made for each man

3 present, such a promise is made for the society, or man

999 M missing data

CONTACT V 82 Contact with Historic Religions: Number (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

The number of people in the society who are claimed as members of one or more of the historic religions (Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, etc.):

Value Label

0 M no data

1 none

2 some/few

3 many

4 all/most

999 M missing data

PARTICIP V 83 Contact with Historic Religions: Participation (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Those who participate in the historic religion participate in that religion

Value Label

0 M no data

1 rarely

2 occasionally

3 regularly

4 exclusively

999 M missing data

CANNIBAL V 84 Cannibalism (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

0 absent

1 present

2 present, Endo-cannibalism only

3 present, in limited application only

4 absent, but present in the past

999 M missing

SCALP V 85 Taking of the Scalps or Bones of Victims (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 present

2 present, in limited application only

1. absent, but present in the past
2. absent

999 M Missing

HEADHUNT V 86 Headhunting (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 present

2 present, in limited application only

1. absent, but present in the past
2. absent

999 M missing

WITCHCRA V 87 Witchcraft Attribution (Naroll, Michik and Naroll 1976)

Measurement Level: Nominal

The use of magical spells, charms, or device for evil purposes.

Value Label

0 M missing

1 witchcraft attribution is denied by the reporter

2 witchcraft is stated to be extremely uncommon

3 witchcraft attribution is stated to be uncommon

4 witchcraft is alluded to, without any commitment

5 words are used implying that witchcraft is common

6 words are used implying that in general witchcraft is common

7 deaths except those to warfare or age

8 deaths except those to warfare to be results of witchcraft

1. deaths except those to warfare believed to be results of witchcraft

9 all deaths except those due to old age are believed by the natives to be the results of witchcraft

10 illness believed to be results of witchcraft

11 all deaths whatsoever believed to be results of witchcraft

12 all deaths and illness believed to be results of witchcraft

999 M missing

INDSTRES V 88 Individual Stress: Witchcraft Accusation (Justinger 1978)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

0 M no data

1 absent, death due to witchcraft is denied

2 weak, death due to witchcraft is alluded to

3 strong, death due to witchcraft is reported as more common

4 strongest, people are reported executed for witchcraft

999 M missing

FREQWAR V 89 Frequency of Warfare (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 absent

2 low

3 moderate

4 high

999 M missing

INITWAR V 90 Initiation of War (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Value Label

1 no leader who can declare war

2 leader who can declare war

999 M missing

MILORGAN V 91 Military Organization (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

1 no standing army, no special war leaders

2 special war leaders, no standing army

3 special war leaders and standing army

999 M missing

SOCWAR V 92 Social Warfare ((Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Organized fighting between two societies where no economic or political goal is present.

Value Label

1 absent

2 present

999 M missing

SUZWAR V 93 Suzerain Warfare (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

A type of territorial warfare in which the victors do not displace the native population or try to live on the land themselves. Rather, the object is to exploit the native population by subjugating them to the victorious political authority.

Value Label

1 absent

2 present

999 M missing

WARDISPL V 94 Wars of Displacement (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

A type of territorial war in which the victors displace the native population and take direct control over the land.

Value Label

1 absent

2 present

999 M missing

ECONRAID V 95 Economic Raids (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

The objects of economic raids are such things as cattle horses, slaves, grain, weapons, and other objects of economic or ecological value.

Value Label

1 absent

2 present

999 M missing

TROPRAID V 96 Trophy Raids (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

The objects of trophy raids are economically or ecologically valueless. They are, rather, objects of symbolic or religious value such as heads, scalps, or genitals.

Value Label

1 absent

2 present

999 M missing

ANTAGFIG V 97 Antagonistic Fighting (Loftin 1971)

Measurement Level: Nominal

This is a type of warfare where there is organized fighting between different political groups. It is different from war in general, however, in that it arises out of individual disputes between members of different societies and turns into war if and/or when these individuals are supported by the force of arms of their respective political units. Examples would include disputes over rights to women, crops, land or responsibility for death or injuries to one’s relatives and friends which cannot be settled by means short of war.

Value Label

1 absent

2 present

999 M missing

TYPEWAR V 98 Type of Warfare (Divale 1974)

Measurement Level: Nominal

Internal versus external warfare. Internal warfare is “warfare between political communities within the same cultural unit (Otterbein 1968:277).” External warfare is “warfare between culturally different political communities (Otterbein 1968:277)”

Value Label

1 internal warfare only

2 external warfare only present

999 M missing

THREAT V 99 Degree of Threat from Armed Attacks by Alien Societies (Davis 1971)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

Value Label

0 little or no likelihood of such attacks

1 some, but not certain

2 considerable, attacks are certain to occur

999 M missing

DRUNKEN V 100 Drunken Brawling (Schaefer 1973)

Measurement Level: Nominal

The regular occurrence of physical assault among members of a single community while intoxicated.

Value Label

0 M no data

1 absent

2 present

999 M missing

MALEINSO V 101 Male Insobriety (Schaefer 1973)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

The observed ability or inability of drinkers to use normal senses, including speaking and walking.

Value Label

0 M no data

1 extreme, excessive drinking

2 moderate, drinking ends in intoxication, not regular

3 rare, intoxication is restrained, drinker never become drunk

999 M missing

SUICIDE V 102 Suicide Wordage Ratio: 9 pt. Scale for Amount of Publication Devoted to Suicide (Naroll, Michik and Naroll 1976)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

A proxy measure of suicide frequency. Suicide is defined as voluntary suicide committed in such a way as to come to public notice. The measure is the number of words used by the reporter in discussing suicide divided by the number of words in the report. The societies are rated on a nine-point scale.

Value Label

0 M missing data

999 M missing data

DEFIANT V 103 Defiant Homicide (Levinson 1979)

Measurement Level: Ordinal

“Deliberate homicide committed in such a way as to come to public notice despite disapproval not only by a majority of the kin of the slayer but also by a majority of the members of the society involved (Naroll 1969).”

Value Label

0 M missing

1 absent or infrequent

2 frequent

999 M missing

LOFTINOR V 104 Can Be Used to Sort Cases (Cultures) in Order Loftin Used in his 1971 Article

Measurement Level: Nominal

1. **Problems Encountered:**

   Several problems were encountered in this compilation, and as a result, four (4) variables from David Levinson and Richard A. Wagner’s compilation were left out. The four variables that were left out are:

   1) UNLEGITV 29 Non Legitimate Social Contacts

   (Note: Eight (8) societies are coded with the value of “3”. The value “3” is not assigned a value label by Davis, 1971)

   Measurement Level: Nominal

   Social relations having the following characteristics: (a) people interact closely with one another for the achievement of common ends; (b) these relations are not developed with the consent, tacit or explicit, of all those concerned;(c) these relations are not such that persons with conflicting objectives and desires can resolve their differences through commonly agreed upon means such as courts or community councils.

   1. People are required to or often do obtain a wife from an ultimately sovereign group other than their own.
   2. There is a requirement that different ultimately sovereign groups join together for important rituals and ceremonies.
   3. One or more ultimately sovereign groups have been united by conquest.
   4. Powerful and conflicting groups in one society make demands on the same individuals without providing legitimate means for resolving these conflicts.
   5. Strong and persistent conflicts of interest exist between husbands and wives or between generations.
   6. Severe and un-resolvable conflicts persist between persons who occupy different and widespread social roles in the society.

   Value Label

   0 absent

   1 present, fits cases III, IV, V, or VI

   2 present, fits cases I or II

   9 M missing

   999 M missing

   2) MARRPART V 39 Individual Stress: Marriage Restrictions

   (Note: There is a discrepancy between the codes in David Levinson and Richard A. Wagner and the codes in original manuscript by Justinger, 1978)

   Measurement Level: Ordinal

   Value Label

   1 Custom is absent, individuals are completely free to choose their own spouses from among the general category of eligible candidates.

   2 Custom is present, young people are not free to select their own spouses, i.e., they are presented with spouses chosen by others, usually a parent, or preferred by custom

   999 M Missing

   3) GENSPIRI V 58 General Spirits (Davis 1971)

   (Note: Very little variability in data.)

   Measurement Level: Nominal

   The belief that the supernatural is an incorporeal being, especially those that inhabit a place or thing or have a particular character. These are spirits and are conceptualized as something different from the objects which they inhabit.

   Value Label

   0 absent

   1 present

   999 M missing

   4) MAGIC V 59 Magic (Davis 1971)

   (Note: Very little variability in data.)

   Measurement Level: Nominal

   The belief that the supernatural can be forced to perform for either the benefit or the harm of men by the use of special knowledge, proscriptions, or ritual behaviors.

   Value Label

   0 absent

   1 present

   999 M missing [↑](#endnote-ref-1)