

# Codes on Gossip for Societies in the Standard Sample

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This paper presents codings on 24 Gossip topics. We use a simple dictionary definition of gossip as “idle talk or rumor, especially about the private affairs of others” (Stein 1980:389). Gossip is a difficult concept to measure from the ethnographic literature, so our approach was to measure individual gossip topics, which lends itself to more objective analysis. We have isolated 24 different gossip topics that occur with some frequency. We then performed a factor analysis on these 24 topics to develop a multidimensional Gossip Scale. The data are presented in both World Cultures ST83.dat and STDS83.cod format and as SPSS for Windows ST83.sav files.

## 2. SAMPLE

The sample used in this study is the overlap among the 186 societies in the Standard Cross-Cultural Sample (SCCS) (Murdock & White 1969) and the 360 societies in the Human Relations Area Files [HRAF] (Ember and Ember 1988). We choose this sample because it has the benefits of both the SCCS and the HRAF. The SCCS is one of the most widely used samples in cross-cultural research; over eighteen hundred variables are measured and published for this sample. HRAF is also ideal for cross-cultural research in that ethnographic observations and reports are easily retrievable, foreign sources are translated into English, multiple authors cover each society, and historical depth is available to observe culture change. There are 136 societies found in both samples and these form the sample used here (Ember and Ember 1988). The Appendix contains a listing of SCCS societies and their Human Relations Area Files.

## 3. GOSSIP TOPICS

We consider “gossip” to be a high inference variable requiring significant anthropological training and ethnographic knowledge to make reliable judgments from the ethnographic literature, and even then we doubt reliable judgments could be consistently made. We used an approach to measurement that stressed low inference and direct measurement as discussed by Ember, Ross, Burton, and Bradley (1991). Rather than have the raters make an overall inference about gossip, we thought it better for the raters to search for the presence of

specific gossip topics, which limited the amount of rater judgment required.

Initial research indicated that most of the information on gossip would be found in HRAF subject categories 521: *Conversation* and in 626: *Social Control* (Murdock et al. 1982). Fifteen cultures were examined for quotes relating to conversations, comments about gossip, or examples of it. We studied these quotes and isolated several topics that kept reappearing, for example, adultery, dowry payments, farming practices, inheritance, politics, scandal, etc. From this we developed a preliminary coding sheet, which we then attempted to apply to a second group of fifteen societies. Further modifications were made to the code sheet, and we reapplied the second form of the gossip coding sheet to the first group of fifteen societies we had previously looked at. Through this process we arrived at the final gossip coding sheet which contained 28 gossip topics, each to be rated on a present/absent basis. Room was also made on the coding sheet for the raters to add any additional topics that were not mentioned in the first 30 societies. We also made provision to record the sex of the individuals gossiping, and coded on the basis of gossip being discussed by men, women, or by both sexes. Finally, we created a five-point scale for the rater to assess how important the rater thought gossip was for each particular culture. Measurement was made in two stages. First almost one hundred raters collected ethnographic references about the 28 gossip topics, then the authors applied specific coding rules for making the final measurements from the references collected.

Our raters were undergraduates in a large introductory anthropology class. We have been experimenting with lower classmen as raters and believe we have established sufficient controls and procedures to achieve accurate and reliable ratings. Students were instructed on how to use the Human Relations Area Files and how to read OCM categories 521 and 626. They were first given practice assignments and a section of several classes was set aside for questions and problems that arose while learning to use the HRAF and with practice coding. Then each student was assigned eleven cultures and given a code book with instructions and examples of different conversation or gossip topics. When they came upon an instance of gossip conversation they were to cite the author, year, page number, and field dates. Raters were also to report the sex of the individuals engaging in the gossip if that was possible.

When all the data were collected we had approximately seven to ten raters for each society in the sample (not all students completed the assignment), which amounted to 1045 rating sheets. We used seven to ten raters for each society to check the reliability of the initial data gatherers. Since each student would code no more than eleven societies we thought systematic error from coders would be nonexistent. We established this by recoding a random selection of twenty societies and checking our data with that collected by the students.

For the final phase of measurement, we made judgments based on the amount of agreement among the individual raters for each culture. The rules for the final ratings were: (1) for each society at least two raters had to report a topic present for it to be accepted (although they could disagree as to the sex of the gossips). The first topic on the list was adultery. A majority of the raters for any given society (and the minimum had to be at least two individuals) had to have reported that adultery was a gossip topic for it to be counted. For most of the topics many more than two raters report it as present. It went like this for each of the topics on our

list. Four topics were dropped due to a lack of data, and the final measurement contained 24 different gossip topics. While we measured the sex of the gossips as male, female, or both, data were mostly available for male or both male and female speakers. There were fewer reports of female gossips. The data for the 24 gossip topics are presented in files ST83.dat with the code book STDS83.cod, and in SPSS for Windows format as ST83.sav.

#### 4. RELIABILITY OF RATERS

In Table 1 are listed the coders' ratings for two societies: the Tiv and the Tikopia. The bottom row contains the final ratings made by the authors based on the data gathered by the student coders. The eight coders for the Tiv show little gossip activity. We found gossip present in only four of the 24 possible topics. Columns A "Adultery" and B "Boasting" were both marked absent by all eight raters for the Tiv. However, three raters found column C "Bride Price" to be a gossip topic by males only. For columns D "Cattle/Livestock" and F "Drinking" only Coder 8 mentions them as present. We rated both items as absent since coder 8 was not supported by at least one other coder. If one studies the matrix it is apparent that Coder 8 consistently rated gossip topics as present. On the other hand, Coders 2 and 5 report all items as absent. Student coders have different levels of skill and interest, which probably accounts for some of the differences, and hence the need to use multiple coders for each society. Column S "Sex and Sexual Joking" is reported as *present for males only* by Coder 4, *present for both sexes* by Coder 7, and *present for females only* by Coder 8. Our final rating is 2, which is *present for both sexes*. Since two coders reported the item present for males and two for females, we rated it as *present for both sexes*. We used this procedure throughout to establish sex of the gossip.

For the Tikopia the eleven coders indicate much more gossip activity. Seventeen of the 24 gossip topics are rated as present. Column Y shows the coders' ratings of gossip importance. The mode for the Tiv is 3 and for the Tikopia it is 5 (e.g., *very important*). We think a rating of 3 for the Tiv is perhaps too high while the rating of 5 for the Tikopia is more reflective of the gossip scores for them.

Column Z is the number of gossip topics reported present by each of the coders. For the Tiv, only Coder 8 is markedly out of line with the other coders. For the Tikopia, the coders as a group report much more gossip activity. We selected the Tiv and the Tikopia for Table 1 because they were typical of low and high gossip activity societies in the sample. Just casual viewing of the matrixes shows the correspondence between the individual raters as a group and the final ratings, and this gives us confidence as to measurement reliability.

#### Table 1: Sample of Data Collected from Two Societies by Multiple Coders

Culture: Tiv (SCCR No. 016 HRAF No. FF57)

GOSSIP TOPICS / Divale and Seda

Variables:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Coder 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	1
Coder 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Coder 3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Coder 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Coder 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Coder 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Coder 7	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	5
Coder 8	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	11
Final	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	

Culture: **Tikopia** (SCCR No. 100 HRAF No. OT11)

Variables:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Coder 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	4
Coder 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Coder 3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	6
Coder 4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	5
Coder 5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Coder 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Coder 7	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
Coder 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	4	7
Coder 9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	7
Coder 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	3	0	10
Coder 11	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	11
Final	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	0	0	5	

Variable (Columns) Key:

A=Adultery, B=Boasting, C=Bride Price, D=Cattle/Livestock, E=Dowry Payments, F=Drinking, G=Family, H=Farming, I=Gov't./Colonial Affairs, J=Hunting, K=Inheritance, L=Laziness, M=Men, N=Murder/Assault, O=Neighbors, P=Politics, Q=Scandal, R=Sex & Sexual Joking, S=Social Control, T=Socializing/News, U=Wife Beating, V=Women, W=Marriage, X=Religion, Y=Rater's Code on Importance of Gossip, Z=No. of Gossip Topics Coder Reported as Present

Variable Values Key:

Gossip Topics (Cols. A - X): 0=Absent, 1=Present/ Males Only, 2=Present Both Males &

Females, 3=Present/Females Only

Raters Opinion of Gossip Importance (Col. Y): 1=Not Important to 5=Very Important

## 5. DISTRIBUTION OF GOSSIP TOPICS

The following charts display the frequency distribution of the 24 gossip topics and the raters' codes on the Importance of Gossip. If a gossip topic was not mentioned by at least two raters it was considered absent. The distributions indicate that present ratings were most common for "Males only" or for "both sexes" and less often for "Females only."

### 1781. Gossip on Adultery

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
96	0	Absent
13	1	Present for males only
24	2	Present for both sexes
2	3	Present for females only

### 1782. Gossip on Boasting

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
102	0	Absent
25	1	Present for males only
7	2	Present for both sexes
1	3	Present for females only

**1783. Gossip on Bride Price**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
115	0	Absent
9	1	Present for males only
11	2	Present for both sexes
0	3	Present for females only

**1784. Gossip on Cattle/Livestock**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
116	0	Absent
11	1	Present for males only
8	2	Present for both sexes
0	3	Present for females only

**1785. Gossip on Dowry Payments**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
131	0	Absent
2	1	Present for males only
0	2	Present for both sexes
2	3	Present for females only

**1786. Gossip on Drinking**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
107	0	Absent
17	1	Present for males only
8	2	Present for both sexes
3	3	Present for females only

**1787. Gossip on Family**

## GOSSIP TOPICS / Divale and Seda

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
49	0	Absent
25	1	Present for males only
53	2	Present for both sexes
8	3	Present for females only

**1788. Gossip on Farming**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
113	0	Absent
11	1	Present for males only
11	2	Present for both sexes
0	3	Present for females only

**1789. Gossip on Government/Colonial Affairs**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
85	0	Absent
27	1	Present for males only
21	2	Present for both sexes
2	3	Present for females only

**1790. Gossip on Hunting**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
100	0	Absent
29	1	Present for males only
5	2	Present for both sexes
1	3	Present for females only

**1791. Gossip on Inheritance**

## GOSSIP TOPICS / Divale and Seda

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
122	0	Absent
7	1	Present for males only
6	2	Present for both sexes
0	3	Present for females only

**1792. Gossip on Laziness**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
106	0	Absent
12	1	Present for males only
13	2	Present for both sexes
4	3	Present for females only

**1793. Gossip on Men**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
50	0	Absent
48	1	Present for males only
27	2	Present for both sexes
10	3	Present for females only

**1794. Gossip on Murder/Assault**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
87	0	Absent
27	1	Present for males only
20	2	Present for both sexes
1	3	Present for females only

**1795. Gossip on Neighbors**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION

## GOSSIP TOPICS / Divale and Seda

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
86	0	Absent
12	1	Present for males only
35	2	Present for both sexes
2	3	Present for females only

**1796. Gossip on Politics**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
84	0	Absent
26	1	Present for males only
25	2	Present for both sexes
0	3	Present for females only

**1797. Gossip on Scandal**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
73	0	Absent
18	1	Present for males only
41	2	Present for both sexes
3	3	Present for females only

**1798. Gossip on Sex/Sexual Joking**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
83	0	Absent
17	1	Present for males only
28	2	Present for both sexes
7	3	Present for females only

**1799. Gossip on Social Control**

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## GOSSIP TOPICS / Divale and Seda

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
23	0	Absent
45	1	Present for males only
59	2	Present for both sexes
8	3	Present for females only

**1800. Gossip on Socializing/News**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
40	0	Absent
26	1	Present for males only
59	2	Present for both sexes
10	3	Present for females only

**1801. Gossip on Wife Beating**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
117	0	Absent
6	1	Present for males only
10	2	Present for both sexes
2	3	Present for females only

**1802. Gossip on Women**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
61	0	Absent
18	1	Present for males only
31	2	Present for both sexes
25	3	Present for females only

**1803. Gossip on Marriage**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
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GOSSIP TOPICS / Divale and Seda

51	.	Missing data
126	0	Absent
2	1	Present for males only
5	2	Present for both sexes
2	3	Present for females only

**1804. Gossip on Religion**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
131	0	Absent
2	1	Present for males only
2	2	Present for both sexes
0	3	Present for females only

**1805. Importance of Gossip**

N	CODE	DESCRIPTION
51	.	Missing data
17	1	Scale Step 1: Not Important
18	2	Scale Step 2
47	3	Scale Step 3
37	4	Scale Step 4
16	5	Scale Step 5: Very Important

**6. GOSSIP MEASUREMENT VALIDITY**

Validity refers to the accuracy of a variable in terms of actually measuring the concept it is supposed to represent. In the case of indirect measurements as we have here, validity presents an ongoing problem. Often the only test of validity is post hoc, e.g., if the hypothesis it is a part of is supported. Part of our purpose was to develop a Gossip Scale and reduce the 24 gossip topics to a few sub-scales. To do this we conducted a factor analysis and the way similar variables clustered on the same factors suggests that we have concept validity.

Table 2 contains the results of a principal component factor analysis. The data were reconfigured to present/absent regardless of the sex of the gossip. There were eight factors with eigenvalues greater than 1.0 and these were rotated using the varimax technique. The

eight rotated factors are shown in Table 2. They account for 60 percent of the variance in the 24 gossip variables. Only factor loadings greater than 0.50 are shown.

Two of the 24 gossip variables just missed having loadings greater than 0.50 on any of the eight factors: Inheritance had a loading of 0.48 on Factor 5 and Sex and Sexual Joking had a loading of 0.49 on Factor 1. Each of the factors represents gossip topics that cluster together. The first three factors appear to be primary factors in that they reflect some underlying concept which several different variables load on, while others appear to be secondary factors representing a single or narrowly defined topic.

Factor 1 appears to be a primary factor reflecting General Gossip with high loading on the topics of Men (0.66), Neighbors (0.59), Socializing and News (0.67), and Women (0.68). On the basis of this we can sum the scores of these variables to form a General Gossip Index (Spector 1992; Kruskal and Wish 1978).

Factor 2 we call a Political Gossip Factor since the topics of Family (0.52), Government and Colonial Affairs (0.82), and Politics (0.71) load high on this factor.

Factor 3 appears to represent Machismo Gossip. Topics that load on it are: Boasting (0.62), Hunting (0.56), Laziness (0.52), and Wife Beating (0.72).

The remaining five factors only have high loadings with two variables each and appear to be secondary factors containing narrow concepts. Factor 4 has high loadings of Adultery (0.76) and Scandal (0.67). Factor 5 has high loadings of Drinking (0.71) and Murder and Assault (0.56). Factor 6 loads high with Bride Price (0.79) and Dowry (0.69). Factor 7 has loadings with Farming (0.71) and Religion (0.60), and Factor 8 has loadings with Cattle (0.71) and Marriage (.71). The relationship between Farming and Religion can be understood as many farming activities occur as part of religious rituals. An association between Cattle and Marriage is also understandable given the relationship between cattle as bride price for marriage.

One thing apparent with all eight factors is that gossip topics that cluster around a factor make logical sense, e.g., for the secondary factors adultery and scandal, drinking, murder and assaults would be expected to go together, as would bride price and dowry, and cattle and marriage. The first three primary factors also make logical sense. Loadings of topics such as men, women, neighbors, and socializing and news make sense as general gossip. The loadings on the Political Gossip factor also make inherent sense (family, government, and politics). We think this supports the concept validity of our measurements.

**Table 2: Rotated Factor Matrix of Gossip Variables**

Topics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Adultery				0.76				
Boasting			0.62					
Bride Price						0.79		
Cattle								0.71
Dowry						0.69		
Drinking					0.71			
Family		0.52						
Farming							0.71	
Government		0.82						
Hunting			0.56					
Inheritance								
Laziness			0.52					
Marriage								0.71
Men	0.66							
Murder/ Assault					0.56			
Neighbors	0.59							
Politics		0.71						
Religion							0.60	
Scandal				0.69				
Sex/ Sexual Joking								
Social Control								
Socializing News	0.67							
Wife Beating			0.72					
Women	0.68							

Only factors with eigenvalues higher than 1.0 were extracted. The eight factors account for 60% of the variance, and the varimax rotation technique was used. Only variables with factor loading of 0.50 or higher are shown.

## 6. GOSSIP SCALES

On the basis of the factor analysis it is appropriate to combine the gossip topic into sub-scales (Spector 1992; Kruskal and Wish 1978). We think this is especially reliable for the first three primary factors: General Gossip, Political Gossip, and Machismo Gossip. The remaining five secondary factors can also be combined, but they represent more narrowly defined concepts.

Thus the 24 gossip topics are reduced to eight gossip variables. The reader should remember that these scales do not distinguish the sex of the gossip, and we recommend that only the three scales based on primary factors are perhaps true "scales". The data was transformed to Absent/Present regardless of the gender of the gossip. They are reported in SPSS format in the file totgoss.sav.

## 8. NOTES

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**APPENDIX A: SOCIETIES IN THE SCCS AND HRAF**

No.SCCS Name (HRAF Name)	HRAF No.	No.SCCS Name (HRAF Name)	HRAF No.
1 Nama (Hottentot)	FX13	48 Gheg (Albanians)	EG09
2 Kung (Bushmen)	FX10	49 Romans	EI09
3 Thonga	FT06	50 Basques	EX08
4 Lozi	FQ09	51 Irish	ER06
5 Mbundu	FP13	52 Lapps	EP04
6 Suku		53 Yurak (Samoyed)	RU04
7 Bemba	FQ05	54 Russians	RF01
8 Nyakyusa (Ngonde)	FN17	55 Abkhaz	RI03
9 Hadza		56 Armenians	
10 Luguru		57 Kurd	MA11
11 Kikuyu	FL10	58 Basseri	
12 Ganda	FX07	59 West Punjabi	
13 Mbuti (Pygmies)	FO04	60 Gond	AW32
14 Nkundo (Mongo)	FO32	61 Toda	AW60
15 Banen		62 Santal	AW42
16 Tiv	FF57	63 Uttar Pradesh	AW19
17 Ibo (Igbo)	FF26	64 Burusho	AV07
18 Fon		65 Kazak	RQ02
19 Ashanti (Twi)	FE12	66 Khalka Mongols	AH07
20 Mende	FC07	67 Lolo	AE04
21 Wolof	MS30	68 Lepcha	AK05
22 Bambara	FA08	69 Garo	AR05
23 Tallensi	FE11	70 Lakher	
24 Songhai		71 Burmese	AP01
25 Wodaabe Fulani		72 Lamet	
26 Hausa	MS12	73 Vietnamese (Indochina)	AM01/AM11
27 Massa		74 Rhade	
28 Azande	FO07	75 Khmer (Indochina/Cambodia)	AM01/AM04
29 Fur		76 Siamese (Central Thai)	AO07
30 Otoro Nuba		77 Semang	AN07
31 Shilluk	FJ23	78 Nicobarese	
32 Mao		79 Andamanese	AZ02
33 Kaffa		80 Vedda	AX05
34 Masai	FL12	81 Tanala	FY08
35 Konso		82 Negri Sembilan (Malaya)	AN01
36 Somali	MO04	83 Javanese	OE05
37 Amhara	MP05	84 Balinese	OF07
38 Bogo		85 Iban	OC06
39 Kenuzi Nubian		86 Badjau	
40 Teda	MS22	87 Toradja	OG11
41 Tuareg	MS25	88 Tobelorese	
42 Riffians	MX03	89 Alorese	OF05
43 Egyptians (Fellahin)	MR13	90 Tiwi	OI20
44 Hebrews		91 Aranda	OI08
45 Babylonians		92 Orokaiva	OJ23
46 Rwala Bedouin	MD04	93 Kimam	
47 Turks	MB01	94 Kapauku	OJ29

95	Kwoma	OJ13	145	Creek	NN11
96	Manus	OM06	146	Natchez	
97	New Ireland	OM10	147	Comanche	NO06
98	Trobrianders	OL06	148	Chiricahua (Eastern)	NT08
99	Siuai		149	Zuni	NT23
100	Tikopia	OT11	150	Havasupai (Plateau Yumans)	NT14
101	Pentecost		151	Papago	NU28
102	Mbau Fijians		152	Huichol	
103	Ajie		153	Aztec	NU07
104	Maori	OZ04	154	Populca	
105	Marquesans	OX06	155	Quiche	
106	Western Samoans	OU08	156	Miskito (Mosquito)	SA15
107	Gilbertese		157	Bribi (Talamanca)	SA19
108	Marshallese	OR11	158	Cuna	SB05
109	Trukese	OR19	159	Goajiro	SC13
110	Yapese	OR22	160	Haitians	SV03
111	Palauans		161	Callinago	ST13
112	Ifugao	OA19	162	Warrau (Warao)	SS18
113	Atayal (Formosa Aborigines)	AD01/AD04	163	Yanomamo (Yanoama)	SQ18
114	Chinese	AF01	164	Carib	SR09
115	Manchu (Manchuria)	AG01	165	Saramacca (Bush Negroes)	SR08
116	Koreans	AA01	166	Mundurucu	SQ13
117	Japanese (Okayama)	AB43	167	Cubeo (Tucano)	SQ19
118	Ainu	AB06	168	Cayapa	SD06
119	Gilyak	RX02	169	Jivaro	SD09
120	Yukaghir		170	Amahuaca	
121	Chukchee	RY02	171	Inca	SE13
122	Ingalik		172	Aymara	SF05
123	Aleut	NA06	173	Siriono	SF21
124	Copper Eskimo	ND08	174	Nambicuara	SP17
125	Montagnais	NH06	175	Trumai	SP23
126	Micmac	NJ05	176	Timbira	SO08
127	Saulteaux (Ojibwa)	NG06	177	Tupinamba	SO09
128	Slave		178	Botocudo	
129	Kaska (Nahane)	ND12	179	Shavante	
130	Eyak		180	Aweikoma (Caingang)	SM03
131	Haida		181	Cayua (Guarani)	SM04
132	Bellacoola	NE06	182	Lengua	
133	Twana		183	Abipon	SI04
134	Yurok	NS31	184	Mapuche (Araucanians)	SG04
135	Pomo	NS18	185	Tehuelche	SH05
136	Yokuts	NS29	186	Yahgan	SH06
137	Paiute (Northern)	NR13			
138	Klamath	NR10			
139	Kutenai				
140	Gros Ventre	NQ13			
141	Hidatsa				
142	Pawnee	NQ18			
143	Omaha (Dhegiha)	NQ12			
144	Huron				

