



## ESS2 - 2004 DOCUMENTATION REPORT

### THE ESS DATA ARCHIVE

Edition 3.7



## Version Notes, ESS2 - 2004 Documentation Report

ESS2 edition 3.7 (published 01.12.18):

Applies to datafile ESS2 edition 3.6.

Changes from edition 3.7:

Czechia: Country name changed from Czech Republic to Czechia in accordance with change in ISO 3166 standard.

25 Version notes. Information updated for ESS2 ed. 3.6 data.

Appendix:

Appendix A3 Variables and Questions and Appendix A4 Variable lists has been replaced with Appendix A3 Codebook.

ESS2 edition 3.6 (published 01.12.16):

Applies to datafile ESS2 edition 3.5.

Changes from edition 3.5:

25 Version notes. Information updated for ESS2 ed.3.5 data.

26 Completeness of collection stored. Information updated for ESS2 ed.3.5 data.

Slovenia:

46 Deviations. Amended. Deviation in B15 (WRKORG) added.

Appendix:

A2 Classifications and Coding standards amended for EISCED.

A3 Variables and Questions amended for EISCED, WRKORG.

Documents:

Education Upgrade ESS1-4 amended for EISCED.

ESS2 edition 3.5 (published 26.11.14):

Applies to datafile ESS2 edition 3.4

Changes from edition 3.4:

All links to the ESS Website have been updated.

21 Weighting. Information updated to include post-stratification weights.

25 Version notes. Information updated for ESS2 ed.3.4 data.

26 Completeness of collection stored. Information updated for ESS2 ed.3.4 data.

Austria:

46 Deviations. Comment on G57 (ICB1958) has been removed due to replacement of interviewer code ICB1958 with ICAG45Y based on respondent's age.

Hungary:

46 Deviations. Comment on G111 (IPJBSCR) to G115 (IPJBWFM) has been removed due to replacement of interviewer code ICB1934 with ICAGU70 based on respondent's age.

Turkey:

39 Field work period(s). Field work period has been corrected.

Ukraine:

40 Geographic unit. "Suggested grouping of the regional categories" has been corrected.

ESS2 edition 3.4 (published 18.12.12):

Applies to datafile ESS2 edition3.3

Changes from edition 3.3:

25 Version notes. Information updated for ESS2 ed.3.3 data.

Appendix EDUCATION UPGRADE ESS1-ESS4:

Information regarding the official EDULVLA and ISCED mapping has been amended for Hungary, Lithuania and Sweden.

ESS2 edition 3.3 (published 02.02.11):

Applies to datafile ESS2 edition 3.2

Changes from edition 3.2:

All countries:

50.1 Educational system. Information amended to reflect the education upgrade.

Austria:

46 Deviations. Deviation and information on education added.

Belgium:

46 Deviations. Information on education added.

Czech Republic:

46 Deviations. Deviation and information on education added.

46 Deviations. Deviation added on respondent below lower age cut-off.

Denmark:

46 Deviations. Information on education added.

Germany:

46 Deviations: Deviation on additional national item in (B13-B19) in the German questionnaire added.

Greece:

46 Deviations. Deviation added on respondent below lower age cut-off.

Hungary:

46 Deviations. Information on education added.

Ireland:

46 Deviations. Deviation on education added.

Italy:

46 Deviations. Information on education added.

Netherlands:

46 Deviations. Information on education added.

Norway:

46 Deviations. Information on education added.

Poland:

46 Deviations. Information on education added.

Spain:

46 Deviations. Information on education added.

Switzerland:

46 Deviations. Information on education added.

46 Deviations. Deviation added on respondent below lower age cut-off.

United Kingdom:

46 Deviations. Deviation and information on education added.

46 Deviations. Deviation on C10, C12 (RLGDNM RLGDNME) added.

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## Introduction

The ESS2-2004 Documentation Report is a comprehensive document aimed primarily to accompany and document the data from the main and supplementary questionnaire in this round of The European Social Survey.

The report has two main sectors. Firstly the Study description, containing information regarding the study itself, the study frame, key persons and institutions, access to the ESS data, a summary description of the data file, and legal aspects concerning the conditions of use of the ESS data.

Secondly the report contains Country reports, providing country specific information on data collector, funding agencies, sampling procedures, field work procedures, response rates and other country specific study related materials.

In addition the report has an Appendix made available as a separate document, (Appendix, Data Documentation Report). The Appendix contains country by country population statistics and other documentation (A1), documentation of classifications and standards used in the ESS2-2004 (A2), a list of variables and questions in the main and supplementary questionnaire (A3), and variable lists sorted by question number and by variable name (A4).

We would particularly urge all users to familiarise themselves with the Legal aspects found under items 28 Restrictions, 29 Citation Requirement, 30 Disclaimer and 32 Deposit Requirement.

The ESS Data Team at NSD

# Study Description

	<b>The Study</b>
<b>1 Title</b>	ESS2-European Social Survey Round 2 2004/2005
<b>2 Alternative title</b>	ESS2-2004
<b>3 ID Number</b>	ESS2e03.6
<b>4 Bibliographic Citation</b>	R Jowell and the Central Co-ordinating Team, European Social Survey 2004/2005: Technical Report, London: Centre for Comparative Social Surveys, City University (2005)
<b>5 Abstract</b>	<p>The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically-driven multi-country survey covering over 20 nations. Its three aims are, firstly - to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions, secondly - to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond, and thirdly - to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators.</p> <p>In the second round, the survey covers over 20 nations and employs the most rigorous methodologies. It is funded via the European Commission's 5th Framework Programme, the European Science Foundation, and national funding bodies in each country. It involves strict random probability sampling, a minimum target response rate of 70% and rigorous translation protocols. The hour-long face-to-face interview includes (amongst others) questions on family, work and well-being, health and economic morality.</p>
<b>6 Topic classification</b>	Media; social trust; political interest and participation; socio-political orientations; social exclusion; national, ethnic and religious allegiances; health and care seeking; economic morality; demographics and socio economics; family, work and well-being
<b>7 Keywords</b>	Trust; politics; social values; exclusion; religion; health; morality; family, work and well-being
	<b>Study Frame</b>
<b>8 Time method</b>	Cross section. Partly repetitive
<b>9 Unit of analysis</b>	Individuals
<b>10 Universe</b>	All persons aged 15 and over resident within private households, regardless of their nationality, citizenship, language or legal status, in the following participating countries: European Union countries - Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK; non-European Union countries - Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.
<b>11 Countries</b>	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

### **Key Persons and Institutions**

#### **12 Authoring entity/PI**

Central Co-ordinating Team, consisting of:

Roger Jowell (PI), Rory Fitzgerald, Caroline Roberts, Gillian Eva, Mary Keane: Centre for Comparative Social Surveys (CCSS), City University, UK.

Jaak Billiet, Stefaan Pleysier: Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium.

Bjørn Henrichsen, Knut Kalgraff Skjåk, Kirstine Kolsrud: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway.

Peter Mohler, Janet Harkness, Sabine Häder, Achim Koch: Center for Survey Research and Methodology (ZUMA), Germany.

Willem Saris, Irmtraud Gallhofer: Universiteit van Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Ineke Stoop: Social and Cultural Planning Office of the Netherlands (SCP), Netherlands.

#### **13 Producer**

Roger Jowell (PI), CCSS, City University, UK together with the Central Co-ordinating Team and the National Coordinator from each participating country:

Karl Muller, WISDOM, Austria

Geert Loosveldt, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

Christophe Lejeune, University of Liege, Belgium

Klára Plecítá-Vlachová, The Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic

Torben Fridberg, Danish National Institute of Social Research, Denmark

Mare Ainsaar, University of Tartu, Estonia

Heikki Ervasti, University of Turku, Finland

Bruno Cautres - Etienne Schweisguth. CEVIPOF - Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, France

Jan W. van Deth, University of Mannheim, Germany

Yannis Voulgaris, National Centre for Social Research, EKKE, Greece

Peter Robert, TÁRKI Social Research Centre Inc. Hungary

Fridrik Jonsson, University of Iceland, Iceland

Michael O'Connell, University College Dublin, Ireland

Sonia Stefanizzi, Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Monique Borsenberger, The Centre for European Policy Studies, CEPS, Luxembourg

Rob Eisinga, Radboud University of Nijmegen, Netherlands

Kristen Ringdal, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NTNU, Norway

Pawel Sztabinski, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

Jorge Vala, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

Jozef Vyrost, Institute of Social Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

Brina Malnar, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Mariano Torcal, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

Stefan Svallfors, Umeå University, Sweden

Dominique Joye, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Yilmaz Esmer, Department of Political Science, Bogazici University, Turkey

Andriy Gorbachyk, Kyiv Taras Shevchenko University, Ukraine

Alison Park, National Centre for Social Research, NatCen, UK

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The Scientific Advisory Board, chaired by Max Kaase, International University Bremen

The Methods Group, chaired by Denise Lievesley, UNESCO

The Sampling Panel, headed by Sabine Häder, ZUMA

The Translation Taskforce, headed by Janet Harkness, ZUMA

Questionnaire Design Team on health and care-seeking, headed by Sjoerd Kooiker,

Social and Cultural Planning Office of the Netherlands (SCP), Netherlands

Questionnaire Design Team on economic morality, headed by Susanne Karstedt, Dept of Criminology, Keele University, UK

Questionnaire Design Team on family, work and well-being, headed by Robert Erikson, SOFI, Stockholm University, Sweden

Expert papers on topics for the core questionnaire produced by John Curtice, Robert Eriksson, Jan O. Jonsson, Ken Newton, Shalom Schwartz, Jacques Thomassen and Joachim Vogel.

#### The Data File

##### 15 File name

ESS2e03.5

##### 16 Kind of data

Survey data

##### 17 File contents

Data from the Main and Supplementary questionnaires. See variable list in Appendix A.4

##### 18 File structure

Rectangular

##### 19 Overall case count

47537

##### 20 Overall variable count

604

##### 21 Weighting

DESIGN WEIGHTS:

In general design weights were computed for each country as follows.

$1.w = 1/(\text{PROB1} * \dots * \text{PROBK})$  is a  $n \times 1$  vector of weights ; k depends on the number of

stages of the sampling design.

2. All weights were rescaled in a way that the sum of the final weights equals  $n$ , i.e. Rescaled weights =  $n*w/\text{sum}(w)$ .

3. Country specific issues.

- In the United Kingdom five weights were larger than 4. These extremely large weights were truncated to final weights of value 4.

- In the Czech Republic the dweights in data release 2 (ESS2 edition 2.0) were slightly changed from release 1 (ESS2 edition 1.0). 48 weights were larger than 4. These extremely large weights were truncated to final weights of value 4.

- In Portugal 4 weights were a bit larger than 4. These weights were not truncated.

- In Luxembourg a slightly different method of calculating design weights than in round 1 was used.

- In Ukraine 14 weights were larger than 4. These extremely large weights were truncated to final weights of value 4. Case number 813 did not have a value for the probability of being selected within the household. This case was assigned a value of dweight equal 1.

- In France one weight was larger than 4. This extremely large weight was truncated to a final weight of value 4.

- In the Netherlands four weights were larger than 4. These extremely large weights were truncated to final weights of value 4.

Net sample size:

AT-Austria: 2256

BE-Belgium: 1778

CH-Switzerland: 2141

CZ-Czech: 3026

DE-Germany: 2870

DK-Denmark: 1487

EE-Estonia: 1989

ES-Spain: 1663

FI-Finland: 2022

FR-France: 1806

GB-United Kingdom: 1897

GR-Greece: 2406

HU-Hungary: 1498

IE-Ireland: 2286

IS-Iceland: 579

IT-Italy: 1529

LU-Luxembourg: 1635

NL-Netherlands: 1881

NO-Norway: 1760

PL-Poland: 1716

PT-Portugal: 2052

SE-Sweden: 1948

SI-Slovenia: 1442

SK-Slovakia: 1512

TR-Turkey: 1856

UA-Ukraine: 2031

#### POST-STRATIFICATION WEIGHTS:

The purpose of the post-stratification weights (PSPWGHT) is to reduce sampling error and non-response bias, using auxiliary information. The ESS post-stratification weights have been constructed using information about age, gender, education and region. The ESS post-stratification weights also adjust for unequal selection probabilities (design weights).

A raking procedure has been used in the production of the post-stratification weights.

Source population figures: Eurostat. The European Union labour force survey (EULFS).

For Iceland, Norway and Ukraine: ESS Appendix A1 Population Statistics.

#### POPULATION WEIGHTS

The Population size weight (PWEIGHT) corrects for population size when combining two or more country's data, and is calculated as  $PWEIGHT = \frac{\text{Population aged 15 years and over}}{[(\text{Net sample in data file}) * 10\ 000]}$

**22 Extent of processing checks** The data file is checked for: duplication of ID numbers, variable names and formats, empty records, wild codes and logical inconsistencies. Missing values have been assigned.

**23 Missing data** The following missing values have been assigned:  
6, 66 etc. = Not applicable  
7, 77 etc. = Refusal  
8, 88 etc. = Don't know  
9, 99 etc. = No answer, i.e. Missing data not elsewhere explained  
. = Variable not relevant, not deposited, or for other reason omitted from the data file by the archive.

**24 Version** ESS2 edition 3.6

**25 Version notes** ESS2 edition 3.6 (published 01.12.18)  
Changes from edition 3.5:

#### Changes in variables:

Variable labels and values have been harmonised for the following variables: BSMW, CLDNHHD, CNTBRTHA, CRSPCE, CTZSHIPA, DSGRMNY, EDLVADK, EDLVAES, EDLVAGB, EDLVAHU, EDLVAIT, EDLVCZ, EDLVFR, EDLVLU, EDLVNL, EDLVSE, EDLVUA, EMPRF14, EMPRM14, FBRNCNT, GWDVHWK, GWHHPRC, HMEQPHW, ICCHLD, ICCLDNH, ICEMPLR, ICOMDNP, LKAFOHH, LNGHOMA, LNGHOMB, MBRNCNT, MNACTIC, MNACTP, NWSPPOL, NWSPTOT, OCCF14A, OCCM14A, PPLTRST, PRNTGHR, PRRFMLY, PRTCLAPT, PRTCLCZ, PRTCLGB, PRTCLLU, PRTCLSK, PRTCLUA, PRTMBCZ, PRTMBGB, PRTMBLU, PRTMBSK, PRTMBUA, PRTVTCZ, PRTVTGB, PRTVTLU, PRTVTSK, PRTVTUA, RDPOL, RDTOT, REGIOACH, REGIONCZ, REGIONES, REGIONNL, REGIONSE, STDASK, TVPOL, TVTOT, UPDHLRP, WNTRTR and WRKSPV.

ESS2 edition 3.5 (published 01.12.16)

Changes from edition 3.4:

Changes in variables:

F6 (EISCED): Value labels have been amended.

Changes in country data:

SLOVENIA:

Data from B17 (WRKORG) have been omitted from the integrated data file. For further details, please see item 46 in the Country reports in the ESS2-2004 Documentation Report.

ESS2 edition 3.4 (published 26.11.14)

Changes from edition 3.3:

Changes in variables:

Post-stratification weights (variable PSPWGHT) have been added.

C8 (HLTHMP):

Variable label has been amended.

G57 (ICAG45Y):

Original interviewer code ICB1958 has been replaced by ICAG45Y to reflect that filter has been edited in accordance with respondent's age (AGEA) rather than respondent's year of birth (YRBRN).

G58 (PLNCHLD):

Due to recoding of interviewer code G57 (ICB1958) to ICAG45Y, missing values 6 "Not applicable" and 9 "No answer" have been edited accordingly.

G110 (ICAGU70):

Original interviewer code ICB1934 has been replaced by ICAGU70 to reflect that filter has been edited in accordance with respondent's age (AGEA) rather than respondent's year of birth (YRBRN).

G111 (IPJBSCR) - G116 (WKHSCH):

Due to recoding of interviewer code G110 (ICB1934) to ICAGU70, missing values 6 "Not applicable" and 9 "No answer" have been edited accordingly.

Changes in country data:

Slovenia:

G91 (GRSPAY): "Usual gross pay in euros, before deductions for tax and insurance" has been recoded from national currency into euro.

G92 (NETPAY): "Usual gross pay in euros, after deductions for tax and insurance" has been recoded from national currency into euro.

ESS2 edition 3.3 (published 18.12.12)

Changes from edition 3.2:

Changes in variables:

C10 (RLGDNM), C12 (RLGDNME):

Category 6 "Islam" has been changed to "Islamic".

(INWTM): Interview length in minutes, main questionnaire:

Variable has been rounded.

(INWSMM): Start of interview, minute:  
Variable has been rounded.

(INWEMM): End of interview, minute  
Variable has been rounded.

Changes in country data:

AUSTRIA:

F13 (EMPLNO): Corrected "number of employees" for IDNOs 261, 718, 866, 962, 1562, 1589, 2050, 2538, 2549, 2750, 3174, 3294, 3632, 3633, 3642, 4201.

DENMARK:

F22-F24 (ISCOCO): Corrected "occupation, ISCO88 (com)" for IDNOs 10867, 14641, 14853, 16318, 33764, 33811, 37564.

F39-F41 (ISCOCOP): Corrected "occupation partner, ISCO88 (com)" for IDNOs 11164, 12411, 17542, 18108, 23151, 27668, 32718, 36770.

FRANCE:

(DWEIGHT). The design weight has erroneously been set to 1 for all respondents. DWEIGHT has been replaced and is now correct.

SLOVENIA:

F22-F24 (ISCOCO): Corrected "occupation, ISCO88 (com)" for IDNOs 7, 505, 737, 1046, 1090, 1226.

SWEDEN:

F6 (EDULVLA): The mapping between the harmonised variables for highest level of education and the underlying national questionnaire items has been corrected.

ESS2 edition 3.2 (published 02.02.11)

Changes from edition 3.1:

Changes in data:

The harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM (7 categories) have been replaced with EDULVLA, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM, EDULVLM (5 categories).

In addition for Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland an additional European Survey version of ISCED has been produced for respondent (EISCED).

New variable:

AGEA . Age of respondent has been calculated based on year of birth and year of interview.

Changes in country data:

CZECH REPUBLIC:

C23 LNGHOMB, code 888 has been recoded to the correct code 000 for (no second language mentioned).

GERMANY:

G11 IMPFREE and G12 IPHLPL were switched for all female respondents. This has

now been corrected.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Data from C10 RLGDNM and C12 RLGDNME for United Kingdom have been omitted from the international data file. For further details, please see item 46 in the Country Reports in the Documentation Report.

Country-specific variable F6 EDLVAGB has been added to the data file.

ESS2 edition 3.1 (published 16.10.08)

Changes from edition 3.0:

Changes in country data:

ESTONIA:

Data from F32 (HINCTNT) have been omitted from the international data file. For further details please see item 46 in the Country report in the Documentation Report.

FRANCE:

IDNO. All French respondents have been given new identification numbers.

SWITZERLAND:

F22-F24 (ISCOCO): Wild code 1329 has been recoded to missing value 99999 in one record.

UKRAINE:

Data from F32 (HINCTNT) have been omitted from the international data file. For further details please see item 46 in the Country report in the Documentation Report.

ESS2 edition 3.0 (published 19.12.06):

Additional countries:

Turkey

New variables:

The following variables from the Interviewer questionnaire have now been included in the international main data file:

SUPQAD1 "Administration of supplementary questionnaire 1" (self completion)

SUPQAD2 "Administration of supplementary questionnaire 2" (face to face)

Changes from edition 2.0:

EDULVLA has been renamed EDULVL.

HUNGARY:

B12 (PRTVTAHU) has been renamed (PRTVTHU).

B20b (PRTCLAHU) has been renamed (PRTCLHU).

B22 (PRTMBAHU) has been renamed (PRTMBHU).

ICELAND:

G91 (GRSPAY) and G92 (NETPAY) have now been corrected and are reported in Euro.

PORTUGAL:

F6 (EDULVL) and EDLVPT have been replaced with new and corrected data from Portugal.

SLOVENIA:

F22-F24 (ISCOCO) has been replaced with new and corrected data from Slovenia.

ESS2 edition 2.0 (published 08.03.06):

Additional countries:

France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Slovakia, Ukraine.

Changes from edition 1.0:

BELGIUM:

Corrected records in the household grid variables.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

REGIONCZ the region variable in ESS2 edition 1.0 has been recoded and is now correct.

DWEIGHT The designweight for the Czech Republic has been adjusted.

SWEDEN:

F31 (HICSRCA) Deviating answer categories. The Swedish data have been omitted from the second edition of the international data file.

For further details about deviations, please see item 46 in the Country reports in the Documentation Report.

ESS2 edition 1.0 (published 28.09.05):

Includes all countries having deposited their data before 01.06.05

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece,

Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

## **26 Completeness of collection stored**

AUSTRIA

C11 (RLGBLGE), C12 (RLGDNME):

Translation of C11 changed since ESS round 1 to harmonise the question with German and Swiss translations. Distributions in C12 have changed since ESS round 1 due to this.

F6 (EDULVLA), F36(EDULVLPA) F49(EDULVLFA) F55(EDULVLMA)

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

Category 4 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 5.

BELGIUM

F4 (RSHIPAn):

In the Belgian ESS2 household grid variables there has been detected an unlikely high number of young parents (14 years and younger). A new and corrected set of household grid variables F4 (RSHIPAn) were provided for 122 cases in ESS2-2004, ed. 2.0. The original RSHIPAn variables are available from a separate country specific file for Belgium.

F36(EDULVLPA)

The underlying national questionnaire item has changed since ESS1-2002.

F69 (CHLDHM):

Was changed in ESS2-2004, ed. 2.0. as a result of changes in F4 (RSHIPAn). The original variable is available from a separate country specific file for Belgium.

CZECH REPUBLIC

F6 (EDULVLA):

Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

AGEA (constructed variable):

One respondent IDNO 685 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

DENMARK

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), F55 (EDULVLM):

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

6 cases (idno=17982/23119/25640/26858/27074/31649) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

ESTONIA

F32 (HINCTNT)

The question was asked without a showcard. Respondents were instead asked to state their income. The answers were then coded into the ESS standard. The Estonian data from the variable have been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been renamed HINCTEE and is available from a separate country specific file for Estonia.

1 case (idno=1216) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

FINLAND

C9 (RLGBLG), C10 (RLGDNM), C11 (RLGBLGE), C12 (RLGDNME):

Question C9 (RLGBLG) was changed after two weeks of fieldwork. Respondents who answered "No" were followed up by the question "Do you belong to the church?". This is contrary to the guidelines given in the source questionnaire. This deviation influences the rest of the religious denomination section. The Finnish data have been omitted from the international file, but the deposited variables are available from a separate country specific file for Finland.

F46 (WKDCORP):

This question was only included in the Finnish questionnaire after three weeks of fieldwork and has therefore a very high proportion of the missing value 99 "No answer".

FRANCE

A7 (NETUSE):

The question was asked as two separate questions (netuse at home and netuse at work) instead of one. There are no French data for the variable NETUSE in the international file, but the two deposited variables NETUSE1 and NETUSE2 are available from a separate country specific file for France.

B11 (VOTE):

The question contained an additional category 4 "Non inscrits sur les listes". The category has been re-coded to category 3 "Not eligible to vote". The original variable has been renamed and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

C10 (RLGDNM) and C12 (RLGDNME):

Category 4 "Other Christian denominations" is included in category 8 "Other non-Christian religions". The French data for the variables have been omitted from the international file, but the variables have been renamed RLDNFR and RLDEFR and are

available from a separate country specific file for France.

D12-D15 (ADVSTHR ADVHACH ADVSLEP ADVBACH):

An extra category "Médecin spécialiste" had been added to the French questionnaire. The variables have been recoded. French category 4 "Médecin généraliste" and 5 "Médecin spécialiste" have been recoded to category 4 "Doctor". The original variables have been renamed and are available from a separate country specific file for France.

D25-D30 (DCKPTRT to DCDFCWR):

The variables had an extra missing category 6 "n'a pas de problème de santé". The category has been recoded to category 8 "Don't know". The showcard had no additional category and was correct according to the source showcard. The original variables have been renamed and are available from a separate country specific file for France.

E24-E30 (KPTCHNG, PAYAVTX, SLCNSFL, MUSDOCM, FLINSR, PBFOFR, FLGVBNF):

Missing category 6 "No experience" was left out in the questionnaire. The showcard was correct according to the source showcard.

F6a (EDUFLD):

The question was not included in the French questionnaire. There are no data from France for this variable.

F8a (PDWRK-DNGNA) and F37a (PDWRKP-DNGNAP):

Question F8a and F37a were asked with different and additional categories compared to the ESS source questionnaire. The following recoding has been done:

French code 2 (en formation rémunérée non payée par l'employeur) = ESS code 2 (Education EDCTN=1)

French code 10 (etudiants, lycéens, collegians) = ESS code 2 (Education EDCTN=1)

French code 9 (apprenti sous contrat) = ESS code 1 (Paid work PDWRK=1)

French code 11 (autres) = ESS code 9 (other DNGOTH=1)

F8c (MAINACT) and F8d (MNACTIC) and F37c (MNACTP):

The questions were asked with the same deviating categories as for F8a and F37a. The same recodings as for F8a and F37a have been done.

F12 (EMPLREL) and F42 (EMPRELP):

The French variables included two extra categories. The French data for these variables have been omitted from the international file. The deposited variables have been renamed EMPRLFR and EMPRLPFR and are available from a separate country specific file for France.

F14 (WRKCTRA):

The deposited variable included two extra categories. The French data for WRKCTRA have been omitted from the international file. The deposited variable has been renamed WRKCTFR and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

F32 (HINCTNT):

Deviating order of answer categories. The answer categories on the French showcards were in ascending order of income amount, not random like the source showcard.

F33 (HINCFEL):

The deposited variable had deviating and additional categories. The French data for HINCFEL have been omitted from the international file. The deposited variable has been renamed HICFELFR and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

F54 (OCCF14A) and F60 (OCCM14A):

The variables were deposited with only country specific categories. The French data for these variables have been omitted from the international file. The deposited variables have been renamed OCCF14FR and OCCM14FR and are available from a separate country specific file for France.

F62 (MARITAL):

The French questionnaire offered an extra category "6 PACS" (Pacte de solidarité), a legal contract. The French data have been omitted from the variable MARITAL in the international data file, but a country specific French variable MARTLFR with the additional answer category has been kept in the international file.

G75 (BSMW):

Filter error. Respondents with answer category 88 "Don't know" in question G74 (NBSRSP) were erroneously not asked question G75 (BSMW). This concerns 22 cases.

G93 (PAYPRD):

Filter error. Respondents who had either refused (code 7777777), or answered don't know (code 888888) in question G92 (GRSPAY) and G92 (NETPAY) were erroneously asked question G93 (PAYPRD). This concerns 103 respondents who should not have been asked this question.

G94 (STDLVL):

The variable was deposited with only country specific categories. The French data for STDLVL has been omitted from the international file. The deposited variable has been renamed STDLVLFR and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

GERMANY

B13-B19 (CONTPLT-BCTPRD):

The German team added a country specific item "Signed a referendum" REFDE after item B17 (SGNPTIT). The variable have been omitted from the international data file, but is kept in a separate country specific file for Germany.

GREECE

F38 (CRPDWKP):

Filter error, all respondents with partner were asked this question.

AGEA (constructed variable):

One respondent IDNO 424704 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

HUNGARY

C10 (RLGDNM), C12 (RLGDNME):

Category 3 "Eastern Orthodox" is included in category 1 "Roman Catholics". The Hungarian data for the variables have been omitted from the international file, but the variables have been renamed to RLDNHU and RLDEHU and are available from a separate country specific file for Hungary.

E4-E6 (TSTRPRH TSTFNCH TSTPBOH), E7-E11 (RPROCHG FODCNCL BNKFLDL

SCNDHFL PBOAFVR):

Deviant missing value 6 "No experience" was added in the questionnaire but not in showcard. Code 6 in the Hungarian data file has been recoded to 8 "Don't know".

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), F55 (EDULVLM):

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

F12 (EMPLREL), F42 (EMPREL):

The variables include an extra category 4 (occasional work). The Hungarian data for the variables have been omitted from the international file, but the variables have been renamed EMPRELHU and EMPRELPHU and are available from a separate country specific file for Hungary.

F15 (ESTSZ):

Extra category 0 "His / her one-person business" added in the deposited variable. The category 0 has been recoded into category 1 "Under 10" in the international data file.

F25 (NACER11):

A national coding standard for industry has been used. The Hungarian data for the variable have been omitted from the international file, but the variable has been renamed NACERHU and is available from a separate country specific file for Hungary.

F32 (HINCTNT):

The question was asked for monthly salary only. The National Team reports that most Hungarians get their salaries on a monthly basis.

G89 (PFMFDJB), G90 (DFCNSWK):

Filter error. All respondents with code 6 at G87 (JBPRTFP) have been asked question G89 and G90.

Other variables (SPLTADMA), (SUPQDD), (SUPQMM):

These variables have not been deposited.

ICELAND

IDNO:

Inconsistency of respondent identification number (IDNO) across the Icelandic data files. All respondents are not present in all files, and only the main file has respondent number for all cases. Consequently, merging together variables from different files, for example interviewer and main file, could be problematic.

D16 (CHSRGP):

Question was asked with an additional non ESS code 3 indicating respondents that do not have a primary care doctor. This have been recoded into 9=No answer.

7 cases (idno=1, 22, 102, 146, 219, 516, 552) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

IRELAND

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), F55 (EDULVLM):

Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.

F54 (OCCF14 A)/F60 (OCCM14A):

Filter error. Respondents with code 8 "Don't know" at F50 (EMPRF14) were

erroneously not asked F54. Respondents with code 8 "Don't know" at F56 (EMPRM14) were erroneously not asked question F60.

SHOWCARDS: Literal question included on all showcards

#### ITALY

F6 (EDULVLA):

The underlying national questionnaire item has changed since ESS1-2002.

Rotating modules:

Due to the way interviews and questionnaires were conducted in Italy, rotating modules D, E and G were administered as split ballot between D-E and G. Half of the respondents were asked sections D-E and the other half were asked section G.

Hence, for Italy no respondents were asked the full version of the ESS2 questionnaire. They were either asked core modules A, B, C, F and rotating modules D-E, or they were asked core modules A, B, C, F and rotating module G.

Because of this deviation Italian data from the main and supplementary questionnaire have been omitted from the integrated international file for ESS 2004. The data are available as a separate Italian file.

Sample design:

Please note, that the Italian sample design was not signed off by the ESS sampling expert panel.

#### NETHERLANDS

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):

Source variables changed since ESS1-2002. Variables bridged from country specific education variables.

#### NORWAY

F6 (EDLVNO/EDULVLA/EISCED):

Data source changed since ESS1-2002. For ESS1-2002 national registers were used as data source. For ESS2-2004 respondents were asked directly.

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), and F55 (EDULVLMA):

Source variables changed since ESS1-2002.

G40 (UPDHLRL):

Imprecise translation. Specifications about kind of unpaid help was left out in the Norwegian questionnaire. This could affect distributions in Norway.

G120-G124 (ICCHLD-PTHCNCR):

Filter error, questions asked to both men and women.

1 case (idno=2092) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### POLAND

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED) F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

#### PORTUGAL

F22-F24 (ISCOCO), F39-F41 (ISCOCOP): The occupation variables contain some errors of classification, and should be used with great caution. For rounds 1 and 2, too many respondents were assigned to major group 1 (most of them to sub-major group 13, "Managers of small enterprises"), whereas they should have been assigned to major group 5 or 7.

#### SLOVAKIA

3 cases (idno=998, 1386, 2430) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### SLOVENIA

##### B15 (WRKORG):

Translation error in the Slovenian questionnaire. The phrase "Worked in another organisation or association" was translated as " Worked in another political organisation or association". The Slovenian data for this variable have been omitted from the integrated file, but the variable has been renamed to WRKORGS1 and is available from a separate country specific file for Slovenia.

##### C16 (DSCRGRP):

Coding error. All respondents with code 2 in C16 (DSCRGRP) have got code 1 in C17 (DSCRREF).

One case (idno 128) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### SPAIN

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), F55 (EDULVLM):

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

##### G117 (FSTJBYR):

Incorrect use of filter. Code 0000 (Never had such a job) was not included in the CAPI programme. All such respondents were assigned the value 8888 (Don't know), resulting in an incorrect use of filter in G118 (YRSPDWK) and G121-G124 (FLTHMCC to PTHCNCR).

#### SWEDEN

##### F31 (HINCSRCA):

Incorrect wording in Swedish questionnaire, leading to incorrect categories in F31: Value 2 in the Swedish variable equals ESS2 values 2 and 3, value 3 equals value 4, 4 equals 5, 5 equals 6, 6 equals 7 and 7 equals 8.

The Swedish data from this variable have been omitted since the second edition of the ESS2 international file, but the deposited variable is available from a separate country specific file for Sweden.

##### G18 (ICPTNWK):

Incorrect use of filter. All 17 respondents with category 1 in F38 (CRPDWKP) were given the code 2 in G18 (ICPTNWK) by the Swedish team, and hence not asked the questions G19 to G21.

Two cases (idno 2013209 and 3029949) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### SWITZERLAND

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), F55 (EDULVLM):

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

AGEA (constructed variable):

One respondent IDNO 1093 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

#### TURKEY

F54 OCCF14A and F60 OCCM14A:

The deposited variables deviated from the ESS specifications and source questionnaire with the inclusion of an additional category. The Turkish data for OCCF14A and OCCM14A have been omitted from the international file. The deposited variables have been renamed OCCF14TR and OCCM14TR and are available from a separate country specific file for Turkey.

1 case (idno=118712) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### UKRAINE

F32 (HINCTNT)

The question was asked without a showcard. Respondents were instead asked to state their income. The answers were then coded into the ESS standard. The Ukrainian data from the variable have been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been renamed HINCTUA and is available from a separate country specific file for Ukraine.

1 case (idno=813) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### UNITED KINGDOM

C10, C12 (RLGDNM RLGDNME):

In ESS 2, unlike round 1, many interviewers appear not to have probed respondents sufficiently if they simply reported their religion as being "Christian". Rather than asking for more details about the Christian denomination to which the respondent felt they belonged, the interviewer instead used the "Other Christian Denomination" category (category 4). This is likely to apply mainly to respondents belonging to the Anglican church/Church of England. When compared to R1 data, this results in far fewer respondents being coded as category 1 "Protestant", and far more as category 4 "other Christian Denominations". The variables have been omitted from the integrated file, renamed to RLDNGB and RLDEGB, and included in the country specific file for United Kingdom.

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), F55 (EDULVLM):

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

Bridging into category 2 intentionally diverts from official ISCED mapping to improve comparability.

G121-G124 (FLTHMCC-PTHNCNR):

Filter error between FSTJBYR/ICGNDR/ICCHLD and G121-G124. G121-G124 were asked to females with son/daughter regardless of earlier job experience, including those with FSTJBYR=0 (Never had such a job).

2 cases (idno=21814/25402) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

**27 Distributor**

NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data,  
Harald Hårfagresgt. 29, N-5007 Bergen, Norway.  
Phone:+47 55 58 21 17  
Fax: +47 55 58 96 50  
e-mail: nsd@nsd.no  
Web: <http://www.nsd.no/english>

ESS: [essdata@nsd.no](mailto:essdata@nsd.no)

ESS: <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>

**Legal Aspects****28 Restrictions**

The data are available without restrictions, for not-for-profit purposes.

**29 Citation requirement**

Citation of data:

European Social Survey (2016): ESS-2 2004 Documentation Report. Edition 3.6.  
Bergen, European Social Survey Data Archive, NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data for ESS ERIC.

Citation of documentation:

ESS Round 2: European Social Survey (2016): ESS-2 2004 Documentation Report.  
Edition 3.7. Bergen, European Social Survey Data Archive, NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data for ESS ERIC.

To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

**30 Disclaimer**

The ESS ERIC, Core Scientific Team (CST) and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the ESS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. The ESS ERIC, CST and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

**31 Confidentiality**

In accordance with data protection regulations in participating countries, only anonymous data are available to users. Before depositing data to NSD, each national team is responsible for checking their data with confidentiality in mind and to undertake the necessary measures to ensure anonymity of the data files and to foresee that anonymity is also maintained after merging of data files.

**32 Deposit requirement**

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of ESS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the ESS, users of ESS data are required to register bibliographic citations of all forms of publications referring to ESS data in the ESS on-line bibliography database at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>

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## Austria

### 33 Data collector

IPR - Sozialforschung, Vienna

### 34 Depositor

Karl H. Müller, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Federal Ministry for Economy and Labour

### 36 Grant number

EECOLAB III and IV

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	No
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face interviews

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

German

### 39 Field work period(s)

06.01.05 - 25.04.05

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Burgenland
2. Kärnten
3. Niederösterreich
4. Oberösterreich
5. Salzburg
6. Steiermark
7. Tirol
8. Vorarlberg
9. Wien

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS level 2

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

### 41 Geographic coverage

Austria

## 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified three-stage probability sampling.

Regional stratification: 363 strata in 121 districts \* 3 classes of population sizes of municipalities (small: < 2,500, medium: < 10,000, large: >= 10,000).

Stage 1: Primary sampling units: 360 clusters in 273 municipalities (incl. 22 districts of Vienna). The number of clusters in a stratum is proportional to the size of its population (15 years and older). The allocation is done by controlled rounding (Cox 1987). The selection within a stratum is done by systematic proportional-to-size random sampling.

Stage 2: In each of the clusters 10 individuals are selected for the gross sample. For that, in each cluster 5 addresses of households are drawn from the telephone book. These households are the first part of the sample. To include also households not listed in the telephone book the interviewer takes each "telephone household" as starting point to visit the tenth household after the start household (according to a specified rule for random route). The households found with that method are the second part of the sample.

Stage 3: Within all households the target persons are drawn with the Next birthday method.

Sampling frame:

For stratification: Census 2001. For selection of households: Austrian Telephone Book (CD), which is updated four times a year.

<b>43 Fieldwork procedures</b>	
<b>43.1 Interviewer selection</b>	
Total number of interviewers:	308
Number of experienced interviewers:	182
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	126
<b>43.2 Briefing of interviewers</b>	
How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	315
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	No
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes
<b>43.3 Payments of interviewers</b>	
Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No
<b>43.4 Pretest</b>	
The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	
Number of pretest interviews:	0
<b>43.5 Advance information</b>	
Use of advance letter:	No
Use of brochure:	No
<b>43.6 Call schedules</b>	
First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	0
<b>43.7 Respondent incentives</b>	
Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
<b>43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion</b>	
Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
<b>If yes, please describe:</b>	
Second contact	
<b>44 Control operation</b>	
<b>44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check</b>	
Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	225
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	173
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	11
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	41
<b>44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check</b>	
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	173
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	0
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	0

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

C11 (RLGBLGE), C12 (RLGDNME):

Translation of C11 changed since ESS round 1 to harmonise the question with German and Swiss translations. Distributions in C12 have changed since ESS round 1 due to this.

F6 (EDULVLA), F36(EDULVLPA) F49(EDULVLFA) F55(EDULVLMA)

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002. Category 4 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 5.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3672
b) Refusal by respondent:	913
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	119
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	283
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	16
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	0
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	2
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	41
j) Address not traceable:	5
k) Other ineligible address:	8
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	3
m) Respondent deceased:	3
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2256
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2256
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	62.41%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2256
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

Political parties and categories in file:

1. SPÖ (socialistic)
2. ÖVP (conservative)
3. FPÖ (conservative)
4. Grüne (ecological)
5. LIF (liberal)
6. Andere

Left - right position:

Grüne (ecological), left  
SPÖ (socialistic), middle-left  
ÖVP (conservative), middle-right  
FPÖ (conservative), right  
LIF (liberal), right

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Only one single vote registered.

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Belgium

### 33 Data collector

Significant Gfk, Leuven

### 34 Depositor

Geert Loosveldt, National Coordinator  
René Doutrelepont, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

FWO  
FNRS

### 36 Grant number

G.0384.02 (FWO)

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	Yes
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	No
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	No
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face interviews  
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Dutch, French

### 39 Field work period(s)

04.10.2004 - 31.01.2005

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

1. Flemish region
2. Brussels region
3. Walloon region

#### Correspondence with NUTS:

- 1 = NUTS BE2  
2 = NUTS BE1  
3 = NUTS BE3

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

#### Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed

### 41 Geographic coverage

Belgium

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified two stage probability sampling.

Regional stratification: 10 provinces and Brussels.

Stage 1: The primary sampling units (PSUs) are clusters located in municipalities. The number of clusters for each province is proportional to the size of the population in each province. For that a list of municipalities with a population distribution (+15 years) for each province is used. The number of clusters in a municipality is proportional to the size of its population.

Stage 2: In each of the 324 clusters 9 individuals are selected for the gross sample by simple random sampling.

Sampling frame:

Frame of individuals.

In Belgium there is a National Register. The coverage and the updating of the register can be considered as excellent.

## 43 Fieldwork procedures

### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	116
Number of experienced interviewers:	116
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	116
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No

### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	27.09.2004-01.10.2004
Number of pretest interviews:	30

### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1

### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
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### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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#### If yes, please describe:

Types: language barriers, moves, soft refusals according to contact form (Q9), not enough contact attempts, cases of less active interviewers.

Refusal conversion was done by a different interviewer than the original one. The interviewers for refusal conversion were the ones that had a good feedback on their work and that were finished early. They received extra payment because the expected response was lower (given the fact that they would have to do more effort for a lower amount of finalised interviews).

## 44 Control operation

### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	

Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:

#### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	279
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	25
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

### 45 Cleaning operations

#### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections

#### Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s):

The CAPI program was tested by performing some test interviews, only checking for the routing. Furthermore it was checked manually, on paper.

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

### 46 Deviations

F4 (RSHIPAn):

In the Belgian ESS2 household grid variables there has been detected an unlikely high number of young parents (14 years and younger). A new and corrected set of household grid variables F4 (RSHIPAn) were provided for 122 cases in ESS2-2004, ed. 2.0. The original RSHIPAn variables are available from a separate country specific file for Belgium.

F36(EDULVLPAn)

The underlying national questionnaire item has changed since ESS1-2002.

F69 (CHLDHM):

Was changed in ESS2-2004, ed. 2.0. as a result of changes in F4 (RSHIPAn). The original variable is available from a separate country specific file for Belgium.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3042
b) Refusal by respondent:	551
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	106
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	205
e) Language barrier:	65
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	118
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	46
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	14
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	19
j) Address not traceable:	4
k) Other ineligible address:	15
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	87
m) Respondent deceased:	10
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1778
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1778
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	24
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	61.37%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1778
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

DESCRIPTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

(Source: ISPO, KULeuven Belgium (2005), Comparative Study of Electoral Systems  
Module 2: Macro Report)

- Agalev, Anders Gaan Leven Flemish Ecologists
- CD&V, Christen Democratisch & Vlaams, former CVP
- CVP, Christelijke Volkspartij, Flemish Christian-Democrats
- Groen! Former Agalev
- N - VA, Nieuw Vlaams Alternatief, former VU
- PVDA - AE, Partij Van De Arbeid, Flemish Left-wing Party
- RESIST, Flemish Multicultural Party : cooperation of Arab European League and PVDA
- SP, Socialistische Partij, Flemish Socialist Party
- SP.A, Sociaal Progressief Alternatief, Former SP
- SPIRIT, Sociaal Progressief Internationaal Regionalistisch Integraal-Democratisch Toekomstgericht, Flemish Social Liberals
- Vivant, Platform for basic income
- Vlaams Blok, Flemish Extreme Right and Nationalist Party
- VLD, Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten, Flemish Liberals and Democrats
- VU, Volksunie, Flemish Union
- WOW, Waardig Ouder Worden, Defends the interests of the elderly people
- CDH, Centre Démocrate Humaniste, Former PSC
- Ecolo, Ecologistes Confédérés pour l'Organisation de Luttes Originales, Francophone Ecologists
- FDF - PPW, Front Démocratique des Francophones - Partie Pour la Wallonie, Defends the interests of the French speaking habitants in Brussels and Flanders
- FN, Front National, Francophone Right Extremist and Nationalist Party
- MCC, Mouvement des Citoyens pour le Changement, A splinter group from the PSC
- MR, Mouvement Réformateur, Former PRL
- PS, Parti Socialiste, Francophone Socialist Party
- PSC, Parti Social Chrétien, Christian Democrats - Francophone
- PRL, Parti Réformateur Liberal, Francophone Liberal Party
- PTB - UA, Parti du Travail de Belgique, Francophone Left-wing Party

#### LEFT RIGHT POSITION OF THE (CHOSEN) POLITICAL PARTIES

0 = Extreme left, 10 = Extreme right

(Source: ISPO/PIOP (2004) General Election Study Belgium 2003 (codebook))

VLD 6  
CD&V 7  
NV-A 8  
Vlaams Blok 10  
SP.a 4  
PS 3  
MR 6  
CDH 5  
Ecolo 3  
FDF 7

Votes and percentages of votes in last national election:

VLD 1009223 (14,69%)  
sp.a-spirit 979750 (14,26%)  
CD&V 870749 (12,67%)  
VLAAMS BLOK 767605 (11,17%)  
N-VA 201399 (2,93%)  
AGALEV 162205 (2,36%)

PS 844992 (12,30%)  
MR 748952 (10,90%)  
CDH 359660 (5,23%)  
ECOLO 201118 (2,93%)  
Others 362897 (5,28%)  
Blanco or invalid 363042 (5,28%)  
Sum 6871592 (100,00%)

### 50.3 Electoral system

#### DESCRIPTION OF ELECTORAL SYSTEM

(Source: ISPO/PIOP (2004) General Election Study Belgium 2003 (codebook))

#### The Belgian Electoral and Multi-party System Electors and Elections

Suffrage in Belgium is based on the "one man, one vote" principle: every Belgian national, male or female, who has reached the age of 18 has the right to cast one vote (unless this right has been suspended or the individual is ineligible for some reason).

Voting in Belgium is compulsory. Everyone is obliged to take part in the elections at the six different levels: the European level (members of the European Parliament), the Federal level (all members of the Chamber of Representatives and most members of the Senate), the Community level (members of the Germanspeaking Community Council are directly elected), the Regional level (members of the Flemish, Walloon and Brussels Capital Regional Councils), the Provincial level (members of the 10 provincial councils) and the Municipal (members of the communal councils) level.

In Belgium, the principle by which the members of the Federal Parliament, the European Parliament, and the Councils at the different levels (Community, Region, Province, and Municipality) are elected is one of proportional representation. It is a system in which the seats in the legislative assemblies are allocated roughly in proportion to the number of votes each party receives within the electoral districts or constituencies, which form the territorial basis for the direct elections. Since the 1995 election for the Federal Parliament, there have been two different systems for assigning the votes according to the constituencies. For the Chamber of Representatives, there are twenty constituencies (reduced to 11 in 2003). For the Senate, there are three constituencies, geographically similar to the three regions: Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels. Since the 2003 elections, an electoral threshold of 5% at the constituency level for the Chamber and Senate has been introduced.

Proportional representation in Belgium allows all political parties and political groupings and movements to take part in the distribution of the seats, as long as they have a number of votes equivalent to at least the electoral divisor (i.e. the number of valid votes in an electoral district or constituency divided by the number of seats allocated to the constituency).

Representation in the assemblies can be by individuals or political parties. In Belgium, the votes in the legislature are divided and distributed among the political parties or groupings, each of which has the same proportion of the legislature as it does of the popular vote. In principle, proportional representation of the parties is combined with selection of the actual persons who sit in the assembly on behalf of the parties. Thus the voter in Belgium has several options. He can select a party and the particular people who will represent it in the assembly: (1) he may simply cast his vote for a party list and thereby accept the priority list of the party in question. This is called a "top-of-the-list vote"; (2) if he is concerned about who will actually sit in the assembly, he may cast a "preference" vote by marking an individual candidate on his ballot sheet. In practice,

however, the chance of preference voting changing the order of the seats, certainly at the national level, is very low.

To allocate seats to the parties, the votes for the party list and the preference votes are first aggregated to ascertain the total vote for the party. The seats are then allocated to parties, constituencies and individuals according to a rather complicated procedure (see De Winter, 2004).

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Czechia

### 33 Data collector

SC&C s.r.o (Americká 21, CZ 120 00 Praha 2, Czech Rep., <http://scac.cz>)

### 34 Depositor

Klara Plecita - Vlachova, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Grant Agency of the Czech Republic

### 36 Grant number

403/04/1219

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	No
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	No
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	Yes

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face interviews

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Czech

### 39 Field work period(s)

01.10.04 - 13.12.04

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Prague
2. Central Bohemia
3. South Bohemia
4. Plzen
5. Karlovy vary
6. Usti nad Labem
7. Liberec
8. Hradec Kralove
9. Pardubice
10. Vysocina
11. South Moravia
12. Olomouc
13. Zlin
14. Moravia-Silesia

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

REGIONCZ includes NUTS 3 classification, which respects legal administrative division into regions. NUTS 3 (regions) significantly differ in their sizes - NUTS 2 (areas) more correspond one to another and also to EU average. For recoding NUTS 3 into NUTS 2

see additional documentation or the EUROSTAT at  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/codelist\\_en.cfm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/codelist_en.cfm)  
Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

#### **41 Geographic coverage**

Czechia

#### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

Lexicon of towns and villages (updated after 2001 census). Address register UIR-ADR - electronic database of addresses of all buildings in the CR having a house number. Register founded by local governments, Ministry for regional development, Ministry of interior, Czech office of geodesy and terrier, Czech post, and Czech statistical office. Organised by the Ministry of work and social affairs. No data on individuals, households or organisations included. Updated regularly (approx. fortnight). Free access via internet (<http://forms.mpsv.cz/uir/>) or CD-ROM. The register identifies buildings within streets within towns/villages, except in small villages where streets are not identified.

Sampling design:

Stratified four-stage probability sample: towns/villages, streets, dwellings, persons. There will be 275 interviewer assignments, with an average of 21 dwellings (flats) per assignment.

Stage 1 (PSUs): Allocate all towns that contain more than 1/275 of the streets in CR to stratum 1 ("largest towns"), all villages where streets are not identified on the register to stratum 3 ("smallest villages") and all others to stratum 2. [For the purpose of this calculation, each village in stratum 3 is counted as 1 street.] In each stratum, the number of towns to select is 275 times the proportion of streets in the stratum. Towns are selected with probability proportional to number of streets - with replacement in stratum 1 and without replacement in strata 2 and 3. [In stratum 3, this is just an equal-probability sample of villages.]

Stage 2 (SSUs - applies only to strata 1 and 2): Equal-probability sample of 3 streets in each PSU. (For stratum 1 towns, this means that if the town was selected  $n$  times,  $3n$  streets will be selected.) [Note that the number of dwellings in each street is not known, only the number of buildings, which will correlate poorly with number of dwellings: mean number of dwellings per building will be 1.0 in some streets but very large in other streets. Consequently, it is not possible to select streets PPS to number of dwellings.]

Stage 3 (dwellings): A complete field listing of dwellings (flats or single-dwelling houses) will be carried out in every street (in stratum 3, the village is treated as a street). Lists will be returned to the central office for processing. The number of dwellings to sample in each street is in principle proportional to the total number of listed dwellings in the street or, in the case of stratum 3, to three times this number (in fact, 5500 times the proportion of all listed dwellings that are in the street). Once these numbers are calculated, they will be sent to the ESS sampling expert. The survey institute, the NC and the sampling expert will together agree whether it is appropriate to reduce the variability in sample sizes per street - to avoid excessively large interviewer assignments - and how this should be done (design effect will be estimated). Once the numbers to be

selected in each sample street are agreed, an equal-probability systematic sample will be selected from the listing in each street.

Stage 4: Random selection of one individual within each dwelling/household (Kish Grid).

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	293
Number of experienced interviewers:	293
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	293
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	Yes

#### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	18.09.04 - 20.09.04
Number of pretest interviews:	50

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	0

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
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**If yes, please specify:**

Big package of coffee for each respondent after completion of the main questionnaire, other not-specified present promised to be send via post-mail.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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### 44 Control operation

#### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	340
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	200
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	70
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	70

#### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	293
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	15

Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number: 32

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	Yes
Telephone:	No
Post-card:	Yes
Self completion questionnaire:	Yes

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	100%
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	100%
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA):  
Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):  
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

AGEA (constructed variable):  
One respondent IDNO 685 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	5531
b) Refusal by respondent:	294
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	307
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	587
e) Language barrier:	1
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	13
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	33
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	1
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	40
j) Address not traceable:	16
k) Other ineligible address:	9
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	5
m) Respondent deceased:	3
n) Number of achieved interviews:	3026
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	3026
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	1196
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	55.29%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	3026
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

46 weights were larger than 4. These extremely large weights were truncated to final weights of value 4.

Please see item 21 for general documentation of the weights.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

Communist Party of the Czechia and Moravia (KSCM) - communist party, descendent of the KSC hegemonically governing until 1989 in the CR

Czech Social Democratic Party (CSSD) - social democratic party

Christian and Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People's Party (KDU-CSL) - christian-democratic, social conservative

Freedom Union - Democratic Union (US-DEU) - liberal-conservative party

Civic Democratic Party (ODS) - liberal conservative party

other parties are non-parliamentary (less than 5% of votes)

Left - right position:

KSCM - far left

CSSD - left

KDU-CSL - centre

US-DEU - right; ODS - right

Party size:

Elections to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament, June 2002

KSCM: 18.51%; CSSD: 30.20%; ODS: 24.47%; Coalition of the KDU-CSL and US-DEU: 14.27%

Election results: [www.volby.cz](http://www.volby.cz)

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Only one single vote registered.

The election to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament holds in 14 electoral regions coeval with NUTS3. Responding to their population sizes they are allocated a varying numbers of deputies, ranging from 5 to 24. The system has majority outcomes in lesser-populated regions, but in more highly-populated regions it works proportionally. A d'Hondt electoral formula is used for translation votes into seats. There are thresholds varying for parties and coalitions (5%, 10%, 15%, etc.).

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

**National currency versus the Euro (€):**

1 EUR = 31,28 CZK (average rate during the fieldwork period; Czech National Bank: [www.cnb.cz](http://www.cnb.cz), [exch. rates-daily history](#))

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Denmark

### 33 Data collector

SFI-SURVEY, Herluf Trolles Gade 11, DK-1051 Copenhagen K, Denmark

### 34 Depositor

Niels Hansen, Fieldwork organisation

### 35 Funding agency

Danish Social Science Research Council (SSF)

### 36 Grant number

FRIT: 137-8032 / SSF: 24-04-0195

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	Yes
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	No
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	No
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face interviews

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Danish

### 39 Field work period(s)

09.10.04 - 31.01.05

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

- 1.Københavns og Frederiksberg Kommune
- 2.Københavns Amt
- 3.Frederiksborg Amt
- 4.Roskilde Amt
- 5.Vestsjællands Amt
- 6.Storstrøms Amt
- 7.Bornholms Amt
- 8.Fyns Amt
- 9.Sønderjyllands Amt
- 10.Ribe Amt
- 11.Vejle Amt
- 12.Ringkøbing Amt
- 13.Århus Amt
- 14.Viborg Amt
- 15.Nordjyllands Amt

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

The counties correspond to NUTS level 3.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

**41 Geographic coverage**

Denmark

**42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

The Danish Central Person Register (CPR). Addresses updated in September 2004. The CPR has approximately 99.9% coverage of persons resident in Denmark. All persons who expect to stay in Denmark for at least 3 months are included. Homeless persons without an address are excluded.

Sampling design:

Simple random sample of individuals on the CPR born before 1 October 1989.

### **43 Fieldwork procedures**

#### **43.1 Interviewer selection**

Total number of interviewers:	90
Number of experienced interviewers:	78
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	12

#### **43.2 Briefing of interviewers**

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	90
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	No

#### **43.3 Payments of interviewers**

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	Yes

#### **43.4 Pretest**

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	01.08.04 - 10.08.04
Number of pretest interviews:	70

#### **43.5 Advance information**

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

#### **43.6 Call schedules**

First contact by:	Telephone then visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	0
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	0

#### **43.7 Respondent incentives**

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
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#### **43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion**

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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### **44 Control operation**

#### **44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check**

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	0
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	0
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

#### **44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check**

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	0
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	0
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	0

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	No
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections

##### Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s):

Trial interviews before surveys.

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):  
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

6 cases (idno=17982/23119/25640/26858/27074/31649) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2441
b) Refusal by respondent:	511
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	36
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	129
e) Language barrier:	18
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	51
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	13
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	96
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	37
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	17
m) Respondent deceased:	7
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1487
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1487
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	39
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	65.11%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1487
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

01. Socialdemokratiet: The Social Democratic Party. The old big labour party founded 1871

02. Det Radikale Venstre: The Social Liberal Party founded 1905. Smaller centerparty often in government with the Social Democratic Party or sometimes with The Conservative and Liberal parties.
03. Det Konservative Folkeparti: The Conservative Peoples Party. The old right side of the parliament - which since 1915 has been called The Conservative Party.
04. Centrum-Demokraterne: The Centre Democrats founded 1973 by a split from The Social Democratic Party. Pragmatic center party in Parliament until 2001.
05. Socialistisk Folkeparti: Socialist Peoples Party founded 1958 by a split from the communist party. By now a red-green anti EU party usually cooperating with the Social Democratic Party. Have never been in Government.
06. Dansk Folkeparti: Danish Peoples Party. Founded 1995 by a split from the Progress party. Anti immigration and anti EU party with between 10 and 15 per cent of the votes.
07. Kristeligt Folkeparti (Now: Kristendemokraterne): The Christian Peoples Party (Now: The Christian Democratic Party). Small center party represented in parliament almost all periods since 1973.
08. Venstre: The Liberal Party. The old left side of the parliament which in 1870 formed the United Left Party. Originally based in the countryside but is by now the major non-socialist party.
09. Fremskridtspartiet: The Progress Party. Protest party founded 1973. Not represented in parliament since 2001. By now extreme anti immigration party.
10. Enhedlisten: The Unity List. A union of small socialist parties incl. the communist party and VS (Left Socialist Party). In Parliament since 1994 with 4-5- mandates.
11. Other

Left - right position:

From left: Enhedlisten - Socialistisk Folkeparti - Socialdemokratiet - Det Radikale Venstre - CentrumDemokraterne - Kristeligt Folkeparti - Venstre - Konservative Folkeparti - Dansk Folkeparti - Fremskridtspartiet

Party size:

Socialdemokratiet: 1.003.323 votes, 29,1% of total, 52 seats  
 Det Radikale Venstre: 179.023 votes, 5,2% of total, 9 seats  
 Det Konservative Folkeparti: 312.770 votes, 9,1% of total, 16 seats  
 Centrum-Demokraterne: 61.031 votes, 1,8% of total, 0 seats  
 Socialistisk Folkeparti: 219.842 votes, 6,4% of total, 12 seats  
 Dansk Folkeparti: 413.987 votes, 12,0% of total, 22 seats  
 Kristeligt Folkeparti: 78.793 votes, 2,3% of total, 4 seats  
 Venstre: 1.077.858 votes, 31,2% of total, 56 seats  
 Fremskridtspartiet: 19.340 votes, 0,6% of total, 0 seats  
 Enhedlisten: 82.685 votes, 2,4% of total, 4 seats  
 (From: National election Nov. 20. 2001)

### 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Estonia

### 33 Data collector

Statistical Office of Estonia

### 34 Depositor

Mare Ainsaar, National Coordinator

Kai Tasuja, Fieldwork organisation

### 35 Funding agency

Estonian Science Foundation

Tartu University

### 36 Grant number

-

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	No
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face interviews

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Estonian and Russian

### 39 Field work period(s)

30.09.04 - 19.01.05

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Põhja-Eesti

4. Lääne-Eesti

6. Kesk-Eesti

7. Kirde-Eesti

8. Lõuna-Eesti

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS 3

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

### 41 Geographic coverage

Estonia

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Unstratified systematic random sample of persons 15 years old and older at the moment of sample selection (August 20, 2004). The sample is afterwards considered as a simple random sample.

Sampling frame:

Random selection from all permanent residents living in private households from official Population Register.

The register is updated permanently and maintained by Ministry of Internal Affaires.

### **43 Fieldwork procedures**

#### **43.1 Interviewer selection**

Total number of interviewers:	61
Number of experienced interviewers:	47
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	14

#### **43.2 Briefing of interviewers**

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	58
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	more than 1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	No
Training in refusal conversion:	No

#### **43.3 Payments of interviewers**

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No

#### **43.4 Pretest**

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	05.06.04 - 13.06.04
Number of pretest interviews:	50 Estonian, 50 Russian

#### **43.5 Advance information**

Use of advance letter:	No
Use of brochure:	No

#### **43.6 Call schedules**

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	5

#### **43.7 Respondent incentives**

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
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#### **43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion**

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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### **44 Control operation**

#### **44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check**

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	0
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	0
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

#### **44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check**

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	

#### **44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks**

Personal:	No
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Telephone:	No
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	100
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	100%
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

##### F32 (HINCTNT)

The question was asked without a showcard. Respondents were instead asked to state their income. The answers were then coded into the ESS standard. The Estonian data from the variable have been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been renamed HINCTEE and is available from a separate country specific file for Estonia.

1 case (idno=1216) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2867
b) Refusal by respondent:	271
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	14
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	127
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	32
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	70
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	30
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	5
j) Address not traceable:	6
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	311
m) Respondent deceased:	12
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1989
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1989
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	79.27%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1988
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Education as such means the educational attainment. The educational attainment of persons is determined by the highest educational institution or grade completed in the

formal educational system (officially recognised and organisationally ensured programs), i.e. in institutions of general education, of vocational education and higher education; education that is uncompleted does not raise its level. Distinction is made between education completed in general education institution (secondary school, gymnasium, basic school) or general education and vocational or professional education (education attained in a vocational or professional secondary education institution or higher school). The level of vocational or professional education received in a foreign country should be determined similar to determining the educational attainment completed in Estonia.

·14 Candidate of sciences / doctor's degree - persons who have been awarded a candidate of sciences or doctor's degree. Also persons who have completed residentship are recorded here.

·13 Master's degree - persons who have been awarded a master's degree. Also persons who have completed internship are recorded here.

·12 Higher education - persons who have a diploma certifying higher education (has completed higher education on the basis of a program of an institute, academy, university or any other educational institution, except that of adult education courses or of the university of marxism-leninism). Graduates of higher party school have a higher education in case this school gave higher education at the time of its existence (such schools were in Moscow and Leningrad).

·11 Professional secondary / technical education after secondary education - persons who have completed professional secondary education of a professional secondary or any other educational institution providing such education after he/she had completed secondary education.

·10 Professional secondary / technical education after basic education - persons who have completed professional secondary education of a professional secondary or any other educational institution providing such education after he/she had completed basic education.

·9 Vocational secondary education after secondary education - persons who have completed vocational secondary education of an educational institution providing such education after he/she had completed secondary education.

·8 Vocational secondary education - persons who in the framework of the same program acquired in addition to vocational education also secondary education. Persons, who upon the completion of a general education institution (secondary school, gymnasium, etc.) received in addition to secondary education a document certifying their professional training, are not included here.

·7 Vocational basic education - persons who in the framework of the same program acquired in addition to vocational education also basic education.

·6 Vocational education - persons who have received the document on vocational training (in vocational, technical school, etc.) without acquiring even primary education. In-service training, re-training, training courses at the work and courses for own interest (language courses) are not considered vocational education

·5 General secondary education - persons who have finished a secondary school of 10 grades, of 11-grades or of 12-grades, gymnasium, secondary scientific school, college of general education (except progymnasium or secondary scientific school of the period

1934-1940) or received general education in a special school (for children with special needs or a closed special school for juvenile delinquents).

·4 General basic education (incomplete secondary education) - persons who have finished

- a.incomplete secondary school or seven grades in 1961 or earlier;
- b.at least eight grades in 1962-1989;
- c.basic school or at least nine grades in 1990 or later;
- d.secondary scientific school or progymnasium until 1940;
- e.completed basic education in special schools.

·3 Primary education - persons who have finished

- a.one-grade village school, town primary school, one- or two-grade country elementary school, parish school, higher elementary school until 1920;
- b.four or six grades in 1930 or earlier;
- c.six grades in 1930-1944 (including evening elementary schools for adults);
- d.four grades in 1945-1971 or in 1991-1996;
- e.three grades in 1972-1989;
- f.six grades in 1990 or later.

·2 No primary education, literate - persons who have not completed the level corresponding to primary education but who can, with understanding, both read and write a simple text on their everyday life (including writing used by the blind).

·1 No primary education, illiterate - persons who have not completed the level corresponding to primary education and cannot, with understanding, both read and write a simple text on their everyday life.

## 50.2 Political parties

Political parties:

1. Demokraadid-Eesti Demokraatlik Partei (Democrats - Estonian Democratic Party)
2. Eesti Vasakpartei (Estonian Left Party, former Social Democratic Labour Party)
3. Eesti Iseseisvuspartei (Estonian Independence Party)
4. Eesti Keskerakond (Estonian Centre Party)
5. Eesti Kristlik Rahvapartei (Estonian Christian Popular Party)
6. Eesti Pensionäride Erakond (Estonian Pensioners Party)
7. Eesti Reformierakond (Estonian Reform Party)
8. Eestimaa Rahvaliid (Popular Party of Estonia)
9. Eestimaa Ühendatud Rahvapartei (United People's Party of Estonia)
10. Erakond Isamaaliit (Pro Patria)
11. Põllumeeste Kogu (Farmers Assembly)
12. Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond (Social Democratic Party)
13. Vene Erakond Eestis (Russian Party in Estonia)
14. Vene Ühtsuspartei (Russian unity)
15. Vabariiklik Partei (Republican Party)
16. Vene Balti Erakond Eestis (Russian Baltic Party in Estonia)
17. Ühendus Vabariigi Eest - Res Publica (Union for the Republic - Res Publica)

Left - Right position:

1. Demokraadid-Eesti Demokraatlik Partei: Left-centre
2. Eesti Vasakpartei: Left
3. Eesti Iseseisvuspartei: Right- centre
4. Eesti Keskerakond: Right- centre

5. Eesti Kristlik Rahvapartei: Right
6. Eesti Pensionäride Erakond: Left
7. Eesti Reformierakond: Right
8. Eestimaa Rahvaliid: Right-centre
9. Eestimaa Ühendatud Rahvapartei: Left-centre
10. Erakond Isamaaliit: Right-centre
11. Põllumeeste Kogu: Right
12. Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond: Left-centre
13. Vene Erakond Eestis: Left-centre
14. Vene Ühtsuspartei: Left
15. Vabariiklik Partei: Right
16. Vene Balti Erakond Eestis: Right-centre
17. Ühendus Vabariigi Eest - Res Publica: Right-centre

Percentage of votes in last general election:

1. Demokraadid-Eesti Demokraatlik Partei --
2. Eesti Vasakpartei 0,4%
3. Eesti Iseseisvuspartei 0,5%
4. Eesti Keskerakond 25,4%
5. Eesti Kristlik Rahvapartei 1,1%
6. Eesti Pensionäride Erakond --
7. Eesti Reformierakond 17,7%
8. Eestimaa Rahvaliid 13,0%
9. Eestimaa Ühendatud Rahvapartei 2,2%
10. Erakond Isamaaliit 7,3%
11. Põllumeeste Kogu --
12. Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond 7,0%
13. Vene Erakond Eestis 0,2%
14. Vene Ühtsuspartei --
15. Vabariiklik Partei --
16. Vene Balti Erakond Eestis --
17. Ühendus Vabariigi Eest - Res Publica 24,6

### 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

Estonian electoral system is proportional, where the principal of opened lists is mixed with the principal of closed lists. At the last parliamentary election in 2003 using the open lists method approximately ¼ of MPs was elected. The percentage of parliamentary members elected through closed lists has constantly decreased.

### 50.4 Exchange rate

**National currency versus the Euro (€):**

1 Euro = 15.6 EEK

### 51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

## Finland

### 33 Data collector

Statistics Finland (Tilastokeskus)

### 34 Depositor

Pirjo Hyytiäinen, Nelli Kiianmaa, Fieldwork organisation

### 35 Funding agency

Academy of Finland (Suomen Akatemia)

### 36 Grant number

206760

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	Yes
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	No
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	No
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Self completion questionnaires

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Finnish and Swedish

### 39 Field work period(s)

20.09.04 - 17.12.04

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

1. Southern Finland and Åland
2. Western Finland
3. Eastern Finland
4. Northern Finland

#### Correspondence with NUTS:

Regional categories corresponds to NUTS2

1. Southern Finland (FI18) and Åland (FI20)
2. Western Finland (FI19)
3. Eastern Finland (FI13)
4. Northern Finland (FI1A)

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

#### Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed

### 41 Geographic coverage

Finland

## **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling design:

Single stage equal probability systematic sample (no clustering). Implicit stratification by region, sex and age.

Sampling frame: Population register.

## 43 Fieldwork procedures

### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	133
Number of experienced interviewers:	118
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	15

### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	133
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	Yes
Per completed interview:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No

### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	04.08.04 - 15.08.04
Number of pretest interviews:	30

### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Telephone, then visits
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4

### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
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### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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#### If yes, please describe:

The refusals were sent a new letter and/or contacted by the same or different interviewer. Many of these cases were discussed in an interviewer meeting for minimising refusals.

## 44 Control operation

### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	197
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	127
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	70
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	163
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	2
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	32

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	1%
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

C9 (RLGBLG), C10 (RLGDNM), C11 (RLGBLGE), C12 (RLGDNME):

Question C9 (RLGBLG) was changed after two weeks of fieldwork. Respondents who answered "No" were followed up by the question "Do you belong to the church?". This is contrary to the guidelines given in the source questionnaire. This deviation influences the rest of the religious denomination section. The Finnish data have been omitted from the international file, but the deposited variables are available from a separate country specific file for Finland.

F46 (WKDCORP):

This question was only included in the Finnish questionnaire after three weeks of fieldwork and has therefore a very high proportion of the missing value 99 "No answer".

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2900
b) Refusal by respondent:	569
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	38
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	81
e) Language barrier:	12
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	79
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	56
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	9
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	23
m) Respondent deceased:	11
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2022
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2022
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	70.77%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1719
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Pre-primary education

Usually provided by children's day care centres or comprehensive schools to children

aged between 3 and 6 years.

#### Primary education

Completion of grades 1-6 of the comprehensive (basic) school (peruskoulu) or the primary school (kansakoulu).

#### Lower secondary education

Completion of grades 7 to 9 and the voluntary 10th grade of the comprehensive (basic) school or the middle school (keskikoulu).

#### Upper secondary level education

Upper secondary level education comprises matriculation examination, vocational qualifications attained in 2 to 3 years or further vocational qualifications and specialist vocational qualifications.

Matriculation examination gives a general competence for tertiary education. Upper secondary vocational education gives a vocational competence and the opportunity to pursue further studies in polytechnics and, subject to certain conditions, universities.

#### Lowest level tertiary education

The lowest level tertiary education comprises vocational college education, the duration of which is 2 to 3 years after upper secondary education. Examples of vocational college qualifications include Technician Engineer (teknikko), Diploma in Business and Administration (merkonomi) and Diploma in Nursing (sairaanhoitaja).

#### Lower-degree level tertiary education

Lower-level tertiary education comprises, among others, polytechnic degrees and lower university degrees, as well as engineering and sea captain's qualifications, for example. The duration of polytechnic education is 3.5 to 4.5 years. The duration for the attainment of a lower university degree (bachelor level) is 3 to 4 years.

#### Higher-degree level tertiary education

Higher-degree level tertiary education comprises higher university degrees (master level) and specialist's degrees in medicine. The duration for the attainment of a higher university degree (master level) is 5 to 6 years.

#### Doctorate or equivalent level tertiary education

Comprises post higher-degree level academic degrees of licentiate and doctorate (scientific post-graduate degrees)

## 50.2 Political parties

Political parties:

1. Kansallinen Kokoomus - Conservative Party; the main Rightist party.
2. Ruotsalainen Kansanpuolue (Svenska folkpartiet) - Swedish People's Party; the main political movement of the Swedish speaking population in Finland. Calls itself a "moderate liberal party".
3. Liberaalit r.p. - Liberal Party; a small liberal party.
4. Suomen Keskusta - Center Party; the former Agrarian Union.
5. Perussuomalaiset - A small Center-Rightist populist party.
6. Suomen Kristillisdemokraatit - Christian Democratic Party; A small party strongly emphasising christian values.
7. Vapaan Suomen Liitto - A very small Center-Rightist populist party.
8. Vihreä liitto - the Green Party
9. Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue - Social Democratic Party

10. Vasemmistoliitto - The Left Alliance; A party consisting of former members of the suppressed Communist Party and left-wing socialists.
11. Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue - Communist Party; A small, recently established party which aims to continue the political traditions of the original Communist Party after its suppression.
12. Kommunistinen Työväenpuolue - Communist Workers' Party; Another very small, recently established party which aims to continue the political traditions of the original Communist Party after its suppression.
13. Luonnonlain Puolue - Natural Law Party; A very small party suggesting Vedism, Transcendental Meditation etc. as the solution for societal and global problems. Recently suppressed because of extremely low support.

Left - Right Position:

11. Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue  
 12. Kommunistinen Työväenpuolue  
 10. Vasemmistoliitto  
 8. Vihreä Liitto  
 13. Luonnonlain Puolue (?)  
 9. Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue  
 7. Vapaan Suomen Liitto  
 5. Perussuomalainen Puolue  
 4. Suomen Keskusta  
 6. Kristillisdemokraattinen Puolue  
 2. Ruotsalainen Kansanpuolue  
 1. Kansallinen Kokoomus  
 3. Liberaalit r.p.

Percentage of votes in last general election:

- Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen puolue 24,5 %;  
 Suomen Keskusta 24,7 %;  
 Kansallinen Kokoomus 18,6 %;  
 Vasemmistoliitto 9,9 %;  
 Vihreä liitto 8,0 %;  
 Suomen Kristillisdemokraatit 5,3 %;  
 Ruotsalainen kansanpuolue 4,6 %;  
 Perussuomalaiset 1,6 %;  
 Other parties less than 1,0 %.

### 50.3 Electoral system

Only one vote registered.

The Finnish parliament (Eduskunta) consists of 200 MPs elected from 15 districts. The Åland Island district elects a single member, and the other 14 districts are all multi-member, the district magnitude being determined by the population size. The system is a list system of proportional representation with multi-member constituencies. The voters may vote for individual candidates only, not for a party per se. The allocation of seats to parties and party alliances follows the d'Hondt method. General elections are held every four years, but there is a provision for premature dissolutions of parliament - a presidential prerogative.

### 50.4 Exchange rate

### 51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

## France

### 33 Data collector

Institut de Sondage Lavialle, 6 rue du 4 Septembre, 92130 Issy les Moulineaux

### 34 Depositor

Bruno Cautrès - Etienne Schweisguth, National Coordinators, CEVIPOF - Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris

### 35 Funding agency

ACI 'Terrains, Techniques et Théories', Ministère de la Recherche, 1 rue Descartes, 75231 Paris Cedex 05 France  
PPF de l'Université de Caen

### 36 Grant number

-

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	Yes
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	No
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	No
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
French

### 39 Field work period(s)

27.11.04 - 04.03.05

### 40 Geographic unit

#### **Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Région parisienne
2. Bassin parisien est
3. Bassin parisien ouest
4. Nord
5. Est
6. Ouest
7. Sud Ouest
8. Sud Est
9. Méditerranée

#### **Correspondence with NUTS:**

1. Région parisienne : FR1 Île de France
2. Bassin parisien est : FR21. Champagne-Ardenne, FR22. Picardie, FR26. Bourgogne
3. Bassin parisien ouest = FR23. Haute-Normandie, FR24 Centre, FR25 Basse-Normandie
4. Nord = FR3. Nord - Pas-de-Calais
5. Est = FR4. Est
6. Ouest = FR5. Ouest
7. Sud Ouest = FR6. Sud Ouest

8. Sud Est = FR7. Centre-Est

9. Méditerranée = FR8. Méditerranée

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

Statistical inference is only possible at a national level.

#### **41 Geographic coverage**

France

#### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

For stratification: INSEE population data (15 years or older) from the last census 1999.

Foreigners are excluded in the INSEE population data.

Sampling design:

Stratified three stage probability sampling.

Stratification: Table with 9 ZEAT areas and 6 agglomeration classes, i.e. 54 cells (9 empty). Each cell contains the corresponding population size.

Stage 1: Allocation of 200 Primary Sampling Units to the defined cells using Cox Method of controlled rounding. Selection of PSUs (communities) from the cells according to the allocation proportional to population size.

Stage 2: Selection of a fixed number of households from the selected PSUs via a random route procedure. Four start addresses per PSU are selected from the telephone book (no interview in these starting points). Thus, five or six more households have to be found via random route to get 21-22 households in the PSU. The households are listed in advance.

Stage 3: Selection of an individual within a household via Last-Birthday-Method. An average of 9 interviews will be conducted in each PSU.

In principle, the "household listers" and the interviewers are different but it can happen that there is some overlapping if the fieldwork institute cannot arrange it. There is a strict control of that rule and 20% of interviews are controlled for. The interviewers have to document all the ESS fieldwork contacts.

## 43 Fieldwork procedures

### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	151
Number of experienced interviewers:	151
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	151
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No

### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	16.11.04 - 18.11.04
Number of pretest interviews:	19

### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	5
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1

### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
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### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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#### If yes, please describe:

Interviewer leaves to household or respondent the accreditation letter with the CNRS logo (this letter is presented for each contact). He also re-explains the academic framework of the ESS and the European wide scope of the study. The ISL institute made special briefings for interviewer experiencing higher level of refusal.

## 44 Control operation

### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	464
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	

### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number: 464  
 Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:  
 Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal: No  
 Telephone: No  
 Post-card: Yes  
 Self completion questionnaire: No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?: Yes  
 If yes, were the data edited?: Yes – both individual and automatic corrections

##### Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s):

The CAPI has been checked and installed in the CONVERSO software environment.  
 Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:  
 Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:  
 If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?: Yes  
 Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified: 10%  
 Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

##### A7 (NETUSE):

The question was asked as two separate questions (netuse at home and netuse at work) instead of one. There are no French data for the variable NETUSE in the international file, but the two deposited variables NETUSE1 and NETUSE2 are available from a separate country specific file for France.

##### B11 (VOTE):

The question contained an additional category 4 "Non inscrits sur les listes". The category has been re-coded to category 3 "Not eligible to vote". The original variable has been renamed and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

##### C10 (RLGDNM) and C12 (RLGDNME):

Category 4 "Other Christian denominations" is included in category 8 "Other non-Christian religions". The French data for the variables have been omitted from the international file, but the variables have been renamed RLDNFR and RLDEFR and are available from a separate country specific file for France.

##### D12-D15 (ADVSTHR ADVHACH ADVSLEP ADVBACH):

An extra category "Médecin spécialiste" had been added to the French questionnaire. The variables have been recoded. French category 4 "Médecin généraliste" and 5 "Médecin spécialiste" have been recoded to category 4 "Doctor". The original variables have been renamed and are available from a separate country specific file for France.

##### D25-D30 (DCKPTRT to DCDFCWR):

The variables had an extra missing category 6 "n'a pas de problème de santé". The category has been recoded to category 8 "Don't know". The showcard had no additional

category and was correct according to the source showcard. The original variables have been renamed and are available from a separate country specific file for France.

E24-E30 (KPTCHNG, PAYAVTX, SLCNSFL, MUSDOCM, FLINSR, PBFOFR, FLGVBNF):

Missing category 6 "No experience" was left out in the questionnaire. The showcard was correct according to the source showcard.

F6a (EDUFLD):

The question was not included in the French questionnaire. There are no data from France for this variable.

F8a (PDWRK-DNGNA) and F37a (PDWRKP-DNGNAP):

Question F8a and F37a were asked with different and additional categories compared to the ESS source questionnaire. The following recoding has been done:

French code 2 (en formation rémunérée non payée par l'employeur) = ESS code 2 (Education EDCTN=1)

French code 10 (étudiants, lycéens, collegians) = ESS code 2 (Education EDCTN=1)

French code 9 (apprenti sous contrat) = ESS code 1 (Paid work PDWRK=1)

French code 11 (autres) = ESS code 9 (other DNGOTH=1)

F8c (MAINACT) and F8d (MNACTIC) and F37c (MNACTP):

The questions were asked with the same deviating categories as for F8a and F37a. The same recodings as for F8a and F37a have been done.

F12 (EMPLREL) and F42 (EMPRELP):

The French variables included two extra categories. The French data for these variables have been omitted from the international file. The deposited variables have been renamed EMPRLFR and EMPRLPFR and are available from a separate country specific file for France.

F14 (WRKCTRA):

The deposited variable included two extra categories. The French data for WRKCTRA have been omitted from the international file. The deposited variable has been renamed WRKCTFR and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

F32 (HINCTNT):

Deviating order of answer categories. The answer categories on the French showcards were in ascending order of income amount, not random like the source showcard.

F33 (HINCFEL):

The deposited variable had deviating and additional categories. The French data for HINCFEL have been omitted from the international file. The deposited variable has been renamed HICFELFR and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

F54 (OCCF14A) and F60 (OCCM14A):

The variables were deposited with only country specific categories. The French data for these variables have been omitted from the international file. The deposited variables have been renamed OCCF14FR and OCCM14FR and are available from a separate country specific file for France.

F62 (MARITAL):

The French questionnaire offered an extra category "6 PACS" (Pacte de solidarité), a legal contract. The French data have been omitted from the variable MARITAL in the

international data file, but a country specific French variable MARTLFR with the additional answer category has been kept in the international file.

G75 (BSMW):

Filter error. Respondents with answer category 88 "Don't know" in question G74 (NBSRSP) were erroneously not asked question G75 (BSMW). This concerns 22 cases.

G93 (PAYPRD):

Filter error. Respondents who had either refused (code 7777777), or answered don't know (code 888888) in question G92 (GRSPAY) and G92 (NETPAY) were erroneously asked question G93 (PAYPRD). This concerns 103 respondents who should not have been asked this question.

G94 (STDLVL):

The variable was deposited with only country specific categories. The French data for STDLVL has been omitted from the international file. The deposited variable has been renamed STDLVLF and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	4400
b) Refusal by respondent:	329
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	1285
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	494
e) Language barrier:	40
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	106
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	27
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	34
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	90
j) Address not traceable:	58
k) Other ineligible address:	108
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	3
m) Respondent deceased:	20
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1806
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1806
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	43.57%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1707
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

Political parties, left right position:

LO (Lutte ouvrière), Extreme Left/ LCR (Ligue communiste révolutionnaire) Extreme Left/  
PC (Parti communiste)Left/ PS (Parti Socialiste)Left/ MDC (Mouvement des  
citoyens)Left/ (Les Verts) Green-Left/, Autres mouvements écologistes Green/, UDF  
(Union pour la Démocratie Française)Right/UMP (Union de la Majorité  
Présidentielle)Right/DL (Démocratie Libérale)Right/ MPF(Mouvement pour la  
France)Right-souverainist/ RPF(Rassemblement du Peuple Français)Right-souverainist/  
CPNT (Chasse, Pêche, Nature et Traditions)Right/ MNR (Mouvement National  
Républicain) Extreme Right/ FN (Front National)Extreme Right.

### **50.3 Electoral system**

The French electoral system for legislative elections is a majority system with two rounds. Parties must reach a threshold (12.5% of registered voters in the constituency) to maintain their candidates for second round. Usually in the French election studies, respondents are asked to report their first round vote. First round vote is an accurate measure of parties electorates since coalitions are formed for the second round. A classical example concerns left voting : in most of the 577 constituencies there are one candidate for the Parti Socialiste and also one candidate for the Parti Communiste. Each competes separately for the first round. Only the one who reach the threshold and is the first of the two maintain for second round. For second round there is a national agreement between the two parties and a call to the voters to vote for the other party. There some exceptions to that rule when one of the two parties consider that it is its interest to maintain whatever the national agreement.

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Germany

### 33 Data collector

infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Strasse 18,  
53113 Bonn; Germany

### 34 Depositor

Jan W. van Deth (Katja Neller), National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation)

### 36 Grant number

DE 630/8-2, 643.000 Euro

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	Yes
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	No
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	No
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face interviews

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
German

### 39 Field work period(s)

26.08.04 - 16.01.05

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

- 1.Schleswig-Holstein
- 2.Hamburg
- 3.Niedersachsen
- 4.Bremen
- 5.Nordrhein-Westfalen
- 6.Hessen
- 7.Rheinland-Pfalz
- 8.Baden-Wuerttemberg
- 9.Bayern
- 10.Saarland
- 11.Berlin
- 12.Brandenburg
- 13.Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
- 14.Sachsen
- 15.Sachsen-Anhalt
- 16.Thüringen

#### Correspondence with NUTS:

The variable region (the German federal states or "Bundeslaender") corresponds with Nuts-Level 1.

Nuts-Codes: Baden-Wuerttemberg: DE1, Bayern: DE2, Berlin: DE3, Brandenburg: DE4, Bremen: DE5, Hamburg: DE6, Hessen: DE7, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: DE8, Niedersachsen: DE9, Nordrhein-Westfalen: DEA, Rheinland-Pfalz: DEB, Saarland: DEC, Sachsen: DED, Sachsen-Anhalt: DEE, Schleswig-Holstein: DEF. Thuringen: DEG.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

#### **41 Geographic coverage**

Germany

#### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

Frame of individuals: The entire registers of local residents' registration offices will be used for the selection of the individuals. In these offices, all foreigners living in Germany as well as German citizens are listed. A major point is the fact, that the registers from local residents' registration offices are highly suitable for designing samples as in Germany every person who moves has to register - by law - within a week at the residents' registration offices. Foreigners and Germans have equal probability of being drawn.

Sampling design:

Stratified two-stage probability design separately for East and West

Germany Stratification: districts ´ regional size categories; 1159 layers in West Germany and 440 layers in East Germany. The data basis for the resident population will be provided by the Federal Statistical Office and the offices of statistics of the German Laender.

- Stage 1: selection of 100 communities (clusters) for West Germany, and 50 for East Germany from the layers. The communities are selected with probability proportional to the population size of the community (aged 15+). The number of sampling points is 108 in the West, and 55 in the East (some larger communities have more than one sampling point). The number of sampling points selected from each layer is determined by a controlled rounding procedure.

- Stage 2: In each of the 163 sampling points, an equal size of individuals (30) will be selected by a systematic random selection process (gross sample size = 4890). This drawing process is done by using the local registers of residents' registration offices. 30 addresses = gross addresses per sample point, should end up, with a response rate of 70% and a rate of 10% ineligibles (our survey agency is calculating with a maximum rate of 10% ineligibles, even the rate will be lower in the end) in 18.9 net interviews per sample point (see Infas proposal for more details).

Additionally, in the same procedure, 20 additional addresses (=named people) are drawn and will be kept separately. These addresses (all or some of them) can be used later in the fieldwork process if it becomes clear that we will end up with a number of realised interviews we consider as too low for detailed analysis in specific groups or if we consider it important for the dynamic of the fieldwork process to give the interviewers some more "fresh" addresses. The German National Coordinating Team decides if, when and how

much (per sampling point) of these additional, "fresh" addresses will be used. If any part of the additional sample is used, it will be the same number of extra addresses (=persons) in every sampling point. The additional sample persons are selected out of the 20 additional addresses by a strictly random procedure. Any person selected additionally will be treated the same way as the initial sample.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	207
Number of experienced interviewers:	157
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	50

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	207
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	Yes

#### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	19.07.04 - 01.08.04
Number of pretest interviews:	50

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	0
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	0

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
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##### **If yes, please specify:**

Target persons that took part in an interview received a "give-away"-incentive. The incentive was an "Aktion Mensch" lottery coupon. "Aktion Mensch" is a well-known German charity organization. The incentive was announced in the advance letter and in the brochure.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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##### **If yes, please describe:**

We tried to "convert" the refusals into realized interviews and to get in touch with the non-contacts. A CATI-questionnaire was developed. Out of 401 refusals and 134 "hard-to-reach" target persons that were contacted, 34 interviews could be realized. Additionally, every interviewer did a basic refusal conversion training during the interviewer training workshops. 26 of the interviewees took part in an additional special workshop on refusal avoidance. This additional workshop is part of a methodological research project (RAT - refusal avoidance training), organized by Rainer Schnell and Christina Beck (University of Konstanz).

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	990
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	822
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	136
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	32

##### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	515
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	4
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	471

##### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	No
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	Yes

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually

##### Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s):

The CAPI program was checked by using a test version of the program before installing it on the interviewer computers. The tests were done by different members of the National Coordinating Team.

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

B13-B19 (CONTPLT-BCTPRD):

The German team added a country specific item "Signed a referendum "REFDE after item B17 (SGNPTIT). The variable have been omitted from the international data file, but is kept in a separate country specific file for Germany.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	5868
b) Refusal by respondent:	1382
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	112
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	340
e) Language barrier:	74
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	60
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	354
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	24
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	14
j) Address not traceable:	11
k) Other ineligible address:	100
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	248
m) Respondent deceased:	26
n) Number of achieved interviews:	3010
o) Interviews not approved:	140
p) Records in the data file:	2870
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	113
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	52.60%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2870
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Primary school (GRUNDSCHULE

Secondary general school (HAUPTSCHULE), basic general education, covers grades 5 to 9 or 10. The secondary general school certificate is generally used to enter vocational training programs.

The intermediate school (REALSCHULE) covers six years of schooling, grades 5 to 10, intermediate school certificate qualifying to continue at upper-level schools such as full-time vocational schools.

Grammar school (GYMNASIUM), nine-year secondary school, gives a comprehensive general education. Completing 13 years of schooling leads to a general higher education entrance qualification and entitles the recipient to study at a university or equivalent institution.

If a general vocational training program is attended and, as part of the training, a part-time vocational school until at least the age of 18 is attended.

Higher education entrance qualification for the non-university sector (FACHHOCHSCHULREIFE).

Higher education entrance qualification (GYMNASIUM/FACHHOCHSCHULREIFE) + apprenticeship or vocational training.

Master or technician.

Conferral of a doctorate, state doctorate (PROMOTION, HABILITATION).

## 50.2 Political parties

CDU/CSU: Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union. The CSU is the Bavaria-based sister party of the CDU. Members: 584.000 (CDU)/174.000 (CSU). The CDU is one of the main national parties, based on Christian values. The social market economy is the basic topic of CDU policy.

SPD: Social Democratic Party. Members: 606.500. The SPD is the second main national party. It was considered the working class party for a long time, today it calls itself a mainstream party striving for social justice.

FDP: Free Democratic Party. Members: 64.500. The FDP upholds the tradition of liberalism, believing in increasing citizens' responsibility and reducing the role of government. It has been part of the national government for most of West Germany's post war history.

Bündnis 90/Die Grünen (the Green party). Members: 44.000. The Greens are a grassroots democratic party committed to promoting environmental issues, pacifism and equal rights.

PDS: Party of Democratic Socialism. Members: 61.000. It arose from the former state party of the GDR (SED) and defines itself as seeking to articulate the interests of the East Germans. PDS membership is almost exclusively East German.

REPUBLIKANER: Republican Party. Members: 15.000. The party covers nationalistic issues like fighting against "foreignization" and the process of European Unification.

NPD: National Democratic Party. Members: 5.600. The right-wing extremist party covers nationalistic issues like the REPUBLIKANER party, but is even more extreme and is

closer to the Neo-Nazi-milieu.

Left - right position:

(Left) -PDS---Bündnis90/Die Grünen--SPD---(Center)---FDP-CDU-----REPUBLIKANER-  
NPD (Right)

Party size:

Share of votes in last national election 2002: SPD: 38,5%, CDU/CSU: 38,5%, Bündnis  
90/Grüne: 8,6, FDP: 7,4%, PDS: 4,0%, Republikaner: 0,6%, NPD: 0,4%.

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Two or more votes registered.

The parliament of Germany - called "Bundestag" - is elected by the people every four years. Elections for the German Bundestag are based on a system of "personalized" proportional representation. Voters have two votes, the first of which is given to a candidate in their constituency. The successful candidate is elected on a first-past-the-post basis. The second vote is given to a list of candidates put up by the parties.

The votes from the constituencies and those for the state lists are offset in such a way that the composition of the Bundestag almost identically reflects the distribution of votes among the parties. If a party has won more direct seats in the constituencies than its proportion of the votes would justify (these being known as "overhang" seats), it is allowed to keep them, whereby no compensation is provided for the other parties. Whenever this happens, the Bundestag has more than the 656 members prescribed by law.

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Greece

### 33 Data collector

OPINION SA, Athens

### 34 Depositor

Zoe Tritsarolis, Fieldwork organisation

### 35 Funding agency

National Centre of Social Research

### 36 Grant number

-

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	No
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face interviews

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Greek

### 39 Field work period(s)

10.01.05 - 20.03.05

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

- 3 Attiki = NUTS GR30
- 11 Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki = NUTS GR11
- 12 Kentriki Makedonia = NUTS GR12
- 13 Dytiki Makedonia = NUTS GR13
- 14 Thessalia = NUTS GR14
- 21 Ipeiros = NUTS GR21
- 22 Ionia Nissia = NUTS GR22
- 23 Dytiki Ellada = NUTS GR23
- 24 Sterea Ellada = NUTS GR24
- 25 Peloponnisos = NUTS GR25
- 41 Voreio Agaio = NUTS GR41
- 42 Notio Agaio = NUTS GR42
- 43 Kriti = NUTS GR43

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

Corresponds with NUTS level 2

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

Although the sampling design may yield unbiased estimates for each region, no minimum acceptable level of reliability (in terms of CV for certain characteristics of interest) has been specified by ESS. Please note that all regions - as defined for the purpose of this survey - are strata, and by design they consist of at least two PSUs to allow for variance estimation.

#### **41 Geographic coverage**

Greece

#### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling design:

Three stages: area units (average 40 households), households, persons.

Stage 1: Area units (PSUs) are sorted into 90 strata. Greater Athens is divided into 31 geographical strata, Greater Salonica into 9, and the rest of Greece into 50 strata, defined by degree of urbanisation (up to 4 categories) and region (15 regions (Greece is divided into 13 regions however for this survey the region of Attica and Thessalonica are divided into 2 parts)). Sample size is allocated to strata in proportion to the (Census) number of households. The sample size is then divided into PSUs, based on 5, 6, or 7 sample households per PSU (the number depends on the stratum). Within each stratum, PSUs are selected PPS. Total number of sampled PSUs is 528.

Stage 2: Within each sampled area unit, interviewers will make a complete listing of all resident households (dwellings/ doors). For all towns and cities, the interviewer will be given a Census map clearly showing the area unit; for rural areas field supervisors will create a rough map and description of the boundaries. The completed listing will be passed to a field supervisor, who will then apply a random start and interval to select households systematically.

Stage 3: 1 resident (15+) selected at random using Kish grid.

Sampling frame:

Area-based sampling, using frame of area units constructed from 2001 Greek Census.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	171
Number of experienced interviewers:	171
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	180
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No

#### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	10.12.04 - 15.12.04
Number of pretest interviews:	240

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	5
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
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**If yes, please specify:**

It was unconditional and not promised neither announced in the advanced letter. At the end of the interview, a gift was given to the respondent. The gift was offered in a paper bag, a set of pencils and a tape measure.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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**If yes, please describe:**

For all households in the sampling area, an advance letter was put under of households main entrance during recording phase. A second letter was handed to respondent in case of refusal or placed under door upon prolonged absence. All refusals were reissued and senior interviewers were used. A phone number was stated at respondent letters inducing a call to National Coordinator. An experienced researcher at EKKE premises was handling those phone calls to reduce reluctance or cater queries (the same person was responsible for call handling also in 1st round of ESS).

### 44 Control operation

#### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	617
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	131
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	56

#### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	595
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	10
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	199

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	Yes
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

### 45 Cleaning operations

#### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	47%
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	47%
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

### 46 Deviations

F38 (CRPDWKP):  
Filter error, all respondents with partner were asked this question.

AGEA (constructed variable):  
One respondent IDNO 424704 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3056
b) Refusal by respondent:	36
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	466
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	112
e) Language barrier:	16
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	9
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	9
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	1
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	1
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2406
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2406
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	78.78%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2406
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

The obligatory education is primary & high school (gymnasium) of 6 & 3 years duration respectively. There are also another 3 years of secondary education (not obligatory).

Non-tertiary education comprises of national and private institutions for job-related skills providing entrance to labour market. At first stage of tertiary education there are technical colleges (TEI-Polytechnics) not equivalent to universities till 2001 but under an equivalence program since then. Universities also included in this category with 4-5 years of studies depending on the department. During last years postgraduate departments have been established leading to Masters & PhD's.

## 50.2 Political parties

1. PASOK - center, center left, founded in 1974, 1981-1989 in government, 1993-2004
2. ND - center right, right, founded in 1974, in government, 1974-1981 and 1990-1993 back in government in March 2004
3. KKE - traditional Marxist, Leninist, founded in 1918,
4. SYN - left wing founded in 1991,
5. DIKKI - center left, left, founded in 1995.
6. LAOS - extreme right wing founded in 2000
7. Other parties: smaller parties not in parliament

Left right position:

Left (KKE - SYN - PASOK and DIKKI - ND) Right

Votes and percentages of votes in last national election:

PASOK: 3,002,531 (40.5%)

ND: 3,356,058 (45.4%)

KKE: 436,573 (5.9%)

SYN : 241, 539 (3.3%)

DIKKI : 132,750 (1.79%)

LAOS: 162.103 (2.19%)

## 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

In the distribution of seats are included all political parties exceeding 3% of valid votes at national level. The distribution of seats embraces 2 stages. The 1st stage takes place in 56 unequal electoral districts via Hanbach Bischoff method. The next stage involve the constitution of parliamentary majority of the 1st winning party whilst the remaining ones - via a complicated mechanism- attain the 70% of the seats they would be allocated in case of an absolute proportionality.

## 50.4 Exchange rate

## 51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

## Hungary

### 33 Data collector

TÁRKI Social Research Centre, 1112. Budapest, Budaörsi út 45. Hungary

### 34 Depositor

Dr. Peter Robert, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Hungarian Academy of Sciences - Institute of Political Science

### 36 Grant number

1

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	No
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Self completion questionnaires, MTMM module not fielded

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Hungarian

### 39 Field work period(s)

02.04.05 - 31.05.05

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

1. Central Regio
2. Middle- Transdanubia
3. West- Transdanubia
4. South-Transdanubia
5. North- Regio
6. North- Plain
7. South- Plain

#### Correspondence with NUTS:

NUTS 2

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

#### Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed

### 41 Geographic coverage

Hungary

### 42 Sampling procedure

#### Sampling design:

We use probability sample of 15+ years old Hungarian population that has been selected in multiple stages with proportional stratification. No clustering is applied, consequently sample has no design effect.

A total sample of settlements is divided into two parts:

- (1) cities over 80,000 inhabitants
- (2) other settlements

#### (1) Cities over 80,000.

All the 10 Hungarian cities (Budapest + 9 cities) are selected to the settlement sample. In these cities individuals are selected following the simple random sampling schema, which is proportional to town's population 15+ and counter-proportional to the assumed response rate and non-eligible cases. Different estimated response rates and ineligible addresses are applied in Budapest, and in the other cities.

(2) Other settlements(Including suburb of Budapest). This part of the sample is selected using a stratified two-stage sampling design:

Stratification: proportional sample allocation to six regions.

- First stage within each stratum: the selection of the sample settlements (towns and villages) is selected with probabilities proportional to the number of inhabitants aged 15+. The selection of PSUs is without replacements, so each PSU can be selected only once.
- Second stage within a selected settlement: individuals are selected following the simple random sampling schema, which is proportional to settlements population 15+ and counter-proportional to the assumed response rate and non-eligible cases.

Different estimated response rates and ineligible addresses are applied in suburb of Budapest, towns and villages. The names and addresses of respondents are obtained from the Central Registry and Electoral Office, with the help of simple random sampling.

So-called 'helping sampling units' (HSU's) have been used during the PPS selection of settlements. Each HSU consists of 6 persons and covers all members of the target population (random classification). One or more of these HSU's have been selected to the settlement sample with simple random sampling. The settlements of selected HSUs form the sample of settlements, but these cannot be considered as clusters (there is a small rounding effect).

#### Sampling frame:

Computer-based Central Registry and Electoral Office.

Although every resident is required to be registered any changes in their address, the larger is the city the less accurate the register in respect of sample frame. Reasons: The register includes addresses in institutions like welfare centers, house of old/disabled people, etc. Death is not registered immediately by the relatives.

## 43 Fieldwork procedures

### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	158
Number of experienced interviewers:	158
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	158
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No

### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	28.03.2005 - 31.03.2005
Number of pretest interviews:	50

### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1

### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
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### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:

#### If yes, please describe:

Interviewers attempted to describe the content of survey, to emphasize its international character. They tried to persuade the respondent that participation of all randomly selected person is very important.

## 44 Control operation

### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	160
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	150
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	10
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	150
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	0
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	10

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	Yes
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	No
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	No
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	0 %
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

C10 (RLGDNM), C12 (RLGDNME):

Category 3 "Eastern Orthodox" is included in category 1 "Roman Catholics". The Hungarian data for the variables have been omitted from the international file, but the variables have been renamed to RLDNHU and RLDEHU and are available from a separate country specific file for Hungary.

E4-E6 (TSTRPRH TSTFNCH TSTPBOH), E7-E11 (RPROCHG FODCNCL BNKFLDL SCNDHFL PBOAFVR):

Deviant missing value 6 "No experience" was added in the questionnaire but not in showcard. Code 6 in the Hungarian data file has been recoded to 8 "Don't know".

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), F55 (EDULVLM):

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

F12 (EMPLREL), F42 (EMPRELP):

The variables include an extra category 4 (occasional work). The Hungarian data for the variables have been omitted from the international file, but the variables have been renamed EMPRELHU and EMPRLPHU and are available from a separate country specific file for Hungary.

F15 (ESTSZ):

Extra category 0 "His / her one-person business" added in the deposited variable. The category 0 has been recoded into category 1 "Under 10" in the international data file.

F25 (NACER11):

A national coding standard for industry has been used. The Hungarian data for the variable have been omitted from the international file, but the variable has been renamed NACERHU and is available from a separate country specific file for Hungary.

F32 (HINCTNT):

The question was asked for monthly salary only. The National Team reports that most Hungarians get their salaries on a monthly basis.

G89 (PFMFDJB), G90 (DFCNSWK):

Filter error. All respondents with code 6 at G87 (JBPRTFP) have been asked question G89 and G90.

Other variables (SPLTADMA), (SUPQDD), (SUPQMM):

These variables have not been deposited.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2463
b) Refusal by respondent:	276
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	64
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	128
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	23
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	141
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	8
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	161
j) Address not traceable:	122
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	26
m) Respondent deceased:	16
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1498
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1498
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	66.52%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1482
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

1. never attended school: self explanatory category

2. primary school 1-4 classes: used to be a minimum level of education in Hungary before the WW2, now it is rare, characteristic to older people mostly, ISCED 0 level
3. primary school 5-7 classes: drop-outs from the standard primary school (8 classes).
4. completed primary school: this is what most Hungarians have at age of 14 after studying 8 years (age of entering into school is 6), a minimum requirement of schooling but without any qualification.
5. trade school: practically an apprenticeship, requires 3 years of schooling, provides skilled worker types of qualification, does not make eligible for enrolling in tertiary education.
6. not completed secondary school: dropouts from secondary level, from apprenticeship or gymnasium or vocational secondary school.
7. completed secondary school: a combination of completion of two types of secondary schools: more general grammar school (gymnasium) or more specific vocational secondary school, both last 4 years, typical age of completion is 18, education ends with a secondary school diploma (maturity), which makes eligible to enrol in tertiary education.
8. post-maturate, vocational training, usually at the same secondary education institution, mainly involving technical subjects (engineering etc.) Generally lasts for 1 year. It is not regarded (accredited) as tertiary education.
9. post-maturate, vocational training sometimes at the same secondary education institution, mainly involving technical or economical studies. Generally lasts for 2 years. It is regarded (accredited) as (lower) tertiary education.
10. incomplete higher (tertiary) education. Requires completed secondary education, but the education at the tertiary institute was not completed for some reason.
11. college: the more vocational oriented type of tertiary education, takes 3 years to get a degree.
12. university: the more academic oriented type of tertiary education, takes 5 years to get a degree.
13. post-graduate studies: a second degree at some other college / university.
14. scientific degree/PhD: completed scientific qualification, doctorate level.

## 50.2 Political parties

Variable PRTVTHU

Center Party - a new party, appeared first time in the political scene not much before the 2002 elections, intended to play a balancing role between left and right but failed to do it and failed to enter to the Parliament.

FYD - the biggest party in opposition, used to be the main governing party between 1998-2002. After 1990, they appeared as a young and liberal political power, but slowly turned to a middle-right political orientation, a kind of Christian-democratic people's party. They also try to attract voters with social and nationalist rhetoric, e.g. they demand

the cease of privatisation.

ISHP - a party which intends to represent right-wing oriented voters especially in the countryside. Used to attract more voters, used to be in the governing coalition between 1998 and 2002. These days they are nearly extinct.

HDF - Moderately conservative centre-right party, used to be in coalition with FYD and ISHP between 1998 and 2002. They were the leading political power in the first democratic coalition between 1990 and 1994. Although the leader of the party is among the most popular politicians in Hungary, it is doubtful if they can enter the Parliament at the forthcoming elections.

HTJP - a far right-wing oriented nationalist party (cf. Le Pen- or Haider-party in France or Austria). Used to be in the parliament between 1998-2002 but not in the Governing coalition; supported the coalition from outside, failed to enter to the Parliament in 2002

HSP - the biggest governing party, the winner of the elections in 2002, a left-wing party, where former socialist leaders play a significant role but which tries to develop to modern social-democratic party. Strongly supports Hungary's Euro-Atlantic integration, market economy and privatisation.

WP - the so-called Workers Party with far left-wing orientation, follows a Communist ideology. Their voters are mainly old people who feel disappointed concerning market economy and capitalism, claiming they had better life during the Kádár-era before 1990. The party has no parliament fraction.

FFD - a left-wing liberal party, used to be more influential and to attract more voters in the beginning of the 1990s, a coalition partner of the MSZP in the present government. Their supporters can be found principally among urban intellectuals.

### 50.3 Electoral system

More than one vote for the same assembly

Electoral system of the legislative assembly in Hungary is based on a mixed method. Two rounds of voting are normally held. Each elector ticks two votes, one for an individual candidate and one for a party list. If no candidate obtains an absolute majority of the votes in the first ballot, a second round is held with usually the two candidates having obtained the most first-round ballots. In case of party lists, proportional representation is used in a single ballot. Parties polling less than 5% of the votes do not gain a parliamentary seat. Finally, the seats are allocated to political parties based partly on the representatives from the electoral districts and partly on the party lists, on a full proportional basis, amended with the so called "scrap votes" (the votes for previously unsuccessful candidates or lists, added together to form a national total.) Voting is not compulsory.

### 50.4 Exchange rate

#### National currency versus the Euro (€):

National currency at the fieldwork period monthly mean:

2005.04:

1 Euro = 250,31 HUF

2005.05:

1 Euro = 252,88 HUF

Source: National Bank of Hungary

## **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Iceland

### 33 Data collector

Social Science Research Institute at the University of Iceland and The Research Institute of University of Akureyri

### 34 Depositor

Eva H. Onnudottir, Social Science Research Institute, University of Iceland

### 35 Funding agency

The Icelandic Centre for Research (Rannís); Kristnihátíðarsjóður; The Research Fund of the University of Iceland; The Research Fund of the Iceland University of Education; The Icelandic Government

### 36 Grant number

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	Yes
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	No
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	No
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Icelandic

### 39 Field work period(s)

24.04.05 - 04.12.05

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Iceland

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS level 1

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

### 41 Geographic coverage

Iceland

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

The sampling frame is the national register and includes all residents in Iceland.  
Foreigner are included if they are residents in Iceland.

Sampling design:

Simple random sample of size 1200. In a first draw only people of age 18-80 were selected. In a second simple random sample of size 1200 all people of 15-17 and 81+ are selected. The age and sex distribution from the second sample was used as a guideline for dropping respondents from the first sample.

## 43 Fieldwork procedures

### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	33
Number of experienced interviewers:	
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	

### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	33
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No

### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	20.04.05-24.04.05
Number of pretest interviews:	25

### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Telephone
Number of minimum required calls per respondent (in total):	6
Number of calls required to be on a weekend:	0
Number of calls required to be in the evening:	0

### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
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#### If yes, please specify:

Lottery ticket was sent to all respondents with the introduction letter. The letter explained that, as a sign of our gratitude, those who agreed to participate would receive a small gift.

Each respondent was given a box of chocolate after they finished the interview.

### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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#### If yes, please describe:

Second contact about four months after first contact.

## 44 Control operation

### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	0
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	0
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

#### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	0
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	0
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	0

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	No
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	No
If yes, were the data edited?:	

##### **Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s):**

A program named "Interview Station 9.0" was used. The program only allows the interviewer to type in possible answers (for example 1, 2, 3 or 4, but not higher numbers). The interviewer does not have to worry about what question is next, the programs skips questions that the respondent is not supposed to answer.

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

IDNO:

Inconsistency of respondent identification number (IDNO) across the Icelandic data files. All respondents are not present in all files, and only the main file has respondent number for all cases. Consequently, merging together variables from different files, for example interviewer and main file, could be problematic.

D16 (CHSRGP):

Question was asked with an additional non ESS code 3 indicating respondents that do not have a primary care doctor. This have been recoded into 9=No answer.

7 cases (idno=1, 22, 102, 146, 219, 516, 552) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	1200
b) Refusal by respondent:	441
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	0
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	52
e) Language barrier:	5
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	21
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	31
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	40
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	28
m) Respondent deceased:	3
n) Number of achieved interviews:	579
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	579
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	51.28%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	579
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

1. Grunnskólaþróf

The Icelandic grunnskóli is a comprehensive single structure, compulsory with 10 grades

for children age 6-15. There is no certificate given at the completion of each grade except the last one, the 10th. Upon completion of grunnskóli the pupil has general access to programmes in schools at Level ISCED 3.

2. Stutt starfsnám, ár eða minna

1 year programmes or less.

3. Lengra starfsnám, iðnnám

Upper secondary level. E.g. vocational programmes, agricultural programmes, marine captain programmes, marine engineering programmes, horticulture programmes, fish processing programmes, health related auxiliary programmes, exam for a journeyman's qualification in a certified indentured trade, certified indentured trades,.

4. Stúdentspróf

General programmes leading to matriculation examination at upper secondary level, 4 years. Granting access to university studies.

5. Háskólastig, fyrsta gráða

First university degree (e.g. BA/BSc/BEd/Cand. (name of field))

6. Háskólastig, framhaldsnám

Tertiary programmes, 2 years in addition to 3-year studies, leading to a second degree (e.g. MA/MSc/MEd). ISCED 6: Ph.D.

## 50.2 Political parties

Political Parties in the Icelandic Parliament

Independence Party (Sjalfstæðisflokkurinn) 23 MP's

The Independence Party is a right of centre and was formed in 1929 through a merger of the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party. It has combined elements of liberalism and conservatism and emphasized nationalism. What mainly characterizes the ideas of the members of the Independence Party is economic liberalism and private initiative even though the IP has accepted the welfare state. The IP is the largest party in parliament and governs in coalition with The Progressive Party. The IP has been in government since 1991. The Chairman of the Independence Party is Geir H. Haarde, Iceland's Minister of Foreign affairs

The Social Democratic Alliance (Samfylking) 20 MP's

The Social Democratic Alliance is a social democratic party and currently the biggest opposition party. It was born in the run-up to the parliamentary elections of 1999, following a merger of the four left-wing parties that had existed in Iceland up till then: the Social Democratic Party (Alþýðuflokkurinn), the People's Alliance (Alþýðubandalagið), the Women's Alliance (Samtök um kvennalista) and the National Movement (Þjóðvaki). The merger was a deliberate attempt to unify the entire centre left of Icelandic politics into one party capable of countering the right-wing Independence Party. The chairman of the party is Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir, a former mayor of Reykjavik.

Progressive Party (Framsóknarflokkur) 12 MP's

The Progressive is an agrarian and liberal party on the centre in the political spectrum in

Iceland. The Progressive Party was originally founded as an agrarian party it has gradually adopted the position of a liberal party. It was founded in 1916 as a merger of two agrarian parties, the Farmers Party (Bændaflokkur) and the Independent Farmers (Óháðir bændur). The Progressive Party currently governs in coalition with the Independence Party. The chairman of the party is Halldór Ásgrímsson, Iceland's Prime Minister.

The Left Green Movement (Vinstrihreyfingin - grænt framboð) 5 MP's

The Left-Green Movement is a green socialist party. It was founded in 1999 by a few members of Althingi that did not approve of the planned merger of the left parties in Iceland that resulted in the founding of The Social Democratic Alliance (Samfylkingin). The Left-Green Movement focuses on more traditional socialistic values and environmentalism. The party chairman is Steingrímur J. Sigfússon, MP.

Liberal Party (Frjálslyndi flokkurinn) 3 MP's

The Liberal Party a right of centre party. The party was founded in 1998 by former MP and cabinet minister for the Independence Party Sverrir Hermannsson. The chairman of the Liberal Party is Guðjón Arnar Kristjánsson, MP.

### 50.3 Electoral system

Electoral system:

Only one single vote registered.

The following aspects of the electoral system are specified by the constitution: 63 MPs are proportionally elected for a four year term and the last election for the legislative were held in 2004. The number constituencies were 6. The law also decides that 54 of the 63 seats shall be allocated on the basis of constituency results. The nine remaining seats are supplementary seats, fixed to particular constituencies. All six constituencies obtain nine constituency seats. The two Reykjavik constituencies and the South West Reykjavík suburbs each also obtain two supplementary seats, while each of the three constituencies in the countryside obtains one such seat.

Parties put forward party lists in each constituency for elections and each candidate can only be on one party list. Voters can only choose one list and he can change the preferred order of candidates on the list he votes for, by putting a appropriate number in front of the names of the candidates he wants to alternate. Voter can also strike out names of candidates on the party list he votes for, but is not allowed to do so on other party lists which he does not vote.

The allocation rule in constituencies is changed. Before the 1987 election, the d'Hondt rule had been replaced by LR-Hare, in order to increase the possibility of small parties to obtain one of the four or five seats on offer in the regional constituencies, and thus reducing the need for supplementary seats. As all constituencies now contain nine constituency seats, this was no longer deemed necessary and the d'Hondt rule was adopted again. For the same reason only nine supplementary seats - instead of 13 before - are thought sufficient to secure proportionality between the parties. The allocation of the supplementary seats between the parties is based on the d'Hondt rule as before (Hardarson, Olafur Th and Kristinsson, Gunnar Helgi (2000). 'Iceland', in European Journal of Political Research. Vol 38: 417-418).

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

##### **National currency versus the Euro (€):**

1 Euro = 78 ISK (when card was made)

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Ireland

### 33 Data collector

Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)

### 34 Depositor

Dr. Michael O'Connell, Department of Psychology, UCD, Dublin, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Irish Research Council for the Humanities & Social Sciences (IRCHSS)

### 36 Grant number

-

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	No
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Self completion questionnaires

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

English

### 39 Field work period(s)

18.01.05 - 20.06.05

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

- 1 Border
- 2 Dublin
- 3 Mid-East
- 4 Midland
- 5 Mid-West
- 6 South-East
- 7 South-West
- 8 West

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

Statistical inference is feasible at level of 3-fold categories of (i) Dublin; (ii) Border/Midland/West and (iii) Rest of country.

### 41 Geographic coverage

Republic of Ireland

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Three-stage probability sampling PSUs are aggregates of District Electoral Divisions (DEDs). There is a total of 3,440 DEDs in Ireland. The PSUs are ordered geographically (implicit stratification).

Stage 1:

PPS selection of 250 PSUs (i.e. clusters of individuals) from a national total of 1,475 clusters formed from the Electoral Roll. The size measure is number of registered electors in the group of DEDs. The minimum cluster size is 1,000 individuals.

Stage 2:

Systematic sample of 14 Addresses pps where the size measure is number of registered electors at the address (this is achieved by selecting an equal-probability sample of electors and then treating each selection as a selection of the address where that elector is registered). The addresses are sorted by Polling Book and Elector reference number - this provides a geographical sort on the data.

Stage 3:

Equal-probability selection of one person 15+ (next birthday).

-Given the nature of the sampling frame, which is the only one available in Ireland, one is constrained to use the population aged 18 and over in selecting the PSUs. The resulting design effect is very low. The incidence of more than one household at a single address is very low. In this rare cases a person from the complete list of persons in both (or all) households using next birthday method is selected.

Sampling frame:

For stratification and selection of addresses: Computer-based National Electoral Register. This register is updated annually. The 2003/2004 register is used with 3,014,367 electors.

<b>43 Fieldwork procedures</b>	
<b>43.1 Interviewer selection</b>	
Total number of interviewers:	88
Number of experienced interviewers:	82
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	6
<b>43.2 Briefing of interviewers</b>	
How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	88
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	No
<b>43.3 Payments of interviewers</b>	
Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No
<b>43.4 Pretest</b>	
The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	No pretest period
Number of pretest interviews:	0
<b>43.5 Advance information</b>	
Use of advance letter:	No
Use of brochure:	Yes
<b>43.6 Call schedules</b>	
First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	5 - original plus 4 callbacks
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	2
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	2
<b>43.7 Respondent incentives</b>	
Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
<b>43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion</b>	
Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
<b>44 Control operation</b>	
<b>44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check</b>	
Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	696
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	696
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0
<b>44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check</b>	
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	204
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	0
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	492

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	No
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	Yes

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	100 %
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	No
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), F55 (EDULVLM):  
Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.

F54 (OCCF14 A)/F60 (OCCM14A):

Filter error. Respondents with code 8 "Don't know" at F50 (EMPRF14) were erroneously not asked F54. Respondents with code 8 "Don't know" at F56 (EMPRM14) were erroneously not asked question F60.

SHOWCARDS: Literal question included on all showcards

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3981
b) Refusal by respondent:	509
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	308
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	347
e) Language barrier:	13
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	75
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	119
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	21
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	130
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	173
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2286
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2286
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	62.51%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1190
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

Political parties are recorded at variables PRTVTIE, PRTCLIE and PRTMBIE. The full list of parties covered are as follows: (information from wiki.politics.ie, Economist intelligence Unit, 'How Ireland Voted 2002' edited by M. Gallagher, M. Marsh and P. Mitchell, Appendix 1, table A1.2. Palgrave Macmillan: Basingstoke.)

Fianna Fail - 'Fianna Fáil - The Republican Party' is the largest political party in the State. The party evolved out of the War of Independence, and the anti- treaty side in the Civil War struggle of the 1920s and has been described as a populist party in the mode of such parties in Latin America. In the European Parliament Fianna Fáil is part of the Union for a Europe of Nations group. On the left-right spectrum, it is usually described as centrist (and moderately nationalist). In the general (parliamentary) election of 2002, Fianna Fáil obtained 49% of the seats in the Irish parliament and 41.5% of the first preference votes.

Fine Gael - 'Fine Gael' is the second largest political party in the country and evolved from the pro-treaty elements of the Irish independence movement of the 1920s. It was founded independently in 1933 following the merger of Cumann na nGaedheal, the National Centre Party and the National Guard (Blueshirts). It is a member of the European People's Party, and is a centrist party with a strong Christian Democratic outlook. It is strongly pro EU and opposed to militant republicanism. On the left-right spectrum, it is usually described as a centre-right party (of the pro-European Christian Democrat genre). In the general election of 2002, Fine Gael obtained 19% of the seats in the Irish parliament and 22.5% of the first preference votes.

Labour - 'The Labour Party' is the third largest political party in Ireland. It was founded in 1912 as the political wing of the Irish Trade Union Congress. In 1999, a merger was agreed with Democratic Left, with whom the party had previously served in Government. Labour is a member party of the Party of European Socialists and on the left-right spectrum is usually described as a left-of-centre party. In the general election of 2002, Labour obtained 12% of the seats in the Irish parliament and 10.8% of the first preference votes.

Progressive Democrats - 'The Progressive Democrats' is a free market liberal party founded in 1985, mainly by former members of Fianna Fáil. It is a member of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party (ELDR). On the left-right spectrum, it is usually described as a right-wing (but socially-liberal) party. In the general election of 2002, the Progressive Democrats obtained 5% of the seats in the Irish parliament and 4.0% of the first preference votes.

Green Party - 'The Green Party/Comhaontas Glas' is Ireland's main ecological party and was formed in 1981 under the title 'the Ecology Party of Ireland'. It is the Irish member of the European Green Party. Aside from its ecological stance, it is usually described as left-leaning. In the general election of 2002, the Green party obtained 4% of the seats in the Irish parliament and 3.8% of the first preference votes.

Sinn Fein - Sinn Féin is represented in both Northern Ireland and in the Republic of Ireland. Its political ideology is Irish republicanism, an ideology shared with the IRA. It traces its origins to 1905 but its modern character is thought by many to have emerged in the late 1980s. It is a republican (Irish nationalist) political party and is usually described as left-wing. In the general election of 2002, Sinn Féin obtained 3% of the seats in the Irish parliament and 6.5% of the first preference votes.

Other (mostly Independents) - In the general election of 2002, Independent and minor party candidates obtained 8% of the seats in the Irish parliament and 10.9% of the first

preference votes.

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Single Transferable Vote

Elections for the national parliament are conducted on a single transferable vote system (stv).

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Italy

### 33 Data collector

DOXA S.p.A.  
Via B. Panizza 7 - 20144 MILANO (Italy)

### 34 Depositor

Sonia Stefanizzi, National coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

CNR; Department of Sociology and Social Research, Univeristy of Milan-Bicocca  
Fondazione San Paolo, Torino; Fondazione Cariplo, Milano

### 36 Grant number

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	Yes
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	No
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	No
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Self completion questionnaires  
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Italian

### 39 Field work period(s)

02.02.06 - 29.05.06

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

1. Piemonte
2. Valle d'Aosta
3. Lombardia
4. Trentino Alto Adige
5. Veneto
6. Friuli Venezia Giulia
7. Liguria
8. Emilia Romagna
9. Toscana
10. Umbria
11. Marche
12. Lazio
13. Abruzzo
14. Molise
15. Campania
16. Puglia
17. Basilicata

18. Calabria
19. Sicilia
20. Sardegna

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

Nuts level 2:

Piemonte (ITC1); Valle d'Aosta (ITC2); Liguria (ITC3); Lombardia (ITC4); Trentino Alto-Adige (ITD1 e ITD2); Veneto (ITD3); Friuli Venezia-Giulia (ITD); Emilia-Romagna (ITD5); Toscana (ITE1); Umbria (ITE2); Marche (ITE3); Lazio (ITE4); Abruzzo (ITF1); Molise (ITF2); Campania (ITF3); Puglia (ITF4); Basilicata (ITF5); Calabria (ITF6); Sicilia (ITG1); Sardegna (ITG2)

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

**41 Geographic coverage**

Italy

**42 Sampling procedure**

The Italian sample design was not signed off by the ESS sampling expert panel and no further documentation is currently available.

## **43 Fieldwork procedures**

### **43.1 Interviewer selection**

Total number of interviewers:	97
Number of experienced interviewers:	89
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	8

### **43.2 Briefing of interviewers**

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	97
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

### **43.3 Payments of interviewers**

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No

### **43.4 Pretest**

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	23.01.06 - 29.01.06
Number of pretest interviews:	30

### **43.5 Advance information**

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

### **43.6 Call schedules**

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1

### **43.7 Respondent incentives**

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
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### **43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion**

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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## **44 Control operation**

### **44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check**

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	225
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	180
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	45

### **44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check**

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	178
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	2
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	45

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections

##### Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s):

No

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA):

The underlying national questionnaire item has changed since ESS1-2002.

Rotating modules:

Due to the way interviews and questionnaires were conducted in Italy, rotating modules D, E and G were administered as split ballot between D-E and G. Half of the respondents were asked sections D-E and the other half were asked section G.

Hence, for Italy no respondents were asked the full version of the ESS2 questionnaire. They were either asked core modules A, B, C, F and rotating modules D-E, or they were asked core modules A, B, C, F and rotating module G.

Because of this deviation Italian data from the main and supplementary questionnaire have been omitted from the integrated international file for ESS 2004. The data are available as a separate Italian file.

Sample design:

Please note, that the Italian sample design was not signed off by the ESS sampling expert panel.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2613
b) Refusal by respondent:	334
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	213
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	271
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	33
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	133
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	17
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	66
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	17
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1529
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1529
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	60.84%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1496
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

1 Democratici di sinistra (main left-wing party)

- 2 La Margherita (centrist party)
- 3 Comunisti Italiani (communist party)
- 4 Verdi (green party)
- 5 SDI (socialist party)
- 6 SVP (regional party)
- 7 Rifondazione comunista (communist party)
- 8 Forza Italia (main right-wing party)
- 9 Alleanza nazionale (right-wing party)
- 10 UDC (centrist party)
- 11 Lega Nord (regional party)
- 12 Nuovo PSI (socialist party)
- 13 Lista di Pietro 14 Pannella-Bonino 15 Fiamma Tricolore (extreme right-wing party)

Left right position:

Center-left coalition: democratici di sinistra, margherita, comunisti italiani, verdi, SDI, SVP, rifondazione comunista

Center-right coalition: forza italia, alleanza nazionale, UDC, lega nord, nuovo PSI, fiamma tricolore

Independents: Lista di Pietro, Pannella-Bonino

Party size:

Italian Elections (Camera dei deputati) 13th May 2001

FORZA ITALIA: 29,43%

DEMOCRATICI SINISTRA: 16,57%

LA MARGHERITA: 14,52%

ALLEANZA NAZIONALE: 12,02%

RIF.COM. : 5,03%

LEGA NORD: 3,94%

LISTA DI PIETRO: 3,89%

CCD-CDU: 3,22%

DEMOCRAZIA EUROPEA: 2,39%

PANNELLA-BONINO: 2,24%

IL GIRASOLE: 2,17%

COMUNISTI ITALIANI: 1,67%

### 50.3 Electoral system

Two or more votes registered.

Preferential systems (e.g. single transferable vote or alternative vote)

### 50.4 Exchange rate

### 51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

## Luxembourg

### 33 Data collector

CEPS/INSTEAD

### 34 Depositor

Monique Borsenberger, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

FNR - Fonds National de la Recherche

### 36 Grant number

1

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	No
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face administration of supplementary questionnaires  
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

#### Structured questionnaires in:

French, German, Luxembourgish, Portuguese, English

### 39 Field work period(s)

13.09.04 - 26.01.05

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

1. Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)

#### Correspondence with NUTS:

Level 1 LU0 LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHÉ)

Level 2 LU00 Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)

Level 3 LU000 Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

#### Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed

### 41 Geographic coverage

Luxembourg

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified two-stage probability sample  
Stratification: The sample design will be stratified by the following categories:- active on the labor market vs. retired,- the size of the tax household (1 person, 2 persons, 3 and more members aged 15 years and over),- the

labour force status with 8 categories. Some of the strata are empty, thus 42 strata will be used.

Stage 1: A random sample will be selected from each stratum with probability proportional to size. The minimum sample size by strata is 60 units. So, on the level of tax units, the unit selection probability is inversely proportional to the number of units in the sample divided by the number of units in the population. The gross sample will not be clustered. It will contain 3,500 units.

Stage 2: The household to which each of the 3,500 tax unit heads belongs will be identified in the field and a random selection of one person aged 15 or over in the household made using the last birthday method.

Sampling frame:

Social security register (Inspection générale de la sécurité sociale (IGSS)). This is a list of "tax units" (one or more persons who are treated collectively for tax purposes).

Approximately 94% of resident adults are on the IGSS. The reference date of IGSS is December, 31st 2002.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	60
Number of experienced interviewers:	59
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	1

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	56
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	No

#### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No

#### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	No pretest period
Number of pretest interviews:	0

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit.
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	0

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
<b>If yes, please specify:</b> An incentive of 20 Euros, announced in the advance letter	

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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### 44 Control operation

#### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	50
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	50
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

#### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	50
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	0
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	0

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	100%
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	100%
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

Data delivered according to The Data Protocol.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3497
b) Refusal by respondent:	1142
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	120
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	243
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	0
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	0
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	53
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	129
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	121
m) Respondent deceased:	54
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1635
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1635
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	50.02%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1635
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

There has been used a a slightly different method of calculating design weights than in round 1.

Please see item 21 for general documentation of the weights.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Education is compulsory between the ages of 4 and 15.

Pre-school education: 4 to 6 years of age.

Children over 4 years of age before 1 September have to attend two years of pre-school education.

Primary School: 6 to 12 years of age.

Any child over 6 years of age before 1 September of the current year, must go to school and follow the state-recognised curriculum for a period of 9 consecutive years. Primary school in Luxembourg includes the first 6 years of primary education and special classes. Reading is taught in German. German becomes progressively the main language of education up to the age of 12.

Various assistance to migrant children and children with difficulties in following the regular programme can be provided as follows:

- reception classes (for children arriving during of school year)
- support courses
- slow-learner classes (the lower degree program is completed in 3 years instead of 2)
- special education classes (now being phased out).

Secondary education: 12 to 15 years of age.

Here there are two options of training for children:

1. General secondary education

- lasting for 7 years in order to gain a general certificate of education at advanced level and access to higher education.

2. Technical secondary education

- lasting 4, 6, 7 or 8 years to prepare for a profession or access to higher education and university

Upper secondary and Post-secondary education: 15 to 17 or 19 years of age.

Post-compulsory general secondary education continues in lycées and is organized in two stages:

1. General upper secondary education during the fourth and fifth years of secondary school (15 to 17 years of age), and the period of specialization in the sixth and seventh years of secondary education (17 to 19 years of age). This is offered in the lycée general in order to gain a general certificate of education at advanced level and access to higher education.

2. Technical secondary education is offered in technical lycées and is sub-divided into an intermediate and upper stage (15 to 17 years of age). Some technical lycées also offer post-secondary vocational training (especially in the tertiary sector).

Higher Education.

The 1996 law listed public institutions permitted to administer higher education (University Centre, High Institute of Technology, High Institute of Pedagogical Studies and Research, Institute of Social and Educational and Studies). It outlined the aims and purposes of this system. The University Centre and the High Institute of Technology have a statute granting them autonomy in the management of human resources and equipment.

(Sources: <http://www.ditt-online.org/Msp/Lux.htm>)

[http://www.see-educoop.net/education\\_in/pdf/eurypres-lux-misc-t05.pdf](http://www.see-educoop.net/education_in/pdf/eurypres-lux-misc-t05.pdf)

## 50.2 Political parties

1. Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei (CSV)/Parti Chrétien Social (PCS)/ Christian Social People's Party, Christian Social Party or PCS.
  2. Lëtzebuenger Sozialistesche Aarbechter Partei (LSAP)/ Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party.
  3. Demokratesch Partei (DP)/ Parti Démocrate (PD) / Democratic Party.
  4. Les Verts/Déi Gréng / The Green Party.
  5. La Gauche / Déi Lenk (Marxist and Reformed Communist)/ New Left. The New Left was formed on January 30, 1999 as a conglomeration of former supporters of the Communist Party as well as other leftist groups. It is self-described as "postcommunist" (Dei Lenk, 1999), and supports a far-left agenda that includes a top-to-bottom redistribution of wealth.
  6. Aktiounskomitee fir Demokratie an Rentengerechtegheet (ADR)/Comité d'action pour la Démocratie et la Justice sociale / Action Committee for Democracy and Justice.
  7. Autres.
- Fräi Partei Lëtzebuerg/ Freie Partei Luxembourg : a party between CSV and DP.  
The FPL obtained only a marginal score at the last elections (13. June 2004)

(Source: <http://www.janda.org/ICPP/ICPP2000/Countries/2-ScandinaviaBenelux/27-Luxembourg/Luxembourg63-00.htm>)

1. Since the end of World War II, the Christian Social Party (CSV) has usually been the dominant partner in governing coalitions. The Roman Catholic-oriented CSV resembles Christian Democratic parties in other west European countries and enjoys broad popular support. However, in June 1999, national elections ushered in a new government. For the first time since 1974, the Socialist Party (LSAP) ceded its junior coalition position with the long-reigning CSV majority to the Liberal Democrat Party (DP).

This is the largest political party in Luxembourg. It is led by Jean-Claude Juncker, who is the current Prime Minister, and governs in coalition with the Luxembourg Socialist Workers Party (LSAP). Since the 2004 election, it has 24 of 60 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. Since WWII, the party has taken part in all coalition governments in Luxembourg with only one exception (1975-1979).

4. The DP is a center party, drawing support from the professions, merchants, and urban middle class. Like other west European liberal parties, it advocates both social legislation and minimum government involvement in the economy. It also is strongly pro-NATO. The party is a member of Liberal International and the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party.

In the opposition since 1984, the DP had been a partner in the three previous consecutive coalition governments.

From 1999-2004, it was the second largest party in the Chamber of Deputies, with 15 of 60 seats. During that time it was part of a coalition government with the Christian Social People's Party.

As a result of the elections of 2004, the DP lost 5 seats, bringing its total to 10, and also lost its place as the coalition partner of the Christian Social People's Party to the Socialist Labour party of Luxembourg

5. The Green Party has received growing support since it was officially formed in 1983. It opposes both nuclear weapons and nuclear power and supports environmental and ecological preservation measures. This party generally opposes Luxembourg's military policies, including its membership in NATO.

6. The New Left was formed on January 30, 1999 as a conglomeration of former supporters of the Communist Party as well as other leftist groups. It is self-described as "postcommunist" (Dei Lenk, 1999), and supports a far-left agenda that includes a top-to-

bottom redistribution of wealth.

7. The Action Committee for Democracy and Justice. Also known as the Pensioner Party, this group changed its official name from the 5/6 party to its current moniker prior to the 1994 elections. This party was formed to increase pension benefits for citizens.

Sources consulted :

[http://www.politicalinformation.net/encyclopedia/Politics\\_of\\_Luxembourg.htm](http://www.politicalinformation.net/encyclopedia/Politics_of_Luxembourg.htm)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian\\_Social\\_People%27s\\_Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Social_People%27s_Party)

<http://www2.vo.lu/homepages/alainklee/fpl.htm>

The Chamber vun Députéierten/Chambre des députés (Chamber of Deputies) has 60 members, elected for a five year term by proportional representation in four multi-seat constituencies. The last elections were in June 2004( see following results):

Christian Social People's Party (Chrëschtlich Sozial Vollekspartei) CSV: 36.1%, 24 members.

Luxembourgian Socialist Workers' Party (Lëtzebuergesch Sozialistesesch Arbechterpartei) LSAP: 23.4%, 14 members.

Democratic Party (Demokratesch Partei) DP: 16.1%, 10 members.

The Greens (Déi Gréng) G: 11.6%, 7 members.

Action Committee for Democracy and Pensions Justice

(Aktionskomitee fir Demokratie an Rentengerechtigkeet) ADR: 9.9%, 7 members.

The Left (Déi Lénk-La Gauche) DL: 1.9%, -.

Communist Party of Luxembourg KPL: 0.9%, -.

Source: Centre Informatique de l'État

### 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

Please provide a brief description of the electoral system for the primary legislative assembly at the national level.

Parliament is made up of 60 Members of Parliament (MPs) elected for a 5-year term by means of mixed one-person-one-vote suffrage and a system of proportional representation.

There are 4 electoral districts: Northern (including West), South, Center and East.

(Source:

[http://www.eu2005.lu/en/savoir\\_lux/politique\\_economie/grand\\_duche/index.php](http://www.eu2005.lu/en/savoir_lux/politique_economie/grand_duche/index.php))

### 50.4 Exchange rate

### 51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

## Netherlands

### 33 Data collector

GfK Panel Services Benelux bv, Mgr. Schaepmanlaan 55, 5103 BB Dongen,  
Netherlands

### 34 Depositor

Prof.dr. Rob Eisinga, National coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO), Social and Cultural Planning  
Office of the Netherlands (SCP)

### 36 Grant number

-

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	Yes
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	No
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	No
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Self completion questionnaires

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Dutch

### 39 Field work period(s)

11.09.04 - 19.02.05

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

111 Oost-Groningen  
112 Delfzijl en omgeving  
113 Overig Groningen  
121 Noord-Friesland  
122 Zuidwest-Friesland  
123 Zuidoost-Friesland  
131 Noord-Drenthe  
132 Zuidoost-Drenthe  
133 Zuidwest-Drenthe  
211 Noord-Overijssel  
212 Zuidwest-Overijssel  
213 Twente  
221 Veluwe  
222 Achterhoek  
223 Arnhem/Nijmegen  
224 Zuidwest-Gelderland

- 230 Flevoland
- 310 Utrecht
- 321 Kop van Noord-Holland
- 322 Alkmaar en omgeving
- 323 IJmond
- 324 Agglomeratie Haarlem
- 325 Zaanstreek
- 326 Groot-Amsterdam
- 327 Het Gooi en Vechtstreek
- 331 Agglomeratie Leiden en Bollenstreek
- 332 Agglomeratie `s-Gravenhage
- 333 Delft en Westland
- 334 Oost-Zuid-Holland
- 335 Groot-Rijnmond
- 336 Zuidoost-Zuid-Holland
- 341 Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen
- 342 Overig Zeeland
- 411 West-Noord-Brabant
- 412 Midden-Noord-Brabant
- 413 Noordoost-Noord-Brabant
- 414 Zuidoost-Noord-Brabant
- 421 Noord-Limburg
- 422 Midden-Limburg
- 423 Zuid-Limburg

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS 3

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

**41 Geographic coverage**

Netherlands

**42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling design:

Unstratified two-stage probability sampling:

Primary sampling units:

Postal delivery points (excluding P.O. boxes and business addresses) selected with equal probability.

Secondary sampling units:

Person within a household (using the Last-Birthday-Method); If more than one household belongs to a postal delivery point up to 5 households are added to the gross sample and within each household one person is selected (Last-Birthday-Method). For postal delivery points with more than 5 households, 5 households are randomly selected using the Kish table and within each of these households one person is selected (Last-Birthday-Method).

Under-representation of persons living in larger households.

Sampling frame:

Frame of addresses: Postal delivery points from 'TPG-Afgiftenpuntenbestand' provided by the Dutch Postal Service.

Most up-to-date and most exhaustive source of postal delivery points out of which P.O. boxes, companies, amusement parks etc. are removed.

## 43 Fieldwork procedures

### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	77
Number of experienced interviewers:	77
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	77
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	Yes
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	Yes

### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	15.08.04 - 22.08.04
Number of pretest interviews:	50

### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1

### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
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#### If yes, please specify:

- (i) During the initial phase of the fieldwork there were 3 small gifts for the respondents to choose from (i.e., pen, toy game, voucher of 5 Euro), announced in the advance letter.
- (ii) During the refusal conversion phase there was, in addition to the 3 gifts, a simple quiz ('name the non-EU country on this list') offering the opportunity to win 1 out of 10 diner vouchers of 100 Euro.
- (iii) During the final phase there was, in addition to the 3 gifts and the quiz, a budget of 15 Euro per respondent to be used freely by interviewer to buy flowers, vouchers, tickets, etc. for the respondent; whatever interviewers considered best for a particular refuser. For an isolated case, interviewers were allowed to raise their 15 Euro budget.

### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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#### If yes, please describe:

Interviewers were during interviewers instructions provided with arguments to persuade respondents to participate. They carried a pamphlet with media articles about the ESS and they could point to the GfK ESS website with additional information. Half way through the interview period, a second advance letter and a pamphlet with extra

information and the quiz mentioned was sent to the refusers. The quiz was to be handed over to the interviewers after the face-to-face interview. As a general procedure, all refusers and non-contacted sample units were distributed among the best performing interviewers and again contacted face-to-face. In addition, a small number of refusers was contacted by telephone to ask which letter they liked most and whether they would like to participate. In a final attempt to boost the response rate, the field work organisation's telephone unit tried to contact 'non-contacts' and to persuade 'refusals' to cooperate.

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	500
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	310
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	140
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	50

##### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	302
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	2
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	196

##### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	No
Post-card:	Yes
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	No – no corrections done

##### Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s):

The original questionnaire was compared multiple times by several different people with (i) a listing of the CAPI program and (ii) the CAPI program on the interviewer laptop.

Special attention was given to filters, typos, and layout.

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):

Source variables changed since ESS1-2002. Variables bridged from country specific education variables.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3009
b) Refusal by respondent:	675
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	142
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	78
e) Language barrier:	47
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	18
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	77
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	31
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	42
j) Address not traceable:	6
k) Other ineligible address:	12
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1881
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1881
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	64.33%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1873
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

DUTCH NAME AND LABEL VS. ENGLISH NAME, DESCRIPTION

Christen Democratisch Appèl (CDA)  
= Christian Democratic Party, Christian democrat

Partij van de Arbeid (PvdA)  
= Labour Party, Social Democrat

Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (VVD)  
= People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, Classic Liberal

Lijst Pim Fortuyn (LPF)  
= List Pim Fortuyn, Conservative

Democraten 66 (D66)  
= Democrats 66, Modern Liberal

GroenLinks (GL)  
= Green Left, Environmentalist

Socialistische Partij (SP)  
= Socialist Party, Radical Social Democrat

ChristenUnie (CU)  
= Christian Union, Confessional (Protestant)

Leefbaar Nederland (LN)  
= Liveable Netherlands, Conservatives

Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (SGP)  
= Political Reformed Party, Confessional (Protestant)

Partij voor de Dieren (PvdD)  
= Party for the Animals, Environmentalist

Groep Geert Wilders (GW)  
= Group Geert Wilders, Conservative

Verenigde Senioren Partij (VSP)  
= United Senior People Party, Senior-people oriented

Europa Transparant (ET)  
= Europe Transparant, EU-oriented

Far left wing: GL SP PvdD

Moderate left wing: PvdA D66 ET

Moderate right wing: CDA VVD VSP

Far right wing: LPF CU LN SGP GW

The valid votes in the January 22, 2003 Dutch national parliamentary elections were distributed as follows:

PARTY, ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF VOTES, PCT OF POPULAR VOTE

CDA: 2,763,480 (28.6 %)

PvdA: 2,631,363 (27.3 %)

VVD: 1,728,707 (17.9 %)  
SP: 609,723 (6.3 %)  
LPF: 549,975 (5.7 %)  
GL: 495,802 (5.1 %)  
D66: 393,333 (4.1 %)  
CU: 204,694 (2.1 %)  
SGP: 150,305 (1.6 %)  
PvdD: 47,754 (0.5 %)  
LN: 38,894 (0.4 %)

other minor parties:

PvdT: 13,845 (0.1 %)  
Ratelband: 9,045 (0.1 %)  
DN: 7,271 (0.1 %)  
NCPN: 4,854 (0.1 %)  
DC.NL: 2,521 (0.0 %)  
VIP: 1,623 (0.0 %)  
AVD: 990 (0.0 %)  
LV: 296 (0.0 %)

Explanations of acronyms (not mentioned above):

PvdT: Partij van de Toekomst (Party of the Future)  
DN: Duurzaam Nederland (Sustainable Netherlands)  
NCPN: Nieuwe Communistische Partij Nederland (New Communist Party of the Netherlands)  
DC.NL: De Conservatieven.nl (The Conservatives.NL)  
VIP: Vooruitstrevende Integratie Partij (Progressive Integration Party)  
AVD: Alliantie Vernieuwing en Democratie [Alliance Modernisation and Democracy]  
LV: Lijst Veldhoen (Veldhoen List)

### 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

The Dutch Parliament (called the Staten-Generaal) consists of two houses: the indirectly elected First Chamber, with 75 members who only have the power of veto in the legislative process, and the directly elected Second Chamber, whose 150 members control the government and propose legislation. Members of both houses serve a four-year term.

Direct elections to the Second Chamber of parliament are held every four years. A system of proportional representation is used in all Dutch elections, national and regional. This means that a party that wins 10% of the vote also occupies 10% of the seats in a representative assembly. The country is divided into 19 electoral districts during the elections to the Second Chamber, allowing parties to put up candidates who are well known in particular parts of the country. However, all the votes cast for each party in every district are counted together when the election results are tallied.

After the elections to the Second Chamber have been held, the government resigns and a process of negotiations starts between various parliamentary leaders who think they can form a coalition government that will control a majority in parliament. A person called a "formateur" is appointed to consult with each party regarding possible coalition partners. It usually takes several weeks, and sometimes a few months, before the

formateur - the "architect" of the new coalition - can accept a royal invitation to form a government. When this happens, the head of state (Queen Beatrix at present) formally appoints the cabinet ministers. If a political crisis causes the government to fall before the end of its four year term, this same process of bargaining will take place after new elections are held. The monarch also has the right to dissolve one or both houses of parliament, at which time new elections are held.

[Source (14/07/05):

[http://www.hillandknowlton.be/dutch\\_presidency/dutch\\_presidency\\_2004/EU.html](http://www.hillandknowlton.be/dutch_presidency/dutch_presidency_2004/EU.html)]

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Norway

### 33 Data collector

Statistics Norway - Division for sample surveys - 340  
Kongens gate 7, Oslo  
P.O.B 8131 Dep, N-0033 Oslo

### 34 Depositor

Øyvin Kleven, Fieldwork organisation

### 35 Funding agency

The Research Council of Norway

### 36 Grant number

151296 /V10

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	Yes
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	No
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	No
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Self completion questionnaires  
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Norwegian and English

### 39 Field work period(s)

15.09.04-15.01.05

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

- 1.Oslo and Akershus
- 2.Hedmark and Oppland
- 3.South Eastern Norway
- 4.Agder and Rogaland
- 5.Western Norway
- 6.Trøndelag
- 7.Northern Norway

#### Correspondence with NUTS:

Standard for Regional Classification (REGIN) is a generic term for Statistics Norways regional classification where the category is analog to the NUTS classification, but where the two first categories don't correspond entirely with the NUTS 1 and 2.

In the ESS file the "Region" used are the REGIN 2 witch is based upon REGIN 3 witch correspond with the NUTS 3. REGIN 2 is a parallel to NUTS 2 (but not perfectly corresponding).

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

**41 Geographic coverage**

Norway

**42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

The BEBAS Population Register which is a working copy of the National Population Register from 1st January 1999. This will be updated monthly. For the ESS, the latest updating will be available from July 2004.

Sampling design:

A one-stage systematic random sampling (= simple random sample).

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	115
Number of experienced interviewers:	115
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	115
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	more than 1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	Yes
Per completed interview:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No

#### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	11.08.04-23.08.04
Number of pretest interviews:	50

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Telephone then visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	3
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	2

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
--	-----

##### **If yes, please specify:**

All the respondents received a lottery ticket in the envelope together with advance letter. In the follow up round the numbers of lottery ticket was increased.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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##### **If yes, please describe:**

Mostly refusal conversion where made by new interviewers. Refusalers received a "motivation letter" before the new interviewer made the contact where the purpose of the survey was emphasised. Decisions on witch refusalers to be recontacted was made by the NC, PL and the fieldstaff. Most refusalers who where recontacted was ticked of as "may PERHAPS co-operate in the future" and "WILL co-operate in the future" in the contact form. Refusalers in demographic categories with low response rate at the time were targeted.

### 44 Control operation

#### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	200
--	-----

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	100
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	75
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	25

#### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	78
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	0
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	122

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	No
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	Yes

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections

##### Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s):

In conjunction with the pilot, the data file where checked manually against the data protocol and the source questionnaire. 4 independent testers also tested the CAPI programming in every possible routing against the source questionnaire.

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying No verified?:

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

F6 (EDLVNO/EDULVLA/EISCED):

Data source changed since ESS1-2002. For ESS1-2002 national registers were used as data source. For ESS2-2004 respondents were asked directly.

F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLFA), and F55 (EDULVLMA):

Source variables changed since ESS1-2002.

G40 (UPDHLRL):

Imprecise translation. Specifications about kind of unpaid help was left out in the Norwegian questionnaire. This could affect distributions in Norway.

G120-G124(ICCHLD-PTHNCNR):

Filter error, questions asked to both men and women.

1 case (idno=2092) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2750
b) Refusal by respondent:	634
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	43
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	55
e) Language barrier:	22
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	52
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	91
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	45
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	37
m) Respondent deceased:	11
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1760
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1760
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	66.24%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1592
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

2001 Election and left/right position:

Left

Red Electoral Alliance (revolutionary left wing party): 1,2 %

Socialist Left Party: 12,5 %

Labour Party: 24,3 %

Liberals: 3,9 %

Christian Democratic Party: 12,4 %

Centre Party (agriculture party): 5,6 %

Conservative Party: 21,2 %

Progress Party: 14,6 %

Right

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Only one single vote registered.

The primary legislative assembly at the national level in Norway is called the Storting. There are 165 seats or members of the Storting and general elections are held every four years for each of those seats. The Storting can not be dissolved and there is no opportunity to call for new elections outside the general election year.

Every Norwegian citizen aged 18 or older by the end of the election year has the right to vote at the election. Norway practices universal suffrage. Everyone who is entitled to vote and who has lived in Norway for the last 10 years is eligible to be voted into the Storting with the exception of civil servants and people working in the Foreign Service.

The Norwegian electoral system is based on the principle of direct election and proportional representation, and voting is by secret ballot. The ballot is a vote for a list of representatives from a political party and the names on the party list are candidates representing that particular party. These candidates have been chosen on the nomination conventions of each party.

There are 19 counties in Norway which constitute the constituencies. These are divided into polling districts where the voters come to take ballot. 157 constituency representatives are elected to the legislative assembly - the Storting. Another eight are distributed among the counties after the election.

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

**National currency versus the Euro (€):**

1 Euro = 8.2 Nkr

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Poland

### 33 Data collector

Centre of Sociological Research,  
Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences  
72, str. Nowy Swiat, 00-330 Warsaw, Poland

### 34 Depositor

Sztabinski Pawel, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

State Committee for Scientific Research (KBN)

### 36 Grant number

Grant KBN No. 1 H02E 042 26

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	No
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face interviews  
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Polish

### 39 Field work period(s)

10.10.04 - 22.12.04

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

02: Dolnoslaskie  
04: Kujawsko-pomorskie  
06: Lubelskie  
08: Lubuskie  
10: Lodzkie  
12: Malopolskie  
14: Mazowieckie  
16: Opolskie  
18: Podkarpackie  
20: Podlaskie  
22: Pomorskie  
24: Slaskie  
26: Swietokrzyskie  
28: Warminsko-mazurskie  
30: Wielkopolskie  
32: Zachodniopomorskie

- 04. Kujawsko-pomorskie
- 06. Lubelskie
- 08. Lubuskie
- 10. Lodzkie
- 12. Malopolskie
- 14. Mazowieckie
- 16. Opolskie
- 18. Podkarpackie
- 20. Podlaskie
- 22. Pomorskie
- 24. Slaskie
- 26. Swietokrzyskie
- 28. Warminsko-mazurskie
- 30. Wielkopolskie
- 32. Zachodniopomorskie

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS level 2

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

NUTS level 1 necessary for statistical inference.

PL1 Centralny: 10.Lodzkie + 14.Mazowieckie

PL2 Poludniowy: 12.Malopolskie + 24.Slaskie

PL3 Wschodni: 6.Lubelskie + 18.Podkarpackie + 26.Swietokrzyskie + 20.Podlaskie

PL4 Polnocno-Zachodni: 30.Wielkopolskie + 32.Zachodniopomorskie + 8.Lubuskie

PL5 Poludniowo-Zachodni: 2.Dolnoslaskie + 16.Opolskie

PL6 Polnocny: 4.Kujawsko-pomorskie + 28.Warminsko-mazurskie + 22.Pomorskie

#### **41 Geographic coverage**

Poland

#### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

Computer-based National Register of Citizens (PESEL). The register is updated on daily basis and it is highly accurate.

Sampling design:

A total sample is divided into two parts:

(1) a simple random sample (srs) for towns over 50,000 inhabitants (39.49% of population 15+);

(2) a clustered sample for towns below 50,000 and villages (60.51% of population 15+).

Towns over 50,000.

This part of the sample covers all 89 towns over 50,000 inhabitants. The corresponding population size is 12,441,224 individuals aged 15 or over. Because individuals in each town are selected following the simple random sampling schema, this part of the sample

has no design effect. However, towns are divided into strata according to town size and different response rates are assumed for different strata. The estimations of response rates are:

55.0% in Warsaw (the only town over 1 million inhabitants)

60.0% in towns 500,000-999,999 inhabitants

62.5% in towns 100,000-499,999

65.0% in towns 50,000-99,999.

Response rates are applied during calculation of gross sample size in each town, which is proportional to town's population 15+ and counter-proportional to the assumed response rate. Additional 2% is added for non-eligible cases.

Towns below 50,000 and villages.

This part of the sample is selected using a two-stage sampling design. During the first stage a required number of towns and villages (PSUs) is selected with probabilities proportional to the number of inhabitants aged 15+ and counter-proportional to response rates. The selection of PSUs is with replacements, so each PSU can be selected more than once. Response rates are assumed to be 75.0% in towns and 80.0% in villages.

After completing selection of towns and villages a constant number of 4 persons (a cluster) is selected within each PSU, what constitutes the second stage of sampling. The selection of individuals is simple random, so the second stage does not produce additional design effect. Ineligibility correction (2%) is converted into selection of additional clusters (PSUs) instead of selecting additional individuals in each cluster.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	172
Number of experienced interviewers:	124
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	48

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	167
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	Yes

#### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	27.02.04 - 07.03.04
Number of pretest interviews:	507

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
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##### If yes, please specify:

It was a ball-pen with a printed logo of ESS on it. It was an unconditional gift, i.e. the ball-pens were given to all sampled individuals prior to them agreeing or not to take part in the survey.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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##### If yes, please describe:

In case of 'soft refusal' (if the respondent hesitated or refusal was declared by other person etc.) the same or another interviewer visited respondent once again. 111 cases were reissued to another, more senior interviewer (in 103 cases 2 different interviewers visited the same respondent and in 8 cases - 3 different interviewers). On the whole 63 interviews were completed : 57 by first "refusal converter" and 6 by second one).

The decision to attempt refusal conversion was made the regional coordinator. In many cases he/she was also the person who contacted the respondent by telephone.

### 44 Control operation

#### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	278
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	189
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	55
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	34

#### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	253
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	25
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	0

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	Yes
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

### 45 Cleaning operations

#### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	No
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	No
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

### 46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED) F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), F55 (EDULVLM):  
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2399
b) Refusal by respondent:	313
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	108
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	53
e) Language barrier:	4
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	19
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	58
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	9
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	5
j) Address not traceable:	1
k) Other ineligible address:	10
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	53
m) Respondent deceased:	14
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1726
o) Interviews not approved:	10
p) Records in the data file:	1716
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	26
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	74.35%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1716
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

National reform of educational system took place in Poland in 1999 - 2002. Till 1999 compulsory education was limited to 8-years primary school . Since 1999 additional level

of education - gymnasium (middle school) - was introduced, hence currently compulsory education includes 6-years primary school and 3-years gymnasium . In the next years it was introduced additional possibilities of completion upper secondary education by the pupils with basic vocational education , i.e. (upper) secondary general supplementary schools and (upper) secondary vocational or technical supplementary schools. It was introduced also additional possibilities of completion university education by ones with higher professional education, i.e. higher supplementary schools.

Taking into consideration that the research was conducted on population aged 15 years and more, gymnasium was included in the questions concerning the education of the respondent (F6) and husband/wife/partner (F36), but was omitted - as a separate level - in the questions concerning the education of father (F49) and mother (F55).

#### EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TILL 1999

##### Pre-primary Education :

Kindergarten for children aged 4 - 6 years or primary, introductory classes of 0 level for 6-years old children, led by some primary schools.

##### Primary Education (compulsory) :

Primary school. Programme orientation: general education. Pupil goes to school and starts education when he/she is 7 years old; education lasts 8 years.

##### Post-primary non (upper) secondary education :

Basic vocational. Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 3 years and includes mainly technical or vocational education. It prepares and trains pupils first of all for taking blue-collar workers' posts or similar ones (e.g. shop assistants), though continuation of schooling on secondary level (especially upper secondary vocational or technical ) is also possible.

##### (Upper) secondary education:

- Secondary general . Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 4 years and includes exclusively general education. It prepares mainly for continuation of studies on the level of higher education, though also the work on lower clerical posts not requiring special qualifications is possible after completing this level of education
- Secondary vocational or technical. Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 5 years and includes both: general and technical or vocational education. It prepares mainly for taking posts on lower rank managerial level, though continuation of studies on higher level education is also possible .

##### Post-secondary non-tertiary education:

Post-secondary school . Entry requirement: completion of secondary education. Education lasts 2 years and includes technical or vocational education. In fact it is meant for former pupils of secondary general schools and enables gaining professional qualifications similar ones to the skills of former pupils of secondary vocational or technical school . Hence it mainly trains for taking posts on lower rank managerial level. As the requirement is completion of secondary education, graduating from such school has no meaning from the point of view of further studies on the level of higher education .

##### Higher Education:

- University education. Entry requirement: completion of secondary education. Education lasts 5 or 6 years and is theoretically based to the great extent. Provide access to entry into an advanced research programme or to entry into professions with high skill requirements as law, medicine, engineering and so on. After completing of this level of

education one gets Master's degree or equivalent.

- Higher professional education. Entry requirement: completion of secondary education . Education lasts 3 years and programmes are more practical/technical/ occupationally specific but cover some theoretical foundation too. After completing of this level of education one gets first degree (BA or engineer's degree). One may continue the studies for a Master's degree or entry into labour market.

#### EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM SINCE 1999

##### Pre-primary Education:

Kindergarten for children aged 4 - 6 years or primary, introductory classes of 0 level for 6-years old children, led by some primary schools.

##### Primary Education (compulsory) :

Primary school. Programme orientation: general education. Pupil goes to school and starts education when he/she is 7 years old; education lasts 6 years.

##### Lower secondary education (compulsory) :

Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 3 years and includes only general education. It prepares pupils for continuation of studies on all higher levels.

##### Post-lower secondary non upper secondary education :

Basic vocational. Entry requirement: completion of lower secondary school. Education lasts 2 - 3 years and includes mainly technical or vocational education. It prepares and trains pupils first of all for taking blue-collar workers' posts or similar ones (e.g. shop assistants), though continuation of schooling on secondary level (especially upper secondary vocational or technical ) is also possible.

##### Upper secondary education:

- Upper secondary general . Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 3 years and includes exclusively general education. It prepares mainly for continuation of studies on the level of higher education, though also the work on lower clerical posts not requiring special qualifications is possible after completing this level of education.

- Upper secondary vocational or technical. Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 3 - 4 years and includes both: general and technical or vocational education. It prepares mainly for taking posts on lower rank managerial level, though continuation of studies on higher level education is also possible .

##### Post-upper secondary non-tertiary education:

Post-secondary school . Entry requirement: completion of upper secondary education. Education lasts 2 - 3 years and includes technical or vocational education. In fact it is meant for former pupils of upper secondary general schools and enables gaining professional qualifications similar ones to the skills of former pupils of upper secondary vocational or technical school. Hence it mainly trains for taking posts on lower rank managerial level. As the requirement is completion of upper secondary education, graduating from such school has no meaning from the point of view of further studies on the level of higher education.

##### Higher Education:

- University education . Entry requirement: completion of upper secondary education . Education lasts 5 or 6 years and is theoretically based to the great extent. Provide access to entry into an advanced research programme or to entry into professions with

high skill requirements as law, medicine, engineering and so on. After completing of this level of education one gets Master's degree or equivalent.

- Higher professional education. Entry requirement: completion of upper secondary education . Education lasts 3 - 4 years and programmes are more practical/technical/ occupationally specific but cover some theoretical foundation too. After completing of this level of education one gets first degree (BA or engineer's degree). One may continue the studies for a Master's degree or entry into labour market.

## **50.2 Political parties**

Since the critical election in 1989 Polish political scene has been evolving very dynamically. Some political parties were established only for the first free elections, others united or grouped into coalitions, blocs or confederations. Naturally, most of them got mixed.

Below presented are subjective profiles of main political parties on Poland's political scene as of February 2005.

**SLD Democratic Left Alliance:**

To date, SLD has been the strongest party with a leftist programme, both in economy and world outlook. It groups politicians linked to the former Communist authorities and takes a positive stance on European integration. Currently SLD is in a ruling coalition with UP but its strong political position has been weakening recently.

**UP Labour Union:**

A party which professes leftist economic and political views, with a single-digit share of electorate. UP places particular emphasis on gender equality and legalisation of homosexual relationships. It takes a positive stance on European integration. Currently in a ruling coalition with SLD.

**PSL Polish Peasants' Party:**

A right-wing party, opposing liberal economic policies. As a peasant party, PSL is reluctant about European integration. In recent years PSL has been losing its electorate in favour of Self-Defence.

**SAMOOBRONA Self-Defence:**

A party with leftist economic views and rightist outlook on other affairs, described as a populist party by political observers. Its core electorate consists of petty farmers, groups with lowest income and education, sentimental about the previous political system. The party firmly opposes any EU integration.

**UW Freedom Union:**

A centrist party, currently outside the parliament. However, it has some political potential because it groups many public figures of authority. It takes a very positive stance on European integration.

**PO Citizens' Platform:**

A right-wing party with liberal economic views. It takes a positive stance on European integration, firmly negotiating terms of accession. The party has been gaining importance recently. According to recent surveys, it enjoys the highest public support. The party builds its by appealing to combat corruption and criticising the current SLD-UP coalition. The party declares willingness to establish a ruling coalition with PiS after the coming parliamentary elections.

PiS Law and Justice:

A party with a clearly right-wing profile, postulating a stricter penal system to fight everyday social and political pathologies. Its stance on European integration is unclear: PiS stresses the need to fight for advantageous terms of integration. Much like PO RP, this party has been growing in importance lately. It builds its position on criticising the former political system, demanding that former Communist apparatchiks should be held accountable for their past deeds. PiS criticises the ruling SLD-UP coalition for its corruptive model of power. The party has declared preliminary readiness to enter into a coalition with PO RP after the coming parliamentary elections.

LPR Polish Families' League:

This party professes the most rightist ideological slogans on Poland's political scene, criticising economic liberalism. It declares a strong affinity with national and Roman Catholic values. LPR strongly opposes any integration with the EU, stressing that this may endanger Poland's national identity.

SdPI Polish Social Democracy:

A new party established in early 2004 by former members of the ruling SLD and UP. The main motivation was to oppose the SLD's pathological ruling style. The founders of SdPI contested sluggish actions against corruption among SLD members (cf. report between ESS rounds and event reports during the survey). The party builds its image on criticism against the ruling coalition and declares a come-back to leftist ideals (both in the economy and ideology) and openness to European integration.

Left - right position:

The notions of left and right in the context of political scene are very blurred in Poland's political life. In order to minimise our subjectivity in this area we will try to map the Polish political scene on the basis of the survey results "LEWICA - PRAWICA I POPULIZM (The left, the right and populism)" (source: KOMUNIKAT Z BADAN, nr 174/2003 [http://www.cbos.com.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2003/K\\_174\\_03.PDF](http://www.cbos.com.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2003/K_174_03.PDF)). The survey was conducted on 3-6 October, 2003 by CBOS (Public Opinion Research Center) on a representative sample of adult Poles. The respondents were asked about their perception of the left-right position of particular parties. The respondents placed each party on a 5-point scale with the following points: 1 - strongly leftist, 2 - somewhat leftist, 3 - centrist, 4 - somewhat rightist, 5 - strongly rightist.

The study covered the main political groupings/parties on Poland's political scene in 2003.

Because of its timing, the survey does not reflect the changes in Poland's political life in 2004 (e.g. origination of a new party, SdPI). No sources of data on the subject are available at present.

When analysing these results it is important to bear in mind that the survey reflects respondents' subjective perceptions and their own understanding of political left and right wing. Notably, ratings on both dimensions are consistently ordered. Whether respondents' perceptions regarding political programmes are based on the parties' outlook and ideology is an open question.

Left - right position. Respondents' average assessments of key political groupings on the left wing/right-wing scale.

SLD: 1.44 (overall rating), 1.63 (economic programme), 1.56 (world outlook and ideology)

UP: 2.10 (overall rating), 2.18 (economic programme), 2.08 (world outlook and ideology)  
PSL: 2.75 (overall rating), 2.79 (economic programme), 2.87(world outlook and ideology)  
SAMOOBRONA: 3.13 (overall rating), 3.04 (economic programme), 3.15 (world outlook and ideology)  
UW: 3.24 (overall rating), 3.35 (economic programme), 3.26 (world outlook and ideology)  
PO : 3.62 (overall rating), 3.70 (economic programme), 3.67 (world outlook and ideology)  
PiS: 3.91 (overall rating), 3.83 (economic programme), 3.86 (world outlook and ideology)  
LPR: 4.18 (overall rating), 4.00 (economic programme), 4.29 (world outlook and ideology)

Party size:

Below are the comparative results of September 2001 parliamentary elections and the June 2004 European Parliament elections in Poland.

Party (translated name) September 2001 parliamentary elections June 2004 European Parliament elections

September 2001 parliamentary elections:

Coalition: Democratic Left Alliance (SLD) + Labour Union (UP) 41.04 %.  
Citizens' Platform of the Republic of Poland (PO) 12.68 %.  
Self-Defence of the Republic of Poland (SAMOOBRONA) 10.20 %.  
Law and Justice (PiS) 9.50 %.  
Polish Peasants' Party (PSL) 8.98 %.  
Polish Families' League (LPR) 7.87 %.  
Solidarity of Right Forces - Electoral Action (AWS) 5.60 %.  
Freedom Union (UCZNIÓW) 3.10 %  
Polish Social Democracy (SdPI) -

June 2004 European Parliament elections:

Coalition: Democratic Left Alliance (SLD) + Labour Union (UP) 9.35%  
Citizens' Platform of the Republic of Poland (PO) 24.10%  
Self-Defence of the Republic of Poland (SAMOOBRONA) 10.78%  
Law and Justice (PiS) 12.67%  
Polish Peasants' Party (PSL) 6.34%  
Polish Families' League (LPR) 15.92%  
Solidarity of Right Forces - Electoral Action (AWS) -  
Freedom Union (UCZNIÓW) 7.33%  
Polish Social Democracy (SdPI) 5.33%

Source: Official Electoral Commission of Poland (PKW)

### 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

Polish Parliament consists of two assemblies: Sejm (Lower Chamber of Parliament) and Senat (Higher Chamber of Parliament). The voting for each assembly usually takes place once every four years.

In the voting to Sejm (the primary legislative assembly) only one vote is registered. Each voter (Polish citizen who, no later than on the day of vote has attained 18 years of age) can indicate one candidate to the assembly. It is the vote for the candidate and the vote for the election committee (party, coalition), which has nominated this candidate. Parties,

which receive at least five percent of votes in the country and coalitions which receive at least 8 percent of votes participate in apportionment of seats (this condition doesn't concern national minorities). Number of seats for parties and coalitions, in each election district is apportioned according to the d'Hondt method, but in the last election (2001) Saint-League method was used (we asked about this election in the questionnaire).

In the voting to Senat (the second legislative assembly) two, three or four votes are registered. It depends on a size of election district. These votes are not ranked. In election district, in which four candidates to Senat are elected, the voter can indicate any number of candidates, but not greater than four, etc.... Candidates with the greatest number of votes in a given district are elected to Senat.

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

**National currency versus the Euro (€):**

1 Euro = 4. 0874 PLN.

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Portugal

### 33 Data collector

TNS Euroteste

### 34 Depositor

Jorge Vala, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia

### 36 Grant number

PDCT/SOC/49725/2002

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	No
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face interviews

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Portuguese

### 39 Field work period(s)

15.10.04 - 17.03.05

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Norte
2. Centro
3. Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
4. Alentejo
5. Algarve

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

Corresponds with NUTS level 2

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

The sampling errors associated with each of the regions are the following:

1. Norte= 757 (error associated: 3,56)
2. Centro= 353 (error associated: 5,22)
3. Lisboa= 754 (error associated: 3,57)
4. Alentejo= 125 (error associated: 8,77)
5. Algarve= 83 (error associated: 10,76)

For this reason, to reduce the error, we need to create subgroups with a high sample.

Suggested grouping is:

Group 1: Norte+Centro : n=1110 (error associated 2,94)

Group 2: Lisboa + Alentejo + Algarve : n=962 (error associated 3,16)

#### **41 Geographic coverage**

Mainland Portugal

#### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling design:

Stratified three-stage probability sampling

Stratification:

5 regions \* 5 municipality (habitat) size classes Altogether 23 strata because in the biggest size class two cells are empty.

Within each stratum, the number of the localities (these are administrative areas with varying sizes; e.g. Lisboa is one locality) is known.

Stage 1:

For the ESS 100 localities are selected. The allocation is done using Cox method of controlled rounding. The selection of municipalities is done proportionally to the number of households in each stratum. The number of starting addresses in each locality is fixed as follows:

- in localities with less than 2000 inhabitants 2 starting addresses (each defining a PSU)
- in localities with more than 2000 inhabitants and less than 100,000 inhabitants 4 starting addresses (each defining a PSU)
- in localities with more than 100,000 inhabitants 7 starting addresses (each defining a PSU), in Lisboa 12 starting addresses. Thus, we have 326 PSUs.

Stage 2:

In each starting point (PSU) there will be conducted a street study (random-route technique) for selection of households. The starting point is defined using two different ways:

- For the localities where a good map is available the co-ordinates for the starting point are selected with a random method
- For the other localities a starting point is randomly selected with the help of the telephone book. The proportion will be 50% for each method. In each PSU about 6 interviews will be conducted.

Stage 3:

Selection of individuals: Last birthday method.

Sampling frame:

For stratification:

The frame covers localities (these are administrative areas with varying sizes; e.g. Lisboa is one locality) in all regions of the mainland of Portugal, except localities with less than 10 households. For each locality the number of households and persons 15 years and older is known.

For selection of households:

households included in the street studies conducted in different localities.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	72
Number of experienced interviewers:	72
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	72
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No

#### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	15.09.04 - 20.09.04
Number of pretest interviews:	66

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	0

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
--	----

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
<b>If yes, please describe:</b>	
Recontact by telephone.	

### 44 Control operation

#### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	997
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	850
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	50
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	97

#### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	968
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	29
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	Yes
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	10%
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	10%
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

F22-F24 (ISCOCO), F39-F41 (ISCOCOP): The occupation variables contain some errors of classification, and should be used with great caution. For rounds 1 and 2, too many respondents were assigned to major group 1 (most of them to sub-major group 13, "Managers of small enterprises"), whereas they should have been assigned to major group 5 or 7.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3094
b) Refusal by respondent:	93
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	487
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	81
e) Language barrier:	2
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	20
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	160
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	19
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	165
j) Address not traceable:	15
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2052
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2052
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	70.52%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2052
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Four weights were a bit larger than 4. These weights were not truncated.  
Please see item 21 for general documentation of the weights.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

## 50.2 Political parties

Included in the questionnaire

BE - Bloco de Esquerda

CDS/PP - Centro Democrático Social / Partido Popular

MPT - Movimento Partido da Terra

PH - Partido Humanista

PCP-PEV - Partido Comunista Português - Partido Ecologista os Verdes

PCTP-MRPP - Partido Comunista dos Trabalhadores Portugueses - Movimento Reorganizativo do Proletariado Português

PNR - Partido Nacional Renovador

POUS - Partido Operário de Unidade Socialista

PPM - Partido Popular Monárquico

PS - Partido Socialista

PSD - Partido Social Democrata

Left right position:

Left:

BE - Bloco de Esquerda

PCP-PEV - Partido Comunista Português - Partido Ecologista os Verdes

PS - Partido Socialista

PSD - Partido Social Democrata

CDS-PP - Centro Democrático Social / Partido Popular

Right

Note: Only the political parties with presence in Parliament are listed.

Votes and percentages of votes in last national election (February 2005):

PS	2 573 869	45,05%
PPD/PSD	1 639 802	28,70%
PCP-PEV	432 009	7,56%
CDS-PP	415 043	7,26%
B.E	364 430	6,38%
PCTP/MRPP	47 740	0,84%
PND	40 008	0,70%
PH	16 873	0,30%
PNR	9 323	0,16%
POUS	5 570	0,10%
PDA	1 603	0,03%

## 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered

## 50.4 Exchange rate

## 51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

## Slovakia

### 33 Data collector

Markwin Ltd

### 34 Depositor

Michal Kentos, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic

### 36 Grant number

174/2004 547/2005

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	No
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Slovak, Hungarian

### 39 Field work period(s)

04.10.04 - 12.12.04

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Bratislava Region
2. Trnava Region
3. Trencin Region
4. Nitra Region
5. Zilina Region
6. Banska Bystrica Region
7. Presov Region
8. Kosice Region

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS level 3.

NUTS Code	Slovak	English
SK010	Bratislavsky kraj	Bratislava Region
SK021	Trnavsky kraj	Trnava Region
SK022	Trenciansky kraj	Trencin Region
SK023	Nitriansky kraj	Nitra Region
SK031	Zilinsky kraj	Zilina Region
SK032	Banskobystricky kraj	Banska Bystrica
SK041	Presovsky kraj	Presov Region
SK042	Kosicky kraj	Kosice Region

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

**41 Geographic coverage**

Slovakia

**42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

Slovakian "Central Register of Citizens" (CRC) is updated continuously and has approximately 99,99% coverage of residents. Homeless persons without an address and those in institutions (prisons and permanent care in hospitals) will be excluded. The CRC is an office of the Slovakian Ministry of the Interior.

Sampling design:

Simple random sample of persons born before 1.09.1989. An extract of the register will be made, consisting of all persons born before 1.09.1989. Persons in this extract will be numbered from 1 to N and 2500 random numbers generated between 1 and N.

<b>43 Fieldwork procedures</b>	
<b>43.1 Interviewer selection</b>	
Total number of interviewers:	119
Number of experienced interviewers:	58
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	61
<b>43.2 Briefing of interviewers</b>	
How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	119
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	No
Training in refusal conversion:	No
<b>43.3 Payments of interviewers</b>	
Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
<b>43.4 Pretest</b>	
The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	20.09.04 - 24.09.04
Number of pretest interviews:	30
<b>43.5 Advance information</b>	
Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No
<b>43.6 Call schedules</b>	
First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	3
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1
<b>43.7 Respondent incentives</b>	
Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
<b>If yes, please specify:</b>	
Shopping vouchers (value 200 Sk or 5 Euro),	
they were conditional (the condition was completed main questionnaire),	
they were announced in the advanced letter.	
<b>43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion</b>	
Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
<b>44 Control operation</b>	
<b>44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check</b>	
Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	300
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	212
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	38
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	50
<b>44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check</b>	
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	249

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	8
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	43

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	Yes
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	5%
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	5%
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

3 cases (idno=998, 1386, 2430) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2500
b) Refusal by respondent:	430
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	85
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	37
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	35
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	125
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	3
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	9
j) Address not traceable:	4
k) Other ineligible address:	9
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	75
m) Respondent deceased:	15
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1512
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1512
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	161
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	63.29%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1512
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

3 levels

1. Basic (primary) education

- primary education (8,9 classes)

2. Upper education (2 - 4 years)
  - vocational without upper secondary diploma (maturita) 2-4 yrs
  - vocational, diploma (maturita) 4 yrs
  - secondary technical, diploma 4 yrs
  - secondary academic, diploma 4 yrs
  - higher education
3. University education
  - university, bachelor degree, 3 yrs
  - university, master degree, 4-6 yrs
  - post graduate (PhD., etc.)

## **50.2 Political parties**

1. Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS)
2. Slovak Democratic Christian Union (SDKU)
3. SMER
4. Party of Hungarian Coalition SMK
5. Christian Democratic Movement (KDH)
6. New Citizen's Alliance (ANO)
7. Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS)

Left right position:

LEFT- SMER, Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS)

RIGHT - Slovak Democratic Christian Union (SDKU), Party of Hungarian Coalition (SMK), Christian Democratic Movement (KDH), New Citizen's Alliance (ANO)

CENTRAL- Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS)

Party size:

Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS) - 19,50%

Slovak Democratic Christian Union (SDKU) - 15,09%

SMER - 13,46%

Party of Hungarian Coalition SMK - 11,16%

Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) - 8,25%

New Citizen's Alliance (ANO) - 8,01%

Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) - 6,32%

## **50.3 Electoral system**

Only one single vote registered.

## **50.4 Exchange rate**

**National currency versus the Euro (€):**

1 Euro = 39,50 SKK

## **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Slovenia

### 33 Data collector

University of Ljubljana; Faculty of Social Sciences; Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Center

### 34 Depositor

Brina Malnar, National coordinator and researcher at survey organization  
Slavko Kurdija, Researcher at survey organization

### 35 Funding agency

Ministry of Education, Science and Sport  
Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs  
Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development  
Government Office for European Affairs

### 36 Grant number

Contract No. 3311-01-828 581; project No. V5- 0581-01

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	No
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face administration of supplementary questionnaire.  
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Slovenian

### 39 Field work period(s)

18.10.04 - 30.11.04

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

1. Gorenjska
2. Goriska
3. Jugovzhodna Slovenija
4. Koroska
5. Notranjsko-kraska
6. Obalno-kraska
7. Osrednjeslovenska
8. Podravska
9. Pomurska
10. Savinjska
11. Spodnjeposavska
12. Zasavska

#### Correspondence with NUTS:

NUTS level 3

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

**41 Geographic coverage**

Slovenia

**42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling design:

Stratified two stage probability sampling: Slovenia can be divided into Clusters of Enumeration Areas(CEA). Total number of CEA is about 9000. CEA are first stratified according to 12 regions'6 type of settlement.

Primary sampling units: (150 PSU's) Selection of fixed numbers of CEA inside strata is made by probability proportional to size of CEA.

Secondary sampling units: (15 SSU's per PSU) Fixed number of individuals inside CEA is selected by simple random sampling.

Sampling frame:

The sampling frame is Central register of population (CRP) and includes all residents with permanent address, citizens and non-citizens (in principle at least 99% of the population). Institutionalized persons (army, prisons) are included with their permanent addresses, but are unlikely to be reached by interviewers. Central register represents a rather 'ideal' sampling frame for survey research. It is regularly updated. A maximum of 5% ineligible cases is expected, which is a conservative estimate, based on ESS round 1.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	109
Number of experienced interviewers:	65
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	44

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	109
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No

#### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	08.10.04 - 15.10.04
Number of pretest interviews:	30

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	5
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	2
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	2

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
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#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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##### If yes, please describe:

Additional follow up letter, re-issuing with an elite group of interviewers.

### 44 Control operation

#### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	1442
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	1442
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

#### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	1015
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	0
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	427

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	No
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	Yes

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	No
If yes, were the data edited?:	
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	No
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	0
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	No
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	0
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

B15 (WRKORG):

Translation error in the Slovenian questionnaire. The phrase "Worked in another organisation or association" was translated as " Worked in another political organisation or association". The Slovenian data for this variable have been omitted from the integrated file, but the variable has been renamed to WRKORGS1 and is available from a separate country specific file for Slovenia.

C16 (DSCRGRP):

Coding error. All respondents with code 2 in C16 (DSCRGRP) have got code 1 in C17 (DSCRREF).

One case (idno 128) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2201
b) Refusal by respondent:	266
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	49
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	210
e) Language barrier:	1
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	44
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	41
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	30
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	74
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	35
m) Respondent deceased:	9
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1442
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1442
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	70.24%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1442
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS): 29 seats; right-center (29% of votes).  
Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (LDS): 23 seats; left-center (23%).  
United List of Social Democrats of Slovenia (ZLSD): 10 seats; left (11%).  
New Slovenia - Christian People's Party (NSi): 9 seats; right (9%).  
Slovene People's Party: 7 seats; right-center (7%).  
Slovenian National Party (SNS): 6 seats; right (6%).  
Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia (DeSUS): 4 seats; left-center (4%).

Since Round 1 of ESS, the Social Democratic Party of Slovenia - SDS, has changed its name into Slovenian Democratic Party - SDS, losing the leftist 'social' label and character. That was also the name it bore during 2004 national election.

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Only one single vote registered.

- a. More than one vote for the same assembly (e.g. parallel and mixed member proportional systems; double ballot systems)
- b. Preferential systems (e.g. single transferable vote or alternative vote).

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

**National currency versus the Euro (€):**

1 Euro = 240 (SIT)

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Spain

### 33 Data collector

TNS Demoscopia Madrid

### 34 Depositor

Mariano Torcal Loriente, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología (Spanish Ministry of Science and Technology)

### 36 Grant number

SEC 2002-11492-E

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	Yes
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	No
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	No
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face administration of supplementary questionnaire.

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Spanish and Catalan

### 39 Field work period(s)

27.09.04 - 31.01.05

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

11. Galicia
12. Principado de Asturias
13. Cantabria
21. País Vasco
22. Comunidad Foral de Navarra
23. La Rioja
24. Aragón
30. Comunidad de Madrid
41. Castilla y León
42. Castilla-La Mancha
43. Extremadura
51. Cataluña
52. Comunidad Valenciana
53. Illes Balears
61. Andalucía
62. Región de Murcia
63. Ceuta y Melilla
70. Canarias

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

The 18 regional categories used in the survey have been coded according to NUTS level 2 codes for Spain, the only exception being Ceuta (NUTS ES63) and Melilla (NUTS ES64), which have been collapsed in a single category with code 63 (Ceuta y Melilla).  
Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

**41 Geographic coverage**

Spain, including the North-African cities of Ceuta and Melilla

**42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling design:

Stratified Two-stage probability sampling. The strata will be obtained by crossing two population classification criteria: Autonomous Community of residence (18 units) and Type of habitat (3). Only 43 of the resulting strata are not empty. Stage 1: Selection of 503 PSUs proportionally to population of 15+ years old. Stage 2: Random selection of 6 or 7 individuals in each PSU selected in the previous stage (6 in rural area units and 7 in urban areas). Overrepresentation of the Basque Country and the North-African cities of Ceuta and Melilla (50% more) due to the predicted low response rate in these regions.

Sampling frame:

The population census structured in census sections taken from the Continuous Census (Padrón Continuo), updated in March 2004 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE, the Public Statistics Office of Spain). PSUs are Electoral Sections. There are 34,600 electoral sections in Spain. Electoral sections are the most elementary framing unit of eligible voters. The size of sections vary between 500 and 2,000 voters (18+ years old), being 1,300 the average size. The sampling frame for stage 2 is a list of persons enumerated in the Continuous Census. The list comes from the 2001 Census, updated in March 2004 using the municipal rolls. When a citizen moves from one borough to another he has to notify it to the local authorities of the new place of residence. That will allow him to access to health, education and other public services and also to be included in the electoral list. The law obliges every city council to send the data from its roll to the INE once a year. That process produces national Continuous Census of inhabitants. Foreigners usually register themselves in municipal rolls in order to benefit from welfare services even if they are not legally established in the country. Taking the Continuous Census as a frame ensures the best possible coverage of the population of residents.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	82 (with 5 interviews+)
Number of experienced interviewers:	-
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	--

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	47
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	Yes

#### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	10.09.04 - 13.09.04
Number of pretest interviews:	50

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	7
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	2
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	2

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
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**If yes, please specify:**

Respondents living within 50 km of a branch of the department store "El Corte Inglés" were given a token card valid for 12 Euros; in purchases. The remaining respondents could choose between a present of headphones or a writing set. The incentive was conditional to participation in the survey. It was not announced on the initial presentation letters, but announced either by the interviewer when he/she deemed it was necessary for refusal conversion or by a 3rd letter.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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**If yes, please describe:**

Interviewers given a set of "written" typical responses to counter-argue refusals, in interviewer "handbook" distributed during briefings, and as separate card to take to fieldwork. In addition, for all refusals, polling institute instructed by NC team to send a 3rd letter asking for collaboration, and to send a different interviewer. The polling institute's compliance with these rules was not complete. Of 553 refusals, 189 were sent a 2nd interviewer, and 60 a 3rd one.

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	475
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	302
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	103
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	21

##### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	374
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	11
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	90

##### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually

##### **Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s):**

Two members of the national team checked the good working of the CAPI program before it was fielded and the staff of the polling institute also did its own checking.

Manually checked using various respondent profiles.

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?: Yes

#### 46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), F55 (EDULVLM):  
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

G117 (FSTJBYR):

Incorrect use of filter. Code 0000 (Never had such a job) was not included in the CAPI programme. All such respondents were assigned the value 8888 (Don't know), resulting in an incorrect use of filter in G118 (YRSPDWK) and G121-G124 (FLTHMCC to PTHCNCR).

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3213
b) Refusal by respondent:	449
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	103
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	403
e) Language barrier:	3
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	58
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	194
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	2
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	50
j) Address not traceable:	70
k) Other ineligible address:	8
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	102
m) Respondent deceased:	18
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1663
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1663
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	90
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	54.83%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1663
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

a) Political parties

PP (Partido Popular): center-right/conservative party in government from 1996 to 2004,

currently the main opposition party.

PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español): center-left/social-democratic party, currently the incumbent party.

IU (Izquierda Unida): left-wing coalition (including the former Spanish Communist Party), located to the left of the PSOE

POLITICAL.

CiU (Covergència i Unió): Catalan nationalist, center-right party.

ERC (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya): Catalan nationalist, left-wing party.

ICV (Iniciativa per Catalunya-Verds): Catalan left-wing, eco-socialist coalition.

PNV (Partido Nacionalista Vasco): Basque nationalist, center-right/conservative party.

EA (Eusko Alkartasuna): Basque nationalist, social-democratic party.

BNG (Bloque Nacionalista Galego): Galician nationalist, left-wing coalition.

CC (Coalición Canaria): nationalist center coalition from the Canary Islands.

PA (Partido Andalucista): Andalusian nationalist, center party.

CHA (Chunta Aragonesista): nationalist, left-wing party from the region of Aragón.

NA-BAI (Nafarroa Bai): Basque nationalist, left-wing coalition from the region of Navarra.

#### b) Left - right position of the political parties

##### 1. Nation-wide parties (left - right):

IU - PSOE - PP

##### 2. Non nation-wide parties (left - right), nation-wide within brackets to help locate the whole spectrum:

###### 2.1. Catalonia:

(IU) - ICV - ERC - (PSOE) - CiU - (PP)

###### 2.2. Basque Country:

(IU) - EA - (PSOE) - PNV - (PP)

###### 2.3. Galicia:

(IU) - BNG - (PSOE) - (PP)

###### 2.4. Canary Islands:

(IU) - (PSOE) - CC - (PP)

###### 2.5. Andalucía:

(IU) - (PSOE) - PA - (PP)

###### 2.6. Aragón:

(IU) - CHA - (PSOE) - (PP)

###### 2.7. Navarra:

(IU) - NA-BAI - (PSOE) - (PP)

#### c) Party size

Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE): 43,27%

Partido Popular (PP): 38,31%

Izquierda Unida (IU): 3,63%

Convergencia i Unió (CiU): 3,28%

Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (ERC): 2,56%

Partido Nacionalista Vasco (PNV): 1,65%

Iniciativa Per Catalunya-Verds (ICV): 0,92%

Coalición Canaria (CC): 0,92%

Bloque Nacionalista Galego (BNG): 0,82%

Partido Andalucista (PA): 0,7%

Chunta Aragonesista (CHA): 0,37%

Eusko Alkartasuna (EA): 0,32%

Nafarroa Bai (NA-BAI): 0,24%

### 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

Party-list proportional representation using the d'Hondt method. The province is established as the electoral district (N=52). The lower chamber of the parliament (Congreso de los Diputados) has 350 deputies. Variable district size, with a minimum of two seats per district. Threshold of 3% at the district level for parliamentary representation. Closed lists of candidates.

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Sweden

### 33 Data collector

SCB, Stockholm, Sweden

### 34 Depositor

Stefan Svallfors, National Coordinator

Mikael Hjerm

### 35 Funding agency

Vetenskapsrådet, Riksbankens jubileumsfond, FAS

### 36 Grant number

324-2003-1169, In2003-0277:1-IJ, in2003-0277:2-IJ, 2003-0700

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	Yes
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	No
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	No
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Self completion administration of supplementary questionnaires.

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Swedish

### 39 Field work period(s)

29.09.04 - 19.01.05

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Stockholm
2. Östra Mellansverige
3. Sydsverige
4. Norra Mellansverige
5. Mellersta norrland
6. Övre Norrland
7. Småland och Öarna
8. Västsverige

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS level 2

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

### 41 Geographic coverage

Sweden

## 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Fully random sample of individuals (equal probability selection) born before 15 years + at start of survey Single stage without clustering.

Sampling frame:

The frame to be used is the register of the population, which includes all individuals living in Sweden. The frame is extremely well suited for this kind of sampling due to the full coverage of the total population. Updating: The register is updated continuously, which means that the problem with selecting individuals that have e.g. died, moved abroad, emigrated etc is small and apply mainly in those cases where such event takes place between the selection process and the time for the interviews. Individuals that do not reside on the address stated in the register will be traced through the use of complimentary registers. Individuals residing in the country illegally can, naturally, not be selected, but the proportion of such individuals is small in Sweden and is thus unlikely to cause any substantial bias. The sampling frame includes those living in institutions, since there is no way to filter them.

## 43 Fieldwork procedures

### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	117
Number of experienced interviewers:	117
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	Majority in ESS2002
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	No

### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	Yes
Per completed interview:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No

### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	06.10.04-15.10.04
Number of pretest interviews:	40

### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Telephone
Number of minimum required calls per respondent (in total):	4
Number of calls required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of calls required to be in the evening:	1

### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
<b>If yes, please specify:</b> Unconditional 2 lottery tickets app value: 5 Euros	

### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
<b>If yes, please describe:</b> Repeated contacts	

## 44 Control operation

### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	150
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	97
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	35
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	18

### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	150
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Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number: 0  
 Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number: 0

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal: Yes  
 Telephone: No  
 Post-card: No  
 Self completion questionnaire: No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?: Yes  
 If yes, were the data edited?: Yes – both individual and automatic corrections

##### Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s):

Tested by hand and verified during piloting. All possible routings tested by test cases. The whole programming has been tested by interviewers by using all possible answers in order to check the routing.

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?: Yes

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified: 50

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

F31 (HINCSRCA):

Incorrect wording in Swedish questionnaire, leading to incorrect categories in F31: Value 2 in the Swedish variable equals ESS2 values 2 and 3, value 3 equals value 4, 4 equals 5, 5 equals 6, 6 equals 7 and 7 equals 8.

The Swedish data from this variable have been omitted since the second edition of the ESS2 international file, but the deposited variable is available from a separate country specific file for Sweden.

G18 (ICPTNWK):

Incorrect use of filter. All 17 respondents with category 1 in F38 (CRPDWKP) were given the code 2 in G18 (ICPTNWK) by the Swedish team, and hence not asked the questions G19 to G21.

Two cases (idno 2013209 and 3029949) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3000
b) Refusal by respondent:	652
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	10
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	125
e) Language barrier:	49
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	119
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	28
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	31
k) Other ineligible address:	2
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	22
m) Respondent deceased:	14
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1948
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1948
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	65.77%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1700
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

1. Centre party: Belong to the right coalition, but place in the middle on the left right scale. Connected to farmers and people living in rural areas.
2. Liberals: Belong to the right coalition, but place in the middle on the left right scale.
3. Christian Democrats: Belong to the right coalition. Adhere many non religious people on issues of moral.
4. Green party: Belong to the left coalition.
5. Conservatives: Belong to the right coalition. More liberal (in an economic sense) than conservative.
6. Social democrats: Ruling party in Sweden.
7. Left: Belong to the left coalition. Former communists nowadays emphasis classical Social democratis issues.
8. Other: Mostly racist or regional parties.

From left to right:

Left, Green party, Social democrats, Centre party, Liberals, Conservatives, Christian Democrats

The Green party can be placed to the right or left of the Social democrats depending on the issue. The same goes for the Christian democrats that could be placed further left on the scale depending of the issue.

1. Centre party: 6.1%
2. Liberals: 13.3
3. Christian Democrats: 9.1
4. Green party:4.6
5. Conservatives: 15.2
6. Social democrats: 39.8

### **50.3 Electoral system**

One single vote registred.

Members of Parliament are directly elected by a proportional representation system to serve four-year terms.

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

**National currency versus the Euro (€):**

1 Euro = 9.1 SEK

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Switzerland

### 33 Data collector

M.I.S. Trend SA

### 34 Depositor

Dominique Joye, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Swiss National Science Foundation

### 36 Grant number

SNF P 10F111-103296 and SNF P 10F111-108496

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	Yes
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	No
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	No
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face interviews

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Swiss German, French, Italian

### 39 Field work period(s)

15.09.04 - 28.02.05

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

- 1.Région lémanique
- 2.Espace Mittelland
- 3.Nordwestschweiz
- 4.Zürich
- 5.Ostschweiz
- 6.Zentralschweiz
- 7.Ticino

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

The six Swiss regions correspond with the level 2 of the NUTS-classification.

WARNING: the values and the labels of the variable "region" are not the same as those used in ESS02.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

### 41 Geographic coverage

Switzerland

#### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

For stratification:

The telephone numbers are coded geographically according to the "Numero postal d'acheminement" (NPA) which defines a general grid over the country.

For the selection of households:

The telephone register is the only available frame for national social surveys in Switzerland. The Swiss Statistical Office has the possibility to access to the whole telephone register - that means the non-published numbers are included as well - for public interest surveys. Users of mobile phones are also listed in this complete register if they have a long-term contract and no fixed line. The degree of coverage that can be obtained by using this frame is more than 95% of all households.

Households without telephone or with mobile phones without long term contracts are not included in the frame (about 5% of the households). Holiday houses are rejected.

Sampling design:

Stratified three stage probability sampling. Regional stratification: six groups of NPAs.

Stage 1:

Selection of 287 PSUs (NPAs). The sampling is done with probabilities proportional to the number of households listed in the telephone register.

Stage 2:

Simple random sampling of about 17 households in the chosen PSUs.

Stage 3: Random selection of a respondent in each household according to Kish grid.

All first contacts to be conducted face-to-face.

## 43 Fieldwork procedures

### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	55
Number of experienced interviewers:	32
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	23

### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	55
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	No
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	Yes
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	Yes

### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	03.08.04 - 01.09.04
Number of pretest interviews:	56

### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	5
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1

### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
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#### If yes, please specify:

The incentives were announced in the advance letter. The people were told that they will receive an incentive (amount: 30 Swiss Francs) and that they will have to communicate to the interviewer which incentive they would like to receive. People could choose between money, a voucher for the train, a voucher for flowers or decide to make a donation to a charitable organisation.

### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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#### If yes, please describe:

For the refusal conversion, we used another mode of contact than the one (face-to-face) used when the first refusal occurred: all the people that refused to participate were re-contacted some time later by phone. Before re-contacting the refusals, the corresponding households or persons (depending on the fact if the respondent could be selected or not in the household) received a letter presenting the survey again and explaining the importance of the participation of each selected person.

## 44 Control operation

#### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	2427
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	602
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	1695
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	130

#### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	2335
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	79
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	13

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

### 45 Cleaning operations

#### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually

#### Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s):

All questions and labels were checked, as well as the filter sby different scenari, by running the programm.

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

### 46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLM):

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

AGEA (constructed variable):

One respondent IDNO 1093 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	4863
b) Refusal by respondent:	721
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	1084
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	130
e) Language barrier:	58
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	12
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	267
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	87
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	1
j) Address not traceable:	20
k) Other ineligible address:	165
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	41
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2141
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2141
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	136
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	46.86%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2141
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Switzerland provides various schools at different levels. Because the cantons are responsible for the educational service, the names, the programmes, the subjects, the

duration, the starting age and the number of the students vary significantly between the cantons. Therefore a classification of the education isn't easy for this country.

The general features of the Educational System are the following:

Kindergarten is voluntary and free. Compulsory schooling, which lasts for 9 years begins with primary school (between the ages of 6 and 7) and ends with secondary level I. Again, since there are, in fact, 26 slightly different educational systems, the length of study at each level may vary slightly.

In spite of the growing interchangeability of the elements of the educational programme the secondary level I of compulsory school is organized by separate schools or sections according to the division of education and professions at the further levels of education or at the world of work. Depending on their section during the last years at the secondary I level, students either choose to go on to a vocational training, to a vocational school, to diploma schools or secondary schools ("Maturitätsschulen"). The latter allows entrance into the public university system.

Besides attending university, other paths in higher education include attending an advanced vocational training ("Fachhochschule/école technique supérieure") or a Teachers' Training College. In the last decade, the status of many of the certificates of the vocational training education has been changed to the tertiary level and the admittance and the programme of these departments are still in a changing process. This is also true for the curricula and the programmes of the secondary education level schools.

An important part of the students chooses to start the career with an apprenticeship. The vocational training is completed by different types of schooling. The possibilities range from one day per week to full time vocational school. In case of emphasizing the study part of this training, it is possible to start an academic career at either a secondary school or a technical or vocational school leading to a higher technical or vocational degree.

Education curriculum:

Pre-primary education - Kindergarten (1-2 years):

Kindergarten:

Swiss children aged 5 and 6 may attend Kindergarten (German-speaking cantons), école enfantine (French-speaking cantons), or scuola dell'infanzia (Italian-speaking cantons) for at least one year before entering primary school.

Kindergarten is not compulsory. Nevertheless, today an average of around 99% of all children throughout Switzerland receive preschool education. 63% attend for two years.

In the past, the differences between German, French, and Italian pre-schools were more pronounced, with the German-speaking schools emphasizing play and the French and Italian pre-schools emphasizing learning. Currently, the differences are less marked, with all schools striving for a fine balance between play and education. Kindergarten is regulated by the communes and cantons. In all cantons, children have the right to receive pre-school education and to receive it at no cost.

In a country where roughly one fifth of the population (over 1.3 million people) is non-Swiss, Kindergarten also plays an important role in integrating foreigners into Swiss

society. The children can attend extra classes to study the regional language and, while maintaining their own identity, begin to learn about their new country and acquaint themselves better with the local dialect.

Compulsory School - Primary school (6 years):

Primary School:

Primary school is the first level of the Swiss nine-year compulsory schooling. Children start at age 6 or 7 and finish at 12 or 13. Since primary schools, like Kindergarten, are governed by the cantons, there are numerous differences in the curricula, the length of the school year, the age at which students pass on to the secondary level, and teacher-training.

Compulsory School - Secondary level I (three different levels) (3 years)

Secondary Level I:

Secondary Level I comprises the final years of required schooling. Here the children are divided into sections. The sections with standard requirements prepare children for vocational training or higher secondary education. The sections with advanced requirements prepare the children for the pre-university track. Again, depending on when they started primary school, Swiss children finish their compulsory schooling at age 15 or 16.

Secondary level II - Secondary school or graduation diploma schools (3-4 years):

Secondary school (Gymnasium) + Graduation Diploma (Berufsmatur) Schools (3-4 years):

Secondary schools or academic high-schools last 3-4 years and prepare students for entrance into any of the nine Swiss universities or the two federal institutes of technology. The curriculum includes 3 basic subjects (language, second national language, and mathematics) and compulsory subjects (history, geography, physics, chemistry, biology, music/arts, sports).

Students also choose a major ("Schwerpunktfach" or "option spécifique") and, the following year, a minor ("Ergänzungsfach" or "option complémentaire") subject. At the end of their studies, students take a cantonal matriculation examination ("Matura" or "baccalauréat"). All cantons as well as the federal authorities recognize the "Matura" certificate. This is important, since only 10 cantons out of 26 have universities. The number of young people with this university entrance certificate has more than doubled since 1970, and the number of women in this group has risen over 50% within 30 years.

Nowdays, there exists also an opportunity to get an university entrance certificate through an advanced programme offered by the vocational schools.

Secondary level II - General training schools (2-3 years):

General Training Schools (Diploma Schools) (2-3 years):

General training schools or diploma schools offer students 2-3 years of general education at a higher level and an opportunity to learn about professions. The curriculum includes the mother-tongue language, other languages including at least one other national language, mathematics, the humanities, and studies in a field the student wishes to explore: administration, tourism, health care, pre-school teaching, etc.

Students take an examination at the end of their studies to obtain a diploma. This diploma is recognized throughout Switzerland and enables students to continue with a higher level vocational training or to enter the work place.

Secondary level II - Vocational schools (-training) (2-4 years):

Vocational Schools (2-4 years):

Over one half of the Swiss students who finish their compulsory schooling choose to continue their education with vocational training. The training lasts from 2 to 4 years depending on the trade or profession selected, and there are currently about 260 federally registered vocations under federal governance. Examples are: industry, commerce, banking, insurance, hotel trade, other sectors of the service industries, and domestic sciences. Health care training is organized separately by the Swiss Red Cross. Training in agriculture and forestry are covered under separate federal legislation.

The Swiss system of vocational training is a dual system, which enables the student to gain both practical and theoretical knowledge in the chosen field. The student signs an apprenticeship contract which is approved by cantonal authorities. After this, the apprentice attends a cantonal or regional training school one or more days a week and spends the rest of the week on the job, paid on the basis of an official rate system, under the guidance of a master, who has had several years of experience and study in his or her trade and has acquired a master certificate. At the end of the training, the apprentice takes a final examination and, upon passing, receives a federal diploma, which, in accordance to the fulfilled programme, may lead to advanced vocational training.

Tertiary level - Universities (3-6 years)

Universities (3-6 years):

Switzerland has one university for every 650,000 inhabitants. Five are located in the German-speaking part (Basel, Zürich, Berne, St. Gallen and Lucerne) in addition to one Federal Institute of Technology (ETH Zürich). Three (Lausanne, Geneva, Neuchâtel) are in the French-speaking part including one Federal Institute of Technology (EPUL Lausanne). One university is bilingual, the University of Fribourg, offering classes in both French and German. The last, and most recently founded university, is the Università della Svizzera italiana in the canton of Ticino.

Although the universities are similar in structure, they each have their own particular strength. For example, St. Gallen specializes in economics, business administration and law, Lucerne specializes in Catholic theology and philosophy, the Università della Svizzera italiana emphasizes architecture and communication. The two Federal Institutes of Technology focus on engineering, architecture, and natural sciences.

All Swiss universities stress teaching as well as research. The total length of university studies varies, depending on the subject and the degree desired, usually between 4 to 6 years. Degrees conferred are the Lizentiat or licence, the Diploma or diplôme, and the Doktorat, the first two are the equivalent of a master's degree, the last of a PhD. Actually, the universities are changing to the bachelor/master system of the Bologna declaration.

Tertiary level - Advanced vocational training (3-4 years):

Non-university higher education which includes advanced vocational training and teacher-training on most levels is very important in the Swiss educational system and

has undergone many changes in the last decade.

- Vocational higher education + technical or vocational school:

We count these programmes to the tertiary level although there are options of education that lead to a specification in the chosen profession which has to be interpreted as level 4a of ISCED-97 classification.

- Technical or vocational high school (3-4 years):

The first technical or vocational high school or colleges of higher education (Fachhochschule or école technique supérieur) were adopted by the Federal government in 1995, and all 36 current colleges were formally recognized by the state. These schools offer university-level courses, but with a more practical and technical emphasis, for example: engineering, agriculture, commerce, business management, teaching, social sciences, and health care. The training lasts between 3 and 4 years, and students with a diploma from a Fachhochschule may continue their studies at the Federal Institute of Technology or another university.

## 50.2 Political parties

It was relatively late that the political trends of the 19th century developed into actual party organisations in Switzerland. The history, the boundaries of the cantons and the electoral system have had as a consequence the existence of many political parties.

The 4 main parties are: the Radicals, the Christian-Democrats, the Social-Democrats and the Swiss People's Party (contrary to what happened in Germany, Austria and Italy, the radical liberal party has remained powerful: the permanency of radicalism is even one of the peculiarities of Swiss politics). Apart from these 4 parties that are represented by members of the Federal Council and which represent the main tendencies at a national level, there are numerous small parties which sometimes have only regional significance.

The so-called bourgeois groups are clearly dominated by the Radical Party (FDP) which developed from the Liberal- and Radical Democrats who created the modern federal state in the 19th century. The only liberal conservative party which is slightly different from them is the Swiss Liberal Party. The Swiss People's Party (SVP) developed as a farmers' branch of the mainstream liberal movement. The National Association of Independents (LdU), which is closely allied to the largest retail concern in Switzerland, calls itself social-liberal. The Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP) dominates the field of confessional and social parties; it has a trades-allied wing and a Christian-social wing. The other party with a definite confessional character, the Protestant People's Party (EVP), is far smaller. The mainstream within the socialist movement is represented by the Swiss Social Democratic Party (SPS). There also groups further to the left, movements on the extreme right with a low number of supporters, and various "green" groups.

Left-right position:

Far left

- Swiss Labour Party
- Alliance de Gauche (Solidarité-Indépendants)

Left, center left

- Social-democrats
- Green Party
- Green Alliance

Center, liberal

- Christian-Social Party

Right, conservative

- Radicals
- Christian-democrats
- Swiss People's Party
- Liberal Party

Far right

- Swiss Democrats
- Lega dei Ticinesi

Unclassifiable

- Evangelical People's Party
- Federal Democratic Union
- Grün-Liberalen Zürich

Note: The Swiss People's Party is put in the category "right, conservative", could also be placed between "right, conservative" and "far right".

Other parties:

Alternative Liste / Linkes Bündnis (left, center left)

Freedom Party (far right)

Jungfreisinnige Schweiz (center, liberal)

JungsozialistInnen Schweiz (left, center left)

JCVP Schweiz (center, liberal)

JSVP Schweiz (right, conservative)

Katholische Volkspartei Schweiz

Party size: Factions and parties in the Swiss Parliament in the 47th legislative 2003-2007:

Faction: Swiss People's Party

Swiss People's Party: 55 (National Council), 8 (Council of the States), 63 (total)

Lega dei Ticinesi: 1 (National Council), 1 (total)

Faction: Social-Democrats

Social-Democrats: 52 (National Council), 9 (Council of the States), 61 (total)

Faction: Radical-Liberal

Radicals: 36 (National Council), 14 (Council of the States), 50 (total)

Liberal Party: 4 (National Council), 4 (total)

Faction: Christian Democrats

Christian Democrats: 28 (National Council), 15 (Council of the States), 43 (total)

Faction: Green Faction

Green Party: 12 (National Council), 12 (total)

Christian-Social Party: 1 (National Council), 1 (total)  
Swiss Green Alliance: 1 (National Council), 1 (total)

Faction: EPP / FDU Faction  
Evangelical People's Party: 3 (National Council), 3 (total)  
Federal Democratic Union: 2 (National Council), 2 (total)

Factionless  
Swiss Labour Party: 2 (National Council), 2 (total)  
Alliance de Gauche (Solidarité-Indépendants): 1 (National Council), 1 (total)  
Swiss Democrats: 1 (National Council), 1 (total)  
Grün-Liberalen Zürich: 1 (National Council), 1 (total)

Total: 200 (National Council), 46 (Council of the States), 246 (total)

The National Council gives a rather true picture of the electorate, in spite of the reapportionment in cantons. On the contrary, the Council of the States, because of the system of the majority vote, comprises few Social-Democrats and Swiss People's Party and many Radicals and Christian-Democrats.

### 50.3 Electoral system

Two or more votes registered.

The Swiss Federal Parliament consists of two Houses. The two Houses have strictly the same powers: they legislate, approve treaties, vote the budget and the loans, and supervise the Federal Council and the Administration. They elect, in a plenary session, the members of the Federal Council and the Federal Judges.

The House of the People, called National Council, has 200 members allotted, between the cantons, in proportion of the population. The allotment is re-examined every ten years. The deputies are elected for a period of four years, according to the system of the proportional representation. Each canton (at large) represents a constituency. Therefore some cantons elect, altogether, more than 30 deputies, others only 2 or 3. In the cantons which return only one member, the majority vote (first past the post) is obvious.

All adult Swiss citizens above the age of 18 enjoy both "active and passive" voting rights in elections to the National Council: in other words, they may cast their votes and also themselves stand for election. Only federal civil servants are required to choose between their profession and elected office, if they are elected. People can vote by either using a list of candidates of one party or by writing a proper list of candidates from different parties. On either list, one can put twice the name of each candidate.

The Federate House is called the Council of States, with 46 members, two for each canton, one for each half canton. Elections to the Council of States are not administered at federal level; they are governed by cantonal provisions. Deputies are, generally, elected by the people, for a period of four years, by the system of the two rounds majority vote. Their prestige is slightly superior to that of the National Councillors.

In federal matters, Switzerland presents, every allowance being made, a similar structure to that of the United States. It is an assemblage of cantons, like the Union is an assemblage of states. Therefore there are a Swiss State and 26 cantonal States. What distinguishes federalism from other systems is the juridical character of these cantonal states, principally the various details which make them different from mere departments, like the French departments for example.

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

##### **National currency versus the Euro (€):**

1 Euro= 1.5 Swiss Franks

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Turkey

### 33 Data collector

- 1) Birim Arastirma ve Danismanlik Ltd Sti, Istanbul.
- 2) Frekans Arastirma, Saha ve Bilgi Islem Hizmetleri Ltd, Istanbul.
- 3) S.A.M. Arastirma, Danismanlik ve Tanitim Hizmetleri A.S., Istanbul.

### 34 Depositor

Prof. Dr. Yilmaz Esmer, Bogazici University, Bebek, Istanbul, Turkey

### 35 Funding agency

Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknik Arastirma Kurumu (TUBITAK). Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey

### 36 Grant number

TÜBİTAK grant no: SBB 104K078

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	No
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Turkish

### 39 Field work period(s)

17.12.05 - 01.07.06

### 40 Geographic unit

#### **Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Istanbul
2. Western Marmara
3. Aegean
4. Eastern Marmara
5. Western Anatolia
6. Mediterranean
7. Central Anatolia
8. Western Black Sea
9. Eastern Black Sea
10. North Eastern Anatolia
11. East
12. South east

#### **Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS level 1

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

#### **Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

Region 4 can be combined with region 2. Regions 9, 10 and 11 can be combined into a

single region.

#### **41 Geographic coverage**

Turkey

#### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

For stratification:

Updated population data from the last census 2000. To select the households: clusters of addresses (PSU's) delivered by the Turkish State Institute of Statistics. The country can be divided into clusters of about 100 addresses each.

Sampling design:

Stratified three stage probability sampling

Stratification of communities according to NUTS 1

Stage 1: Allocation of 200 clusters with 100 addresses in the same neighborhood to the 12 strata proportional to the number of addresses belonging to the strata, selection of the clusters by srs.

Stage 2: systematic random sampling of 27-28 addresses out of the list of 100 addresses sorted by streets and house numbers

Stage 3: Selection of individuals: The person to be interviewed is selected with a 'Lottery-method' or with the Kish Grid. In the lottery method, the interviewer prepares cards with the names of all persons living in the household. A person belonging to the household draws one card with the name of the person to be interviewed. However, if the lottery method presents problems, selection will be done using the Kish Grid.

Remarks:

It is not usual that more than one household lives at one address. If this is the case, the household to be interviewed is selected with the Kish grid.

With the 'Lottery-Method' we hope to increase the acceptance of the within-household-selection.

### **43 Fieldwork procedures**

#### **43.1 Interviewer selection**

Total number of interviewers:	115
Number of experienced interviewers:	110
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	5

#### **43.2 Briefing of interviewers**

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	115
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### **43.3 Payments of interviewers**

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No

#### **43.4 Pretest**

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	01.08.05 - 29.08.05
Number of pretest interviews:	80

#### **43.5 Advance information**

Use of advance letter:	No
Use of brochure:	No

#### **43.6 Call schedules**

First contact by:	
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1

#### **43.7 Respondent incentives**

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
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#### **43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion**

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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### **44 Control operation**

#### **44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check**

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	-
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	-
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	-
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	-

#### **44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check**

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	-
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	-
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	-

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	Yes
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	10 %
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	60 %
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

F54 OCCF14A and F60 OCCM14A:

The deposited variables deviated from the ESS specifications and source questionnaire with the inclusion of an additional category. The Turkish data for OCCF14A and OCCM14A have been omitted from the international file. The deposited variables have been renamed OCCF14TR and OCCM14TR and are available from a separate country specific file for Turkey.

1 case (idno=118712) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	4326
b) Refusal by respondent:	191
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	689
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	495
e) Language barrier:	53
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	40
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	25
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	58
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	417
j) Address not traceable:	231
k) Other ineligible address:	86
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	102
m) Respondent deceased:	2
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1937
o) Interviews not approved:	81
p) Records in the data file:	1856
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	50.70%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1856
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

Pre-coded political parties:

Name, code, ideological position, %vote in last elections (3 Nov. 2002):

Adalet ve Kalkinma Partisi (AKP), code '01', Right of center, Moderate Islamic, 34.3 %  
Anavatan Partisi (ANAP), code '02', Right of center, Free market, conservative  
Buyuk Birlik Partisi (BBP), code '03', Nationalist, far right  
Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi (CHP), code '04', Left of center, secular, 19.4 %  
DEHAP, code '05', Unofficial Kurdish, 6.2 %  
Demokratik Sol Parti (DSP), code '06', Left of center  
Dogru Yol Partisi (DYP), code '07', Right of center, conservative, 9.5 %  
Genc Parti (GP), code '08', New, one-man party, playing to nationalist sentiments, 7.2 %  
Milliyetci Hareket Partisi (MHP), code '09', Nationalist, 8.4 %  
Ozgurluk ve Dayanisma Partisi, code '10', Socialist, democrat, resembles Green parties  
Saadet Partisi (SP), code '11', Islamist  
Sosyal Demokrat Halkci Parti (SHP), code '12', Social democrat

### 50.3 Electoral system

The Turkish electoral system is a PR system with a 10% national threshold and multi-seat electoral districts. Only parties that pass the national threshold qualify to win seat (proportionally) in the electoral districts.

This is how the elections for the national assembly are carried out:  
Each electoral district (constituency) is allocated a certain number (at least two, but in almost all cases more than two) seats. Each party submits a list of candidates that is equal in number to the number of seats for that constituency. In addition, there may be independent candidates. Voters vote either for a party list or for independent candidates. Then, seats are allocated according to d'hondt system of pr among parties (or independents) that pass the national threshold. There is no second round of voting. There is no mix of parties and no second preferences are allowed.

### 50.4 Exchange rate

**National currency versus the Euro (€):**

1 euro = 1.6 Turkish lira

### 51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

## Ukraine

### 33 Data collector

SOCIS, Center for Social and Political Investigations

### 34 Depositor

Andriy Gorbachyk, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

International Renaissance Foundation

### 36 Grant number

grant #2500371, 01.03.2005

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI:	No
Paper and pencil interview, PAPI:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire:	Yes
If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire:	No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Ukrainian, Russian

### 39 Field work period(s)

28.01.05 - 10.03.05

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

1. Crimea, Autonomy Republic
2. Vynnytska oblast
3. Volynska oblast
4. Dnipropetrovska oblast
5. Donetska oblast
6. Zhytomyrska oblast
7. Zakarpatska oblast
8. Zaporizska oblast
9. Ivano-Frankivska oblast
10. Kyivska oblast
11. Kirovogradska oblast
12. Luganska oblast
13. Lvivska oblast
14. Mykolaivska oblast
15. Odesska oblast
16. Poltavska oblast
17. Rivenska oblast
18. Sumska oblast
19. Ternopilska oblast
20. Kharkivska oblast
21. Khersonska oblast

- 22. Khmelnytska oblast
- 23. Cherkasska oblast
- 24. Chernovytska oblast
- 25. Chernigivska oblast
- 26. Kyiv city

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

26 administrative units are used, 24 oblasts, Crimea republic and Kyiv city.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

Sample is not representative for administrative units separately. For analysis following grouping of geographical units is recommended:

Kyiv City [26]

North [6, 10, 25]

Center [2, 11, 16, 23]

North-East [18, 20]

East [5, 12]

South-East [4, 8]

North-West [17, 22, 3]

West [9, 13, 19]

South-West [7, 24]

South [14, 15, 21]

Crimea [1]

**41 Geographic coverage**

Ukraine

**42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

For selection of PSUs: Census 2001 data

For selection of SSUs: Register of streets within settlement.

For selection of addresses and households: Area sampling.

Sampling design:

Stratified 4-stage probability sample: settlements (towns/ villages), streets, dwellings, persons. Statistically, the first stage is nominal and streets (the SSUs) are the clustering units.

Stage 1 (PSUs = settlements): Allocation of sample clusters to regional strata. 56 strata: 11 geographic regions \* 7 types of settlement sizes (habitat). Total is 56 because some settlement types are missing in some regions (21 empty cells). 300 clusters are allocated to the 56 strata proportional to the size of the stratum population (15 years and older). (The allocation was done by Peter Lynn using controlled rounding.)

In some cases, the stratum consists of a single settlement (large city). In other cases, it is necessary to select settlements. This will be done PPS to settlement population size (15 years and older) with replacement.

Stage 2 (SSUs = streets): Within each selected settlement (less than 300 as some - the large cities - will have more than one cluster allocated to them), the required number of streets will be selected using equal probabilities (simple random sample). There is no

information on the list about number of addresses or households in each street, so equal probabilities is the only possibility.

Stage 3 (dwellings): In each sampled street, an interviewer will count the number of dwelling spaces (flats or single-household houses), excluding any that are obviously vacant. The counts will then be returned to the central office, where the number of selections to make in each street will be calculated as  $3050 \times N_i / N$ , where  $N_i$  is the number of dwelling spaces in the street and  $N$  is the total number of dwelling spaces across all 300 sample streets. Interviewers will select the prescribed number of dwellings using systematic random sampling, i.e. a fixed interval throughout the street.

Stage 4 (persons): One person aged 15+ will be selected for interview at each sampled dwelling using the last birthday method.

Comments:

The gross cluster size will average 10.2 (3050/300), but will vary in proportion to the number of dwellings in the street ( $N_i$ ). The sample of dwellings is (approximately) equal-probability, with the only variation in overall selection probabilities arising from the variation in the stage 4 conditional probabilities, which are inversely proportional to number of persons aged 15+ in the dwelling.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	263
Number of experienced interviewers:	263
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	263
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	No

#### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No

#### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	04.10.05 - 18.10.05
Number of pretest interviews:	50

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	No
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
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##### If yes, please specify:

At the beginning of interview interviewer notified respondent that interview is rather long and promised small gift (box of candy or box of tea, price about 5 hryvnas = about 0.8 euros) as the compensation of respondent's time.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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### 44 Control operation

#### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	196
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	196
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

#### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	185
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Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	3
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	8

#### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	Yes
Telephone:	No
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:	No
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:	
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	No
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:	
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

F32 (HINCTNT)

The question was asked without a showcard. Respondents were instead asked to state their income. The answers were then coded into the ESS standard. The Ukrainian data from the variable have been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been renamed HINCTUA and is available from a separate country specific file for Ukraine.

1 case (idno=813) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3050
b) Refusal by respondent:	383
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	107
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	191
e) Language barrier:	1
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	42
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	111
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2031
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2031
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	184
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	66.59%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2031
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

### 50.2 Political parties

The list of political parties and election blocs from the ballot of last parliament elections in

2002 is used in the questionnaire. Below is the table with codes, titles and result of voting.

Table. List of political parties and election blocs.

- 1-Communist Party of Ukraine, 19.98%
- 2-Election bloc of Political Parties "Victor Yushchenko Bloc "Our Ukraine", 23.57%
- 3-Election bloc of Political Parties "Democratic Party of Ukraine - Party "Democratic Union"", 0.87%
- 4-Political Party "All-Ukrainian Union of Christians" , 0.29%
- 5-Election bloc of Political Parties "Nataliya Vitrenko Bloc" , 3.22%
- 6-The Green Party of Ukraine, 1.30%
- 7-Election bloc of Political Parties "Against All", 0.11%
- 8-Communist Party of Workers and Peasants, 0.41%
- 9-All-Ukrainian Party "New Power", 0.10%
- 10-Election bloc of Political Parties "Juliya Tymoshenko election bloc", 7.26%
- 11-Party of Rehabilitation of Invalids of Ukraine, 0.35%
- 12-Communist Party of Ukraine (renew), 1.39%
- 13-Socialist Party of Ukraine, 6.87%
- 14-Election bloc of Political Parties "For One Ukraine!", 11.77%
- 15-Election bloc of Political Parties "Unity", 1.09%
- 16-All-Ukrainian Labor Party, 0.34%
- 17-Liberal Party of Ukraine (renew), 0.03%
- 18-Election bloc of Political Parties Ukrainian party and All Ukrainian Party for inter-ethnic Understanding "New World", 0.04%
- 19-Party of All-Ukrainian union of the left "Justice", 0.08%
- 20-Election bloc of Political Parties "Team of Winter Generation", 2.02%
- 21-People's Party of Depositors and of Social Protection , 0.10%
- 22-Peasant Party of Ukraine, 0.37%
- 23-Social-Democratic Party of Ukraine (united), 6.27%
- 24-Election bloc of Political Parties "People's' Movement of Ukraine", 0.16%
- 25-Ukrainian National Assembly, 0.04%
- 26-Election bloc of Political Parties "ZUBR" (For Ukraine, Byelorussia, Russia), 0.43%
- 27-Ukrainian Sea Party, 0.11%
- 28-Ukrainian Political Party "Christian Movement", 0.09%
- 29-Social-democratic Party of Ukraine, 0.26%
- 30-Election bloc of Political Parties "Ruses bloc", 0.73%
- 31-"Woman for the Future" All-Ukrainian Political Union, 2.11%
- 32-Political Party "Apple", 1.15%
- 33-Party "New Generation of Ukraine", 0.77%
- 34-Other (WRITE DOWN)
- 77-(REFUSE TO ANSWER)
- 88-(DON'T KNOW)

Only 6 parties and blocs got mandates in the parliament

1. Election bloc of Political Parties "Victor Yushchenko Bloc "Our Ukraine" - 70 mandates, "right center" orientation
2. Communist Party of Ukraine - 59 mandates, "left" orientation
3. Election bloc of Political Parties "For One Ukraine!" - 35 mandates, oriented on the current power, "center" orientation
4. Election bloc of Political Parties "Juliya Tymoshenko election bloc" - 22 mandates, "left center" orientation
5. Socialist Party of Ukraine - 20 mandates, "left " orientation
6. Social-Democratic Party of Ukraine (united) - 19 mandates, "left center" orientation.

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Two or more votes registered.

Half of Ukrainian Parliament (225 mandates) is elected in one all-Ukrainian multi-mandate constituency and half is elected in 225 single-mandate constituencies. Every registered for election party or election bloc makes one list of candidates for the whole of Ukraine. This list is ordered. The number of mandates (several first candidates from this list can be elected) depends of the result of the party at the national level. Every voter get two ballots - first with list of candidates in the district (225 single-mandate constituencies in the country, every single-mandate constituency has own and different list, candidates in all this lists are independent, i.e. they are not officially dependent of any parties or blocs) and second with the list of parties and blocs (one common list of parties and blocs for the whole country, every party or bloc put in this ballot own name and only 3 leading persons from own list of candidates).

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

**National currency versus the Euro (€):**

1 Euro = 6.9 hryvnas (mean rate in February 2005)

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## United Kingdom

### 33 Data collector

BMRB

### 34 Depositor

Alison Park, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Economic and Social Research Council

### 36 Grant number

RES-501-26-5004 (survey); RES-501-26-5055 (co-ordinator).

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI: Yes

Paper and pencil interview, PAPI: No

If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire: No

If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire: No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face to face interviews

For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

English

### 39 Field work period(s)

27.09.04 - 16.03.05

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1.North East

2.North West

3.Yorkshire and The Humber

4.East Midlands

5.West Midlands

6.South West

7.East of England

8.London

9.South East

10.Wales

11.Scotland

12.Northern Ireland

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

Compatible with NUTS level 1.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

The sample sizes within any single region are too small to allow separate regional

analysis. If desired, the regions could be further grouped as follows:

Northern England (North East, North West, Yorks and Humber)  
Midlands (East and West Midlands)  
Southern England (South East, South West, Eastern)  
London  
Wales  
Scotland  
Northern Ireland

#### **41 Geographic coverage**

Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man are excluded from the survey.

#### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

There exists a Postcode Address File (PAF) as sampling frame of over 27 million addresses with 1.75 million Postcodes. PAF is a database containing all known addresses and Postcodes in the United Kingdom, including England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man.

-It has been estimated by the Office of National Statistics that PAF coverage is 96% of households and 97% of individuals. This is the best available sample frame in UK.

-Some of the delivery point information in a small part of Northern Ireland is excluded.

Sampling design:

Stratified three stage probability sampling: The (grouped where these have less than 500 delivery points) Postcode sectors will be stratified on the basis of 38 region and 1991 Census information. Within each region, sectors are to be listed in increasing order of population density.

1. stage:

163 Postcode sectors (or grouped sectors) will be selected systematically with probability proportional to delivery point count.

2. stage:

24 delivery points

3. stage:

one person aged 15+ at the selected address. This will be done by random methods as follows:

- if there are several occupied dwelling units, one dwelling unit is selected using a Kish grid and computer-generated random numbers; within the (selected) dwelling unit, one person aged 15+ is selected using a Kish grid and computer-generated random numbers.

For Great Britain, where multiple dwelling units at the address are common, the selection probabilities of addresses are expanded by the 'Multiple Output Indicator' (MOI) which is available on PAF. Thus, multiple-dwelling unit addresses already have higher selection probabilities. To correct for this we calculate the weights as follows:

$(\text{number of dwelling units} * \text{number of adults in selected household}) / \text{MOI}$

Wherever the MOI is correct, the number of dwelling unit and MOI cancel each other out, reducing the size of the weights.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	187
Number of experienced interviewers:	187
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	187
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	Yes

#### 43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	Tested in original ESS pretest.
Number of pretest interviews:	

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	5
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	2
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	2

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
--	-----

**If yes, please specify:**

The incentive was first mentioned in the advance letter, then given to the respondents by the interviewers at the end of the interviews. Respondents were given £10 in cash, this was increased to £15 when non-contacts and refusals were re-issued.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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**If yes, please describe:**

All respondents who refused were re-contacted (with the exception of those who phoned the office directly to refuse). Respondents who refused were first notified by letter that we would like to re-contact them. The advance letters for re-issues were sent from City University - as opposed to being addressed from BMRB as they were initially. A leaflet, giving more information on the survey was included with the letters. Leaflets were not sent out initially - only at the re-issue stage. In the letter the respondents were also informed of the incentive which was increased to £15.

Addresses which had refused initially were re-issued to a different interviewer. The

interviewers who worked on the re-issues were more experienced interviewers. Some were chosen based on the number of interviews they were able to achieve on their first assignment.

Interviewers were given some guidelines in their packs on how to avoid refusals, and interviewers working on the project for the first time at the re-issue stage were given a briefing which covered how to deal with re-issues where the respondent had previously refused.

To incentivise interviewers working on re-issues, they were paid per interview, as well as a flat rate for the time spent on the survey.

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Total number of sample units selected for quality back-checks:	203
Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	203
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

##### 44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	192
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	11
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	0

##### 44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	Yes
Telephone:	Yes
Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	Yes

#### 45 Cleaning operations

##### 45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	No – no corrections done

##### Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s):

The CAPI programmes are thoroughly checked by more than one interviewer and then by someone in the field department prior to being sent out. As well as checking the programmes, we also check an 'auto-topline'. An 'auto-topline' is where we run a dummy sample through the programme and check the output for this. We check an actual topline one day into the fieldwork period - or alternatively when we have enough sample to check key filters.

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire verified?:

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires verified:

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires verified:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

C10, C12 (RLGDNM RLGDNME):

In ESS 2, unlike round 1, many interviewers appear not to have probed respondents sufficiently if they simply reported their religion as being "Christian". Rather than asking for more details about the Christian denomination to which the respondent felt they belonged, the interviewer instead used the "Other Christian Denomination" category (category 4). This is likely to apply mainly to respondents belonging to the Anglican church/Church of England. When compared to R1 data, this results in far fewer respondents being coded as category 1 "Protestant", and far more as category 4 "other Christian Denominations". The variables have been omitted from the integrated file, renamed to RLDNGB and RLDEGB, and included in the country specific file for United Kingdom.

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), F55 (EDULVLM):

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS1-2002.

Bridging into category 2 intentionally diverts from official ISCED mapping to improve comparability.

G121-G124 (FLTHMCC-PTHNCNR):

Filter error between FSTJBYR/ICGNDR/ICCHLD and G121-G124. G121-G124 were asked to females with son/daughter regardless of earlier job experience, including those with FSTJBYR=0 (Never had such a job).

2 cases (idno=21814/25402) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

### 47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	4032
b) Refusal by respondent:	671
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	592
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	296
e) Language barrier:	38
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	50
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	168
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	77
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	200
j) Address not traceable:	33
k) Other ineligible address:	5
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	4
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1897
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1897
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	1
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	50.64%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1897
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

## 49 Weighting

Five weights were larger than 4. These extremely large weights were truncated to final weights of value 4.

Please see item 21 for general documentation of the weights.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS2 integrated file edition 3.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document "Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact [essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no](mailto:essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

The educational systems in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland differ slightly between one another. It has also been reorganised a number of times over the period during which ESS respondents will have gone to school. We therefore aim at functional equivalence.

Compulsory schooling starts at age 5, and the school leaving age is currently (having been 14 and 15 in the past). Examinations (known as GCSEs in England/Wales/Northern Ireland) are taken at around the age of 16, but are not compulsory. Thus, it is possible for pupils to leave school with no qualifications at all, particularly in the past. A further set of examinations (known as A-levels in England/Wales/Northern Ireland) may be taken at around the age of 18. There are also a range of non-school qualifications which are recognised as equivalent to GCSEs or A-levels. A-levels or equivalent are required for entry into higher education.

## 50.2 Political parties

The Labour Party is one of the two parties to have dominated British politics since the party system began. It was born out of the trade union movement in the late nineteenth century, when its aim was to give a political voice to the working class. The 1990s were marked by a period of modernisation within the party whereby "New Labour" confronted some of the most traditional socialist beliefs of the party and re-positioned it as a party of the centre left. This strategy was ultimately successful and led to Labour easily winning the 1997 General Election and the subsequent election in 2001. The party also won the 2005 election, but with a substantially reduced majority, partly as result of their backing of the invasion of Iraq. Since 1997 the party has been led by Tony Blair. The Labour party currently has 356 seats in the House of Commons, out of a total of 646.

### The Conservative Party

The Conservative Party is one of the longest running political parties in Europe and has traditionally been committed to private property and free enterprise. The party successfully defeated the Labour Party in 1979, with Margaret Thatcher as their leader, and remained in power until 1997, with an agenda which stressed the importance of privatising previously nationalised industries (and incurring the wrath of trade unions). The Conservatives image was gradually tarnished by economic incompetence, party divisions over the issue of Europe, and allegations of sleaze. Many would argue that the party has not yet found a coherent response to the Labour party's successful repositioning of itself as a party of the centre left. The Conservatives currently have 197 seats in the House of Commons.

### Liberal Democrats

The roots of the Liberal Democrats can be traced back to the founding of the Liberal Party in the mid nineteenth century. As a philosophy, the movement stresses the importance of the rights of the individual and freedom of choice. The modern Liberal Democrats were formed in 1988, after the merging of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), an off-shoot from the Labour party formed after Labour's defeat in 1979, and the Liberal Party. The Liberal Democrats opposed Britain's involvement in the Iraq war, are pro-Europe and pro-constitutional change, and emphasise issues of social justice and the environment. Its leader is Charles Kennedy. They currently have 62 seats in the House of Commons.

### The Scottish National Party (SNP)

The SNP promotes itself as Scotland's independence party. It was established in the 1930s, and after the 2005 General Election found itself with 6 of the 59 Scottish seats in the House of Commons. Its leader is Alex Salmond.

### Plaid Cymru

Plaid Cymru, or the Party for Wales, has fought for self-government in Wales since it was formed in 1925. In 2005 it won 3 of the 40 Welsh seats in the House of Commons. Its leader is Dafydd Iwan.

### The Green Party

The Green Party began in 1974 and describes itself as "a radical party which places social justice, sustainability, local economy, and - of course - the environment, at the heart of its policies". It has no MPs in the House of Commons but has won local election seats on a first past the post system, and seats in elections governed by a more proportional system.

Left - right position: Traditionally, the left/right position of the parties runs as follows:

Labour - LibDems - Conservative.

However, some would argue that the Liberal Democrats are now to the left of Labour.

Party size: Total UK share of vote:

Labour 35%

Conservative 32%

Liberal Democrats 22%

Other 10%

Other useful share of vote figures:

Green 3% (in constituencies where stood)

SNP 18% (Scotland only)

Plaid Cymru 13% (Wales only)

Other 10%

## 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

From 2005, the United Kingdom is divided into 646 geographical units called constituencies (a reduction on the 659 constituencies that existed for previous elections). Each constituency elects a single Member of Parliament (MPs) to represent them in the House of Commons in London.

The General Election is based on a first past the post method, whereby the candidate in each constituency who gets the largest number of votes wins the ballot. The party that wins most seats (although not necessarily the most votes) at a General Election, or which has the support of a majority of members in the House of Commons, usually becomes the Government. Elections are held at least every five years, but their precise timing is determined by the government.

## 50.4 Exchange rate

**National currency versus the Euro (€):**

1 Euro=0.676p

## 51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1