European Social Survey

ESS4 - 2008 DOCUMENTATION REPORT

THE ESS DATA ARCHIVE

Edition 5.3

NSD

Version Notes, ESS4 - 2008 Documentation Report

ESS4 edition 5.3 (published 26.11.14):
Applies to datafile ESS4 edition 4.3

Changes from edition 5.2:
All links to the ESS Website have been updated.

21 Weighting: Information regarding post-stratification weights updated.

25 Version notes: Information updated for ESS4 ed.4.3 data.

26 Completeness of collection stored. Information updated for ESS4 ed.4.3 data.

Lithuania:
46 Deviations. No Post-stratification weights (PSPWGHT) added.

ESS4 edition 5.2 (published 29.04.14):
Applies to datafile ESS4 edition 4.2
Changes from edition 5.1:

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

25 Version notes: Information updated for ESS4 ed.4.2 data

Russian Federation:
40 Geographic unit, Correspondence with NUTS: Reference to documentation of region variable added.

Ukraine:
40 Geographic unit, Suggested grouping of the regional categories:
The suggested grouping has been corrected.

Israel:
49 Weighting: Documentation of design weight updated to reflect new design weights in ESS4 ed.4.2 data.

Slovakia:
49 Weighting: Documentation of design weight updated to reflect new design weights in ESS4 ed.4.2 data.

Turkey:
49 Weighting: Documentation of design weight updated to reflect new design weights in ESS4 ed.4.2 data.

ESS4 edition 5.1 (published 18.12.12):
Applies to datafile ESS4 edition 4.1
Changes from edition 5.0:

25 Version notes. Information updated for ESS4 ed.4.1 data.

26 Completeness of collection stored. Information updated for ESS4 ed.4.1 data.

Lithuania:
46 Deviations: No design weights.

Norway:
46 Deviations: Filter error added on question F26 (WRKAC6M) in Norway.

Russian Federation:
50.2 Political parties. Party names amended to be in line with category labels in data file.

Appendix EDUCATION UPGRADE ESS1-ESS4:
Information regarding the official EDULVLA and ISCED mapping has been amended for Hungary, Lithuania and Sweden.

ESS4 edition 5.0 (published 28.09.12):
Applies to ESS4 - integrated file, edition 4.0 and Austrian country file, edition 1.0

Changes from edition 4.0:
Additional countries:
Austria

ESS4 edition 4.0 (published 02.02.2011):
Changes from edition 3.01

Additional countries:
Ireland, Lithuania.

ESS4 edition 3.01 (published 26.03.10):
Applies to datafile ESS4 edition 3.0
Changes from edition 3.0:

Slovenia:
26 Completeness of collection stored. Information on deviations in Interviewer data file added

Croatia:
49 Weighting. Country specific documentation of the design weight added.

Czech Republic:
49 Weighting. Country specific documentation of the design weight added.

Greece:
49 Weighting. Country specific documentation of the design weight added.

Greece:
43.6 Call schedules. Information on first contact by visit added.

Latvia:
49 Weighting. Country specific documentation of the design weight added.

Romania:
49 Weighting. Country specific documentation of the design weight added.

Slovenia:
46 Deviations. Information on deviations in Interviewer data file added

Turkey:
49 Weighting. Country specific documentation of the design weight added.

Ukraine:

49 Weighting. Country specific documentation of the design weight added.

ESS4 edition 3.0 (published 24.03.10):
Changes from edition 2.0:

Additional countries:
Czech Republic, Croatia, Greece, Latvia, Romania, Turkey and Ukraine

Germany:
46 Deviations. New item added (G11, G12)

ESS4 edition 2.0 (published 17.12.09):
Changes from edition 1.0:

Additional countries:
Hungary, Israel and the Netherlands.

Germany:
44.1 Control operation, Interviews. Type of back-check has been corrected from Mail to Telephone.

Slovakia:
33 Data collector. Has been corrected from Institute of Social Sciences to GfK Slovakia
44.1 Control operation, Interviews. Type of back-check has been corrected from Telephone to Personal and Telephone.

United Kingdom:
47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire. The table has been updated, changing the response rate from 54,5 to 55,8 %.

Contents

4. Appendices, separate documents

A1 Population statistics, ESS4 - 2008

A2 Classifications and coding standards, ESS4 - 2008

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A6 Other country specific documentation, ESS4 - 2008

Introduction

The ESS4-2008 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 2 main sections. 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, fieldwork procedures, response rates and other country specific study related materials.

In addition, the report has six Appendices available as separate documents. Appendix A1 contains country by country population statistics, A2 contains documentation of classifications and standards used in the ESS4-2008, A3 contains a list of variables and questions in the main and supplementary questionnaire, A4 is a variable list sorted by question number and by variable name, A5 contains documentation of the new ESS income measure, and A6 contains other country specific documentation.

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

The Study

1 Title   ESS4-European Social Survey Round 4 2008/2009

2 Alternative title   ESS4-2008

3 ID Number   ESS4e04.3

4 Bibliographic Citation   European Social Survey (2010). ESS Round 4 (2008/2009) Final Activity Report. London: Centre for Comparative Social Surveys, City University London

5 Abstract   The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically-driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 30 countries to date. 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. In the fourth round, the survey covers 31 countries and employs the most rigorous methodologies. It is funded via the European Commission's 6th 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 questions on a variety of core topics repeated from previous rounds of the survey and also two modules developed for Round Four covering Experiences and Expressions of Ageism and Welfare attitudes in a changing Europe.

6 Topic classification   Media; social trust; political interest and participation; socio-political orientations; social exclusion; national, ethnic and religious allegiances; attitudes towards and experiences of ageism; attitudes to welfare provision and service delivery; demographics and socio economics

7 Keywords   Trust; politics; social values; social exclusion; discrimination; religion; national identity; life course; ageism and welfare

Study Frame

8 Time method   Cross section. Partly repetitive

9 Unit of analysis   Individuals

10 Universe   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, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom; non-European Union countries: Israel, Norway, Switzerland, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine.

11 Countries   Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Kingdom.

Key Persons and Institutions

12 Authoring entity/PI	Central Co-ordinating Team, consisting of: Roger Jowell (PI), Rory Fitzgerald, Caroline Roberts, Eric Harrison, Gillian Eva, Sally Widdop and Mary Keane: Centre for Comparative Social Surveys (CCSS), City University, UK. Jaak Billiet and Hideko Matsuo: Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium. Bjørn Henrichsen, Knut Kalgraff Skjåk, and Kirstine Kolsrud: Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD), Norway. Peter Mohler (until October 2008), Janet Harkness (until October 2008), Michael Braun, Sabine Häder, Achim Koch, Annelies Blom, Matthias Ganninger and Dorothée Behr: GESIS, Germany. Willem Saris and Irmtraud Gallhofer: ESADE, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain. Ineke Stoop and Joost Kappelhof: Social and Cultural Planning Office of the Netherlands (SCP), Netherlands. Brina Malnar: University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.
13 Producer	Roger Jowell (PI), CCSS, City University, UK together with the Central Co-ordinating Team and the National Coordinator from each participating country:

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Yilmaz Esmer, Bogazici University, Turkey

Andriy Gorbachyk, Kyiv Taras Shevchenko University, Ukraine

Alison Park, National Centre for Social Research, NatCen, United Kingdom.

14 Other Acknowledgements	The following groups of people were involved in substantive or advisory capacities at various stages of the project:

The Scientific Advisory Board, chaired by Max Kaase.
The Methods Group, chaired by Denise Lievesley.
The Sampling Panel, headed by Sabine Häder, GESIS.
The Translation Taskforce, headed by Janet Harkness, GESIS.
Questionnaire Design Team on Ageism, headed by Dominic Abrams, from University of Kent, UK
Questionnaire Design Team on Welfare, headed by Stefan Svallfors from Umeå 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	ESS4e04.3
16 Kind of data	Survey data
17 File contents	Data from the Main and Supplementary questionnaires. See variable list in Appendix A4.
18 File structure	Rectangular

| **19 Overall case count** | 56 752 |

| **20 Overall variable count** | 673 |

21 Weighting

DESIGN WEIGHTS:
The purpose of the design weights is to correct for unequal probabilities for selection due to the sampling design used.
In general design weights were computed for each country as follows.

1.w = 1/(PROB1*...*PROBk) is a nx1 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/sum(w).

POST-STRATIFICATION WEIGHTS:
The purpose of the post-stratification weights 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 (EU-LFS).
For Croatia, Israel, Norway, Russian Federation and Ukraine: ESS Appendix 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=[Population aged 15 years and over]/[(Net sample in data file)*10 000]
Source population figures: Eurostat. For Israel: national statistics.

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

ESS4 edition 4.3

25 Version notes

ESS4 edition 4.3 (published 26.11.14):
Changes from edition 4.2:

Changes in variables:
C16 (HLTHHMP): Variable label has been amended.

Changes in country data:
RUSSIAN FEDERATION:
B12b (PRTVTARU), B20b (PRTCLARU), B22 (PRTMBARU): Value labels have been amended.

ESS4 edition 4.2 (published 29.04.14):
Changes from edition 4.1:

Changes in variables:
Post-stratification weights (variable PSPWGHT) have been added.

Changes in country data:
ISRAEL:
DWEIGHT: The design weights for Israel have been corrected.

SLOVAKIA:
DWEIGHT: The design weights for Slovakia have been corrected.

TURKEY:
DWEIGHT: The design weights for Turkey have been corrected.

POLAND:
C18 (RLGDNPL), C20 (RLGDEPL): Value labels have been amended.

ESS4 edition 4.1 (published 18.12.12):
Changes from edition 4.0:

Changes in variables:
(INWTM): Interview length in minutes, main questionnaire:
Variable has been rounded.

Changes in country data:
GREECE:
(INWTM): Interview length in minutes, main questionnaire:
Variable has been set to sysmis for IDNO 1140.

HUNGARY:
F6 (EDULVLA, EISCED), F36 (EDULVLPA, EISCEDP), F49 (EDULVLFA, EISCEDF), F55 (EDULVLMA, EISCEDM): The mapping between the harmonised variables for highest level of education and the underlying national questionnaire items has been corrected.

IRELAND:
C18 (RLGDNIE), C20 (RLGDEIE):
The value labels have been changed to be in line with the value labels in ESS5 - 2010.

LITHUANIA:
F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA): The mapping between the harmonised variables for highest level of education and the underlying national questionnaire items has been corrected.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

B12 (PRTVTARU), B20b (PRTCLARU), B22 (PRTMBARU): The value labels have been changed to be in line with the value labels in ESS5 - 2010.

SLOVENIA:
F22-F24 (ISCOCO): Corrected "occupation, ISCO88 (com)" for IDNOs 202, 402, 549, 554, 864, 1243.
F39-F41 (ISCOCOP): Corrected "occupation partner, ISCO88 (com)" for IDNO 899.

SPAIN:
F22-F24 (ISCOCO): Corrected "occupation, ISCO88 (com)" for IDNOs 349, 523, 1511, 1595, 2030, 2361, 2730, 2952, 3530.
F39-F41 (ISCOCOP): Corrected "occupation partner, ISCO88 (com)" for IDNOs 449, 1536, 2287, 3299.

SWEDEN:
F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA): The mapping between the harmonised variables for highest level of education and the underlying national questionnaire items has been corrected.

F22-F24 (ISCOCO): Corrected "occupation, ISCO88 (com)" for IDNOs 100002229, 100006527, 100009331, 200011740, 200015600, 300020443, 300027463.
F39-F41 (ISCOCOP): Corrected "occupation partner, ISCO88 (com)" for IDNOs 100005073, 300023868.

ESS4 edition 4.0 (published 02.02.2011):
Changes from edition 3.0

Additional countries:
Ireland, Lithuania.

Changes in data:
The harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM (7categories) have been replaced with EDULVLA, EDULVLPA, EDULVLFA, EDULVLMA (5 categories).

In addition for Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Ukraina additional European Survey version of ISCED has been produced for respondent (EISCED), partner (EISCEDP), father (EISCEDF) and mother (EISCEDM).
For Estonia only EISCED for respondent has been produced.

Changes in country data:
CROATIA:
The data in region variable REGIONHR have been replaced.

Changes in variables:
F32 HINCTNTA: The value labels have been changed to reflect the change in income measurement introduced in ESS4 - 2008.

ESS4 edition 3.0 (published 24.03.10):
Changes from edition 2.0

Additional countries: Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Latvia, Romania, Turkey,

Ukraine.

Changes in country data:
GERMANY:
Question G11 (IMPFREE) and G12 (IPHLPPL) asked to women, had been switched in the German questionnaire. The variables IMPFREE and IPHLPPL have now been corrected.

NETHERLANDS:
Minor amendments in household grid variables F4 (RSHIPA2) "second person in household: relationship to respondent" and (RSHIPA3) "third person in household: relationship to respondent". RSHIPA2 has been amended for two respondents, and RSHIPA3 has been amended for one respondent.

PORTUGAL:
Administrative variables measuring the timing of the main and supplementary interview, variables INWDDS INWMMS INWYYS INWSHH INWSMM INWDDE INWMME INWYYE INWEHH INWEMM SUPQDD SUPQMM and SUPQYR, have been replaced. Variable INWTM "Interview length in minutes, main questionnaire" has been recalculated by the archive on the basis of the replaced variables.

ESS4 edition 2.0 (published 17.12.09):
Changes from edition 1.0
Additional countries: Hungary, Israel, Netherlands.
Slovakia now included in the integrated file.

ESS4 edition 1.0 (published 23.09.09):
Includes data from Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Data from Slovakia are only available from a separate data file until design weights have been produced.

26 Completeness of collection stored

HINCTNTA
In ESS round 4 a different method of measuring household income has been introduced (HINCTNTA). The categories are now national categories based on deciles of the actual household income range in the given country. The variable for the different countries deviates to varying degrees from the expected decile distribution. Users are strongly recommended to study Appendix A5 of the ESS4 - 2008 Documentation Report.

AUSTRIA
F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

BELGIUM
F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F62 (MARITALA): Category 3 "Separated (still legally married)" was included in the Bulgarian questionnaire even though this is not a legally recognised status in Bulgaria.

F32 (HINCTNTA):
The income categories in Bulgaria are not based on deciles. Please see Source Showcards (Card 73) and Bulgarian Showcards (Card 73) in ESS Round 4 - Fieldwork documents at http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org. It has not been possible to bridge HINCTNTA into a decile-based variable. The Bulgarian data from the variable have been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been renamed HINCTABG and is available from a separate country-specific file for Bulgaria from ESS Round 4 - at www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

Gq (IPRSPOT): Difference in meaning between the Source question in English and the Bulgarian translation.
The source question goes as follow: "How much like you is this person? it's important to him to get respect from others". The Bulgarian translation is "It is important for him to force people to respect him".

CROATIA
E23 (ACQ30BS): Category 55 ("It depends") was not fielded in Croatia.

E24 (ACQ70BS): Category 55 ("It depends") was not fielded in Croatia.

F23 (TPORGWK): Variable was fielded with 4 categories, as categories 1, 2 and 3 in source questionnaire were combined into one category (category 2) in the Croatian questionnaire. The variable has been omitted from the international data file, and has been renamed TPORGWHR and made available from a separate country specific file for Croatia from ESS Round 4 - Data download, at www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

CYPRUS
F32 (HINCTNTA):
The data for HINCTNTA have been omitted from the integrated file. The question was asked with only nine categories in Cyprus, instead of the ESS standard ten categories. The variable has been renamed HINCTACY and is available from a separate country specific file for Cyprus at www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

F6 (EDULVLA) F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.
Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.

CZECH REPUBLIC
C18 (RLGDNM), C20 (RLGDNME):
Change in the underlying country-specific instrument compared to ESS3-2006.

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 ESS3-2006.
Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.

DENMARK

E23 (ACQ30BS), E24 (ACQ70BS):
Code 55 ("It depends") was erroneously left out of the Danish questionnaire.

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F70 (CHLDHHE):
Filter error. All cases with code 1 "Yes" in F69 (CHLDHM) have been routed to
CHLDHHE and assigned a valid code on this variable. All cases with code 2 "No" in
F69 (CHLDHM) have been routed past CHLDHHE.

ESTONIA
F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED):
The underlying national questionnaire item has changed since ESS3-2006.

F62 (MARITALA), F63 (LVGHWA), F64 (LVGPTNA), F66 (LVGPTNE), F68
(DVRCDEV):
The Estonian data from the question block on marital status has been omitted from the
integrated file. Version A was used when no legal partnership other than marriage
exists. Consensual unions were included in question F62, which should only include
legal marital statuses. Because of routings, this has consequenses for the entire
question block. The variables have been renamed MARITAEE, LVGHWAEE,
LVGPTAEE, LVGPTEEE and DVRCEVEE, and are available from a separate country-
specific file for Estonia.

FINLAND
B 11 (VOTE): Respondents who were too young to have voting right in the last general
election were not asked the question.

C 18 (RLGDNM) and C20 (RLGDNME): For anonymity reasons respondents belonging
to non-Christian religions were classified in one category called "Non-Christian
religions", which is not a standard ESS category. The data have been recoded to 99
"No answer". The category is however kept in the country-specific variables RLDNFI
and RLDEFI.

E11 (P20CNEC): An invalid category 55 "Have no effect at all" was included in the
Finnish questionnaire. The category has been recoded to 99 "No answer".

E13 (P70CUST): 55 "Have no effect at all" was erroneously not included in the Finnish
questionnaire.

FRANCE
F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55
(EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F8c (MAINACT):
Filter error. All respondents were asked this question.

F37c (MNACTP):
Filter error. All respondents with partner were asked this question.

GERMANY
B13-B19 (CONTPLT-BCPTRD):

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.

C28 (BRNCNTR): Country-specific interviewer instruction included at C28 in the questionnaire: "By Germany is meant the territory of today's Germany, as it is after the reunification in 1990, as well as areas which belonged to the German state at the time of the birth of the respondent".

C33 (FACNTR): Country-specific interviewer instruction included at C33 in the questionnaire: "By Germany is meant the territory of today's Germany, as it is after the reunification in 1990, as well as areas which belonged to the German state at the time of the birth of the respondent's father".

C35 (MOCNT): Country-specific interviewer instruction included at C35 in the questionnaire: "By Germany is meant the territory of today's Germany, as it is after the reunification in 1990, as well as areas which belonged to the German state at the time of the birth of the respondent's mother".

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F54 (OCCF14B): Filter error. All cases with code 7 "Refusal" in F50 (EMPRF14) have been routed to OCCF14B and assigned a valid code on this variable.

F60 (OCCM14B): Filter error. All cases with code 7 "Refusal" in F56 (EMPRM14) have been routed to OCCF14B and assigned a valid code on this variable.

G11 (IMPFREE) G12 (IPHLPPL): Questions G11 and G12 have been switced for women in the questionnaire for Germany. Data for G11 (IMPFREE) and G12 (IPHLPPL) have been recoded and are now correct.

(INWEHH) (INWEMM) (INWTM): In Germany, the hour (INWEHH) and minute (INWEMM) of the end of the interview was recorded after the completion of module G, rather than after the completion of module F. The calculation of interview time (INWTM) is thus based variables measuring time used to complete the interview from module A to module G, rather than from A to F.

GREECE
F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.
Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.

HUNGARY
F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F44 (JBSPVP): Filter error. All respondents with code 2 "Self employed" in F42 EMPRELP have erroneously been routed away from F44 JBSPVP.

F45 (NJBSPVP): Filter error. All respondents with code 2 "Self employed" in F42 EMPRELP have erroneously been routed away from F45 NJBSPVP.

F62 (MARITALA): The ESS round 2 question version has been used. The values of MARITALA has been recoded to match ESS round 4 values. The original MARITALA variable has been removed from the international data file, renamed to MARTLHU, and included in a country specific data file for Hungary.

H1 (TESTC1a) to H36 (TESTC36): Section H of the supplementary questionnaire has not been fielded in Hungary in ESS4.

(SUPQMM): Data for this variable are not available.

(SUPQDD): Data for this variable are not available.

IRELAND
F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006. Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.

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

F35 (PARTNER) and F69 (CHLDHM):
According to the ESS source questionnaire, these variables should be interviewer codes based on F4 (RSHIPA1-n). In Israel, however, they were asked as direct questions. The Archive's standard procedure is to recalculate the variables that are made available to users based on F4 and the two variables in the main file are thus not directly affected by Israel's implementation. The variables F36 to F48 (concerning partner's education, activities and work) and variable F71 (CHLDHME "Ever had children living in household") are part of filters based on F35 and F69, respectively. The implementation in Israel of F35 and F69 has therefore affected which respondents that were and were not asked these questions. The variables as deposited from Israel have been renamed PRTNERIL and CHLDHMIL and are available from a separate country specific file for Israel at www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

LATVIA
E8 (WR20CRM), E9 (WR20EMP)
The data for WR20CRM and WR20EMP have been omitted from the integrated file. The scale used in Latvia differs from the ESS standard. A 1-10 scale has been used, instead of ESS standard 0-10. The variables has been renamed WR20CRLV and WR20EMLV and are available from a separate country specific file for Latvia at www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

F1 (HHMMB)
In Latvia this question was defined as "number of people living in household apart from respondent". The question should be "number of people living in household including respondent". This is corrected in the dataset.

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

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

LITHUANIA:

(DWEIGHT): No design weights.

(PSPWGHT): No Post Post-stratification weights.

NETHERLANDS
F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
Source variables changed since ESS3-2006. Variables bridged from country specific education variables.

NORWAY
E50 (TWCOL20):
Category 05 ("No work with other people last month") was erroneously left out of the Norwegian questionnaire.

E51 (TWCOL70):
Category 05 ("No work with other people last month") was erroneously left out of the Norwegian questionnaire.

F6 (EDULVLA), F6(EISCED), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F26 (WRKAC6M): F26 is posed only to persons who answered Yes (code 1) on question F10 (PDJOBEV). Persons coded not applicable (code 6) on F10, i.e. persons with a present job were wrongly assigned code 9 "No answer".

Item non-response:
1 case (idno=180) has 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 ESS3-2006.

PORTUGAL
F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

ROMANIA
F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
Category 4 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 5.

Deviant numbering of showcards: In Romania in ESS4 2008, the numbering of the showcards follows the question numbering (eg. showcard for question A1 is called 'SCALA A1'). Thus it does not follow the numbering of the ESS4 Source Showcards.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F20 (WKHCT):
Data have been recoded to match the ESS Data Protocol categories. In the original variable, respondents who answered that "no particular working hours are specified in their contract", or that they had an "unlimited working day", were given code 777. These have been recoded to code 999 in the integrated file. The original variable has

been renamed WKHCTRU and is available from a separate country-specific file for the Russian Federation.

SLOVAKIA
F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED) F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA): The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F32 (HINCTNTA): The Slovakian data from the variable have been omitted from the international data file. Slovakia did not use an instrument based on deciles, but used the same instrument as for ESS2-2004 and ESS3-2006. The variable has been renamed HINCTNSK and is available from a separate country-specific file for Slovakia from ESS Round 4, at www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

SLOVENIA
C33 (FACNTR):
Country specific interviewer instructions added. Country specific filter has changed from ESS3. Respondents coded 2 "Yes, from another republic in the former Yugoslavia" ("Da, v eni od drugih republik nekdanje Jugoslavije") have been routed to C34 (FBRNCNTA), whereas these respondents were routed to C35 (MOCNTR) in ESS3.

C35 (MOCNTR):
Country specific interviewer instructions added. Country specific filter has changed from ESS3. Respondents coded 2 "Yes, from another republic in the former Yugoslavia" ("Da, v eni od drugih republik nekdanje Jugoslavije") have been routed to C36 (MBRNCNTA), whereas these respondents were routed to D1(EVPDEMP) in ESS3.

Interviewer data file:
I9 INTAGE: Logical inconsistencies detected. A number of interviewers (identified by variable INTNUM) have more than one value for "Age of interviewer" (INTAGE). This affects in total 6 interviewers and 168 interviews. Data should be used with caution.

I10 INTGNDR: Logical inconsistencies detected. A number of interviewers (identified by variable INTNUM) have more than one value for "Gender of interviewer" (INTGNDR). This affects in total 8 interviewers and 195 interviews. Data should be used with caution.

Item non-response:
1 case (idno=1048) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

SPAIN
F54 (OCCF14B): Filter error. All cases with code 7 "Refusal" in F50 (EMPRF14) have been routed to OCCF14B and assigned a valid code on this variable.

F60 (OCCM14B): Filter error. All cases with code 7 "Refusal" in F56 (EMPRM14) have been routed to OCCF14B and assigned a valid code on this variable.

SWEDEN
F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
Source variables changed since ESS3-2006. Variables bridged from country specific education variables.

Interviewer data file:

I9 (INTAGE): Variable was fielded with 3 categories in Sweden. Variable has been renamed INTAGESE and kept in the international integrated interviewer data file.

I10 (INTGNDR): Variable was not fielded in Sweden.

SWITZERLAND
F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

TURKEY
C18 (RLGDNM) C20 (RLGDNME): Code 2 "Protestants", code 4 "Other Christian denominations", code 7
"Eastern religions" were not fielded in Turkey, due to lack of representation of these denominations in Turkey.

C12 (TRRCNYR): Variable TRRCNYR has not been fielded in Turkey for sensitivity reasons.

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F32 (HINCTNTA):
The showcard for Turkey contains 12 categories. The tenth decile category was split up in three categories H, U and N. Category U and N are merged into category H in the HINCTNTA variable for Turkey.

Item non-response:
1 case (idno=655) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

Interviewer data file:
I6 (PREWHP). The variable was originally fielded with 5 categories in Turkey, describing who interfered with the interview. For Turkey, value 1 to 5 in variable PREWHP have been recoded to code 1"Marked".

UKRAINE
E10 (P20CUST): Category 55 ("Have no effect at all") was not fielded in Ukraine.

E13 (P70CUST): Category 55 ("Have no effect at all") was not fielded in Ukraine.

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

UNITED KINGDOM
F6 (EDULVLA):
Bridging into category 2 intentionally diverts form official ISCED-97 mapping to improve comparability.

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.
Bridging into category 2 intentionally diverts form official ISCED mapping to improve

comparability.

One respondent (IDNO 118709) has more than 50% refusal, don't know or no answer in main questionnaire.

27 Distributor	Norwegian Social Science Data Services,
	Harald Hårfagresgt. 29, N-5007 Bergen, Norway.
	Phone:+47 55 58 21 17
	Fax: +47 55 58 96 50
	e-mail: nsd@nsd.uib.no
	Web: http://www.nsd.uib.no/english

ESS: essdata@nsd.uib.no

Legal Aspects

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

29 Citation requirement
Citation of data:
European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008). Data file edition 4.3. Norwegian Social Science Data Services, Norway - Data Archive and distributor of ESS data.

Citation of documentation:
European Social Survey (2010): ESS-4 2008 Documentation Report. Edition 5.3. Bergen, European Social Survey Data Archive, Norwegian Social Science Data Services .

30 Disclaimer
The Central Co-ordinating Team (CCT) and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the ESS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. The CCT 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 Confidentiallity
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 www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

Country Reports

National Technical Summaries

Austria

33 Data collector

     IPR Umfrageforschung | A-1010 Wien, Rathausstraße 13/9 | www.ipr.co.at

34 Depositor

     Univ. Doz. Dr. K.-H. Müller (WISDOM)

35 Funding agency

     BMASK (European Co-operation on Labour V: EECO-LAB V)

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 questionnaire.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

German

39 Field work period(s)

01.11.10 to 28.02.11

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:

Correspondence with NUTS level 2:

AT11 Burgenland
AT12 Niederösterreich
AT13 Wien
AT21 Kärnten
AT22 Steiermark
AT31 Oberösterreich
AT32 Salzburg

AT33 Tirol
AT34 Vorarlberg
Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

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: ³ 10,000)

Stage 1: Primary sampling units: 380 clusters in 288 municipalities (incl. 23 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. These steps are done at GESIS.

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. To include both, households listed and households not listed in the telephone book the interviewer takes each "telephone book household" as starting point to visit the second and the tenth household after the starting point (according to a specified rule for random route).

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

Sampling frame:
For stratification: Census 2001
For selection of starting points: Austrian Telephone Book (CD), which is updated four times a year

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	333
Number of experienced interviewers:	217
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	116

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	345
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	No
Training in refusal conversion:	No

43.3 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

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:	2
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	2

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Other response enhancing measures:	
Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	No

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes

If yes, please describe:

Only second contact if participation is likely.

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	No
Number of pretest interviews:	0

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	255
Number of back-checks achieved:	161
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	161
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:

Number of back-checks achieved:

Number of units where outcome was confirmed:

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:

Number of back-checks achieved:

Number of units where outcome was confirmed:

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	100 %

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	100 %

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

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):	3631
B. Refusal by respondent:	459
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	390
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	504
E. Language barrier:	10
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):	2
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	7
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	2
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2255
V. Records in the data file:	2255
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	2 (Note: There are 2 cases with an appointment after the end of field work)
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	62.26%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2255

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 3
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0: 0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0:
Deffp: 1.28

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

SPÖ - The Social Democratic Party - (Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs)Founded in 1945. It is a successor of the original Social Democratic Party (founded in 1889), which was a driving force in the establishment of the First Austrian Republic in 1918. SPÖ has played a decisive role in Austrian politics in the post World War II era and except from the three years between 1966 and 1970, the SPÖ held government responsibility alone or as part of a coalition until the elections in 2002. The recent party manifestos attempt to preserve a certain degree of ideological continuity (create a society free from classes), while taking into account new circumstances (e.g. the predominant position of the market economy, the individualization of society etc.).

ÖVP - The Austrian People's Party - (Österreichische Volkspartei)The ÖVP is the successor of the Christian Social Party founded in 1893. When the ÖVP was founded in 1945 it sought to modernize and to loosen its ties to the Roman Catholic Church. The party represents a combination of conservative forces and various social and economic groups that form semi-independent federations within the overall party. Advocates an ecologically orientated social market economy.

FPÖ - The Freedom Party of Austria - (Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs)FPÖ was formed in 1955 as a successor to the League of Independents. It is sometimes reffered to as the Liberal Party, and has its ideological roots in liberalism and nationalism. It is considered a populist right-wing party; progressive and anticollectivist in character. Party popularity grew rapidly under Jörg Haider's leadership, 1986-2000. Stands for moderate social reform and advocates the participation of workers in management, stricter immigration controls and deregulation in the business sector. Opposes Austria's membership of the EU.

BZÖ - Alliance for the Future of Austria - (Bündnis Zukunft Österreich)
Founded in 2005 by split from Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (FPÖ); proponent of social market economy, controlled immigration and protection of Austria's cultural identity. It entered the legislature in 2006.

Grüne - Austrian Green Party - (Die Grünen - Die Grüne Alternative)
Founded in 1986 and was the first party not to represent any of the traditional ideological camps. Campaigns for environmental protection, peace and social justice, the rights of minorities and socio-ecological tax reform.

The KPÖ was founded in 1945 and is the Communist bParty in Austria. Despite a strong performance immediately after 1945, the KPÖ lost its influence and fell to a share well beyond the minimal share of 4% which is required for qualifying for a member of parties within the National Assembly.

From left to right: KPÖ, Brüne, SPÖ, ÖVP, BZÖ, FPÖ

Party / % of votes
SPOE (socialistic, middle-left) / 29
OEVP(conservative, middle-right)/ 26
FPOE (conservative, right) / 18
BZOE (conservative, right) / 11
GRUENE (ecological, left) / 10

LIF (liberal, right) / 2
KPOE(communist, left) / 1
Other parties / 3

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered .

The Austrian system is a strong representative system which is based on the overall numbers of voters in a national election.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:
ESS3 AT
Changes in ESS4: Categories 1+2 and 11+12 were combined
Year of data collection:
2007

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

50.5 Exchange rate

1 Euro = National currency

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:
3
Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	Yes

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Other, please specify:
One student (sociology), not experienced
Short description of coding and checking procedures:
First stage: coding of the simple cases by a student. Second stage: coding of the more

difficult cases and controlling of the previously assigned codes by two coders simultaneously.

Belgium

33 Data collector

TNS Dimarso, Square F. Riga 30, B-1030 Brussels
Belgium

34 Depositor

Dirk Heerwegh (Flanders), National Coordinator
Marc Jacquemain (Wallonia), National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique (FNRS)
Fonds voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (FWO)

36 Grant number

FNRS: ESS - EK/BM – 8888
FWO: G.0475.08

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 SPLTADMC in the data
file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Dutch and French

39 Field work period(s)

13.11.08 - 20.03.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:
1. Flemish region
2. Brussels region
3. Walloon region
Correspondence with NUTS:
Corresponding with NUTS level 1

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:	Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Belgium

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

The National Register is the official database of all (legal) residents in Belgium. The database is continually being updated

Sampling design:

Stratified two stage probability sampling.The ten provinces and Brussels are used for regional stratification.

Stage 1: The primary sampling units are 340 sample points ('virtual clusters', not regionally defined) located in 220 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 340 clusters, 9 persons are selected for the gross sample by simple random sampling. This means that the number of persons in each municipality equals the number of clusters in the municipality x 9.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	106
Number of experienced interviewers:	106
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	106
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

If bonus arrangement or other, please specify:
Extra incentives for interviews in Brussels and the city of Antwerp

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

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:
Call-centre

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

| Strategies for refusal conversion: | Yes |

If yes, please describe:

760 units were recontacted by a different interviewer. To be recontacted a respondent had to have value resulbX=2 (and outnibX ne 6, 7, 11, 12), 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 (if Flemish or French speaking), 12.

Attempts were made by a different interviewer.

43.9 Pretest

| The period in which the pretest interviews were held: | August 2008 |
| Number of pretest interviews: | 4 |

44 Control operation
44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	1300
Number of back-checks achieved:	321
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	236
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	N/A
Number of back-checks achieved:	N/A
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	N/A
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	88
Number of back-checks achieved:	20
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	12
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

The script of the CAPI program was compared with the translated version of the questionnaire

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

46 Deviations

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

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):	3060
B. Refusal by respondent:	746
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	15
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	112
E. Language barrier:	82
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	130
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	7
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	9
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	16
J. Address not traceable:	7
K. Other ineligible address:	11
L. Respondent moved abroad:	23
M. Respondent deceased:	11
Y. Invalid interviews:	1
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1760
V. Records in the data file:	1760
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	58.86%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1760

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 2
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.00

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

A) Political parties

Groen! (Flemish Ecologists)
CD&V (Former CVP [Christian Democratic Party])
N-VA (Former VU [Flemish Nationalist Party])
Lijst Dedecker (Conservative liberal***)
SP.A. (Former SP [Socialist Party])
Vlaams - Progressieven [Spirit] (Socialist Party [Former SP])
Vivant (Movement for Basic Income and Freedom)
Vlaams Belang (Flemish Extreme Right and Nationalist Party)
Open VLD (Flemish Liberal Democrats [Former VLD])
CDH (Former PSC)
Ecolo (Francophone Ecologists)
Front National (Francophone Extreme Right and Nationalist Party)
MR (Former PRL)
PS (Francophone Socialist Party)

B) Left-right position (0-10) *

Ecolo, PS (3) - Vlaams Progressieven (Spirit), SP.A. (4) - CDH, Vivant (5) - MR, Open
VLD (6) - Front National, CD&V (7) - Lijst Dedecker, N-VA (8) - Vlaams Belang (10)

C) Party size (Based on elections to chamber 2007)**

CD&V/NVA 18.51%
MR 12.52%
Vlaams Belang 11.99%
Open VLD 11.83%
PS 10.86%
SP.A. 10.26%
CDH 6.06%
Ecolo 5.10%
Groen! 3.98%
Front National 1.97%
Vivant 0.09%

*ISPO/PIOP (2004) General Election Study Belgium 2003
**http://verkiezingen2007.belgium.be/nl/cha/results/results_tab_etop.html
***Wikipedia

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

Tax statistics for revenues of 2004

Year of data collection:

2005

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):   No

Type of data: Data from registers:	Yes
Type of data: Census data:	No

50.5 Exchange rate

National currency is Euro.

50.6 Legal partnership

Legal partnership type(s) referred to in question F62 in version A:
Wettelijke samenwoning
Definition of the type(s) of legal partnership:
A legal recognition of cohabitation between 2 people, indifferent of their sex, differing from civil marriage.

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:
2 (one coder under direct supervision of the data input and coding manager)
Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Other, please specify:
Same people who conducted the ESS3 ISCO coding.
Short description of coding and checking procedures:
The full ISCO list in Dutch and French was made available to the coder along with a list of specific examples and their corresponding ISCO code (both in Dutch and French).

http://statbel.fgov.be/downloads/prof_nl.xls
http://www.statbel.fgov.be/downloads/prof_fr.xls

The coder worked with an overview of the answers given in F24-25a and F39-41 per respondent, and then need to add the correct ISCO code. The codes were then added to the data file.

The first 100 codes assigned by the coder was evaluated by the researcher at TNS Dimarso. A feedback session was then organised and another 100 answers were coded after which a second feedback session was held with the researcher, the coder and the

data input and coding manager. The coder then continued with the rest of the coding, with support from the manager for any doubts.

Bulgaria

33 Data collector

Fieldwork team at the Institute of sociology,13-a Moskovska str. Sofia 1000
Bulgaria

34 Depositor

Lilia Dimova, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

National Science Fund of Bulgaria through the Agency for Social Analyses (ASA)

36 Grant number

ДО 02-266/18.12.2008
ДО 16/02/2009

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 SPLTADMC in the data
file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Bulgarian

39 Field work period(s)

06.03.09 - 31.05.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:
1. Blagoevgrad
2. Burgas
3. Varna
4. Veliko Tarnovo
5. Vidin
6. Vratsa
7. Gabrovo
8. Dobrich
9. Kardzhali
10. Kyustendil
11. Lovech
12. Montana
13. Pazardzhik
14. Pernik
15. Pleven
16. Plovdiv

17. Razgrad
18. Ruse
19. Silistra
20. Sliven
21. Smolyan
22. Sofia (capital)
23. Sofia (region)
24. Stara Zagora
25. Targovishte
26. Haskovo
27. Shumen
28. Yambol

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponding with NUTS Level 3.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Bulgaria

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

Stage 1: List of the electoral sections (their number is 12,313 and they cover the whole territory of the country)
Stage 2: Lists of all households' addresses of the at the first stage selected units

Sampling design:

Stratified three stage probability sampling. Implicite regional stratification. Electoral sections are ordered by administrative regions (28 in total), municipalities (apprx. 265 in total1) and type of settlements (village and town) in each region. Within the list of electoral sections a cumulative measure of size column based on the number of people in each electoral section is computed.

Stage 1: Selection of 400 PSUs (electoral sections). The sampling is done with probabilities proportional to the electoral (18+) population.

Stage 2: Simple random sampling of 9 household's addresses in the chosen PSUs. After accounting for ineligibility and non-response, 5 interviews will be conducted in one PSU on average.Stage 3: Random selection of a respondent in each household according to the last birthday method.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	197
Number of experienced interviewers:	182
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	15

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	197
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	Yes
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	Yes

If bonus arrangement or other, please specify:
The payment of supervisors was according to the quantity and quality of the work implemented by interviewers.

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:	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

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:
All interviewers who took part in the ESS Round 4 had got official cards to certify that they were interviewers of the fieldwork team of Institute of sociology. Also, all interviewers were given official letters verifying that they were engaged/hired to collect info.

Interviewers were obliged to show both documents when they contact the respondent.

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

If yes, please describe:

The decision is made by the interviewers because they were advised to make following attempt/attempts for conducting a completed interview, when in the previous visit the refusal is not explicit.

There were 150 cases of inexplicit refusals, especially when the reason was bad timing and/or the contact was with someone other than respondent, on next visit there was a completed interview.

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 18.01.08 - 10.02.08

Number of pretest interviews: 361

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 260

Number of back-checks achieved: 260

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 230

Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: 56 (P); 204 (T)

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check: 26

Number of back-checks achieved: 26

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 26

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: 18 (P); 8 (T)

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check: 20

Number of back-checks achieved: 20

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 20

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: 20 (P)

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

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?: Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?: Yes

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked: 100 % of the main questionnaires were individually checked through logical

inspection.

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked: It was made close inspection and control of 100 % of the supplementary questionnaires

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F32 (HINCTNTA):
The income categories in Bulgaria are not based on deciles. Please see Source Showcards (Card 73) and Bulgarian Showcards (Card 73) in ESS Round 4 - Fieldwork documents at www.europeansocialsurvey.org. It has not been possible to bridge HINCTNTA into a decile-based variable. The Bulgarian data from the variable have been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been renamed HINCTABG and is available from a separate country-specific file for Bulgaria from ESS Round 4 - at www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

F62 (MARITALA): Category 3 "Separated (still legally married)" was included in the Bulgarian questionnaire even though this is not a legally recognised status in Bulgaria.

Gq (IPRSPOT): Difference in meaning between the Source question in English and the Bulgarian translation.
The source question goes as follow: "How much like you is this person? it's important to him to get respect from others". The Bulgarian translation is "It is important for him to force people to respect him".

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):	3200
B. Refusal by respondent:	211
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	269
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	161
E. Language barrier:	5
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	23
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	9
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	19
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	189
J. Address not traceable:	27
K. Other ineligible address:	18
L. Respondent moved abroad:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	30
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2230
V. Records in the data file:	2230
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	74.98%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2230

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages 3
Number of weights above 4.0 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.23

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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For access to the former harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM please contact essdatasupport@nsd.uib.no

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:
Pre-primary education. Refers to the people who have not gone to school at all, or have not completed the lowest level of education in the country.

Primary education (I - IV grade). This is (3) 4 years long educational level - primary school (grades 1 - (3)4). The lowest level of education lasts 3 or 4 grades in different years in Bulgaria, but in any case means completed basic educational level.

Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade). Students from vocational schools and education classes with enrolment after completed VI and VII grade are alsoincluded here. This is the compulsory educational level in Bulgaria.

Upper secondary education (IX -XIII grade). Includes general and vocational programs with enrolment after completed VII and VIII grade as well as the education in vocational schools and classes with enrolment after completed basic education. Secondary education in Bulgaria can be divided into secondary general/comprehensive, profile-oriented and vocational. Secondary general education can be attained at secondary comprehensive schools (duration of studies 4 years) and profile-oriented schools (duration of studies 4, 5 years). Students can enter the profile-oriented schools upon completion of grade 7 or 8 after passing entry examinations, according to the profile of the school (mother tongue/literature, mathematics, humanities etc.).Secondary vocational education can be attained at technical schools upon completion of grade 8 and a 4-years training, as well as upon completion of grade 7 and a 5-years training with intensive foreign language instruction. It is also provided by professional technical schools within a 3-years educational programme.

Post-secondary non-tertiary education. Includes vocational education after non-tertiary education completion of secondary education. Till recently a level of education existed in Bulgaria which was called "semi-higher". These are 3-year schools for educational training of teachers, nurses, etc. Now they have a new status of colleges, which do not give highest, but post-secondary education.

Tertiary education. At colleges, which leads to acquirement of a 'Specialist' education qualification degree. Education at universities and equivalent higher schools, which leads to acquirement of 'Bachelor' and 'Master' qualification degree. At present, the highest education establishments are divided into universities, specialised higher schools (academies, institutes) and colleges.

Doctorate or second stage of tertiary education, which leads to acquirement of second stage 'Doctor' qualification and scientific degree.

50.2 Political parties

A) Political parties

01 Balgarska Socialisticheska Partija - BSP (Bulgarian Socialist Party - BSP): Bulgarian Socialist Party (left) is the successor to the Bulgarian Democratic Party (BSDP) that governed Bulgaria in the totalitarian period (1944 – 1989). It is one of the parties in the Triple coalition (BSP, MRF and NMSS) that governed Bulgaria June 2005 – June 2009. In the Bulgarian parliamentary election (05.07.2009) as part of "Coalition for Bulgaria", the coalition won 17.7 % of the popular vote. BSP is a member of PES.

02 Balgarska Nova Demokratiya - BND (Bulgarian New Democracy - BND): Bulgarian

New Democracy is a centre-right political party established in 11.05.2008 from ex-members of NMSS. One of the main goals of the party is "to be a party of the regions".

03 Vatreshna Makedonska Revolyucionna Organizatsiya-Balgarsko Natsionalno Dvizhenie - VMRO-BND (Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organisation - Bulgarian National Movement - IMRO-BNM): IMRO-BNM is a nationalist party that is a successor of a party with the same name, established in 1893. IMRO confesses the ideas of the national democracy. In the Bulgarian parliamentary election (05.07.2009), it is out of Bulgarian Parliament.

04 Grazhdani za Evropeysko Razvitie na Balgariya - GERB (Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria - CEDB): Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (CEDB/GERB) is a centre-right political party established in 2006-12-03. GERB is formally headed by Tsvetan Tsvetanov, former deputy mayor of Sofia, but the party's actual leader is the mayor of Sofia, Boyko Borisov. It is a Christian democratic-centre party. It joined the EPP on 7 February 2008. In the Bulgarian parliamentary election (05.07.2009) it is a first political party with 39,7 % of the popular vote.

05 Dvizhenie za Prava i Svobodi - DPS (Movement for Rights and Freedoms - MRF): The Movement for Rights and Freedoms is a centrist political party in Bulgaria, based mainly but not only on Turkish minority. The MRF is a member of the Liberal International and considers itself a liberal party, probably like the Swedish People's Party, the party of the Swedish-speaking minority of Finland. Started out as an underground organization in the 1980s as a response to Todor Zhivkov's policy of Bulgarization of the Turkish minority in the country. Since 1990, an officially recognized political party. It has been chaired by Ahmed Doğan since its official establishment in 1990. It had been a part of the ruling coalitions for 8 years (2001 to 2009). It is member of European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party. According to the vote (14,5 %) that MFF won in Bulgarian parliamentary election (05.07.2009) it is the third party.

06 Dvizhenie Gergyovden (The George's Day Movement): The George's Day Movement is a nationalist political party in Bulgaria. The movement did not win any seat in the 2001 elections. It joined the United Democratic Forces before the 2005 elections. The United Democratic Forces won in the 2001 elections 18.2 % of the popular vote and 51 out of 240 seats. The George's Day Movement didn't participate in the last election for Bulgarian Parliament (05.07.2009).

07 Demokrati za Silna Balgariya - DSB (Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria - DSB): The Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria is a right political party in Bulgaria established by former Bulgarian Prime Minister Ivan Kostov (1997-2001). The motto of the party is "For a Strong Bulgaria in Unified Europe". The DSB define themselves as a moderately conservative party. They regard themselves as successors of the ruling mandate of the United Democratic Forces (1997-2001) and promise to stand up for its achievements and build on them. The party stands for a new structure, composition and organization of the constitutional powers in Bulgaria through the adoption of a new Constitution. Kostov and the DSB are outspoken opponents of the Bulgarian Socialist Party whom they regard as the heir to the totalitarian Bulgarian Communist Party and define them as their main political enemy. They have also often criticized ex-Prime Minister Simeon Sakskoburggotski (2001 – 2005) for allying himself with the socialists and who is accused, very much like Kostov was, of corruption. Right conservative party, established on 2004 of group that separated from The Union of Democratic Forces (UDF) led by the ex-Prime Minister of Bulgaria - Ivan Kostov. DSB is a member of the European People's Party (EPP).

08 Demokraticheska Partiya - DP (Democratic Party - DP): The Democratic Party is a center-right party in Bulgaria. It is part of the United Democratic Forces. The United Democratic Forces won in the 2001 elections 18.2 % of the popular vote and 51 out of 240 seats. At the last legislative elections, 25 June 2005, it won 8.4 % of the popular vote and 20 out of 240 seats. The Leader of the party is Alexander Pramatarski.

09 Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz-Naroden Sajuz - BZNS-NS (The Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union-People's Union - BAPU-PU): The Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union-People's Union is an agrarian-conservative right party in Bulgaria. It is part of the Bulgarian People's Union, that won at the legislative elections (25 June 2005) 5.7 % of the popular vote and 13 out of 240 seats. The leader of the party is Anastasya Mozer. In the Bulgarian parliamentary election (05.07.2009) BAPU-PU (Anastasya Mozer) took part as member of "The Blue Coalition".

10 Natsionalno Dvizhenie za Stabilnost i Vazhod - NDSV (National Movement for Stability and Progress - NMSS): National Movement for Stability and Progress is a political party in Bulgaria, the vehicle of Simeon Borisov Sakskoburggotski, the deposed Tsar of Bulgaria and former Prime Minister. It was founded in 2000 by Stoyan Ganev, former president of The Forty-Seventh Session Of The General Assembly in The United Nations. The movement won 42.7% of the popular vote and 120 out of 240 seats in the 2001 elections. It formed a coalition government with the Movement for Rights and Freedoms. It has developed into a liberal party which became a full member of the Liberal International at its Sofia Congress in May 2005. At the legislative elections on June 25, 2005, it received 21.83% of the popular vote and 53 out of 240 seats, a significant decrease. NMSS is a liberal conservative political party established by ex-monarch of Bulgaria - Simeon II in 2001 as a party called "National Movement Simeon II". It governed Bulgaria in coalition with MRF in the period 2001-2005 and with MRF and BSP in the period 2005-2009. It is a member of Liberal International (LI). In the Bulgarian parliamentary election (05.07.2009), the popular vote for NMSS was less than 4 % and the party remained out of Bulgarian Parliament.

11 Partija "Ataka" (Party "Attack"): Party "Attack" - Volen Siderov determines its own status as patriotic and nationalist political party. It is registered in 2005. Some people define it as antipode of MRF. "Attack" has two European Parliament seats. In the Bulgarian parliamentary election (05.07.2009), party "Attack" won 9.36% of the popular vote and is fourth political party in Bulgarian Parliament.

12 Partija "Novoto Vreme" (New Time Party): The New Time Party. It separated from The National Movement Simeon II in 2004. Now, pretends to be a party of young and educated. The New Time Party has liberal economic ideas. It is criticized for behaving politically similar to MRF in the period 2001-2005, when the party was in the Parliament. The New Time Party is also close to some big Bulgarian groups. Its leader is Emil Koshlukov. In the Bulgarian parliamentary election (05.07.2009) it took part in coalition with the business party "Leader", but it remained out of Bulgarian Parliament.

13 Red, Zakonnost, Spravedlivost – RZS (Order, Law and Justice): Order, Law and Justice is a conservative political party in Bulgaria. The party was founded in the end of 2005 and states its main goal is fighting corruption. It is led by Yane Yanev. It won 4.13 % of the popular vote in the last Bulgarian parliamentary election (05.07.2009) and is the sixth party in the Bulgarian Parliament.

14 Politichesko dvijenie "Evroroma" (Political movement Euroroma): Euroroma is the biggest political party engaged with the problems of the Romain Bulgaria. Established on 12 December 1998, Euroroma is not strictly an ethnic party, as it is open for everybody

who shares its ideas and goals. In accord with the stability pact, over 30% of the leadership of the political party are ethnic Bulgarians. Similarly, members of Euroroma 's municipal and regional structures are not only people with Roma, but also Bulgarians and Turks.

15 Sayuz na Demokratichnite Sili - SDS (Union of Democratic Forces - UDF): The Union of Democratic Forces is a right political party in Bulgaria, founded in December 1989, as a union of eleven political organizations in opposition to the Communist government. The following year, six more parties were incorporated. In February 1997, the Union was transformed into a single unified party, the United Democratic Forces, by then-chairman and Prime Minister-to-be Ivan Kostov. The UDF is a member of the European People's Party. The UDF is currently chaired by Petar Stoyanov, former president of the country. Meanwhile, Kostov, the former Prime Minister and UDF party leader went on to form his own party - Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria. At the last legislative elections, 25 June 2005, the United Democratic Forces won 8.4% of the popular vote and 20 out of 240 seats. UNF is a member of the National party of Europe (NPE). In the Bulgarian parliamentary election (05.07.2009) UDF won 6.76 % of the popular vote as a part of "The Blue coalition" together with DSB and BAPU-PU (Anastasya Mozer). The coalition is the fifth party in Bulgarian Parliament.

16 Sayuz na Svobodnite Demokrati - SSD (Union of Free Democrats - UFD): The Union of Free Democrats is a right conservative political party in Bulgaria, led by Stefan Sofiyanski - the ex-mayor of Sofia City. It contested the 2001 elections as part of the United Democratic Forces electoral alliance, which picked up 51 of 240 seats. It is nowadays part of the Bulgarian People's Union, that at the last legislative elections, 25 June 2005, took 5.7 % of the popular vote and 13 out of 240 seats. UFD participated in the last Bulgarian parliamentary election (05.07.2009) in coalition with Order, Law and Justice – Yani Yanev.

17 Obedinen Blok na Truda - OBT (United Block of Labor - UBL): United Block of Labor is established by the ex-trade union leader prof. Krastyo Petkov in 1997 as a center-left party with social democratic purpose. In the Bulgarian parliament election in 2005 it took part in The Coalition of the Rose, but it remained out of the Parliament.

C) Party size

Coalition for Bulgaria (Koalicija za Balgarija):
1,129,196 votes, 34.0%, 82 seats
- Bulgarian Socialist Party (Balgarska Socialisticheska Partija)
- Party of Bulgarian Social Democrats (Partija Balgarski Socialdemokrati)
- Political Movement Social Democrats (Politichesko Dviženie "Socialdemokrati")
- Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union Alexander Stambolijski (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz "Aleksandar Stambolijski")
- Civil Union "Roma" (Gradansko Obedinenie "Roma")
- Movement for Social Humanism (Dviženie za Socialen Humanizam)
- Green Party of Bulgaria (Zelena Partija na Balgarija)
- Communist Party of Bulgaria (Komunisticheska Partija na Balgarija)

National Movement Simeon II (Nacionalno Dvijenie Simeon Vtori):
725,314 votes, 21.8%, 53 seats

Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dvijenie za Prava i Svobodi):
467,400 votes, 14.1%, 34 seats

National Union Attack (Nacionalno Obedinenie Ataka):
296,848 votes, 8.9%, 21 seats
- National Movement for the Salvation of the Fatherland (Nacionalno Dviženie za Spasenie na Otechestvoto)
- Bulgarian National Patriotic Party (Balgarska Nacionalna-Patriotichna Partija)
- Union of Patriotic Forces and Militaries of the Reserve Defense (Sajuz na Patriotichnite Sili i Voinite ot Zapasa Zashtita)

United Democratic Forces (Obedineni demokratichni sili):
280,323 votes, 8.4%, 20 seats
- Union of Democratic Forces (Sajuz na Demokratichnite Sili)
- Democratic Party (Demokraticheska Partija)
- Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union-United (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz-Obedinen)
- George's Day Movement (Dvijenie Gergiovden)
- Movement for an Equal Public Model (Dvijenie za ravnopraven model DROM)

Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria (Demokrati za Silna Balgarija):
234,788 votes, 7.1%, 17 seats

Bulgarian People's Union (Balgarski Naroden Sajuz):
189,268 votes, 5.7%, 13 seats
- Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union-People's Union (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz-Naroden Sajuz)
- Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Bulgarian National Movement (Vatreshna Makedonska Revoljucionna Organizacija-Balgarsko Nacionalno Dviženie)
- Union of Free Democrats (Sajuz na svobodnite demokrati)

Total (turnout 55,8%):
3,648,177 votes, 240 seats
Invalid votes: 99,616
Votes cast: 3,747,793

Note: The data above relate to the Bulgarian parliamentary election that were held on June 25, 2005 (Question B12 of the main questionnaire). The reason for this is that the fieldwork period of ESS Round 4 ended before the date of last Bulgarian parliamentary election on 05.07.2009.

50.3 Electoral system

A) Only one single vote registered

B) According to Bulgarian legislation, the elections for Members of Parliament are held on the basis of general, equal and direct suffrage by the secret ballot. The main law defining the terms and conditions for the election is the Elections of Members of Parliament Act, which was promulgated in State Gazette No. 37/13.04.2001. It provides for the right of all Bulgarian citizens above the age of 18 as of the Election Day inclusive, except for those under legal disability or persons serving imprisonment sentences, to vote. Each voter is entitled to one vote. Elections are held on the basis of the proportional representation system with election tickets of parties, coalitions and independent candidates registered in multi-seat constituencies. The D'Hondt method is applied to the allocation of seats among parties and coalitions at a nation-wide level. According to Elections of Members of Parliament Act (2001) the parties and coalitions which have carried at least four per cent of the valid votes at a nation-wide level, as well as the independent candidates who have

carried at least as many votes as the constituency quota, participate in the allocation of seats. For the purposes of holding elections, the territory of the country is divided into 31 multi-seat constituencies, including 3 constituencies in the city of Sofia and 2 constituencies in the city of Plovdiv. The other constituencies coincide with the boundaries of administrative regions. The Central Election Committee determines the number of seats for each constituency on the basis of a uniform representation rate for the country depending on the number of the population while applying the largest residual method. In the National Assembly (Narodno Sabranie), 240 members are elected through a party-list proportional representation system to serve 4-year terms.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

National statistical institute – Households income, expenditure and consumption

Year of data collection:

The only available data were of 2007. Since the ESS Round4 was conducted in 2009, we ranged the income scale on the basis of 100 LV difference which is more actual.

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	No
Type of data: Data from registers:	Yes
Type of data: Census data:	No

50.5 Exchange rate

1 € = 1.95583 BGN

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

7

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

The control of the procedures for coding the occupations is made by comparison of the

codes in the list with the way every coder interprets it.

Croatia

33 Data collector

Ivo Pilar, Institute of Social Sciences, Marulicev trg 19, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

34 Depositor

Ljiljana Kaliterna Lipovcan

35 Funding agency

The National Foundation for Science, Higher Education and Technological Development of the Republic of Croatia

36 Grant number

06.04/01

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Croatian

39 Field work period(s)

22.12.08 – 31.03.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:
1. North-West Croatia
2. Central and East (Panonian) Croatia
3. Adriatic Croatia
Correspondence with NUTS:
Corresponding with NUTS level 2
Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Croatia

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

Frame of addresses: Postal delivery points from 'HP-Hrvatska posta d.d." (Croatian Postal Service);
Census 2001 data for determining allocations to strata and size measures (number of

residents).

Sampling design:

Stratified probability sampling:
Stage 1: Allocating PSUs to strata
Municipalities are sorted into 24 strata, defined by the combination of territorial regions
(6) and level of urbanicity (4) and serve as PSUs. The number of PSUs to select in each
stratum is determined as $m_{(j)} = m(N_{(i)}/N)$, where m is the total number of sampling points
to select, $N_{(i)}$ is the number of residents in stratum i and N the total number of residents
in Croatia.

Stage 2: Selecting PSUs
Within each stratum, PSUs are selected with probability proportional to number of
residents (and at the next stage, 10 addresses will be selected from each PSU – see
below).

However, an adjustment is needed in those strata where one or more municipalities is
larger than the sampling interval (N/m). These 'large municipalities' (there are 25 of them)
are included automatically and the number of addresses, $n_{(ij)}$, to select from municipality
j in stratum i is proportional to the size of the municipality, viz. $n_{(ij)} = 10(mN_{(ij)}/N)$, where
$N_{(ij)}$ is the number of residents in the municipality.

In these strata, an additional number of municipalities is selected PPS (and each
allocated 10 addresses for selection at the next stage), such that the total number of
selected addresses in the stratum remains $10m_{(i)}$.

Stage 3: Selecting addresses

Within each municipality, the required number (as described above) of addresses is
selected with equal probabilities from the postal delivery point file.

Stage 4: Selecting households and persons

Most delivery points will contain only one household, but a minority contain more than
one. If there are two households, one will be selected at random for inclusion; if there are
3 – 6, two will be selected; if there are 7 or more, three will be selected; selections at
random using a Kish table.

Within each household, one individual will be selected at random using the next birthday
method.

Result: The sample should consist of 25 PSUs ('large municipalities') each with more
than 10 selected addresses; plus a larger number ('small municipalities') each with
exactly 10, to make a total sample size of 3,280 addresses.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	86
Number of experienced interviewers:	86
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	86
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	Yes

If other, please specify:
Students of Psychology

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

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

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:
The national coordinator announced the starting of the Survey on national TV during a transmission (Scientific programme of HRT).

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: No

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 24.11.08 - 05.12.08

Number of pretest interviews: 35

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	150
Number of back-checks achieved:	126
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	126
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Personal

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	25
Number of back-checks achieved:	12
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	12
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	8
Number of back-checks achieved:	8
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	8
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	5%

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	5%

46 Deviations

E23 (ACQ30BS): Category 55 ("It depends") was not fielded in Croatia.

E24 (ACQ70BS): Category 55 ("It depends") was not fielded in Croatia.

F23 (TPORGWK): Variable was fielded with 4 categories, as categories 1, 2 and 3 in source questionnaire were combined into one category (category 2) in the Croatian questionnaire. The variable has been omitted from the international data file, and has been renamed TPORGWHR and made available from a separate country specific file for Croatia from ESS Round 4 - Data download, at www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

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):	3280
B. Refusal by respondent:	703
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	89
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	26
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:	16
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	5
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	28
J. Address not traceable:	12
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	3
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1484
V. Records in the data file:	1484
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	914
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	45.70%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1484

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:

Number of realized stages: 3

Number of weights above 4.0: 6

Initial weights above 4.0: 31.04, 27.24, 28.54, 32.22, 32.22, 24.68

IDNOs of weights above 4.0: 1265, 415, 439, 379, 348, 1054

Deffp: 1.27

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

A) Political parties

01 Hrvatska demokratska zajednica (HDZ) - Croatian Democratic Union is the main center-right political party in Croatia. HDZ ruled Croatia from 1990 to 2000 and, in partial coalition, from 2003 to 2010.

02 Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske (SDP) - Social Democratic Party of Croatiais the main center-left, social democratic political party in Croatia. It currently holds 56 seats out of 153 in the Croatian Parliament.

03 Hrvatska narodna stranka - Liberalni demokrati (HNS) - The Croatian People's Party – Liberal Democrats is a center-left liberal party in Croatia. HNS currently has 5 representatives in the Croatian Parliament and are the fourth largest political party in Croatia and fourth in the number of representatives if the coalitions are included.

04 Hrvatska seljačka stranka (HSS) - Croatian Peasant Party is a centrist and socially conservative political party in Croatia.

05 Hrvatsko socijalno-liberalna stranka (HSLS) - Croatian Social Liberal Party is a centre-right party in Croatia.

06 Istarski demokratski sabor (IDS) - The Istrian Democratic Assembly is a Croatian regional and social liberal political party in Istria.

07 Hrvatski demokratski savez Slavonije i Baranje (HDSSB) - Croatian Democratic Assembly of Slavonia and Baranja is a regionalist-right wing political party in Croatian region of Slavonia.

08 Samostalna demokratska Srpska stranka (SDSS) - The Independent Democratic Serbian Party is a social democratic political party of Serbs living in Croatia.

09 Hrvatska stranka prava (HSP) - The Croatian Party of Right is a right-wing political party in Croatia. The "Right" in the party's name refer to the idea of Croatian national and ethnic right that the party has vowed to protect since its founding in the 19th century.

10 Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika (HSU) The Croatian Party of Pensioners is a Croatian political party. When the Party was founded, few people took it seriously, but the party won 4.1% of the votes in 2007.

C) Party size

01 Hrvatska demokratska zajednica (HDZ)37% (votes 2007)
02 Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske (SDP)31%
03 Hrvatska narodna stranka - Liberalni demokrati (HNS)7%
04 Hrvatska seljačka stranka (HSS)4%
05 Hrvatsko socijalno-liberalna stranka (HSLS)2%
06 Istarski demokratski sabor (IDS)1%
07 Hrvatski demokratski savez Slavonije i Baranje (HDSSB)2%
08 Samostalna demokratska Srpska stranka (SDSS)1%

09 Hrvatska stranka prava (HSP)4%
10 Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika (HSU)4%

50.3 Electoral system

A) Only one single vote registered

B) Electoral Law was passed on 18 September 1995. 140 MPs are elected from 10 constituencies making up the territory of the Republic of Croatia, each constituency providing 14 MPs chosen from party lists. The number of members chosen from each constituency list is established by the d'Hondt method. Any list winning less than 5% of the votes is excluded from the distribution of these seats. 6 are chosen in a special constituency by Croatians residing abroad, by proportional representation, by means of an unfixed quota establishing the number of MPs to be elected in that constituency. 5 MPs are elected by members of the authochthonous national minorities in the Republic of Croatia, in a special (national) constituency.

An MP elected from a constituency list is substituted by a candidate from the same list who has not been elected, nominated by the political party that proposed the list. An MP elected from the list of Independents in a constituency is substituted by the next candidate on the same list who has not been elected. An MP chosen in the constituency for the election of MPs representing the autochthonous national minorities is substituted by another MP elected in the same constituency. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by substitutes elected at the same time as titular members.

Voting is not compulsory. Voter requirements include a minimum age of 18 years and Croatian citizenship. Candidacy requirements include:
- Nomination by registered political parties or electors, either individually or jointly
- Prescribed number of signatures by supporting voters is required: in cases of nomination by individuals, 400 by non-party candidates in single-member districts, 5000 for state lists, 500 for special lists; voters can only support one non-party candidate, one state list or one special list. Nomination by political parties takes place according to their statutes. All signatures must be collected within 14 days of the elections announcement.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:
Central Bureau of Statistics
Year of data collection:
2007

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:
Since 1998, the Central Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with county offices competent for official statistics, has carried out the Household Budget Survey based on the representative sample. The Survey is in line with the EU methodological recommendations and international standards and classifications.

The methodology of the Household Budget Survey covers only private individual households in the Republic of Croatia, that is, excluded is the population residing in institutions, boarding schools, prisons, hospitals as well as consumption made by foreign tourists.
The Survey is conducted as an annual survey and data are being collected for 12 months. In Croatia, as well as in most countries, this period corresponds to the calendar

year. The conduction of the Survey is continuous and interviews on the field are carried out in the course of a year in 26 two-week intervals. Interviewers conduct the Survey in selected dwellings using three types of questionnaires.

The sample frame used for the selection of dwellings occupied by private households was based on the Census 2001 data. The Household Budget Survey sample was selected in two stages. In the first one there were 26 samples selected, each containing 13 groups of neighbouring enumeration areas called segments for each of 26 two-week periods, out of the set of 720 segments previously selected for the Labour Force Survey. In the second stage, out of each of the total of 338 selected segments, 12 dwellings, occupied by private households, were selected, which were not previously selected into the Labour Force Survey.

Thus, 4 056 dwellings occupied by private households were selected. At each selected occupied dwelling all private households were interviewed. There were 2 727 private households successfully interviewed. The response rate at the private household level was 71%.

50.5 Exchange rate

1 € = 7.19 HRK

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

2

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

The office coders assigned scores on the basis of information provided by interviewer (detailed information about job in sentence form), using a set of occupational categories as a guide. For checking the coding we used checking against the other coder.

Cyprus

33 Data collector

European University Cyprus, 6 Diogenes Str, Engomi, Nicosia 1516, CYPRUS

34 Depositor

Marios Vryonides, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

European University Cyprus

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 SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Greek

39 Field work period(s)

29.09.08 - 21.12.08

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:
Nicosia Urban =CY10
Nicosia Rural =CY11
Limassol Urban = CY20
Limassol Rural = CY21
Larnaka Urban =CY30
Larnaka Rural = CY31
Paphos Urban = CY40
Paphos Rural =CY41
Ammochostos Rural =CY51
Correspondence with NUTS:
NUTS 1 (country) not available by district

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:	Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Cyprus

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling Frame:

Frame of households of the Electricity Authority of Cyprus (EAC).

Sampling design:

Geographically stratified two-stage random sample: Stratification by region (5 districts) and urbanicity (rural/urban)·

Primary sampling units: householdsSelection of households is done by simple systematic sample with proportional allocation of the sample size (prop. to the number of households). to the strata.·

Secondary sampling units: Selection of an individual (15+) by last birthday method.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	50
Number of experienced interviewers:	30
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	20

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	50
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

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

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Other response enhancing measures:	
Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	No

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	15.09.08 - 22.09.08

Number of pretest interviews:	60

44 Control operation
44.1 Interviews
Number of units selected for back-check:	380
Number of back-checks achieved:	380
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	380
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

44.2 Refusals
Number of units selected for back-check:	8
Number of back-checks achieved:	0
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	0
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Mail

44.3 Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-check:

Number of back-checks achieved:

Number of units where outcome was confirmed:

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	100%

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	100%

46 Deviations
F32 (HINCTNTA):
The data for HINCTNTA have been omitted from the integrated file. The question was asked with only nine categories in Cyprus, instead of the ESS standard ten categories. The variable has been renamed HINCTACY and is available from a separate country specific file for Cyprus at www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

F6 (EDULVLA) F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.
Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.

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):	1600
B. Refusal by respondent:	82
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	62
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	21
E. Language barrier:	77
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	4
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	15
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	53
J. Address not traceable:	67
K. Other ineligible address:	1
L. Respondent moved abroad:	3
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1215
V. Records in the data file:	1215
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	78.74%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1215

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 2
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.20

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

(1) AKEL: It is the communist party in Cyprus. It was founded in 1926 with the name Communist Party of Cyprus (KKK). The communist party was supporting the independence of Cyprus and opposed Enosis (union with Greece) which was the main aim of the Greek Cypriot right wing. The party became illegal in 1931 when the British colonial government imposed restrictions in civil rights following anti-colonial protests. In the first presidential elections for independent Cyprus, AKEL backed Ioannis Clerides (father of Glafkos Clerides) against Makarios III. It is a member of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left in the European Parliament. It is led by Dimitrios Christofias.

2) DIKO Democratic Party: It is a central political party in Cyprus, founded on May 12, 1976 by Spyros Kyprianou. He was succeeded on October 7, 2000 by Tassos Papadopoulos, the current President of Cyprus.

3) DISY Democratic Rally: It is a conservative political party. The party was founded in 1976 by Glafkos Clerides who headed it until 1993 when he was elected President of Cyprus. It is led by Nikos Anastasiadis.

4) EVROKO European Party: The European Party is a centre-right political party in Cyprus founded in 2005, largely out of the New Horizons party.

5) The Cyprus Green Party : The Ecological and Environmental Movement, also rendered as Cyprus Green Party (Kinima Oikologoi Perivallontistoi) is an ecologist political party in Cyprus. The Green Party is considered to follow a centre-left approach.

6) Enomeni Demokrates: The United Democrats (Enomeni Dimokrates) is a liberal party in Cyprus. The party was founded by former President of Cyprus George Vasiliou in 1993 as "Kinima Eleftheron Dimokraton" (Movement of free democrats). The party later merged with ADISOK (a group of ex- AKEL members) to form United Democrats. The party is a member of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party

7) Social-Democrats EDEK :is a social-democratic political party in Cyprus. It is led by Yiannakis Omirou. It is a member of the Party of European Socialists. The party was founded by doctor Vasos Lyssaridis in 1970 with the name EDEK.

Left right position of the political parties in relation to each other:
LEFT: AKEL – EDEK – Green Party – ED – DIKO – DISY – EVROKO: RIGHT

In the elections of 21 May 2006:
1) AKEL: 31,13%, 18 seats
2) DIKO : 17,91%, 11 seats
3) DISY: 30,34%, 18 seats
4) EVROKO:5,75%, 3 seats
5) The Cyprus Green Party: 1,95%, 1 seat
6) Enomeni Demokrates : 1,56% No seat
7) K.S EDEK: 8,92%, 5 seats

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered

Cyprus elects on national level a head of state - the president - and a legislature. The election of the President is direct, by universal suffrage and secret ballot. Every citizen over the age of 18 has the right to vote. The president is elected for a five year term by the people.
A candidate to be elected needs more than 50% of the votes validly cast. If none of the candidates attains the required majority the election is repeated on the corresponding

day of the following week between the two candidates who received the greater number of votes. The candidate who receives the greatest number of votes at these repeated elections is deemed elected.

Voter requirements:

- age: 18 years
- Cyprus citizenship
- residence in the country for at least six months prior to elections
- disqualifications: insanity, imprisonment, disfranchisement by court decision

Constituencies:

6 multi-member constituencies (seats allotted according to population).

Voting system:

Direct election with proportional representation and preferential system.

Voters first select the list of a single party (or coalition of parties or isolated independent candidate) and then, within the list, mark one preference for every four seats to be filled in their constituency.

Seats are distributed among lists within each constituency by dividing the total number of votes cast for each list by the electoral quota. Remaining seats are distributed among parties or coalitions of parties which have gained at least one seat in any constituency pursuant to the first distribution or, for single parties, at least 1.8% of all valid votes cast throughout the island (for coalitions of 2 or more parties, the applicable figures are 10% and 20%, respectively). Notwithstanding the above, 3.6% of the total number of votes cast is required for lists of single parties which participate in the second distribution in order to be entitled to a second seat.

Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by the unsuccessful candidates of the same party in the constituency concerned who received the highest number of preferential votes after the last successful candidate.

Voting is compulsory, unjustified failure to do so resulting in a fine and/or imprisonment.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

Statistical Bureau, Government of Cyprus

Year of data collection:

2006

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:

The survey is not published yet. The information was given to us after personal communication.

50.5 Exchange rate

National currency is Euro

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:
2

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	Yes

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	Yes

Other, please specify:
National Coordinator. Experienced in coding of occupation.

Short description of coding and checking procedures:
Cross checking between the two coders.

Czech Republic

33 Data collector

    Factum Invenio, s.r.o., Těšnov 5, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic

34 Depositor

    Yana Leontiyeva and Klára Plecitá (NC), Institute of Sociology AS CR

35 Funding agency

    Institute of Sociology AS CR

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 SPLTADMC in the data
file.

38 Type of research instrument

    Structured questionnaires in:

    Czech

39 Field work period(s)

    08.06.09 - 08.07.09

40 Geographic unit

    Geographic units in dataset:

    1. Praha

    2. Stredni Cechy

    3. Jihozapad

    4. Severozapad

    5. Severovychod

    6. Jihovychod

    7. Stredni Morava

    8. Moravskoslezsko

    Correspondence with NUTS:

    NUTS2

    Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

41 Geographic coverage

    Czech Republic

42 Sampling procedure

    Sampling frame:

List of basic settlement units - villages and towns (last version from December 12. 2007, and a list of adresses of houses and flats (Registr budov BUDINFO 1.4. from July 1, 2008,
– both published on web pages of the Czech Statistical Office.

Sampling design:

Three stage stratified random sample:
Stratification: country will be divided in 56 non-overlaping strata according to region and size of settlement (table 1, Stratification). Sampling will be implemented in all strata.

Primary sampling points: 300 basic settlement units of 21695– sampling probability of every unit into sample will be in proportion to the number of households in the unit. Selection by PPS systematic sampling with replacement.

Secondary sampling units: households –3000 households (10 per PSU) will be selected by systematic random sampling from the list of adresses of houses and flats (BUDINFO 1.4). Since flats and households are nearly identical the selection probability of households is equal for all households.

Sampling of respondent: the closest birthday method.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	342
Number of experienced interviewers:	342
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	0
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	no ESS specific briefing
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	No

43.3 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

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:	2
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	3

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:
Web-site.

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	13.05.09 - 18.05.09
Number of pretest interviews:	50

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	1000
Number of back-checks achieved:	487
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	487
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Mail

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	45
Number of back-checks achieved:	16
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	16
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Mail

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	7
Number of back-checks achieved:	2
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	2
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Mail

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	100 %

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	100 %

46 Deviations

C18 (RLGDNM), C20 (RLGDNME):
Change in the underlying country-specific instrument compared to ESS3-2006.

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 ESS2-2004.
Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.

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:	507
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	276
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	7
E. Language barrier:	1
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	14
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	15
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	6
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	65
J. Address not traceable:	66
K. Other ineligible address:	20
L. Respondent moved abroad:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	5
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2018
V. Records in the data file:	2018
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	69.49%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2018

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 3
Number of weights above 4.0: 3
Initial weights above 4.0: 4.54, 6.22, 4.67
IDNOs of weights above 4.0: 430, 887, 890
Deffp: 1.31

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Primary of first stage of basic
Not completed basic education – first five grades of elementary school. Average age 6-10

Lower secondary or second stage of basic
 Basic education – 6. to 9. grade of elementary school. Average age 11-15.

Upper secondary
Apprenticeship – two to three years of study some area of craft, ends by a report on a vocational certificate stating professional capability. Graduates usually do not continue in the classical education system and go to work in the selected branch. Average age 15-17.
Lower secondary without graduation - one to two years of technical or skilled study. Student gets a report on a final exam. Average age 15-17.
Apprenticeship with graduation – four-years study of some area of craft, student at the end pass the exams and gets a Secondary School Leaving Certificate. A leaving examination consists of several smaller exams – an exam of the Czech language and other exams according to study specialization and also the student's choice. By getting this certificate student is competent to apply for entrance tests for universities. Average age 15-19.
Upper secondary with graduation - four years of study technical or skilled subjects, ends with a Secondary School Leaving Certificate. Average age 15-19.
Grammar school with graduation - within the eight-year, six-year or four-year grammar schools pupils can complete elementary education and continue straight to the general secondary education, ending with Secondary School Leaving Certificate. Students from Grammar schools are most likely to continue to the tertiary educational level. Average age 11-19, 13-19 or 15-19.

Post secondary, non-tertiary
Upper education – three-year study of specialized areas, include compulsory working experiences. Study is finished by a certificate, a specific exam on selected subjects, a practical exam and the defense of a graduate examination paper. Students are awarded the title of certified specialist (the abbreviation DiS. is added after a name). Average age 19-22.

First stage of tertiary
Tertiary – bachelor education – three-year study, student gets an elementary knowledge of highly specialized areas. Students complete it by a leaving exam including the defense of a bachelor's thesis. Average age 19-22.
Tertiary – master education – operates either as five-year (or six-year) study, or as two-year programs following bachelor's studies. The program culminates with students taking required state leaving exams of subject of highly specialized areas and defending their diploma thesis. Average age 19-24, 19-25 or 22-24.

Second stage of tertiary
Tertiary – post-gradual education - at least two years study, conditioned with working on the science projects, publication work and sometimes also by training university students.

50.2 Political parties

Civic Democratic Party (ODS) is the largest right-wing political party in the Czech Republic. It´s ideology is mainly neoconservative, neoliberal and eurosceptic.
European affiliation: European Democrat Union, Movement for European Reform
The party was founded in 1991, after the Civic Forum split, by Václav Klaus (today´s President) and it is currently led by Mirek Topolánek since 2002. It was the dominant party in two coalition governments in the Czech Republic in 1992–1997.
In the 2002 parliamentary elections, it assumed the role of a opposition party in the Chamber of Deputies with 58 of 200 seats and.
In the 2006 elections it was the largest seat holder in the Chamber of Deputies with 81 seats. It formed a government in coalition with the Christian Democrats (KDU-ČSL) and the Green Party (SZ). The party suffered heavy losses in regional and Senate elections in 2008, losing all 12 regional governorships it had previously held. The coalition government of ODS was than voted no confidence initiated by the CSSD and was replaced by temporary government of unaffiliated experts in March 2009.

The Czech Social Democratic (ČSSD) is a major left-wing party, which regards itself as centre-left. Political ideology: social democracy, democratic socialism, economy: Keynesianism.
European affiliation: Party of European Socialists
Founded in 1993 by Miloš Zeman as a part of Czechoslovak Social Democracy party, which took it´s place in the Czechoslovakia before it´s split.
The party won the elections of 2002 with 70 of 200 representatives in the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Republic. It´s chairman Vladimír Špidla became the prime minister heading a coalition with two smaller parties, the Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People's Party and the Freedom Union-Democratic Union until his resignation in 2004.
The current chairman of the party is Jiří Paroubek since 2006. His predecessor was Stanislav Gross from 26 June 2004 to 26 April 2005. Gross resigned after a scandal which arose due to his inability to explain the source of financial resources used to pay for his flat. Gross's predecessor Vladimír Špidla was forced to resign in 2004 after the ČSSD lost in European Parliamentary elections.
In the June 2 and 3, 2006 elections, the party won 32.3% of the vote and 74 out of 200 seats. ČSSD formed the opposition.

The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSČM) is far-left party. Party ideology: Communism. It's sometimes considered as an anti-system party. It has so far never been part of any government coalition since the advent of democracy to the Czech Republic.
European affiliation: European left.
It was formed in 1989 by the Congress of the past Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Today leader is Vojtěch Filip.
In June 2002, the KSČM received 18.5% of the vote for the Czech Republic's Chamber of Deputies. This made them the third largest party in Parliament at that time, with 41 deputies. In June 2004 the party came in second place in the European Parliament election in the Czech Republic, winning 6 of 24 seats.
In June 2006 parliamentary elections the party scored 12.8%, coming in third and far behind the Social Democrats and sinking to 26 mandates. The leadership were disappointed at the drop in support compared to the party's 2002 results.
There are still some attempts to suppress the legality of KSČM by other institutions, because of its political program, which does not disown violence as a means of attaining power, and because it adopts the The Communist Manifesto of Karl Marx.

The Christian and Democratic Union – Czechoslovak People's Party (KDU-ČSL) is medium sized central-right wing party. Party ideology: social conservatism, christian democratism, regionalism

European affiliation: European People´s Party

Czechoslovak People's Party (ČSL) was originaly created in January 1919, reuniting other Catholic parties. After the Velvet Revolution in 1989 ČSL attempted to shed its compromised figures and policies of the past: this included a change of name in 1992 after the merger with the Christian Democratic Union movement. The party chairman since December 9, 2006 is Jiří Čunek.

KDU–ČSL has relatively low but stable support of voters (6-10%). It is strongest in the traditionally Catholic rural areas in Moravia.

The party has it´s influence mainly because of the fragmented Czech political situation. It makes itself a necessary part of any coalition, whether the winning big party is left- or right-wing.

In the June 2006 election, the party won 7.2 % of the vote and 13 out of 200 seats, and until May 2009 it was a part of the right-wing coalition government together with the ODS and the Green Party (SZ).

The Green Party (SZ) is a central – right wing party, which focuses mainly on enviromental topics. Political ideology: centrism, social liberalism, enviromentalism. It's a sometimes seen as new „fresh air" party in Czech Republic. It´s support is concentrated mostly among young people in large cities.

European affiliation: European Green Party

The Green Party was founded in February 1990 but for a long time it struggled to obtain significant influence in Czech politics. In the 2002 legislative elections the party received 2.4% of the vote. Internal conflicts and constant bickering were covered by the media much more than party's political aims but changes in the policy in the party were made after the general party congress in September 2005. The new chairman Martin Bursík, focuses much more on the political aims and their propagation in media.

The party holds a single seat (Jaromír Štětina) in the Senate (upper house of the Parliament of the Czech Republic). In the 2006 legislative elections the party received 6.3% of the vote and thus won six seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The Green Party was part of the governing coalition, together with the Civic Democrats (ODS) and the Christian Democrats (KDU–ČSL) from January 2007 to March 2009.

Left-right position of parties:
Left - KSČM - ČSSD - SZ - KDU-ČSL - ODS - Right

Results of the Chamber of Deputies election, Czech Republic, 2.-3. June 2006
Civic Democratic Party [ODS]: 35.4 %, 81 seats
Czech Social Democratic Party [ČSSD]: 32.3 %, 74 seats
Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia [KSČM]: 12.8 %, 26 seats
Christian and Democratic Party – Czechoslovak People´s Party [KDU-ČSL]: 7.2 %, 13 seats
Green Party [SZ]: 6.3 %, 6 seats

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

The Parliament in Czech Republic contains two chambers:
- The Chamber of Deputies has 200 members, elected for a four year term by proportional representation. All citizens of the Czech Republic who have reached 18 years of age are eligible to vote. Voting for The Chamber of Deputies is based on party candidate lists, and each voter can use up to two preferential votes to change the order of candidates. The Czech Republic is divided into 14 electoral districts, which correspond to the 14 administrative regions. The regions differ greatly in population, so the number of

representatives elected from each region varies. In order to enter the Chamber of Deputies, a party must win at least 5 % of votes. A recalculation of votes into mandates is realized on a regional level in two rounds. Votes are translated into seats using the d'Hondt formula.

- The Senate has 81 members, voted by majority system. Each of 81 constituencies votes one single member to the Senate. Senators are elected by two-round runoff voting for a six-year term, with one third renewed every year.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

EU-SILC

Year of data collection:

2007, adjusted to match average gross personal weight in second quarter of 2009 (data from Czech Statistical Office)

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:

EU-SILC was carried out on the whole territory of the Czech Republic. 4250 new dwellings entered the survey (1st wave) and 7461 dwellings were revisited (2nd and 3rd waves). The sample was obtained by utilizing two-stage probability sampling scheme independently for each of the 14 administrative regions (NUTS3 regions). The total number of dwellings selected in each region was chosen to be proportional to the region's size. At the first sampling stage small geographical areas (CEU's - census enumeration units or districts) were selected by probability sampling. These CEU's served as a basis for the second-stage selection (a sample of 10 dwellings was drawn from each CEU).

Before selecting the sample of dwellings, the sampling frame had to be adjusted to enable incorporation of small census enumeration units into the sampling process to reach the required full geographical coverage of the national territory. Small CEUs (with less then 20 inhabited dwellings) were merged with adjacent CEUs and the resulting larger CEUs entered the first stage of sampling. Consequently, in some cases, the 10 dwellings sampled in the second stage belong to two, in exceptional cases even more, real administrative CEUs.

The CZSO's regional fieldwork units (each covering one of the 14 NUTS3 administrative regions) received the list of selected dwellings (address + identification number of the flat in apartment buildings). Before the actual fieldwork, the regional fieldwork units' staff carried out identification of the selected dwellings and filled in the contact names on the list of selected dwellings for interviewers.

Data collection in the field lasted from February 17th to April 29th 2007.

50.5 Exchange rate

1 EUR = 26,545 Czech crown (CZK) (mean for June 2009)

50.6 Legal partnership

Legal partnership type(s) referred to in question F62 in version A:

Code 02 V registrovaném partnerství – žijící společně

Code 04 V registrovaném partnerství – žijící odděleně

Code 07 Dříve v registrovaném partnerství, registrované partnerství bylo zrušeno

Code 08 Dříve v registrovaném partnerství, partner(ka) zemřel(a)

Code 09 Svobodný(á) -nikdy ženatý /vdaná, nikdy v registrovaném partnerství

Definition of the type(s) of legal partnership:

Code 01 Married – living together. Legal marital status of two people with different sex. Starts with official declaration of both that they are willing to come in marriage. Declaration must be made in face of the registrer.

Code 02 Registered partnership – living together. Registered parnership is legal partnership of two people with the same sex. Starts with official declaration of both that they are willing to come in partnership. Declaration must be made in face of the registrer.

Code 03 Married – living separately

Code 04 Registrated partnership – living separately.

Code 05 Divorced. Former marriage canceled by a court after request of partner(s).

Code 06 Widow(er). Former marriage, husband / spouse died.

Code 07 Former registrated partnership, partnership was canceled. Registrated partnership can be also canceled after request of partner(s) by a court.

Code 08 Former registrated partnership, partner died. Registrated partnership automaticaly expires when one partner dies.

Code 09 Unwed, never been married or registrated.

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	Yes
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	No

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:
1

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	Yes

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	Yes

Short description of coding and checking procedures:
Checked against a list of titles.

Denmark

33 Data collector

SFI-SURVEY, Herluf Trollesgade 1, 1052 Copenhagen K, Denmark

34 Depositor

Maja Fromseier Mortensen, fieldwork organisation

35 Funding agency

Danish Social Science Research Council

36 Grant number

275-07-0271

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 SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Danish

39 Field work period(s)

01.09.08 - 11.01.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:
1. Hovedstaden
2. Sjælland
3. Syddanmark
4. Midjylland
5. Nordjylland
Correspondence with NUTS:
Identical with NUTS 2

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:
I think that it is possible to do statistics on the NUTS 2 level

41 Geographic coverage

Denmark.

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

The Danish Central Person Register (CPR). Addresses updated in august 2008. 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.

Sampling design:

Simple random sample of individuals on the CPR born before 1. September 1993.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	80
Number of experienced interviewers:	75
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	5

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	All interviewers
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	No
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	Yes
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:

Use of a contact telephone number in the field work organisation

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

If yes, please describe:

5 pct of refusals (50 persons) were drawn for refusal conversion - the rate of success was 10 pct (5 more interviews).

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 10.08.08 - 20.08.08

Number of pretest interviews: app. 50

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 85

Number of back-checks achieved: 66

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 62

Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check: 50

Number of back-checks achieved: 49

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 49

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Telephone

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check: 10

Number of back-checks achieved: 7

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 6

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Telephone

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

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:   Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

The CAPI program was checked by our quality employee, who compare the paper questionnaire and the CAPI and does the verifying of the filters.

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

46 Deviations

E23 (ACQ30BS), E24 (ACQ70BS):
Code 55 ("It depends") was erroneously left out of the Danish questionnaire.

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F70 (CHLDHHE):
Filter error. All cases with code 1 "Yes" in F69 (CHLDHM) have been routed to
CHLDHHE and assigned a valid code on this variable. All cases with code 2 "No" in F69
(CHLDHM) have been routed past CHLDHHE.

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):	3008
B. Refusal by respondent:	913
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	98
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	170
E. Language barrier:	47
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	90
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	26
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:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad:	13
M. Respondent deceased:	7
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1613
V. Records in the data file:	1610
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	53.88%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1592

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 1
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.00

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

Political parties (official name and English name):

Socialdemokraterne - the Danish Social Democtrats
Det Radikale Venstre - Danish Social-Liberal Party
Det Konservative Folkeparti - Conservative
SF- Socialistisk Folkeparti - the Socialist People's Party
Dansk Folkeparti - Danish Peoples Party
Kristendemokraterne - Christian Democtrats
Venstre, Danmarks Liberale Parti - Venstre
Ny Alliance - New Alliance
Enhedslisten, De Rød-Grønne - The Red-Green Alliance
Andet - Other

Left right position of the political parties:

Enhedslisten, De Rød-Grønne - The Red-Green Alliance
SF- Socialistisk Folkeparti - the Socialist People's Party
Socialdemokraterne - the Danish Social Democtrats
Det Radikale Venstre - Danish Social-Liberal Party
Ny Alliance - New Alliance
Kristendemokraterne - Christian Democtrats
Det Konservative Folkeparti - Conservative
Venstre, Danmarks Liberale Parti - Venstre
Dansk Folkeparti - Danish Peoples Party

Party size:

Socialdemokraterne 25,5%
Det Radikale Venstre 5,1%
Det Konservative Folkeparti 10,4%
SF - Socialistisk Folkeparti 13,0%
Kristendemokraterne 0,9%
Dansk Folkeparti 13,8%
Venstre - Danmarks liberale parti 26,3%
Ny Alliance 2,8%
Enhedslisten – De Rød-Grønne 2,2%
Andet 0,016%

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered

The unicameral Danish parliament, the Folketing, has 179 members, 175 from Denmark proper and two each from the Faroe Islands and Greenland. The members from these two parts of the realm are elected according to separate rules, which is why the following only deals with the election of the 175 members from Denmark.

The Danish system of proportional representation is basically a list system (with

provisions for effective preferential - that is, personal - voting within the parties´ lists). Seat allocation takes place at two levels, a multi-member constituency (lower) level and a national (higher) level. For this reason, it is often described as a two-tier allocation system and classified with other electoral systems with the same basic properties - such as Sweden, Norway, and Iceland, Germany and Estonia, post-1995 New Zealand, and South Africa.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

Income register

Year of data collection:

2005 - but corrected for trend towards 2007

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	No
Type of data: Data from registers:	Yes
Type of data: Census data:	No

50.5 Exchange rate

7,5 DDK = 1€

50.6 Legal partnership

Legal partnership type(s) referred to in question F62 in version A:

2: Registreret partnerskab 3: Separeret (stadig i registreret partnerskab)   7: Tidligere registreret partnerskab, nu opløst   8: Tidligere registreret partnerskab, partner afdød   9: Har aldrig været gift OG aldrig levet i registreret partnerskab (Vil ikke svare) (Ved ikke)

Definition of the type(s) of legal partnership:

"Registeret partnerskap" = Registered partnership between two women or two men

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

1

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

Coding is done in a system in Access developed for coding the ESS3. The system

propose categories from what the interviewers have written, and the coding person checks all the proposals and does the coding manually if the system don't "understand" what the interviewers have written.

Estonia

33 Data collector

Turu-uuringute AS, Tatari 6, Tallinn, Estonia

34 Depositor

Tõnis Stamberg, fieldwork organisation

35 Funding agency

Ministry of Education and Science

Office of the Minister of Population Affairs

36 Grant number

3-2/TA-12753

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

Planned as self-completion questionnaire, but in practice administered as face-to-face interviews for a majority of the respondents. For further details, please see variables SPLTADMC and SUPQAD1 in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Estonian and Russian

39 Field work period(s)

05.11.08 - 11.03.09

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: Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Estonia.

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

Random selection from all permanent residents living in private households from official

Population Register.The register is updated regularly and maintained by Ministry of Internal Affaires.

Sampling design:

Systematic random sample of persons 15 years old and older with implicit stratification (5 strata).

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	89
Number of experienced interviewers:	89
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	89
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	Yes

If other, please specify:
83 contract based interviewers

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

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:	2

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	Yes
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Please specify:
Pedestrian reflector

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:
1. Web site
2. Press release

3. ESS based book presentation and related press release. Book was available for free for participants.

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

If yes, please describe:
Second contact, by different person.

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	15.08.08 - 30.08.08
Number of pretest interviews:	20

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	310
Number of back-checks achieved:	162
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	162
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	60
Number of back-checks achieved:	0
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	0
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	88
Number of back-checks achieved:	0
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	0
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	10 %

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	10 %

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED):
The underlying national questionnaire item has changed since ESS3-2006.

F62 (MARITALA), F63 (LVGHWA), F64 (LVGPTNA), F66 (LVGPTNE), F68 (DVRCDEV):
The Estonian data from the question block on marital status has been omitted from the
integrated file. Version A was used when no legal partnership other than marriage exists.
Consensual unions were included in question F62, which should only include legal
marital statuses. Because of routings, this has consequenses for the entire question
block. The variables have been renamed MARITAEE, LVGHWAEE, LVGPTAEE,
LVGPTEEE and DVRCEVEE, and are available from a separate country-specific file for
Estonia.

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):	3077
B. Refusal by respondent:	483
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	72
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	266
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	96
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	57
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	2
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	69
J. Address not traceable:	238
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad:	97
M. Respondent deceased:	14
Y. Invalid interviews:	21
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1662
V. Records in the data file:	1661
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	57.37%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1655

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 1
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.00

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

Description of political parties:

Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit (Union of Pro Patria and Res Publica)
Was founded in 2006 when two conservative parties, Pro Patria Union and Res Publica merged. Up to the 2007 parliamentary elections, the party held 32 seats out of 101 in the Estonian Parliament and one of Estonia's six seats in the European Parliament. The party is a member of the European People's Party (EPP). It has about 8,500 members. The merged party consisted of two separate boards and two party leaders, which was replaced by a unified board and leader in May 2007. 2007 parliamentary election results was 17.9% of the votes. It is still the third largest block in Parliament and became part of the coalition Government.

Keskerakond (The Estonian Centre Party)
is a centrist party in Estonia. Keskerakond is a member of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party, although have rather socialist views on social policy. After joining with Estonian Pensioner's Party on 20 August 2005, it has the second largest membership in Estonia. The party was founded on 12 October 1991. The party claims that its goal is the formation of a strong middle class in Estonia. In the Estonian parliamentary election, 2007, they received 26.1% of votes. They are the second largest party in Parliament and the largest opposition party.

Reformierakond (The Estonian Reform Party)
is the most liberal party in Estonia. The party has been a full member of Liberal International since 1996, having been an observer member between 1994-1996, and a full member of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party.

Eestimaa Rahvaliit (The People's Union of Estonia)
The party was founded on 29 September 1994 in Tallinn under the name of Estonian Country People's Party. The People's Union of Estonia is an conservative party with social democratic influences. As the Union is seen by many people as a rural party it has experienced difficulties in gaining wider support in cities and big towns. On the European level the People's Union is a member of the Alliance for Europe of the Nations, but does not have any representatives in the European Parliament.

Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond (The Social Democratic Party or SDE)
is a social democratic party in Estonia. It has been a member of the Party of European Socialists since 16 May 2003 and a member of the Socialist International since November 1990. In April 2007, the Social Democrats joined the coalition government led by the Reform Party and were expelled from coalition in May 2009

Erakond Eestimaa Rohelised Estonian Greens
is an Estonian green political party. The Estonian Green Party was established on August 19, 1989, and a rival Green Party in May 1990. After 2 years of fragmentation the party Estonian Greens was established on December 1991. In the parliamentary elections held in March 2007, the Estonian Greens received 39,265 votes (7.1% of the total), and thus will hold six seats in the Riigikogu.

The rest of the parties are marginal and without clear political agenda

LEFT RIGHT POSTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES:

Left
Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond
Eestimaa Rahvaliit
Keskerakond
Erakond Eestimaa Rohelised
Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit
Reformierakond
Right

PARTY SIZE (2007 ELECTION):

Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond10.6 %
Eestimaa Rahvaliit7.1 %
Keskerakond26.1 %
Erakond Eestimaa Rohelised7.1 %
Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit17.8 %
Reformierakond27.8 %

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered

The State Council (Riigikogu) has 101 members, elected for a four year term by proportional representation.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:
EU-SILC
Year of data collection:
2007

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:
2.1. Sample design
The sample comprised of three parts:
1.The first part consists of households selected for the survey in 2004 and followed up in 2005, 2006, 2007 (in total 3850 households including fresh split-off households).
2. The second part consists of households selected for the survey in 2005 and followed-up in 2006, 2007, 2008 (in total 648 household including fresh split-off households).
3. As total household participated gave response at the survey was 5146
4. Response rate was 80.8

4. Type of sampling design
The design used is one-stage stratified unequal probability sampling of households, with a household selected with probability proportional to the number of persons aged 14+ in it. It is because a sample of persons aged 14+ (so called address-persons) is selected first with equal probabilities within strata, and then the household of the selected person is identified, and all eligible persons in the household are interviewed. Stratification is done by geographical region.

2.1.2. Sampling units

One stage sampling design was used. Households are regarded as sampling units although selection was made using the sample of address-persons.

2.1.3. Stratification and sub-stratification criteria

Geographical stratification was used. The counties (and capital Tallinn) were grouped into three strata by the population size:

1. big counties: Tallinn, Harju (excluding Tallinn), Ida-Viru, Lääne-Viru, Pärnu, Tartu;

2. small counties: Jõgeva, Järva, Lääne, Põlva, Rapla, Saare, Valga, Viljandi, Võru;

3. Hiiu County formed a separate stratum as the smallest county with the population size times smaller of the next smallest.

2.1.5. Sample selection schemes

Systematic sampling of address-persons with foregoing sample sizes in each stratum. For households this procedure results in unequal probability sampling with inclusion probabilities proportional to household size (number of persons aged 14+ in it).

50.5 Exchange rate

1 EUR= 15.64660 EEK

50.6 Legal partnership

Legal partnership type(s) referred to in question F62 in version A:

02: Consensual union

04: In consensual union, but lives separately

07: Before in consensual union, but now lives separately

08: Before in consensual union, but partner died

09: Never married or in consensual union

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

4

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

1. A file was divided without sorting into 3 separate parts and distributed to 3 coders.

2. Every coding person had personal training for ISCO88 coding

3. Coding persons acted individually, if they needed consultations, they turned to the supervisor

4. Selective control by researcher

Finland

33 Data collector

Statistics Finland (Tilastokeskus), FI-00022 Statistics Finland

34 Depositor

Pirjo Hyytiäinen, Markku Nieminen, Fieldwork organisation

35 Funding agency

Academy of Finland (Suomen Akatemia)

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 questionnaire

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Finnish and Swedish

39 Field work period(s)

19.09.08 - 05.02.09

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 are similar 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: Yes

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed.

41 Geographic coverage

Finland

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

Population database (total register). Foreign citizens are included if they have residency status.

Sampling design:

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

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	141
Number of experienced interviewers:	141
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	139
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	No
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	Yes
Per completed interview:	No
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

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 visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	1
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	0-4
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	0-4
Number of minimum required calls per respondent (in total):	No minimum
Number of calls required to be on a weekend:	No minimum
Number of calls required to be in the evening:	No minimum

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	Yes
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	Yes

Please specify:

Unconditional: pen, statistical booklet called "Finland in Figures" ; Conditional: calculator

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:

Web-site, additional letter to target persons

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

If yes, please describe:

394 non-response cases (all types) were selected by non-response groups (4-7
experienced interviewers per group) for re-contact. Groups got 73 interviews (18,5 %), by
different interviewer.

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 10.08.08 - 21.08.08

Number of pretest interviews: 89

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 244

Number of back-checks achieved: 238

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 229

Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check: 50

Number of back-checks achieved: 35

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 33

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Telephone

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check: 0

Number of back-checks achieved: 0

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 0

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: 0

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

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:   Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

Three researchers and one assistant tested the questionnaire. Later on all the
interviewers tested the questionnaire before personal briefing. After briefing some
mistakes/inaccuracies were corrected.

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:   No

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying   Yes

checked?:

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked: 10 questionnaires (0,5 %), keying ok

46 Deviations

B 11 (VOTE): Respondents who were too young to have voting right in the last general election were not asked the question.

C 18 (RLGDNM) and C20 (RLGDNME): For anonymity reasons respondents belonging to non-Christian religions were classified in one category called "Non-Christian religions", which is not a standard ESS category. The data have been recoded to 99 "No answer". The category is however kept in the country-specific variables RLDNFI and RLDEFI.

E11 (P20CNEC): An invalid category 55 "Have no effect at all" was included in the Finnish questionnaire. The category has been recoded to 99 "No answer".

E13 (P70CUST): 55 "Have no effect at all" was erroneously not included in the Finnish 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):	3300
B. Refusal by respondent:	630
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	16
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	90
E. Language barrier:	29
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	92
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	155
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	33
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:	36
M. Respondent deceased:	24
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2195
V. Records in the data file:	2195
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	68.44%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1906

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 1
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.00

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

"Vähemmän kuin peruskoulun ala-aste tai vähemmän kuin kansakoulu" means less than elementary (basic) school or less than primary (folk) school.
"Peruskoulun ala-aste (1-6 luokat), kansakoulu" means completion of grades 1-6 of the comprehensive (basic) school (peruskoulu) or the primary (folk)school (kansakoulu).
"Peruskoulun yläaste (7-9/10 luokat), keskikoulu" means completion of grades 7 to 9 and the voluntary 10th grade of the comprehensive (basic) school or the middle school (keskikoulu).
"Lukio, ylioppilas- tai ammatillinen tutkinto" means upper secondary level education, matriculation examination, vocational qualifications attained in 2 to 3 years or further vocational qualifications and specialist vocational qualifications.
"Opisto- tai korkeakoulututkinto" means vocational college education, polytechnic degrees, lower university degrees and higher university degrees (MA level).
"Lisensiaatin tai tohtorin tutkinto" means post higher-degree level academic degrees of licentiate and doctorate (scientific post-graduate degrees).

50.2 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 - Liberal Party; a small neo-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. Vihreä liitto - the Green Party
8. Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue - Social Democratic Party
9. Vasemmistoliitto - The Left Alliance; A party consisting of former members of the suppressed Communist Party and left-wing socialists.
10. Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue - Communist Party; A small party continuing the political traditions of the original Communist Party after its suppression.
11. Kommunistinen Työväenpuolue - Communist Workers' Party; Another very small, party continuing the political traditions of the original Communist Party after its suppression.

Left - right position:
10. Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue
11. Kommunistinen Työväenpuolue
9. Vasemmistoliitto
7. Vihreä Liitto
8. Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue
5. Perussuomalaiset
4. Suomen Keskusta
6. Suomen Kristillisdemokraatit
2. Ruotsalainen Kansanpuolue
1. Kansallinen Kokoomus
3. Liberaalit

Party size:
The parliamentary elections, March 2007:

1. Kansallinen Kokoomus 22,3 %
2. Ruotsalainen Kansanpuolue 4,6 %
3. Liberaalit 0,1 %
4. Suomen Keskusta 23,1 %
5. Perussuomalaiset 4,1 %
6. Suomen Kristillisdemokraatit 4,9 %
7. Vihreä liitto 8,5 %
8. Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue 21,4 %
9. Vasemmistoliitto 8,8 %
10. Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue 0,7 %
11. Kommunistinen Työväenpuolue 0,1 %

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

The Parliament (Eduskunta) is composed of 200 members directly elected by universal adult suffrage for a four-year term of office.

Members of the Eduskunta are elected by proportional representation in fourteen multi-member constituencies and one single-member district - the Swedish-speaking Åland Islands. Political parties and voters' associations may present candidates or lists of candidates. Parties may form electoral alliances and voters' associations may form joint lists. The lists are open, and electors cast a ballot for a particular candidate in a list rather for than a party.

Multi-member constituency seats are apportioned according to the largest average method of proportional representation, following the d'Hondt method. Parties that form an electoral alliance are treated as a single group, as are voters' associations belonging to a joint list. There is no statutory threshold for participation in the allocation of multi-member constituency seats.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

Distribution of income (produced annually)

Year of data collection:

2007

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	Yes
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:

Cross Sample 13 000 households, non-response 25,0 %.

50.5 Exchange rate

National currency is Euro.

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	Yes
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	No

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	Yes
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

At the time of the interview 141, later on 1

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	Yes
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	Yes
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

Interviewers coded the occupations during the interview. The post coding procedures were done after composing the SAS data set. They were: Finding and coding the unknown cases when possible. Converting the national 5-digit codes into 4-digit ISCO88 (com). Anonymisation was needed.

France

33 Data collector

Institut de Sondages Lasvialle - GFK

34 Depositor

Nicolas Sauger, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Plan pluriannuel de formation (PPF) of the University of Caen, on behalf of the Comité de Concertation pour les Données en Sciences Sociales; Sciences Po (Paris, France).

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

Face-to-face interviews.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

French

39 Field work period(s)

28.09.08 - 31.01.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

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

Correspondence with NUTS:

REGIONFR corresponds with NUTS1 classifcation, except the 'Bassin parisien' region which is divided into two in the French files. To get the NUTS 1 classification, Bassin parisien est and Bassin parisien ouest should be merged.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

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

Stage 1: Allocation of 250 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. Three start addresses per PSU are selected from the telephone book (no interview in these starting points). Thus, six households have to be found via random route to get 18 households in the PSU. The households are listed in advance.

Stage 3: Selection of an individual within a household via Last-Birthday-Method. An expected average of 8.2 interviews will be conducted in each PSU.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	157
Number of experienced interviewers:	157
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	100 %
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	Yes
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

If bonus arrangement or other, please specify:
Bonus for specific areas (Paris and suburbs)

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:	5
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	2

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	Yes
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Please specify:
15 euros voucher conditional on completion of the interview; voucher of 20 euros for re-issues.

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:
Call center (free number) to answer any queries about the survey.

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes

If yes, please describe:

Re-issue of 1305 sampling units; contacts for re-issues have been done either by phone or face-to-face. Re-issues were allocated to different interviewers up to the extent of the availibility of other more experienced interviewers in the same area.

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	01.09.08 - 09.09.08
Number of pretest interviews:	40

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	500
Number of back-checks achieved:	334
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	334
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Personal and telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	103
Number of back-checks achieved:	103
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	94
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal and mail

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	30
Number of back-checks achieved:	30
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	30
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal and mail

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

Control of CAPI programs was supported both by FO and NC team. Pre-test was used as test of the program. Final tests were conducted during briefing of interviewers (by actually answering the questionnaire) before fieldwork starts.

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F8c (MAINACT):
Filter error. All respondents were asked this question.

F37c (MNACTP):
Filter error. All respondents with partner were asked this question.

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):	4500
B. Refusal by respondent:	480
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	1072
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	324
E. Language barrier:	42
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	63
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	118
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	25
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	117
J. Address not traceable:	26
K. Other ineligible address:	159
L. Respondent moved abroad:	1
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2073
V. Records in the data file:	2073
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	49.38%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2073

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 3
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.20

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

The French educational system is structured by five main stages: the 3 years 'ecole maternelle' (pre-school) from 3 to 6; the 5 five years of 'école élémentaire' (primary school) from 6 to 10; the four years of "collège" (secondary school) from 11 to 14; the 3 years of of "lycée" (highschool) from 15 to 18; and finally the university degrees. Vocational training is mainly at the level of CAP and BEP, during or after secondary school.

50.2 Political parties

Political parties:

- CPNT: Chasse, Pêche, Nature et Traditions (Hunting, Fishing, Nature and Traditions); presidential candidate in 2007: Frédéric Nihous.
- FN: Front National (National Front); presidential candidate in 2007: Jean-Marie Le Pen
- LCR: Ligue Communiste Révolutionnaire (Revolutionary Communist League); presidential candidate in 2007: Olivier Besancenot
- LO: Lutte ouvrière (Workers' struggle); presidential candidate in 2007: Arlette Laguiller
- MPF: Mouvement pour la France (Movement for France); presidential candidate in 2007: Philippe de Villiers
- Nouveau centre: Nouveau centre, splinter from UDF (New Centre); not created in April 2007.
- PC: Parti communiste français (French communist party); presidential candidate in 2007: Marie-George Buffet
- PS: Parti socialiste (Socialist party); presidential candidate in 2007: Segolène Royal
- PRG: Parti radical de gauche (Left radical party); no candidate in 2007 presidential election
- UDF-MoDem: Union pour la démocratie française - Mouvement démocrate (Union for the French democracy - Democrat movement); presidential candidate in 2007: François Bayrou
- UMP: L'Union (The Union); presidential candidate in 2007: Nicolas Sarkozy
- Les Verts (The Greens); presidential candidate in 2007: Dominique Voynet
"Autres mouvements écologistes", "Divers gauche" and "Divers droite" are loose unorganized groupings from ecologist, left and right obediance.

Additional comment: Regarding categories 17 ("Blanc") and 18 ("Nul") in PRTVTBFR, these reflect a formal distinction in the French electoral system. "Blanc" refers to a ballot without any choice (for example no ballot in the envelope or simply an empty sheet of paper); "Nul", meanwhile, refers to all ballots which are discounted for various reasons (these may include more than one candidate chosen; non-anonymous ballots, etc.) The main difference between blanc and nul is that sometimes nuls are not the result of the will of the voter.

Left-right position:

- CPNT: Agrarian / rural party
- FN: Extreme right
- LCR: Extreme left
- LO: Extreme left
- MPF: Far right
- Nouveau centre: Centre-right
- PC: Far left

- PS: Moderate left
- PRG: Centre-left
- UDF-MoDem: Centre
- UMP: Moderate right
- Les Verts: Ecologist - left

Party size:

- CPNT: legislative elections, first round: 0.84 per cent s.e. (presidential election, first round: 1.15 per cent s.e.)
- FN: legislative elections, first round: 4.38 per cent s.e. (presidential election, first round: 10.44 per cent s.e.)
- LCR: legislative elections, first round, all extreme left candidates: 3.47 per cent s.e.(presidential election, first round: 4.08 per cent s.e.)
- LO: legislative elections, first round, all extreme left candidates: 3.47 per cent s.e. (presidential election, first round: 1.33 per cent s.e.)
- MPF: legislative elections, first round: 1.23 per cent s.e. (presidential election, first round: 2.23 per cent s.e.)
- Nouveau centre: legislative elections, first round: 2.43 per cent s.e.
- PC: legislative elections, first round: 4.40 per cent s.e. (presidential election, first round: 1.93 per cent s.e.)
- PS: legislative elections, first round: 25.03 per cent s.e. (presidential election, first round: 25.87 per cent s.e.)
- PRG: legislative elections, first round: 1.35 per cent s.e.
- UDF-MoDem: legislative elections, first round: 7.74 per cent s.e. (presidential election, first round: 18.57 per cent s.e.)
- UMP: legislative elections, first round: 39.88 per cent s.e. (presidential election, first round: 31.18 per cent s.e.)
- Les Verts: legislative elections, first round: 3.29 per cent s.e. (presidential election, first round: 1.57 per cent s.e.)

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

French presidents are elected through a majority-runoff system which organizes a second and final ballot if no candidate obtains a majority on the first one. The runoff ballot is held between the two candidates who received the highest number of votes on the first ballot. Legislative elections follow a two-round majority system with a second and final ballot if no candidate obtains a majority on the first ballot. A threshold of 12.5 per cent of the registered voters selects among the first round candidates those who are allowed to stand on the second one. The winner is the candidate who gets a plurality of the votes.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories
Name of data source:
INSEE (French public statistics office)
Year of data collection:
2004
Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):   No
Type of data: Data from registers: No
Type of data: Census data: Yes

50.5 Exchange rate
National currency is Euro

50.6 Legal partnership

Legal partnership type(s) referred to in question F62 in version A:

PACS (Pacte civil de solidarité)

Definition of the type(s) of legal partnership:

PACS is the legal union of two people without any regard to sex or even actual relationships among partners. PACS has mainly fiscal consequences and makes donations and issues of inheritance easier between partners.

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

Several

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

Checking procedures are standardized inside the fieldwork organization (double check among coders and against coding software) plus random check by NC team.

Germany

33 Data collector

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

34 Depositor

Jan W. van Deth (Silke I. Keil), National Coordinator.

35 Funding agency

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation)

36 Grant number

DE 630/8-3

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
SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
German

39 Field work period(s)

27.08.08 - 31.01.09

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. Thueringen

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
Thueringen: DEG.
Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

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; 1100 layers in West Germany and 439 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 104 communities (clusters) for West Germany, and 52 for East Germany from the layers. The communities are selected with a probability proportional to the population size of the community (aged 15+). The number of sampling points is 109 in the West, and 59 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 168 sampling points, an equal size of individuals=addresses (29) will be selected by a systematic random selection process (gross sample size = 4872). This drawing process is done by using the local registers of residents' registration offices. 29 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 if the rate will be lower in the end) in 18.3 net interviews per sample point.

Additionally, in the same procedure, 5 additional addresses (=named people) are drawn and will be kept separately for each sampling point. These addresses (all or some of them) will be used later in the fieldwork process if it becomes clear that we will end up with fewer than 3056 realized interviews - 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 (=individuals) in every sampling point. The additional sample persons are selected out of the 5 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:	227
Number of experienced interviewers:	
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	227
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

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:	-
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	-

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	Yes
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

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. Additionally, because of the difficult fieldworkperiod, they got sucessive 10, 20 and 40 Euro.

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:
Web-pages of the survey agency and the German team promoted the survey and provided detailed information about the survey and the ESS-project.

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

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 427 refusals and 266 "hard-to-reach" target persons and 76 persons who wasn't contacted at that time (=769 contacted persons), 62 interviews could be realized. Additionally, every interviewer did a basic refusal conversion training during the interviewer training workshops.

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 19.07.08 - 28.07.08

Number of pretest interviews: 50

44 Control operation
44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 663

Number of back-checks achieved: 537

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 503

Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check: 200

Number of back-checks achieved: 20

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 16

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Mail

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check: 50

Number of back-checks achieved: 11

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 10

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Mail

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

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:   Yes

45.2 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.

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

46 Deviations

B13-B19 (CONTPLT-BCPTRD):
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.

C28 (BRNCNTR): Country-specific interviewer instruction included at C28 in the questionnaire: "By Germany is meant the territory of today's Germany, as it is after the reunification in 1990, as well as areas which belonged to the German state at the time of the birth of the respondent".

C33 (FACNTR): Country-specific interviewer instruction included at C33 in the questionnaire: "By Germany is meant the territory of today's Germany, as it is after the reunification in 1990, as well as areas which belonged to the German state at the time of the birth of the respondent's father".

C35 (MOCNT): Country-specific interviewer instruction included at C35 in the questionnaire: "By Germany is meant the territory of today's Germany, as it is after the reunification in 1990, as well as areas which belonged to the German state at the time of the birth of the respondent's mother".

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F54 (OCCF14B): Filter error. All cases with code 7 "Refusal" in F50 (EMPRF14) have been routed to OCCF14B and assigned a valid code on this variable.

F60 (OCCM14B): Filter error. All cases with code 7 "Refusal" in F56 (EMPRM14) have been routed to OCCF14B and assigned a valid code on this variable.

G11 (IMPFREE) G12 (IPHLPPL): Questions G11 and G12 have been switced for women in the questionnaire for Germany. Data for G11 (IMPFREE) and G12 (IPHLPPL) have been recoded and are now correct.

(INWEHH) (INWEMM) (INWTM): In Germany, the hour (INWEHH) and minute (INWEMM) of the end of the interview was recorded after the completion of module G, rather than after the completion of module F. The calculation of interview time (INWTM) is thus based variables measuring time used to complete the interview from module A to module G, rather than from A to F.

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):	6719
B. Refusal by respondent:	1663
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	230
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	458
E. Language barrier:	122
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	195
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	199
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	17
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	32
J. Address not traceable:	15
K. Other ineligible address:	476
L. Respondent moved abroad:	384
M. Respondent deceased:	78
Y. Invalid interviews:	98
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2751
V. Records in the data file:	2751
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	1
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	47.99%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2751

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 2
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.12

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

In Germany we have 4 years primary school (Grundschule) and after 4 years the children have the decision between three schooltypes: additional 5 years (=Hauptschule) or additional 7 years (=Realschule) or additional 8/9 years (Gymnasium).

50.2 Political parties

CDU/CSU: Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union. The CSU is the Bavaria-based sister party of the CDU. 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. 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. 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). The Greens are a grassroots democratic party committed to promoting environmental issues, pacifism and equal rights.

Die Linke (the Left Party) is a cooperation between the PDS (Party of Democratic Socialism, former SED) and the WASG (Labour and Social Justice – The Electoral Alternative), which was founded in 2004 by former SPD-members and trade unionists and became a political party in 2005. In June 2007, the two parties merged into Die Linkspartei or Die Linke (The Left) .

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

NPD: National Democratic Party. 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) -Die Linke---Bündnis90/Die Grünen--SPD---(Center)---FDP-CDU/CSU---REPUBLIKANER-NPD (Right)

Party size:
Share of votes in last national election 2005: SPD: 34,3%, CDU/CSU: 35,2%, Bündnis 90/Grüne: 8,1, FDP: 9,8%, Die Linke: 8,7%, Republikaner: 0,6%, NPD: 1,6%.

50.3 Electoral system

Two or more votes registered.

The Basic Law guarantees the right to vote by secret ballot in direct and free elections to every German citizen eighteen years of age or older. To be eligible to vote, an individual must have resided in a constituency district for at least three months prior to an election. Officials who are popularly elected include Bundestag deputies at the federal level, Landtag representatives or senate members at the Land level, and council members at the district and local levels. Executive officials typically are not chosen in popular, direct

elections; however, in a minority of municipalities the mayor is elected by popular vote. Elections usually are held every four years at all levels. Elections at the federal, Land, and local levels are not held simultaneously, as in the United States, but rather are staggered. As a result, electoral campaigns are almost always under way, and each election is viewed as a test of the federal government's popularity and the strength of the opposition. All elections are held on Sunday.

Under the German electoral system, each voter casts two ballots in a Bundestag election. The elector's first vote is cast for a candidate running to represent a particular district. The candidate who receives a plurality of votes becomes the district representative. Germany is divided into 328 electoral districts with roughly 180,000 voters in each district. Half of the Bundestag members are directly elected from these districts. The second ballot is cast for a particular political party. These second votes determine each party's share of the popular vote.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:
Statistiches Bundesamt, EVS (Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe)
Year of data collection:
2003

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:
The EVS (Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe) is a quota sampling which is realised every five years.

50.5 Exchange rate

National currency is Euro.

50.6 Legal partnership

Legal partnership type(s) referred to in question F62 in version A:
Lebenspartnerschaft
Definition of the type(s) of legal partnership:
Since 2001, same-sex couples are allowed to have a civil/legal partnership, attached with privileges and duties concerning taxes, inheritance, social laws.

In Article 6(1) of the German constitution, marriage is under special protection by government. This does not apply to th "Lebenspartnerschaft", since it is not totally equivalent with marriage.
Persons have to be at least 18 years old to have a civil partnership.
In contrast, marriage is possible at the age of 16 (with parents´ consent).

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	Yes
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	No

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

5

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers: No

Researcher at fieldwork organisation: No

Other staff at fieldwork organisation: No

Researcher outside fieldwork organisation: Yes

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:

Researcher at fieldwork organisation:

Other staff at fieldwork organisation:

Researcher outside fieldwork organisation: Yes

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

The codes were controlled by performing several analyses, wild codes were corrected.

Greece

33 Data collector

Opinion High Technology Marketing Research

Voulis 22 Athens 105 63 Greece

34 Depositor

Eftichia Teperoglou

Theodoros Livanios, fieldwork organisation

35 Funding agency

National Centre For Social Research (EKKE)

General Secretariat for Research and Technology - Ministry of Development

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 SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Greek

39 Field work period(s)

15.07.09 – 20.11.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. East Macedonia & Thrace
2. Central Macedonia/Thessaloniki
3. West Macedonia & Epirus
4. Thessalia
5. West Greece & Ionian Islands
6. Central Greece
7. Peloponnese
8. Attica/Athens
9. Aegean Islands
10. Crete

Correspondence with NUTS:

Combination of NUTS 2 regions and grouping of NUTS 2 reigons (categories 3, 5 and 9).

Aggregation to NUTS 1 is not possible as category 5 includes regions from different NUTS 1 regions.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:	Yes

41 Geographic coverage

    Greece

42 Sampling procedure

    Sampling frame:

    Frame of building blocks, provided by National Statistics Agency, updatedn spring 2001.

    Sampling frame:

    Stratified clustered three stage probability sampling

    Stage 1:
    Primary Sampling Unit is the precinct according to 2001 census. According to their level
    or urbanization and Nuts II region and the targeted number of interviews within each
    cluster we get the final selection probability. We have available a list of PSU's within each
    stratum and from those based on population aged 15+ y.o. The PSU's will be selected by
    PPS proportional to 15+ population.

    Stratification:
    - Based on NUTS II Administrative Code with few changes:
     Northern & Southern Aegean Region will be collapsed
     Epirus and Western Macedonia will be collapsed
     Western Greece and Ionian Islands will be collapsed
     The Athens and Salonica Greater Area will be considered as separate area

    - Urbanization level with 4 categories:
     Population with less than 2,000 habitants
     Between 2,001 and 10,000
     Between 10,001 and 50,000
     Between 50.001 and 500,000
     Greater than 500,001 (applies only to Athens and Thessaloniki Greater Area)

    The strata will be the combination of both levels

    Stage 2:
    From each PSU, 10 addresses (households) will be selected at random.

    Stage 3:
    One Person within a household aged 15+ selected randomly by KISH method. If the
    selected person is not available up to 5 re-visits will be done on different time frame

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	82
Number of experienced interviewers:	82
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	82
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	No
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

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:	3
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:

Press releases to newspapers and to radio stations, interviews.

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	07.07.09 – 08.07.09
Number of pretest interviews:	10

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	610
Number of back-checks achieved:	430
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	430
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	150 (P) and 280 (T)

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	100
Number of back-checks achieved:	35
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	35
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	100
Number of back-checks achieved:	27
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	27
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	25%

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	25%

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.
Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.

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):	2790
B. Refusal by respondent:	293
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	208
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	0
E. Language barrier:	13
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	6
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	33
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:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2072
V. Records in the data file:	2072
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	165
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	74.27%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2072

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 3
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0: 0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0:
Deffp: 1.25

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

At the time of the fieldwork of the European Social Survey - Round 4 in Greece, were held national snap elections (4th October 2009). Therefore, following the 2009 national election, the party (PASOK) which was in opposition during the major part of the fieldwork from the 15th July to 3rd October 2009, formed the new government. The last part of the fieldwork was conducted with particular attention to this fact.

A) Political parties

01 Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) (in Greek: Πανελλήνιο Σοσιαλιστικό Κίνημα, Panellinio Sosialistikó Kínima, ΠΑΣΟΚ): PASOK is a centre-left party and its leader is George Papandreou. It was founded by Andreas Papandreou on 3 September 1974 following the restoration of Greek democracy after the collapse of the military dictatorship of 1967-1974. The party ruled Greece during most of the 1980s, 1990s and early 2000s. Since the national election of 2004 PASOK has served as the main opposition party. Following the 2009 national election, PASOK formed the new government. (Website: www.pasok.gr)

02 New Democracy (N.D.) (in Greek: Νέα Δημοκρατία, Nea Dimokratia, Ν.Δ.): ND was founded in 1974 and is a center-right, liberal-conservative party and the new elected leader (since 29th November 2009) is Antonios Samaras. ND was the main opposition party throughout the 1980s and 1990s. The party returned to office after the 2004 national election under the leadership of Costas Karamanlis. He was the Greek Prime Minister for the period 2004-2009. At the major part of the ESS fieldwork-Round 4 the party of ND was the ruling party. (Website: www.nd.gr)

03 Communist Party of Greece (K.K.E) (In Greek: Κομμουνιστικό Κόμμα Ελλάδας,Kommounistiko Komma Elladas, K.K.E): The Communist Party of Greece was founded in 1918 as the Socialist Labour Party of Greece. After the subsequent Greek civil war (1946-1949), in which the communists were defeated by government military forces, KKE was declared illegal. In 1974, KKE was legalized as democracy was restored. The General Secretary of the party is Aleka Papariga. Based on its electoral strength, KKE is considered as the third major Greek political party. (Website: www.kke.gr)

04 Coalition of Radical Left (SY.RI.ZA) (In Greek: Συνασπισμός Ριζοσπαστικής Αριστεράς, Synaspismos Rizospastikis Aristeras, ΣΥ.ΡΙ.ΖΑ): SYRIZA is an electoral alliance of left political parties which was formally launched before the national election of 2004. The main partner of this coalition is the Coalition of the Left, of Social Movements and Ecology (Synaspismos/SYN). Synaspismos (until 2003 the Coalition of Left and Progress) emerged as an electoral alliance of leftist parties in the end of the 1980s and formed as a political party in 1992. The leader of SYRIZA is Alexis Tsipras. (Website: www.syriza.gr)

05 Popular Orthodox Rally (LA.O.S) (In Greek: Λαϊκός Ορθόδοξος Συναγερμός Laikos Orthodoxos Synagermos, ΛΑ.Ο.Σ): The party of LA.O.S was founded in 2000 by George Karatzaferis, a former ND parliamentary representative. LAOS is a nationalist party and represents the extreme-right Greek ideological and political spectrum. (Website: www.laos.gr)

06 Ecologists-Greens (In Greek: Οικολόγοι-Πράσινοι, Oikologoi Prasinoi, Ο.Π.): The party was founded in December 2002. Since the national election of 2007, its electoral

performance is strengthening and nowadays the party represents the main political force of the eco-greens in Greece. The party was included at the ESS list of Greek relevant parties, since it elected a representative at the European Parliament Election of 2009. (Website: www.ecogreens.gr.)

B) Left-right position

From right to left: LAOS - ND - PASOK - ECO GREENS - SYRIZA - KKE

C) Party size (Based on national elections 2007):

PASOK 38.10%
ND 41.84
KKE 8.15%
LAOS 3.80%
SYRIZA 5.04%
Ecologists-Greens 1.05%
Others 2.02%

50.3 Electoral system

A) Only one single vote registered

B) The Greek national elections are contested under an electoral system of proportional representation, called a "reinforced system of proportional representation". The unicameral Greek parliament, Vouli ton Ellinon, is elected for a four-year term and is composed of 300 representatives. 288 MPs are elected on the basis of the district votes while the remaining twelve MPs are so-called state deputies who are elected in proportion to the total number of votes of their party throughout the country. The district MPs are elected in three stages. In the first stage, seats are distributed on electoral district level. There are 56 electoral districts: 48 multi-member and eight single-member districts. In the single-member districts, seats are allocated according to the first-past-the-post rule. In the multi-member districts, seats are distributed according to the Hagenbach Bischoff method.

The second stage of seat allocation concerns the seats that are not distributed in the first round (remaining seats). At this stage, the country is divided into thirteen "major" electoral districts. Based on the quota (the total number of ballots cast in the major district divided by the number of seats that has not been distributed), the unallocated seats are distributed. In the third stage, seats not distributed in the previous stage are allocated on national level by the same method. If some seats are still vacant, they are given to the party that gets the majority of the votes all over the country.

In order to qualify for any seats in the parliament, a party must receive at least 3 percent of the national vote. Another provision states that a party should have at least 70 percent of the seats that they would have taken in case the distribution was based on pure proportional representation to their total electoral strength. Finally, voters have the opportunity to express preferences among the candidates on the party list of their choice by marking one or more candidates names.

Main source: CIVICACTIVE Elections and referendums in Europe (http://extweb3.nsd.uib.no/civicactivecms/opencms/civicactive/en/)

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

European Union - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)

Year of data collection:

2007

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):   Yes

Type of data: Data from registers: No

Type of data: Census data: No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:

European Union - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC): Greece

1. TYPE

Sampling survey

2. SAMPLE DESIGN

Type of sample design:
The two-stage area sampling was applied for the EU-SILC survey.

Sampling units:
The sample of private households was selected in two stages. The primary units are the areas (one or more unified building blocks) and the ultimate sampling units selected in each sampling area are the households.

Stratification and sub-stratification criteria:
There are two levels of area stratification in the sampling design. The first level is geographical stratification based on the partition of the total country area into thirteen standard regions corresponding to the European NUTS II level. The two major city agglomerations of Greater Athens and Greater Thessalonica constitute separate major geographical strata. The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and communes within each NUTS II region by degree of urbanization, i.e., according to their population size. The scaling of urbanization was finally designed in four groups:

>= 30.000 inhabitants
5.000 - 29.999 inhabitants
1.000 - 4.999 inhabitants
0 - 999 inhabitants

The number of final strata in thirteen (13) administrative regions was 50. The Greater Athens Area was divided into 31 strata of about equal size (equal number of households) on the basis of the lists of city blocks of the Municipalities that constitute it and taking into consideration socio-economic criteria. Similarly, the Greater Thessaloniki Area was divided into 9 equally sized strata. The two Major City Agglomerations account for about 40% of total population and for even larger percentages in certain socioeconomic

50.5 Exchange rate

National currency is Euro.

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	Yes
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	No

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

8

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

From the Open Ended Questions, our coding team was coding according to the Greek National Standards (STEP & STAKOD – both of them are based on ISCO). After the checking and the grouping our coding team was coding according to ISCO88 Code.

Hungary

33 Data collector

Gallup Hungary, 1033 Budapest Fő tér 1. Zichy kastély

34 Depositor

Ágnes Illyés, Gallup Hungary

35 Funding agency

OTKA - Hungarian Scientific Research Fund

36 Grant number

NN76722

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 interview. Section H was not fielded in Hungary

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Hungarian

39 Field work period(s)

20.02.09 - 20.04.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1 Central region = Kozep-Magyarorszag
2 Middle-Transdanubia = Közep-Dunántul
3 West-Transdanubia = Nyugat-Dunantul
4 South-Transdanubia = Del-Dunantul
5 North Regio = Eszak-Magyarorszag
6 North-Plain = Eszak-Alfold
7 South-Plain = Del-Alfold

Correspondence with NUTS:

NUTS level 2

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: No

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

Statistical inference only possible at country level or eg. at a NUTS 1 level

41 Geographic coverage

Hungary

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

The sample frame is the list of individuals in the current population registry. The sample frame includes citizens of Hungary as well as permanent residents from other countries and persons who have been granted with asylum.

Sampling design:
Stratified two-stage mixed random/cluster sampling:

(a1) Budapest (17.5% of the 15+ population)Implicit regional stratification (allocated proportionally to the size of population) with 23 strata as follows: - Budapest and its districts: 23 strata No clustering. n_gross = 455

(a2) Stratified cluster sampling for large cities ('cities with county rank' – megyei jogú városok) (20.2% of the 15+ population)This stratum includes 23 settlements (cities). The PSUs are districts of these cities. 53 PSUs are selected PPS with replacement in this stratum. (i.e. proportionate to size, in specific settlements more than one PSU might be selected). The cluster size is 10.n_gross = 530

(a3) Stratified cluster sampling for the rest of the country * other cities (29.3% of the 15+ population) * villages (33.1% of the 15+ population) Altogether these strata include 3167 settlements. These are used as PSU's, and PPS without replacement has been used to draw 72 PSU's of the first stratum and 93 of the second stratum. The cluster size is 10.n_gross = 1650

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	182
Number of experienced interviewers:	182
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	182
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

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

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	No

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes

If yes, please describe:

Number of refusals 758. Recontact after refusal in 384 cases.

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	09.02.2009 - 13.02.2009
Number of pretest interviews:	50

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	650
Number of back-checks achieved:	597
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	593
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	350
Number of back-checks achieved:	283
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	197
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal, telephone

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	173
Number of back-checks achieved:	134
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	56
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal, telephone

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	100 %

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	100 %

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA): The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F44 (JBSPVP): Filter error. All respondents with code 2 "Self employed" in F42 EMPRELP have erroneously been routed away from F44 JBSPVP.

F45 (NJBSPVP): Filter error. All respondents with code 2 "Self employed" in F42

EMPRELP have erroneously been routed away from F45 NJBSPVP.

F62 (MARITALA): The ESS round 2 question version has been used. The values of MARITALA has been recoded to match ESS round 4 values. The original MARITALA variable has been removed from the international data file, renamed to MARTLHU, and included in a country specific data file for Hungary.

H1 (TESTC1a) to H36 (TESTC36): Section H of the supplementary questionnaire has not been fielded in Hungary in ESS4.

(SUPQMM): Data for this variable are not available.

(SUPQDD): Data for this variable are not available.

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):	2635
B. Refusal by respondent:	577
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	101
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	154
E. Language barrier:	10
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	46
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	54
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	6
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	31
J. Address not traceable:	28
K. Other ineligible address:	26
L. Respondent moved abroad:	38
M. Respondent deceased:	15
Y. Invalid interviews:	4
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1545
V. Records in the data file:	1544
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	1
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	61.29%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1452

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process
Number of realized stages: 2
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0:0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0: -
Deffp: 1.14

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Compulsory education from age 6 to age 18.
Basic education: 8 (4+4) years
Secondary education; 3 basic type of schools:
- academic secondary schools (gimnázium) (4 years)
- vocational secondary schools (szakközépiskola) (4 years)
- vocational schools (szakiskola) (1-3 years)
After finishing secondary school students take the secondary school leaving exam, that may serve as an entrance exam for higher education as well. Vocational schools offer vocational qualification only.
Beyond this general pattern there are alternative academic secondary school types as well. These schools overlap part of the basic education and may last for 6 to 8 years, but students finish at the same age as in traditional schools. The secondary school period can be extended with one year in case of bilingual or vocational secondary schools.
Higher education now complies with the Bologna system, universities offering BsC and MsC diploma and colleges (főiskola) offering BsC only.

50.2 Political parties

01 - Fidesz - KDNP (Fidesz – Magyar Polgári Szövetség, Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt) = FIDESZ – Hungarian Civic Union , KNDP – Christian Democratic People's Party
02 - MDF (Magyar Demokrata Fórum) = The Hungarian Democratic Forum
03 - MIÉP-Jobbik a Harmadik Út = Hungarian Justice and Life Party – The Better Third Way
04 - MSZP (Magyar Szocialista Párt) Hungarian Socialist Party = 05 - Munkáspárt (Magyar Kommunista Munkáspárt) Hungarian Communist Workers' Party
06 - SZDSZ (Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége - A Magyar Liberális Párt) = The Alliance of Free Democrats – The Hungarian Liberal Party
07 - Centrum Párt (Centrum Összefogás Magyarországért) = Centre Party - Centre Alliance for Hungary
08 - Kereszténydemokrata Párt - Keresztény Centrum Összefogás = Christian Democratic Party – Christian Centre Alliance for Hungary
09 - Magyar Vidék és Polgári Párt = Hungarian Rural and Civic Party
10 - MCF Roma Összefogás Párt = Forum for Hungarian Gypsy Organisations – Party of Gypsy Alliance

From left to right:
Munkáspárt (Magyar Kommunista Munkáspárt); MSZP (Magyar Szocialista Párt); Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége; Centrum Párt; MDF (Magyar Demokrata Fórum); Fidesz - MPSZ (Fidesz - Magyar Polgári Szövetség) KDNP (Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt); MIÉP (Magyar Igazság és Élet Pártja); Jobbik (Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom)

MSZP - 43.2%
Fidesz - MPSZ - 40.3%
SZDSZ - 6.3%
MDF - 5.0%
MIÉP - Jobbik - 2.2%
Munkáspárt - 0,4%

50.3 Electoral system

Two or more votes registered.

General elections: two round, single-vote system (Hazel-Bishop) to elect the 386 MPs.
176 members are elected in single-seat constituencies, 152 by proportional
representation in multi-seat constituencies and there are 58 so-called compensation
seats. For the latter two, an election threshold of 5% is in effect. In the first round people
can vote for nation party. The Hungarian election system calls for two votes: voters cast
one vote on a candidate of the individual constituency and may choose from the regional
party lists by the other vote. In individual constituencies the recommendation of at least
750 voters is required for candidacy. A political party may set up a regional list if it has
candidates in one-quarter of the individual constituencies but in at least two constituency.
At least seven regional lists are required for a national list.
5 percent of the total valid votes cast nationwide on the party lists is required for a party
to get into the National Assembly.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

European social survey (ESS3 - 2006), Question F32- showcard 53, Hungary.

Year of data collection:

2006

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:

Stratified three stage mixed random/cluster sampling

50.5 Exchange rate

300 HUF = 1 EUR (average) The exhange rate varied between 315 to 285 during the
fieldwork period.

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	Yes
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	No

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

2

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes

Other staff at fieldwork organisation:

Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88(com).

Ireland

33 Data collector

Ipsos-MORI, 24 Windsor Place, Dublin 2

34 Depositor

James McBride

35 Funding agency

Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences

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:

English

39 Field work period(s)

11.09.09-12.03.10

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. Connaught
2. Dublin
3. Munster
4. Rest of Leinster
5. Ulster

Correspondence with NUTS:

There are two NUTS Regions, Border, Mildands and Western (BMW) and Southern and Eastern (S&E). The Connacht counties are all located in the BMW, but this region also includes much of Leinster and some of Ulster (other counties in Ulster are in Northern Ireland (UK)). All of Munster is in the S&E Region, but several Leinster counties are located in this region too.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Ireland

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

GeoDirectory – A listing of all addresses in Ireland. Residential Addresses can be distinguished.

Sampling design:
Three-stage probability sampling

Stage 1:
Selection of 205 PSUs (i.e. clusters of addresses) from a national total of 3,155 clusters formed from the Geodirectory. Clusters are sorted geographically within eight strata (high/low elderly population; urban/rural; high/low education). Clusters are selected using systematic sampling with a random start. The probability of selection for the clusters is proportional to the number of addresses in the cluster.
The minimum cluster size is 500 residential addresses.

Stage 2:
Systematic sample of 16 addresses in each cluster. Within each cluster, addresses are sorted geographically.

Stage 3:
Within dwellings, the next birthday method will be used for equal-probability selection of one person who is 15 years old or over, with no upper age limit within each household. No substitution of respondents will be permitted.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	82
Number of experienced interviewers:	82
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	82
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

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:	at least 1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1 additional

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Other response enhancing measures:	
Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	No

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes

If yes, please describe:

Survey company re-issued soft refusal contract sheets to supervisors and Senior
Interviewers. Compnay also used several 'Distance Interviewers' who are proven to lieft

response rates.

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	01.09.09-10.09.09
Number of pretest interviews:	in-house to survey company

44 Control operation
44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	10%
Number of back-checks achieved:	162
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	162
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Personal and telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	at re-issue
Number of back-checks achieved:	
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	at re-issue
Number of back-checks achieved:	
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

Questionnaire data was captured by CAPI which contains automatic checks

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	No
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	No
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.
Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.

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):	3696
B. Refusal by respondent:	467
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	314
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	645
E. Language barrier:	61
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	54
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	28
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	35
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	236
J. Address not traceable:	65
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad:	3
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	8
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1764
V. Records in the data file:	1764
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	16
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	51.55%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1764

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 3
Number of weights above 4.0:   0
Initial weights above 4.0:0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0:
Deffp: 1.26

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new
7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent,
partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

There are essentially three levels: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary/Higher. Aside from the "prmary not completed" category, Primary has its own qualification category, Secondary has two categories and Tertiary has three categories. There is a vocational category too.

50.2 Political parties

Fianna Fail
Fine Gael
Labour Party
Green Party
Sinn Fein

Fianna Fail (Liberal Right)
Fine Gael (Liberal Right)
Labour (Social Democratic)
Green Party (Green)
Sinn Fein (Republican Left)

Ireland has a PR system. Seats won by each party in the 2007 election:
Fianna Fail 78
Fine Gael 51
Labour Party 20
Green Party 6
Sinn Fein 4

50.3 Electoral system

Two or more votes registered
Ireland has a PR system of transferable votes

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:
Central Statistics Office (CSO)
Year of data collection:
2006

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:
A two-stage sample design was used. This comprised of a first stage sample of 2600 blocks (or small areas) selected at county level to proportionately represent eight strata reflecting population density. Each block was selected to contain, on average, 75 dwellings.

50.5 Exchange rate

National currency = €

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	Yes
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	No

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

1

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

The majority of the open-ended coding came from "Other (specify)" type questions. The answers were viewed alongside the question to determine if the other answer was valid and did not already exist in the original question as one fo the pre-codes. If any of the open-ended answers already existed in the list of pre-codes, then "back-coding" took place to rectify. The codes were then given a numeric value with a label and the base of the code "Other (specify)" was checked with the number of open-ended responses. Other open-ended questions were based on international ISO lists and were coded to these lists. Additional comments were kept in verbatim after being checked for spelling and punctuation.

Israel

33 Data collector

B.I. and Lucille Cohen Institute for Public Opinion Research
Faculty of Social Sciences
Tel Aviv University
Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv 69978
Israel

34 Depositor

Dr. Irit Adler

35 Funding agency

The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities

36 Grant number

European Social Survey- ESS

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:
   Hebrew, Arabic and Russian

39 Field work period(s)

31.08.08 - 13.03.09

40 Geographic unit
   Geographic units in dataset:
   1= Jerusalem
   2= Northern
   3= Haifa
   4= Central
   5= Tel Aviv
   6= South
   7= Judea and Samaria
   Correspondence with NUTS:
   Region equivalent to level 2
   Statistical inference possible at the regional level: No

41 Geographic coverage

Israel and the Jewish population residing in West-Bank.

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

Population register. The register includes only citizens. Furthermore, the quality of the registry list is not very high, for the purpose of sampling particular individuals. There is a high proportion (exceeding 25%) of mismatch between the listing in the registry and actual resident information.

1. The sampling frame will include the Jewish population residing in the West-Bank. This population numbered approximately 254,400 in the year 2006 and it is an integral part of Israel society [CBS, Statistical abstract of Israel, 2007]. The Jewish settlers are Israeli citizens fully participating in the Israeli polity (whereas the Palestinian residents of these territories are not Israeli citizens).

2. The Palestinian residents of (East) Jerusalem (who are not citizens of Israel) will not be included in the sampling frame. They number approximately 240,000. This is mostly for practical and technical reasons. These residents refuse to cooperate with Israeli official or semi-official activities. The Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) has noted the extreme difficulties in collecting data in these areas and has essentially given up on it. Moreover, in the current situation interviewers would be at risk walking in these neighborhoods and searching for addresses.

Sampling design:

1. In the first stage we intend to draw a sample of statistical areas by PPS (no. of persons) from the list of approximately 2,500 statistical areas into which Israel is divided. The statistical areas vary in size, ranging from several hundred households to several thousand, with a mean of about 750. Prior to drawing the sample the statistical areas will be stratified according to social and demographic characteristics. As in ESS1, the strata will be based on nationality (Jewish and Arab areas), geographic region, type of community and socioeconomic level. Statistical areas will be sampled within strata maintaining a proportionate representation of all strata. Finally, in sampling the statistical areas the probability for inclusion will be proportionate to the number of residents aged 15 and over in the statistical area and we will then sample an equal number of households in each area selected.

2. In the second stage we will sample addresses in each of the statistical areas selected. This will be based on a sample of addresses obtained from the population registry. We expect that approximately 15 housing units (apartments) will be selected in each statistical area.

3. In the final stage each interviewer will receive a list of addresses that was generated by another person. In each household the interviewer will be instructed to select one adult using the "last birthday" procedure.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	70
Number of experienced interviewers:	41
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	29

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	70
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	No
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

If bonus arrangement or other, please specify:
a lottery ticket value of 10 NIS [~ 2 EU]

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:	5
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	2

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	Yes
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Please specify:
 Lottery ticket

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:
call-centre [fieldwork organization office], web-site [fieldwork organization website]

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

If yes, please describe:

1. all interviewers were instructed to conduct at least 3 attempts by themselves before sending the refusal information to the office.

2. Office conducted at least 2 refusal conversations after receiving refusals from interviewers. We tried to reach back all refusals from the office.

3. When a different interviewer were assigned, he was instructed to contact all non-interview household, and to make refusal conversions if necessary, even if the former interviewer had already made such.

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	03.08.09 – 21.08.09
Number of pretest interviews:	60 [20 in each language: Hebrew, Arabic and Russian]

44 Control operation
44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	752
Number of back-checks achieved:	743
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	743
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	15
Number of back-checks achieved:	13
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	13
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone, Personal

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	21
Number of back-checks achieved:	15
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	15
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone, Personal

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?:	
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	All questionnaires were checked by the keying company, using a program that check for

illegitimate values.

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked: 2490

46 Deviations

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

F35 (PARTNER) and F69 (CHLDHM):
According to the ESS source questionnaire, these variables should be interviewer codes based on F4 (RSHIPA1-n). In Israel, however, they were asked as direct questions. The Archive's standard procedure is to recalculate the variables that are made available to users based on F4 and the two variables in the main file are thus not directly affected by Israel's implementation. The variables F36 to F48 (concerning partner's education, activities and work) and variable F71 (CHLDHME "Ever had children living in household") are part of filters based on F35 and F69, respectively. The implementation in Israel of F35 and F69 has therefore affected which respondents that were and were not asked these questions. The variables as deposited from Israel have been renamed PRTNERIL and CHLDHMIL and are available from a separate country specific file for Israel at www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

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):	3255
B. Refusal by respondent:	139
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	111
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	12
E. Language barrier:	10
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	5
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	149
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	19
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
J. Address not traceable:	6
K. Other ineligible address:	31
L. Respondent moved abroad:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2490
V. Records in the data file:	2490
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	283
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	77.69%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2490

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process
Number of realized stages: 3
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0:
IDNOs of weights above 4.0:
Deffp: 1.20

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

Please see appendix 5 form more information.

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered

Israel elects its national legislature, the Knesset, by proportional representation on a national list basis. The Knesset has 120 members, elected for terms of four years. However, most of the elections in the country's history were not held on their scheduled date but after less than 4 years (only one of the last 8 Knesset assemblies completed its full term). Early elections can be called by a vote of the majority of Knesset members, or by an edict of the President, and normally occur on occasions of political stalemate and inability of the government to get the parliament's support for its policy. Failure to get the annual budget bill approved by the Knesset by March 31 (3 months after the start of the fiscal year) also leads automatically to early elections.

The Israeli electoral system has an electoral threshold of 2%, making it more favorable to minor parties than systems used in other countries. Israel has a multi-party system and generally no one party is able to form a government, requiring the parties to form coalition governments. In 1992, Israel adopted a system of direct election of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister was directly elected separately from the Knesset in 1996, 1999 and 2001. The direct election of the Prime Minister was abandoned after the 2001 election, because it failed to produce more stable governments (the 2001 elections were held less than 2 years after the previous one), and led to further fragmentation of the parliament. Israel also has a President, but his or her role is essentially a figurehead position, with the real governmental power being in the hands of the Prime Minister.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:
CBS, INCOME SURVEYS 2006,

Year of data collection:
2006

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:
Population
The population to be studied includes all persons 15 years and older residing in households. This includes both citizens and non-citizens (residing in Israel at least one year).

We developed the sample in several stages:

(a) In the first stage we draw a sample of 185 statistical areas from the list of approximately 2,500 statistical areas into which Israel is divided. The statistical areas vary in size, ranging from several hundred households to several thousand, with a mean of about 750. Prior to drawing the sample the statistical areas were stratified according to social and demographic characteristics. As in round 1, the strata were based on nationality (Jewish and Arab areas), geographic region, type of community and

socioeconomic level. The purpose of the stratification is to create some homogenization. Statistical were sampled within strata maintaining a proportionate representation of all strata. Finally, in sampling the statistical areas the probability for inclusion will be proportionate to the number of residents aged 15 and over in the statistical area and we then sampled an equal number of households in each area selected.

(b) In the second stage we sampled housing units in each of the statistical areas selected. This was based on a sample of addresses obtained from the population registry. We selected 19 housing units (apartments) in each statistical area (the number was decided after we complete the estimates of sample needed to reach an effective sample of 1,500). (c) In the final stage each interviewer received a list of addresses. In each household the interviewer was instructed to select one adult using the "last birthday" procedure.

Net sample size: 3255

The sampling procedures should ensure that each household in Israel has a-priori a probability greater than zero to be included in the sample. The procedures also ensure random selection at all stages of the sampling process.

50.5 Exchange rate

1 euro = 5.1 NIS on average

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

3

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

1) Reading the description giving in the questionnaire
2) Searching for the most appropriate 1 digit ISCO [translated to Hebrew]
3) Searching for the most appropriate 2 digit ISCO [translated to Hebrew]

4) Searching for the most appropriate 3 digit ISCO [translated to Hebrew]

4) Deciding of the appropriate 4 digit ISCO [translated to Hebrew]

5) Checking: checked against other coders [5% of the questionnaires], Checked by ESS coordinator in field organization [5% of the questionnaires]

Latvia

33 Data collector

Agency of the University of Latvia "Institute of Philosophy and Sociology"
Akademijas laukums 1, Riga, ,LV-1940, Latvia

34 Depositor

Mrs. Ilze Trapenciere

35 Funding agency

Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Latvia

36 Grant number

17-22/5

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Latvian, Russian

39 Field work period(s)

02.04.09-08.09.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:
1. Kurzeme
2. Latgale
3. Riga
4. Pieriga
5. Vidzeme
6. Zemgale

Correspondence with NUTS:
Regional categories correspond to NUTS Level 3

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:	Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Latvia

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

Frame of addresses: provided by the State Land Services

Sampling design:

Stratified two stage probability sampling:

Stratification: 100 strata constructed using planning regions and the level of urbanization.
Stratification is proportional to 15+ population. (although I would personally think that
data on population size in some strata, especially those very rural, is not very reliable)

Primary sampling units:
Addresses selected with equal probability

Secondary sampling units:
person within a household using next birthday method

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	82
Number of experienced interviewers:	67
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	15

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	75
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

If bonus arrangement or other, please specify:
Progressive pay per completed interview for hard-to-reach units/persons

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:	2

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Other response enhancing measures:	
Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	No

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	16.03.09-29.03.09
Number of pretest interviews:	25

44 Control operation
44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	290
Number of back-checks achieved:	243
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	243
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	55
Number of back-checks achieved:	20
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	20
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:

Number of back-checks achieved:

Number of units where outcome was confirmed:

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	7%

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	7%

46 Deviations

E8 (WR20CRM), E9 (WR20EMP)
The data for WR20CRM and WR20EMP have been omitted from the integrated file. The scale used in Latvia differs from the ESS standard. A 1-10 scale has been used, instead of ESS standard 0-10. The variables has been renamed WR20CRLV and WR20EMLV and are available from a separate country specific file for Latvia at www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

F1 (HHMMB)

In Latvia this question was defined as "number of people living in household apart from respondent". The question should be "number of people living in household including respondent". This is corrected in the dataset.

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

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

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):	3630
B. Refusal by respondent:	306
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	215
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	397
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	7
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	27
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	41
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	95
J. Address not traceable:	82
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad:	73
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1980
V. Records in the data file:	1980
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	407
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	57.88%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1980

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:

Number of realized stages:2

Number of weights above 4.0 :

Initial weights above 4.0:

IDNOs of weights above 4.0: 1023, 54, 705, 706, 710, 707, 708, 709, 704, 1352, 1353, 1351, 1908, 1909, 1910

Deffp: 1.16

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Education system is administered at three levels - national, municipal and institutional. The Parliament (Saeima), the Cabinet of Ministers and the Ministry of Education and Science are the main decision-making bodies at a national level. The Ministry of Education and Science is the education policy-making institution that also issues the licenses for opening comprehensive education institutions and sets educational standards along with the teacher training content and procedures. Source: Ministry of Education and Science. Detailed information available at http://izm.izm.gov.lv/education/education-system.html

50.2 Political parties

a)

Tautas Partija – The People's Party

Zaļo un Zemnieku savienība – Greens and Farmers Union

Jaunais laiks – New Era

"Saskaņas Centrs" – Concord Centre

Latvijas Pirmās partijas un partijas "Latvijas Ceļš" vēlēšanu apvienība – Latvia's First party/ Latvia's Way

Apvienība "Tēvzemei un Brīvībai"/ LNNK – For Fatherland and Freedom/ LNNK

Politisko organizācija apvienība "Par cilvēka tiesībām vienotā Latvijā" – For Human Rights in a United Latvia

b)

The People's Party – centrist

Greens and Farmers Union – centrist

New Era – right

Concord Centre – centrist

Latvia's First party/ Latvia's Way - centrist

For Fatherland and Freedom/ LNNK – right

For Human Rights in a United Latvia – left

c)

Tautas Partija – 19.56%

Zaļo un Zemnieku Savienība – 16.71%

Jaunais Laiks – 16.38%

"Saskaņas Centrs" – 14.42%

Latvijas Pirmās partijas un partijas "Latvijas Ceļš" vēlēšanu apvienība – 8.58%

Apvienība "Tēvzemei un Brīvībai"/LNNK – 6.94%

Politisko organizāciju apvienība "Par cilvēka tiesībām vienotā Latvijā" – 6.03%

Latvijas Sociāldemokrātiskā Strādnieku partija – 3.5%

Politiskā patriotiskā apvienība "DZIMTENE" – 2.08%

Partija "Visu Latvijai!" – 1.48%

"Jaunie Demokrāti" – 1.27%

Politiskā organizāciju "Pensionāru un senioru partija" – 0.79%

Other 7 parties – less than 0.5% of the votes each

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

The election system of Latvia similarly as the Latvian state after the renewal of

independence has experienced a succession of changes. During this time there has been a transition from plurality election system applied in the Socialistic Republic of Soviet Latvia to proportional election system which was used during the period of the first Republic of Latvia in 1920s and 1930s.

In 1993, after a break of almost sixty-two years the first democratic parliamentary elections were held in Latvia. Multi-party system has stabilized in Latvia, legislation defining election administration process have been reestablished and improved. During this time more or less substantial changes have occurred regarding all the most important issues of election organization - election rights, procedure of submission and registration of candidate lists, rights and restrictions of candidates, the course of elections, calculation of results, formation of election commissions and procedure of appeal of decision of commissions.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

Central Statistical Bureau, data from the Population Census on household income

Year of data collection:

2005

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:

Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) survey. Aim of the EU-SILC is to provide systematic compilation of the community statistics regarding income, income distribution, poverty level and structure in accordance with the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 (June 16, 2003).

Basic unit of the survey is private households. Survey does not include collective households (old people's homes, boarding schools for disabled children, dormitories for students, hotels, barracks, hospitals, sanatoriums, prisons, etc.).

During the survey information was obtained on whole household, as well as on each household member aged 16 and over. Households belonging to longitudinal section are surveyed for several years (maximum 4 years). In Latvia four-year rotation panel is used and sample respondents are all household members who in the first survey year were at age of at least 14.

50.5 Exchange rate

1 LVL = 0.702804

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	Yes
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	No

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

3

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Lithuania

33 Data collector

UAB „Baltijos tyrimai"

34 Depositor

Vaidas Morkevicius

35 Funding agency

European Social Fund and Lithuanian Ministry of Education and Science

36 Grant number

BPD2004-ESF-2.5.0-03-392/BPD-262/F450 BPD-262

SUT-442

VP1-3.1-ŠMM-02-V-02-001

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:

Lithuanian and Russian

39 Field work period(s)

16.10.09 - 12.01.10

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. Alytus
2. Kaunas
3. Klaipėda
4. Marijampolė
5. Panevėžys
6. Šiauliai
7. Tauragė
8. Telšiai
9. Utena
10. Vilnius

Correspondence with NUTS:

NUTS level 3

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Lithuania

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:
County (10) by settlement size (5).

Sampling design:
Stratified three stage probability sampling
Stratification: Table with up to 50 cells of which some are empty.

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. In urban locations households are selected using a random route method with a pre-determined starting point. The following rules for random selection of households are applied:
- For capital city and large cities, city maps are used
- Cities are divided into microdistricts and than streets selected randomly in each microdistrict
- Primary starting point assigned with odd or even numbers (lef/tright side of the street)

In rural locations the selection of households begins from the centre of a village (e.g. bus stop/train station , post-office, Church, local government building and etc.) and proceeds with the interval of 10 houses.

Stage 3:
Selection of an individual within a household via Last-Birthday-Method. An expected average of 8.5 interviews will be conducted in each PSU.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	112
Number of experienced interviewers:	112
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	112
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	No
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	Yes

If other, please specify:
Both employed at the fieldwork organization and free-lance interviewers, the latter being majority.

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	No
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	Yes

If bonus arrangement or other, please specify:
Predominantly per completed interview, but other types of payment also used.

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:	3
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	No

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

    Strategies for refusal conversion: No

43.9 Pretest

    The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 18.08.09 - 25.10.09

    Number of pretest interviews: 45

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

    Number of units selected for back-check: 200

    Number of back-checks achieved: 200

    Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 200

    Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: T

44.2 Refusals

    Number of units selected for back-check: 10

    Number of back-checks achieved: 8

    Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 7

    Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: P

44.3 Non-contacts

    Number of units selected for back-check: 0

    Number of back-checks achieved: 0

    Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 0

    Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:

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

    Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:   Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

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

    Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked: 10%

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

    Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked: 10%

46 Deviations

    (DWEIGHT): No design weights.

    (PSPWGHT): No Post Post-stratification weights.

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):	3886
B. Refusal by respondent:	324
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	1023
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	108
E. Language barrier:	25
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	17
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	51
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	12
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	45
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	2
L. Respondent moved abroad:	7
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2002
V. Records in the data file:	2002
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	52.41%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1998

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Education institutions can be state or non-state (municipal, private or other). According to the Lithuanian Constitution, education is compulsory until the age of 16. After restoration of independence in 1990, there were certain reforms implemented, which mostly

encompassed secondary and higher education. Gymnasium schools were reintroduced (after being abolished during the Soviet rule). Special secondary education was abolished in 1991. Higher vocational education undergone longer period of transformation (1994-2007), which resulted in colleges being introduced as institutions providing higher education (non-university degree, vocational orientation). Higher (university) education was completely redesigned introducing 4 year bachelor studies, 2 year master studies (including residency studies) and 3-5 year doctoral studies (including 2 years 'aspirantur' studies in arts). Under the Soviet rule students completing university level studies (after 5 years) received a diploma, which after the reform is equivalent to bachelor-master degree. Doctoral studies under the Soviet rule were differentiated into two levels: 'aspirantur' studies (candidate of science degree, after the reform equivalent to doctoral degree, and doctoral studies (doctor of sciences degree, after the reform equivalent to doctoral degree. Importantly, even-though studies are differentiated into vocational and general it is possible to change the type of education at almost any stage.

50.2 Political parties

A) Political parties

- Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija (LSDP) - Lithuanian Social Democratic Party, one of the major parties in Lithuania, lead the government coalitions form 2001 to 2008, now in opposition.
- Lietuvos rusų sąjunga (LRS) - Union of Russians of Lithuania, a minor party, though having several MPs and a frequent partner of LSDP.
- 'Fronto' partija (Frontas) - Party 'Front', splinter from LSDP, led by a radical A. Paleckis.
- Lietuvos centro partija (LCP) - Lithuanian Centre Party, a minor party.
- Tėvynės sąjunga - Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai (TS-LKD) - Homeland Union - Lithuanian Christian Democrats, one of the major parties in Lithuania, after winning national elections in 2008 formed a coalition government with TPP, LRLS and LiCS.
- Naujoji sąjunga (socialliberalai) (NS) - New Union (Social Liberals), formerly, a major party participating in government coalitions with LSDP, now having only one MP.
- Pilietinės demokratijos partija (PDP) - Party of Civic Democracy, splinter from DP, now a minor party.
- Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija (LLRA) - Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania, a minor party, though having several MPs and MEPs. Its leader is very active in the political arena.
- Tautos prisikėlimo partija (TPP) - National Resurrection Party, a newly formed party (lead by controversial show business star), has won a considerable share of votes and participates in the government led by TS-LKD. A considerable part of its members in the Seimas splintered off to form an opposition party - Lithuanian Christian Party (Lietuvos krikščionių partija).
- Darbo partija (DP) - Labour Party, one of the major Lithuanian parties, participated in government coalitions with LSDP, now in opposition.
- Leiboristų partija (LP) - Labourist Party, youth organisation of DP, though formally a separate party.
- Koalicija Darbo partija + jaunimas - The Coalition Labour Party + Youth, coalition of DP and LP.
- Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis (LRLS) - Liberals' Movement of the Republic of Lithuania, splinter from LiCS, now one of the parties belonging to government coalition.
- Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sąjunga (LVLS) - Lithuanian Peasant Popular Union, formerly, a major party participating in government coalitions with LSDP, now having only three MPs.
- Partija Tvarka ir teisingumas (TT) - Party Order and Justice, one of the major Lithuanian parties, lead by the controversial former President R. Paksas (removed from office after the impeachment), constantly in opposition to both LSDP and TS-LKD.

- Liberalų ir centro sąjunga (LiCS) - Liberal and Centre Union, one of the major parties in Lithuania, memeber of government coalitions with both LSDP and TS-LKD.
- Partija 'Jaunoji Lietuva' - Party 'Young Lithuania', a minor party.
- Lietuvos socialdemokratų sąjunga (LSDS) - Lithuanian Social Democratic Union, a minor party.
- Lietuvos laisvės sąjunga (LLS) - Lithuanian Freedom Union, a minor party.
- Lietuvos liaudies sąjunga 'Už teisingą Lietuvą' - Lithuanian People's Union 'For the Fair Lithuania', a minor party.

B) Left right position

LSDP - left, social democratic.
LRS - left, ethnic minority.
Frontas - radical left.
LCP - right, nationalist, conservative.
TS-LKD - right, conservative, christian democratic.
NS - center, left liberal.
PDP - unclear.
LLRA - unclear, conservative, ethnic minority.
TPP - right, unclear.
DP - center, right liberal.
LP - center, right liberal.
The Coalition Labour Party + Youth - center, right liberal.
LRLS - center, liberal.
LVLS - left, agrarian.
TT - right, nationalist, conservative.
LiCS - center, liberal.
Party 'Young Lithuania' - right, nationalist, conservative.
LSDS - left, social democratic.
LLS - unclear.
Lithuanian People's Union 'For the Fair Lithuania' - unclear.

C) Party size

Share (%) of the votes cast for a party in the national election in 2008 (share of the votes in the multi-member constituency; DNP - party did not nominate a candidate list, only several candidates in singe-member districts):
LSDP - 11.72.
LRS - 0.92.
Frontas - 3.24.
LCP - 0.7.
TS-LKD - 19.72.
NS - 3.64.
PDP - 1.11.
LLRA - 4.79.
TPP - 15.09.
DP - see below 'The Coalition Labour Party + Youth'.
LP - see below 'The Coalition Labour Party + Youth'.
The Coalition Labour Party + Youth - 8.99.
LRLS - 5.73.
LVLS - 3.73.
TT - 12.68.

LiCS - 5.34.
Party 'Young Lithuania' - 1.75.
LSDS - 0.86.
LLS - DNP.
Lithuanian People's Union 'For the Fair Lithuania' - DNP.

50.3 Electoral system

    A) Two or more votes registered

    B) In the elections of the Seimas, voters cast two votes in the 1st round of the elections: one in 71 single-member constituencies for a candidate (person) and one in a multi-member (70 seats) nationwide constituency for a candidate list (party or coalition). 2nd round is held in a single-member constituency if none of the candidates receives majority of votes (50%+1 of votes from total votes cast if turnout > 40% OR 20% of votes from the registered voters if turnout < 40%). Votes in a multi-member constituency are allocated on the basis of the simple quotient and greatest remainders rules. Voting is not compulsory. Voting age: 18 years.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

    Name of data source:
    3 national Omnibus surveys conducted by the fieldwork organisation
    Year of data collection:
    2009

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

    If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:
    Data from 3 national Omnibus surveys (representative of the adult population 18+) conducted by the fieldwork organisation were used. Respondents in those surveys were asked to indicate their average family income per month (an open question). The surveys were conducted in January, February and March of 2009. Net sample size was 1003, 1002 and 1002 respondents, respectively. The surveys were implemented according to multistage startified random sampling of households following random route procedures. One respondent at the household was selected following Last/First-Birthday-Method.

50.5 Exchange rate

    1 € = 3.45 LTL

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

    Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

    Occupation coding procedures:

    When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

    Number of occupation coders:
    3

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	Yes

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

Occupation coding was done by the NC and two coders from the the coordinating institution in Lithuania - Lthuanian Data Archive for Social Sciences and Humanities (LiDA). The NC coded partner occupation and two additional coders coded respondent occupation. The data file in the latter case was split into two equal parts after first sorting on variable f24. Then each of the (3) coders coded his part and then several reconciliation discussions were held among all the three coders in cases of uncertain and ambiguous answers.

Netherlands

33 Data collector

GFK Panel Services Benelux, Middellaan 25, 5102 PB Dongen, Netherlands

34 Depositor

Harry B.G. Ganzeboom, Free University Amsterdam, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Netherlands National Science Foundation NWO

36 Grant number

471-000-03

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:

Nederlands [Dutch]

39 Field work period(s)

08.09.08 - 28.06.09

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:

The variable REGION in the data file corresponds to the 3 level of NUTS for the
Netherlands.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Netherlands

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

Frame of addresses: Postal delivery points from 'Postaal Afgiftenpuntenbestand'
provided by the Cendris, a subsidiary of the Dutch Postal Service

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: birthday refers to random
data on contact form);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. 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.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	98
Number of experienced interviewers:	90
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	8 less experienced

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:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	Yes
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

If bonus arrangement or other, please specify:
Extra bonus if addresses were contacted within 2 weeks after sending advance letter

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

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	Yes
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Please specify:
5 euro voucher / charity gift in initial data collection. In reapproach 10-15 euro voucher / charity gift. 25 euro for the additional sample.

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:
Website to inform respondents. Phone number for respondents to call

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

    Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

    If yes, please describe:

    Reissue of soft refusals, 3 rounds in initial data collection. Reissue of soft refusals, 1 round in additional sample

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	15.08.08 - 25.08.08
Number of pretest interviews:	50

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	1238
Number of back-checks achieved:	817
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	815
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	500
Number of back-checks achieved:	49
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	45
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Mail

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	200
Number of back-checks achieved:	24
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	19
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Mail

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for consistency?:	
If yes, were the data edited?:	No – no corrections done
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

    Extensive pre-testing, also by National Coordinator

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	No
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	5 - 10%

46 Deviations

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
Source variables changed since ESS3-2006. 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):	3701
B. Refusal by respondent:	1179
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	341
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	103
E. Language barrier:	76
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	62
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	17
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	75
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	47
J. Address not traceable:	12
K. Other ineligible address:	11
L. Respondent moved abroad:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1778
V. Records in the data file:	1778
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	49.83%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1734

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 2
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0: 0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0:
Deffp: 1.22

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new
7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent,
partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

Political party, percentage of vote in election, left-right position.

1 Christian Democratic Party, 26.5%, Center Right, religious.
2 Labour Party, 21.2%, Left.
3 Party for Freedom and Democracy, 14.7%, Right.
4 List Pim Fortuyn, 0.2%, Disappeared.
5 Democrats `66, 2.0%, Cente.
6 Green left, 4.6%, Ultra left.
7 Socialistic Party, 16.6%, Ultra left.
8 Christian Union, 4.0%, Right, religious.
9 Liveable Netherlands, - , Ultra right.
10 Social Reformed Party, 2%, Ultra right, religious.
11 PVV (List Wilders), 5.9%, Ultra right.
12 Party for the Animals, 1.8%, Left.
13 Other, 0.2%.
14 Blanc

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 can 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.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:
CBS Statline
Year of data collection:
 2005

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	No
Type of data: Data from registers:	Yes
Type of data: Census data:	No

50.5 Exchange rate

National currency = €

50.6 Legal partnership

Legal partnership type(s) referred to in question F62 in version A:

Geregistreerd partnerschap*

Definition of the type(s) of legal partnership:

Formal registration of partnership takes place in the civil registry and is available since January 1, 1998. Private law 'cohabitation contracts' are not registered partnerships. See: http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geregistreerd_partnerschap.

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

1

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

Occupations were matched to translated ISCO classification by experienced coder, who checked in case of doubt with supervisor.

Norway

33 Data collector

Statistics Norway, Division for sample surveys, Kongens gate 11, Oslo

P.O.B 8131 Dep, N-0033 Oslo

Norway

34 Depositor

Einar Bjørshol, 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 questionnaire.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Norwegian

39 Field work period(s)

25.08.08 - 20.01.09

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:

Corresponding with NUTS 2

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

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 2008.

Saampling design:

A one-stage systematic random sampling (= simple random sample).

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	102
Number of experienced interviewers:	102
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	102
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	No
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	Yes
Per completed interview:	No
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

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 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:	2
Number of minimum required calls per respondent (in total):	No minimum

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	Yes
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Please specify:
Lottery tickets sent with the advance letter.

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:
We provided a web-page, available in Norwegian and English, with additional information
about the survey and links to the official ESS website.

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

If yes, please describe:

As far as possible, refusal conversion was made by a different interviewer. Refusals received a "motivation letter" where the purpose of the survey was emphasised, before the interviewer made contact. In addition to the letter, they received two lottery tickets. The decision on which refusals to re-contact was made by the NC, PL and the field staff. 410 refusals were re-contacted.

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	19.06.08 – 02.07.08
Number of pretest interviews:	49

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	183
Number of back-checks achieved:	156
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	154
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	40
Number of back-checks achieved:	3
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	2
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Mail

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	5
Number of back-checks achieved:	1
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	1
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Mail

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

In conjunction with the pilot, the data files where checked manually against the data protocol and the source questionnaire. Several independent testers also tested the CAPI programming in every possible routing against the source questionnaire.

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

46 Deviations

E50 (TWCOL20):
Category 05 ("No work with other people last month") was erroneously left out of the Norwegian questionnaire.

E51 (TWCOL70):
Category 05 ("No work with other people last month") was erroneously left out of the Norwegian questionnaire.

F6 (EDULVLA), F6(EISCED), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F26 (WRKAC6M): F26 is posed only to persons who answered Yes (code 1) on question F10 (PDJOBEV). Persons coded not applicable (code 6) on F10, i.e. persons with a present job were wrongly assigned code 9 "No answer".

Item non-response:
1 case (idno=180) 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):	2650
B. Refusal by respondent:	709
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	55
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	83
E. Language barrier:	48
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	64
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	50
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	41
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:	37
M. Respondent deceased:	8
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1549
V. Records in the data file:	1549
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	60.44%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1370

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 1
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.00

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:
No education or pre-primary education.
Includes: Education prior to compulsory education.
Excludes: Pre-primary education.

Primary education.
Includes: Compulsory education from the 1st-7th class level; Specially adapted schooling at the lower and upper primary level (1st-7th class level); Education from abroad at the 1st-7th class level, or the first part of the compulsory education in the relevant country.
Excludes: Basic schools for adults; Elementary school, seven years; Education from abroad corresponding to education at the lower secondary level, part of the 8th-10th class level.

Lower secondary education.
Includes: Compulsory education from the 8th class level and up; Special adapted schooling at lower secondary school level; Basic education for adults; Introductory course for immigrants at primary school level; Elementary school education, seven years; Continuation school education, one-year and two-year eduaction after elementary school; Education from abroad at the 8th class level and up, or second part of compulsory education in the relevant country.
Excludes: Compulsory education at lower primary and upper primary level (1st-7th class level); Special education at lower primary and upper primary level (1st-7th class level); Compulsory education from abroad at the 1st-7th class level, or the first part of compulsory education in the relevant country.

Upper secondary, basic education.
Includes: Education at the 11th-12th class level; Foundation course and Advanced Course 1 in upper secondary education; Folk high school education; General secondary education; Education that does not require the completion of a three-year upper secondary education for admission, and is not approved by KUF; Education from abroad corresponding to the 11th-12th class level in upper secondary education.
Excludes: Continuation school education, one-year and two-year; Compulsory education from abroad corresponding to education at the lower secondary class level (8th class level and up) or other part of compulsory education in the relevant country; Education from abroad corresponding to upper secondary education, 13th class level and up.

Upper secondary, final year.
Includes: Education at the 13th class level and up; Advanced course II and III in upper secondary education; The old grammar school education, as a rule five years; Education from abroad corresponding to upper secondary school, 13th class level and up.
Excludes: Foundation course and Advanced Course 1 in upper secondary education; Folk high schools; General secondary school education; Preliminary examinations and courses at universities and colleges; Education from abroad corresponding to 11th-12th class level in upper secondary education; Education from abroad at tertiary level.

Post-secondary non-tertiary education.
Includes: Education at the 14th class level and up; College education requiring qualification for tertiary education or trade examination for admission, but is not approved by KUF; Preliminary courses that provide neither credits nor are an integrated part of a tertiary education, or which otherwise can be included as part of a degree, i.e. preliminary courses regarded as advanced courses, e.g. preliminary courses in French, Spanish, Italian and Norwegian for foreign students; Technical vocational school.

Excludes: Education approved by KUF. Preliminary examinations at universities and colleges that result in credits or otherwise can be regarded as being part of a degree, e.g. examen philosophicum and examen facultatum; Military education requiring only basic school or foundation course from upper secondary education for admission; Military war college or officer education; Education from abroad at tertiary level.

First stage of tertiary eduaction, undergraduate level.
Includes: Education at the 14th-17th class level; Undergraduate education at universities or colleges: individual subjects and degrees at universities and colleges lasting four years or less, e.g. foundation (grunnfag) and intermediate (mellomfag) courses, cand. mag. degree, college degrees (høgskolekandidater), college degrees in engineering; Preliminary examinations that results in credits and are an integrated part of a tertiary education or degree; Education from abroad lasting four years or less, both degrees and individual educational programmes, e.g. Bachelors and Licence.
Excludes: College education requiring entrance qualifications for tertiary education or trade examinations for admission, but is not approved by KUF. Preliminary courses that neither provide credits nor are an integrated part of a tertiary education, or which otherwise could be included as part of a degree, i.e. preliminary courses regarded as upper secondary courses, e.g. preliminary courses in French, Spanish, Italian; Education from abroad lasting more than four years, e.g. Master's in English-speaking countries and Maîtrise in French-speaking countries.

First stage of tertiary education, graduate level.
Includes: Education at the 18th class level and up; Tertiary education lasting more than four years, e.g. graduate subject (hovedfag) and Master's programmes, magister degree, graduate engineering degree, professional degrees and graduate studies at the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration; Education from abroad lasting more than four years, e.g. Masters and Maîtrise.
Excludes: Undergraduate education at colleges and universities; Preliminary examinations resulting in credits, and which are integrated parts of a tertiary education; Education from abroad lasting four years or less.

Second stage of tertiary education, (postgraduate education).
Includes: Education at the 20th class level and up; Requires completed graduate-level tertiary education, e.g. hovedfag (graduate subject) and Master's programmes, magister degree, graduate engineering degree and professional degrees; Doctoral degrees; Doctoral degrees from abroad.
Excludes: Tertiary education lasting more than four years. Hovedfag (graduate subject) and Master's programmes, magister degree, graduate engineering degree and professional degrees; Education from abroad lasting more than four years

50.2 Political parties

A) Political parties:

Red Electoral Alliance: Electoral alliance of socialist and communist parties, such as Arbeidernes kommunistiske parti (AKP) and Norges kommunistiske parti (NKP). Last time represented in parliament in the period 1993-1997.

Socialist Left Party: Formed in 1975 by a radical break-away group from Labour, opposed to Norwegian membership in NATO and the EU. First government experience in current coalition government with Labour and Centre Party (2005 – present (feb. 2009)).

Labour Party: Centre-left party with a hegemonic hold on government in post-war years. Currently in its first coalition government.

Liberals: Norway's oldest political party formed in 1884. Heavily reduced parliamentary influence after break-up in 1972, but have recovered strength and positions in last national and local elections.

Christian People's Party: Established in 1933 with the aim to uphold conservative moral and values. Centre-right party which has had a "king maker" position in Norwegian politics during the last decades.

Centre Party: Agrarian party established in 1920. Have participated in centre-right coalitions in the post-war era and in centre-left coalitions in the 1930s and in the current government (2005 – present (feb. 2009)). The party is firmly against Norwegian membership in the EU.

Conservative Party: Established in 1884 as the erstwhile bourgeois opposition party to Liberals. However, the party has historically included both conservatives and liberals. Until the 2005 elections the Conservatives were the main non-socialist opposition party.

Progress Party: Originally formed as a one-man populist opposition party in 1973. Developed into a right-liberal party, but after a break-away and ideological schism in 1993, the party has consolidated itself as a right-populist party and Norway's second party.

Coastal Party: Established in 1999. Has attracted defectors primarily from Centre Party and Christian People's Party. Occupied one seat in parliament in two successive periods (1997-2001 and 2001-2005).

B) Left-right position:

(From left to right): Red Electoral Alliance (revolutionary left wing party), Socialist Left Party, Labour Party, Liberals, Christian People's Party, Centre Party (agriculture party), Conservative Party, Progress Party, Coastal Party, Others.

C) Party size (Based on 2005 election):

Labour Party: 32.7%
Progress Party: 22.1%
Conservative Party: 14.1%
Socialist Left Party: 8.8%
Christian People's Party: 6.8%
Centre Party: 6.5%
Liberals: 5.9%
Red Electoral Alliance: 1.2%
Others: 1.1%
Coastal party: 0.8%

50.3 Electoral system

a)

Only one single vote registered.

b)

The primary legislative assembly at the national level in Norway is called the Storting. There are 169 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, an the list is closed, i.e. voters are not permitted to rank candidates on the list. There are 19 counties in Norway which constitute the constituencies. These are divided into polling districts where the voters come to take ballot.

150 constituency representatives are elected to the legislative assembly - the Storting. Another 19 are distributed among the counties after the election. The allocation of seats is derived through a modified Sainte Laguë method.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:
Income statistics, Statistics Norway
Year of data collection:
2006

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	No
Type of data: Data from registers:	Yes
Type of data: Census data:	No

50.5 Exchange rate

1 EUR = 8.2 NOK

50.6 Legal partnership

Legal partnership type(s) referred to in question F62 in version A:
Registrert partnerskap (civil partnership): Same-sex couples are permitted to register their partnership officially, obtaining the same legal rights as bestowed upon marriages, with the exception of the right to adoption and consecration.
In order to register a civil partnership at least one of the partners has to be a resident of Norway and a citizen of Norway, Sweden, Denmark or Iceland, OR at least one of the partners have been a resident for at least two years before registering the partnership.

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	Yes
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	No

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview: No

Later on: Yes

Number of occupation coders:

4

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers: No

Researcher at fieldwork organisation: Yes

Other staff at fieldwork organisation: Yes

Researcher outside fieldwork organisation: No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:

Researcher at fieldwork organisation: Yes

Other staff at fieldwork organisation: Yes

Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

Experienced staff code occupation by combining the information available in the verbatim
recorded questions to fit categories in described in the Standard Classification of
Occupations (NOS 521). The standard is available here:
http://www.ssb.no/emner/06/01/nos_c521/nos_c521.pdf.

Poland

33 Data collector

Centre of Sociological Research, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology,

Polish Academy of Sciences,

72, Nowy Swiat St., 00-330 Warsaw, Poland

34 Depositor

Pawel Sztabinski - National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Ministry of Science and Higher Education

36 Grant number

DECISION NUMBER: 163/N-ESS/2008/0

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
SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Polish

39 Field work period(s)

03.11.08 - 15.02.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

10 Lodzkie

14 Mazowieckie

12 Malopolskie

24 Slaskie

06 Lubelskie

18 Podkarpackie

26 Swietokrzyskie

20 Podlaskie

30 Wielkopolskie

32 Zachodniopomorskie

08 Lubuskie

02 Dolnoslaskie

16 Opolskie

04 Kujawsko-pomorskie

28 Warminsko-mazurskie

22 Pomorskie

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS 2, See table in appendix 6.
Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes
Suggested grouping of the regional categories:
Statistical inference at the regional level depends on a sample size. Statistical inference is possible at all NUTS Level 1 regions and only in case of some of NUTS Level 2 regions (see table in appendix 6).

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 (38.57% of population 15+);
(2) a clustered sample for towns below 50,000 and villages (61.43% of population 15+).

Towns over 50,000. This part of the sample covers all 87 towns over 50,000 inhabitants. The corresponding population size is 12,401,522 individuals aged 15 or over. Because individuals in each town are selected following the simple random sampling schema, this part of the sample produces no design effect. However, towns are divided into strata according to population size and different response rates are assumed in different strata. The estimations of response rates are: 60.0% in Warsaw (the only town over 1 million inhabitants); 60.0% in towns sized from 100,000 to 999,999 inhabitants; and 70.0% in towns sized from 50,000 to 99,999 inhabitants. The response rates were estimated from the 3rd round of ESS and from other surveys conducted by the same research team in 2006-2008. The values of response rates have been 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 5% 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 the expected response rates. The PSUs are selected with replacements, so each PSU can be selected more than once. The total number of clusters for this part of a sample equals to 344. Response rates are assumed to be 70.0% for all towns belonging to this category and 80.0% in all villages. When selection of towns and villages is completed, a constant number of 4 persons (a cluster) is selected within each PSU, what constitutes the second stage of sampling. The individuals are selected following the simple random sample schema, so the second stage does not produce additional design effect. Ineligibility correction (5%) results in selection of additional clusters (PSUs) instead of selecting additional individuals in each cluster.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	176
Number of experienced interviewers:	175
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	1

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	175
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	Yes
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

If bonus arrangement or other, please specify:

Special cash bonus arrangement for interviewers who reached the highest individual response rate. A cash bonus plus a bonus in kind (a publication based on ESS findings) with a letter of appreciation signed by the Director of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences and the NC ESS for the best coordinators of regional interviewer network.

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

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	Yes
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Please specify:

We have prepared three kinds of incentives:

a) a pocket diary with a printed logo of ESS inside,

b) a wall-calendar with a photograph of the institute executing ESS in Poland (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, PAS) and with a printed logo of ESS on it,

c) a calculator ruler with a printed logo of ESS on it.

All of them were unconditional gifts, i.e. they were given to all sampled individuals prior to them agreeing or disagreeing to take part in the survey. Each of the respondents was asked to choose a preferred gift. Information with regard to the range of available gifts, final selection of the gift, overall assessment and respondents' comments, reaction to the selected gift were recorded in the Contact Form

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):   Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:

The following information was provided in the advance letter:

- toll-free telephone number of the National Co-ordinator and the Centre of Social Research,

- email contact to the National Co-ordinator,

- URL of a special website with full information about the project and response frequency tables for the ESS 1-3 core questionnaire in Poland.

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

If yes, please describe:

In case of 'soft refusals' (if the respondent hesitated or refusal was declared by another person etc.) the same or another interviewer visited the respondent once again. 33 cases were reissued to another, more senior interviewer. The decision to attempt refusal conversion was made by the regional coordinator. In many cases he/she was also the person who contacted the respondent by telephone.

271 conversion attempts were made, 200 of them were unsuccessful. In the 71 successful cases, 33 interviews were conducted by another interviewer and in 38 cases by the same person who had approached the respondent in the first attempt.

Due to a considerably high number of refusals and non-contacts in some regions, ca. 20% were back-checked. Quality control was broadened also because of a high number of interviews with missing data in section N of the Contact Form (neighbourhood characteristics)

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 17.07.08 – 27.07.08

Number of pretest interviews: 50

44 Control operation
44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 269

Number of back-checks achieved: 269

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 259

Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Personal, Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check: 72

Number of back-checks achieved: 72

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 72

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Personal, Telephone

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	59
Number of back-checks achieved:	59
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	59
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal, Telephone

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	No
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	No
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED) F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

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):	2428
B. Refusal by respondent:	303
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	80
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	148
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	62
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	46
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	6
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	2
J. Address not traceable:	6
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad:	138
M. Respondent deceased:	8
Y. Invalid interviews:	10
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1619
V. Records in the data file:	1619
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	71.20%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1614

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 3
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.01

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

The national reform of educational system in Poland took place in 1999–2002. Till 1999 compulsory education was limited to 8-year primary school . Since 1999 an additional level of education – gymnasium (middle school) – was introduced. Hence, currently compulsory education includes a 6-year primary school and a 3-year gymnasium . In subsequent years additional possibilities to complete upper secondary education by pupils with basic vocational education were introduced (Post-primary non (upper)-secondary education), i.e. (upper) secondary general supplementary schools and (upper) secondary vocational or technical supplementary schools. Also, additional possibilities to complete university education were introduced for those with higher professional education), i.e. higher supplementary schools.
Taking into consideration that the study was conducted on population aged 15 years and more, gymnasium was included in the questions concerning respondent's education (F6) and that of husband/wife/partner (F36) but omitted – as a separate level – in the questions concerning the education of father (F49) and mother (F55).

For more information please see Appendix.

50.2 Political parties

Yet again Poland's political scene underwent further, far-reaching changes. New coalitions were formed and some political parties fell apart and disappeared from political life. Outcomes of the 2007 elections indicate that Polish electorate continues to be rightist in terms of worldview and values, though with a degree of liberalism in economic views.

Below are brief profiles of the main political parties on Poland's political scene.

Platforma Obywatelska RP (PO)Civic Platform [Citizens' Platform]

A centre-right political party with a programme founded on the principles of economic liberalism and Christian democracy. PO advocates reduction of public spending, simplified and lower taxation and further privatisation of state-owned enterprises. PO's general worldview and ideology are moderately conservative: it opposes legalisation of euthanasia and the so-called 'soft drugs,' amendments to abortion regulations and reinstatement of death penalty. The party also emphasizes the necessity for further integration into EU, notably Poland's speedy accession to the Eurozone.PO was founded in 2001, initially in opposition to the government formed by SLD (Democratic Left Alliance) and then to that headed by PiS (Law and Justice). It won the 2007 parliamentary elections and formed a government coalition with PSL (see below). Many political observers argue that PO owes its high popularity to open critique of PiS (see below) and to proposing solutions appealing to the general public, in particular advocating cost-cuts in public administration, reduction of taxes, support for entrepreneurship, replacement of conscription with a professional army, and opening records of the communist secret police to general public.

Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (PiS)Law and Justice

A party with a clearly right-wing profile in worldview, postulating a stricter penal system to fight social and political pathologies (notably corruption). In terms of customs and cultural background, it places emphasis on attachment to the Roman Catholic faith. In comparison with other parties, PiS advocates the most conservative solutions to issues such as abortion and in vitro fertilization. It supports the idea of social security

guaranteed by the state and the idea of a state based on the principle of solidarity. As a remedy to the economic crisis, PiS proposes increased public spending in order to stimulate economic growth. PiS is sceptical about plans for Poland's rapid accession to the Eurozone.PiS was founded in 2001. The party often stresses the importance of dealing with the communist past. While criticising the 1989-2005 governments, PiS holds them responsible for a number of pathologies of public life (notably corruption and unethical liaisons between business and politics). After winning the highest proportion of votes in the 2005 parliamentary elections, it formed a government coalition with LPR and Self-defence. After 2007 elections PiS became the largest opposition party and the key rival to the ruling PO. It is important to note that Lech Kaczyński, Poland's current president, has his roots in PiS. Political rivalry between PiS and PO negatively affects the relations between the president and the government, most notably in frequent competence disputes related to foreign policy.

Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej (SLD)Democratic Left Alliance

A left-wing party which officially denies its communist roots (it propagates a programme of modern social democracy), yet a high proportion of its activists originate from SdRP (Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland, a party which existed until 1995), a descendant of the Communist party (PZPR, disbanded in 1989). In its programme, SLD supports the idea of the state keeping most social welfare roles, combining it with economic liberalism and a secular outlook on morals. It advocates strong integration with EU structures.The popularity of SLD peaked in 2001 when it won the elections to the lower (over 40% votes) and upper house of Poland's parliament. After four years of rule (2001-2005) it suffered a dramatic decline of social support (to 11%). This was related to scandals in the SLD circles (especially the Rywin scandal – cf. events) and an escalating conflict within the party. Since then, SLD has largely failed in regaining popularity. In the 2007 parliamentary elections, when it joined forces with several minor political parties and formed a coalition named Lewica i Demokraci (Left and Democrats), SLD attracted ca. 13% votes. It has remained in opposition since 2005.

Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe (PSL)Polish Peasants' Party

A centrist political party with a traditional outlook. PSL opposes potential reinstatement of death penalty, legalisation of euthanasia and abortion, registration of homosexual partnerships. It does not support the separation of the state and (Roman Catholic) church. The party supports state interventionism (particularly in agriculture) and as well as European integration. It is not without significance that PSL has been present in every single Polish parliament since 1989. In the last parliamentary elections in 2007 PSL won just under 9% of votes and is currently part of the government coalition with Civic Platform (PO).

Other political parties

Other political parties do not play an important role on the current political scene. In the 2007 elections Samoobrona (Self-defence) won only 1.5% votes while other minor parties attracted even fewer votes. Parties from this group rarely go beyond 3% in opinion polls. Below is their brief overview:

Samoobrona Rzeczpospolitej Polskiej (Samoobrona) Self-defence A party with leftist economic views and rightist outlook on other affairs, described as a populist party by political observers.

Liga Polskich Rodzin (LPR) League of Polish Families - A right-wing party, strongly

emphasising its attachment to the Roman Catholic church and national tradition in the sphere of morals and culture. Notably, its economic programme is social welfare-oriented and focuses on protecting the Polish market.

Socjaldemokracja Polska (SDPL) Social Democratic Party of Poland - A left-wing party focusing on social issues and several elements of free market policies, supporting Poland's integration with the EU. SDPL was founded in April 2004 by several SLD activists dissatisfied with the situation within SLD and the policies of its then leaders. SDPL has several MPs in the current parliament who were elected from the Left and Democrats list in the parliamentary elections (coalition with SLD, see above)

Partia Demokratyczna demokraci.pl Democratic Party demokraci.pl - A party advocating an ideologically neutral state. Democrats have liberal views on the economy (such as preference for lower taxes) while emphasizing the necessity of certain welfare solutions. PD has several MPs in the current parliament who were elected from the Left and Democrats list in the parliamentary elections (coalition with SLD, see above).

Unia Pracy (UP) Labour Union – Party with a left-wing outlook both on social and economic issues, allied with SLD.

Polska Partia Socjalistyczna (PPS) Polish Socialist Party – A left-wing faction with a socialist and anti-liberal outlook on the economy, advocating an ideologically neutral state.

Partia Kobiet Women's Party – A party focusing on women's' rights (equal pay, better health care for women, legal abortion) and distancing itself from many aspects of political disputes. The party was founded in 2007.

Polish Labour Party - A party with socialist outlook and leftist economic views. Role of this party on the political scene is rather weak
In the 2005 parliamentary elections Polish Labour Party won 0,32% of votes and in 2007 0,99% of votes.

For further information on left right position and party size, please see appendix 6.

50.3 Electoral system

In the primary legislative assembly at the naitonal level one single vote is registered.

The 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 has attained 18 years of age no later than on the polling day) can select one candidate to the assembly. This is a vote for a candidate and 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 the allocation of seats (this condition does not apply to national minorities). The number of seats for parties and coalitions in each constituency is calculated according to the d'Hondt method.
In the voting to Senat (the second legislative assembly) two, three or four votes are registered, depending on the size of constituency.
These votes are not ranked. In a constituency where four candidates to the Senat are elected, the voter can select any number of candidates but no more than four, etc.
Candidates with the greatest number of votes in the constituency are elected to the

Senat.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

Household Budget Surveys (HBS) in 2007, Central Statistical Office (CSO), Labour and Living Conditions Division, Warsaw 2008.

Year of data collection:

2007

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:

Household budget surveys (HBS) are based on the sampling method which allows for the generalisation of the results to the whole population of households within a margin of an error. The HBS is conducted by statistical offices, however the responsibility for the survey content and coordination lies with the Central Statistical Office, Labour and Living Conditions Division. HBS is performed by interviewers – employees of statistical offices in voivodships. The monthly rotation of households assumes that every month of the year a different group of households participates in the survey. Each household participating in the survey keeps a special diary for a month.

In HBS, the household's available income is defined as a sum of household's current incomes from various sources reduced by prepayments on personal income tax made on behalf of a tax payer by tax-remitter (this is the case with income from hired work and social security benefits and other social benefits) by tax on income and property paid by self-employed persons, including those in free professions and individual farmers and by social security and health insurance premiums. The available income covers both income in cash and in kind, including natural consumption (consumer goods and services taken to satisfy household's needs from self-employment – in and outside farming) as well as goods and services received free of charge. The available income comprises:
- income from hired work,
- income from a private farm in agriculture,
- income from self-employment outside a private farm in agriculture, from free profession,
- income from property,
- income from rental of a property or land,
- social insurance benefits,
- other social benefits,
- other income (including gifts and alimonies).

The survey unit is a one-person or multi-person household. One-person household is defined as a self-sufficient person i.e. not sharing his/her income with any other person, whether living alone or not. Multi-person household is defined as a group of persons living together and sharing their incomes and expenditures. The size of a household is understood as an average number of persons included in the household.

The sampling scheme was a geographically stratified and two-stage one with different selection probability at the first stage. The sampling units for the first stage were the area survey points (asp) and those for the second stage were dwellings. The first stage sampling frame was based on the records of statistical areas (sets of areas) designed for the National Census purposes and updated annually by the changes resulting from the administrative division of the country as well as construction of new and dismantle of old houses. The sampling frame keeps in record information about every statistical area concerning address characteristics as well as the estimated numbers of inhabitants and

dwellings. In 2007 there were two subsamples participating in the survey consisted of 783 asp i.e.

– subsample 1 – selected in 2005 for the surveys in 2006–2007,

– subsample 2 – selected in 2006 for the surveys in 2007–2008.

Both the subsamples were selected according to the same sampling scheme and since 2005 the second subsample has been increased by 50% of rural asp. It was assumed that an urban area survey point should consist of at least 250 dwellings, while a rural one – 150 dwellings respectively. That is why small statistical areas were combined with the neighbouring ones. In total, about 29 000 area survey points were set up. Prior to sample selection, the asp were stratified separately for every voivodship by class of locality1. Big cities usually constituted separate strata. In Warsaw four strata were created by combining neighbouring districts. In rural areas the strata were composed of groups of asp comprising neighbouring, partly rural poviats. In total, 96 strata were created, out of which 31 were located in rural areas. It was assumed that each dwelling (household) should have the same sampling probability. That is why sample of 675 was divided approximately in proportion to the number of dwellings in these strata, while the selected number of dwellings per an asp was the same. Additionally the sample of 108 rural asp was drawn and divided in proportion to the number of dwellings in rural strata.

The second stage sampling frame was based on the registers of inhabited dwellings in the selected asp, prepared by the regional statistical offices. The selection of dwellings was done in accordance with the following rules:

I. the adopted model is full rotation with a monthly replacement of the sample;

II. for each month 2 dwellings per asp are selected and all the households from these dwellings participate in the survey;

III. every selected dwelling participates in the survey in the same month of the two consecutive years, i.e. 2006 and 2007 for subsample 1 and 2007 and 2008 for subsample 2;

IV. for every asp a reserve sample of dwellings is selected in order to replace dwellings inhabited by not participated households. The replacement is made in the order the dwellings were selected for the reserve.

Following the above guideline, 24 dwellings were selected in every asp (2 for each month) and a reserve sample consisting up to 150 dwellings. Because of non – participation of number of households there is a difference between a structure of the surveyed sample and that of selected one revealed by the socio-demographic traits. Therefore the survey results were weighted with the 2002 National Census data broken by number of persons and urban and rural areas.

In 2007 3132 dwellings were surveyed every month and thus the results for the whole year refer to households inhabiting 37 584 dwellings. Actually number of surveyed households was 37366.

50.5 Exchange rate

The exchange rate changed considerably throughout the time of the fieldwork. Below are monthly readings:

October 2008: €1 = 3.53 National currency (PLN) – exchange rate for 15 October 2008

November 2008: €1 = 3.73 National currency (PLN) – exchange rate for 14 November 2008

December 2008: €1 = 3.98 National currency (PLN) – exchange rate for 15 December 2008

January 2009: €1 = 4.23 National currency (PLN) – exchange rate for 15 January 2009

February 2009: €1 = 4.77 National currency (PLN) – exchange rate for 16 February 2009

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:	
At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

2

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

Another Polish sociological classification of occupations was applied concurrently. After completion of coding for both classifications, the results were compared for selected occupations in order to check for concordance (e.g. for teachers, farmers etc.) All inconsistencies were identified and discussed, which means that in some cases the previous ISCO codes were modified.

ISCO codes were also cross-classified with responses to the questions on education, employment status (F12 respondent, F42 spouse), and number of people employed at the workplace (F15 respondent, F43+F45 spouse) in order to test if the assigned ISCO codes met the ISCO(COM) requirements and guidelines. All inconsistencies were compared against questionnaires and corrected in cases where coders' previous decisions were not valid.

Portugal

33 Data collector

TNS Euroteste Marketing e Opinião S.A.

34 Depositor

Jorge Vala, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia

36 Grant number

PE/001/2007

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 SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Portugese

39 Field work period(s)

09.10.08 - 08.03.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. Norte
2. Centro
3. Lisboa
4. Alentejo
5. Algarve

Correspondence with NUTS:

We have used NUTS 2 for region variables

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: No

41 Geographic coverage

Mainland Portugal

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

For stratification: The frame covers municipalities (these are administrative areas with varying sizes; e.g. Lisboa is one municipality) in all regions of the mainland of Portugal, except municipalities with less than 10 households. For each municipality the number of

households and persons 15 years and older is known.

For selection of households: list of households from random walk.

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 municipalities is known.

Stage 1:For the ESS 150 municipalities are selected. The selection of municipalities is done proportionally to the number of households in each municipality.The number of starting addresses in each locality is fixed as follows:
- in municipalities except the five biggest cities, 3 starting addresses (each defining a PSU)·
- in the five big cities, the allocation is as follows: Braga: 11; Porto:24; Coimbra: 8; Amadora:16; Lisboa: 49. Thus, we have 145*3 + 108 = 543 PSUs.

Stage 2: In each starting point (PSU) there will be conducted a random walk for selection of households.The starting point is defined using two different ways:
- For the municipalities where a good map is available the co-ordinates for the starting point are selected with a random method.
- For the other municipalities 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 4 interviews will be conducted (6 gross sample size per PSU).The random walk will be done by a group of experienced interviewer and supervisors as a previous stage.

There will be a maximum of households to be listed in each PSU:
- Less than 2000 inhab - 25 households
- 2 to 10000 hab - 50 households
- 10 to 20 000 hab - 100 households
- 20 to 100 000 hab - 100 households
- More than 100 000 hab - 180 households

Stage 3: Selection of individuals: Last birthday method.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	77
Number of experienced interviewers:	60
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	17

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:	more than 1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

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

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	Yes
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Please specify:
Calculator
Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	No

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	15.09.08 - 19.09.08
Number of pretest interviews:	50

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	1767
Number of back-checks achieved:	722
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	652
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Personal, Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	306
Number of back-checks achieved:	136
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	76
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal, Telephone

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	40
Number of back-checks achieved:	28
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	18
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal, Telephone

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

The checking of the CAPI program was made trough a script test. The script was tested by the responsible of TNS data processing department and by the TNS project management executive responsible for this project. Moreover, one element of the national research team (ICS-UL) also verified the questionnaire.

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

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):	3258
B. Refusal by respondent:	155
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	464
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	95
E. Language barrier:	6
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	2
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	34
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	8
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	122
J. Address not traceable:	2
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad:	2
M. Respondent deceased:	1
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2367
V. Records in the data file:	2367
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	75.74%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2367

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 3
Number of weights above 4.0: 3
Initial weights above 4.0 :4.84, 4.84, 6.45
IDNOs of weights above 4.0: 3205, 3210, 3219
Deffp: 1.30

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new
7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent,
partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

Bloco de Esquerda - BE (Left Block)

Centro Democrático Social/Partido Popular - CDS-PP (Social Democratic Centre/Popular Party)

Coligação Democrática Unitária - CDU-PEV (United Democratic Coalition)

Partido Comunista dos Trabalhadores Portugueses- Movimento Reorganizativo do Proletariado Português) PCTP-MRPP (Communist Party of Portuguese Workers)

Partido Democrático do Atlântico - PDA (Democratic Party of the Atlantic)

Partido Humanista - P.H (Humanist Party)

Nova Democracia - PND (New Democracy)

Partido Nacional Renovador - PNR (Renewal National Party)

Partido Operário de Unidade Socialista - POUS (Workers Party of Socialist Unity)

Partido Socialista - PS (Socialist Party)

Partido Social Democrata - PSD (Social Democratic Party)

Note: Only political parties with presence in the Parliament are listed below:
Left: BE / PCP / PEV / PS
Right: PSD / CDS-PP

Results of the elections of February 2005 (parliament)
BE-6,4%; CDS-PP 7,3%; PCP-PEV 7,6%; PCTP-MRPP 0,8%; PDA 0,03%; PH 0,3%;
PND 0,7%; PNR 0,2%; POUS 0,1%; PPD/PSD 28,7%; PS 45%

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registred

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:
INE / INDEF (National Institute of Statistics / Families' expenditure survey)
Year of data collection:
2005/2006
Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):   Yes
Type of data: Data from registers: No
Type of data: Census data: No
If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:
This survey has as main objective the definition of income distribution indicators as well as household expenditure indicators of the Portuguese households (including Azores and Madeira).

50.5 Exchange rate

National currency = €

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

3

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

Coding was made on an excel file, according with the occupation's description given by respondents. Almost 50% of the coding was checked by the an element of the National Research Team (ICS-UL)

Romania

33 Data collector

TNS-CSOP, Str. Crisana nr. 9, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania.

34 Depositor

Dr. Augustin Stoica, National Coordinator.

35 Funding agency

National University Research Council - Romania (NURC); IDEI Programme

36 Grant number

ID_1016

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 SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Romanian

39 Field work period(s)

02.12.08 - 19.01.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:
11 Nord-Vest
12 Centru
21 Nord-Est
22 Sud-Est
31 Sud-Muntenia
32 Bucuresti-Ilfov
41 Sud-Vest Oltenia
42 Vest
Correspondence with NUTS:
Correspondance with NUTS level 2
Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Romania

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

For stratification: Census 2002/stratum weights 2005 from INS
Voting districts used for general election in 2005.

Sampling design:

Regional/Residence stratification:
Voting districts are stratified with regard of 18 Cultural Areas and 5 Locality type (cities with less than 30 thousands inhabitants, cities of 30-100 thousands inhabitants, cities of 100-200 thousands inhabitants, cities with more than 200 thousands inhabitants, rural). Theoretically, the schema has 18*5 =90 strata. The strata with less than 7 voting districts were cumulated at the closest neighbour inside the cultural area and, for the same residential environment, urban or rural. The final number of strata will be 86.
Number of PSU's (voting districts) to be selected within a stratum:
Proportional allocation of 214 PSU's. Measures of sizes are the number of inhabitants within a cell.

Stage 1:
PPS systematic selection of voting districts in each stratum proportional to their number of registered adults.

Stage 2:
15 households are selected within a selected voting district via random route.
The departure point in each district is the next housing building to the address of the polling station. The selection will follow a statistical interval counting the number of households. Assuming a gross sample size of H=15 households per voting district: If A (e.g. A=1500) is the number of registered voters in a voting district and B (e.g. B=2) the ratio of registered voters to actual dwellings then the enumerator has to list every $x=A/(1.5*B*H)$ (e.g. 1500/(1.5*2*15) = 33th) household. The rule of the random route ensures that the enumerator is not crossing the boundary of the voting district. 1.5*B is taken to ensure the end of the district is not reached before 15 selections are made
The enumerator is different from the interviewer, who has to contact all of the 15 households, not more or less.

Stage 3:
Within all households, the target persons (15+) will be drawn by the Last Day – Birthday Method.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	294
Number of experienced interviewers:	268
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	26

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	294
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

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:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	2

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Other response enhancing measures:	
Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	No

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	05.06.08 - 20.07.08

Number of pretest interviews:	40

44 Control operation
44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	213
Number of back-checks achieved:	184
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	183
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	4
Number of back-checks achieved:	4
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	4
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	25
Number of back-checks achieved:	25
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	25
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	-

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	-

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
Category 4 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 5.

Deviant numbering of showcards: In Romania in ESS4 2008, the numbering of the showcards follows the question numbering (eg. showcard for question A1 is called 'SCALA A1'). Thus it does not follow the numbering of the ESS4 Source 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):	3210
B. Refusal by respondent:	111
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	31
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	410
E. Language barrier:	1
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	2
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	445
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	11
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	38
J. Address not traceable:	6
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad:	6
M. Respondent deceased:	3
Y. Invalid interviews:	1
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2146
V. Records in the data file:	2146
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	67.95%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires: 2146

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 3
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0:
IDNOs of weights above 4.0:
Deffp: 1.24

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

PD-L - Democratic-Liberal Party: At the time of the survey, PD-L was in the governmental coalition with the Social Democratic Party

PSD-PC Alliance: Electoral alliance consisting of the Social Democratic Party (PSD) and the Conservative Party (PC) – see below the description for each of the two parties

PSD – the Social Democratic Party (PSD): At the time of the survey, PSD was in the governmental coalition with the Democratic-Liberal Party

PC - Conservative Party (PC, formerly the Humanistic Party); at the time of the survey, it had a few MPs and second-tier governmental appointees, as a result of the most recent general elections (November 2008).

PRM - Greater Romania Party: In the most recent general elections (November 2008) it did not obtain enough votes to enter the Parliament.

UDMR - Democratic Union of Ethnic Hungarians: Currently in the opposition; ethnic-based organization of the Hungarian minority; the UDMR does not define itself as a political party but as an alliance of associated members.

PNTCD - National Peasants Christian Democratic Party: It did not obtain enough votes to enter the Parliament in 2008. However, in the national elections from 1996 PPCD (PNTCD) was a major political force and between 1996 and 2000 was a part of the governmental coalition.

PNGCD - New Generation Party –Christian Democrat (PNG): Did not obtain enough votes to enter the Parliament in the most general elections (November 2008); PNGCD is known due to its populist and controversial leader Gigi Becali, one of the wealthiest Romanian businessmen.

PIN – National Initiative Party: it did not obtain enough votes to enter the Parliaments in the most recent general elections (November 2008)

FDGR – The Democratic Forum of Ethnic Germans in Romania: an ethnic-based organization of the German minority in Romania

50.3 Electoral system

Left - right position of parties:

National Liberal Party (PNL): Right (affiliated with the Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe [ALDE] in the European Parliament and member of the Liberal International); currently in the opposition.

Democratic-Liberal Party (PD-L): Center-right (affiliated with the Group of the European People's Party and European Democrats [EPP-ED] in the European Parliament); at the time of the survey, PD-L was in the governmental coalition with PSD (see below)

Social Democratic Party (PSD): Left wing (affiliated with the Socialist Group in the European Parliament); at the time of the survey, PSD was in the governmental coalition with PD-L;

Greater Romania Party (PRM): Right-wing, nationalist;

Conservative Party (PC, formerly Humanistic Party): Center-right;

The Democratic Union of Ethnic Hungarians (UDMR): Ethnic-based organization of Hungarian minority; the UDMR does not define itself as a political party but as an alliance of associated members; UDMR is, however, affiliated with the Group of the European People's Party and European Democrats [EPP-ED] in the European Parliament.

New Generation Party – Christian Democratic (PNG-CD): Right-wing, Christian;

National Peasants Christian Democratic Party (PNTCD) Center-right, Christian.

Party Size according to the Results of the 2008 National Elections (30 November 2008; source Central Electoral Bureau)

Chamber of Deputies, % of Votes
PSD+PC Alliance (The Alliance between the Social Democratic Party and the Conservative Party): 33.36 %.
PD-L (The Democratic Liberal Party): 33.09%
PNL (The National Liberal Party): 18.57%
UDMR (The Democratic Union of Ethnic Hungarians): 6.17%.
PRM (Greater Romania Party): 3.15% (not in the Parliament at the time of the survey)
PNGCD (New Generation Party – Christian and Democrat): 2.27% (not in the Parliament at the time of the survey)

The Senate, % of votes:
PSD+PC Alliance (The Alliance between the Social Democratic Party and the Conservative Party): 34.16 %.
PD-L (The Democratic Liberal Party): 33.57%
PNL (The National Liberal Party): 18.74%
UDMR (The Democratic Union of Ethnic Hungarians): 6.39%.
PRM (Greater Romania Party): 3.57% (not in the Parliament at the time of the survey)
PNGCD (New Generation Party – Christian and Democrat): 2.53% (not in the Parliament at the time of the survey)

National parliamentary (general) elections are held every four years for both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies (the lower chamber of the Parliament). The Romanian Constitution does not distinguish clearly the roles of the two chambers and the laws passed by each of them. The most recent national parliamentary election took place on November, 30 2008; the minimum voting age is 18 years. The current electoral system is based on the principle of proportional representation. There is a 5% national vote threshold for individual parties; organizations of ethnic/national minority groups that do not obtain 5% of the vote have the right to one deputy seat.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories
Name of data source:
Population income, expenditure and consumption/ Romanian Statistical Yearbook
Year of data collection:
2006
Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):   Yes

| Type of data: Data from registers: | No |
| Type of data: Census data: | No |

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:
Family budget survey.
Family budgets survey allows to collect information on households composition, income, expenditure and consumption and other aspects of population living standard. The survey is organized as a quarterly continuous survey for a period of 3 successive months, on a sample of 9360 permanent dwellings, distributed in monthly independent sub-samples of 3120 permanent dwellings.

50.5 Exchange rate

On December ,2008, 1 € = 3.80 RON (National currency)
On January 19, 2009 1 € = 4.29 RON (National currency)
Average of the two: 1 € = 4.04 RON (National currency)

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

| At the time of the interview: | No |
| Later on: | Yes |

Number of occupation coders:
6

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:
The codings were checked against other coders' codings

Russian Federation

33 Data collector

CESSI (Institute for Comparative Social Research), Bolshaya Dmitrovka, 20/5,107031
Moscow, Russia

34 Depositor

Anna Andreenkova, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

CESSI (Institute for Comparative Social Research)
RGNF - RUSSIAN HUMANITARIAN SCIENTIFIC FUND

36 Grant number

N 08-03-03206
N 08-03-03210
N 08-03-03209

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
SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Russian

39 Field work period(s)

08.11.08 - 09.04.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. North and North West Russia
2. Central Russia
3. Volgo-Vyatsky region
4. Central-Chernozhem region
5. Volga region
6. North Caucasus
7. Urals
8. West Siberia
9. East Siberia
10. Far East

Correspondence with NUTS:

The list of regional categories for Russia is not included in NUTS classification, therefore
we used our standard classification.

For further documentation of the Russian region variable see "ESS Region Variable in

the Russian Federation", available under Data and Documentation by Country - Russian Federation.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Russian Federation.

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

Area sample

Sampling design:

Stratified four-stage probability cluster sampling:·
PSUs: Settlements – cities/ towns/ villages (150 in total).
SSUs: Electoral district.
Sampling unit on third stage: Households.
Sampling unit on fourth stage: Persons within a household (Kish tables).

The 13 largest cities are self-representing (Ni > N/150), so we treat these as a separate domain ("domain 2"). These cities collectively contain 19.8% of the Russian population, so 30 sample clusters will be allocated to them and the remaining 120 to the rest of the country ("domain1").

Domain 1: All except 13 largest cities.
Settlements are sorted into ten geographic zones (North West+North, Center, Volgo-Vyatsky, Central-Chernozhem, Volga, North Caucasus, Urals, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East). The number to select in each zone will be proportion to the population 15+ in the zone (using controlled rounding): 120 in total. Settlements will then be selected with probability proportional to population size (2006 population estimate 15+) using systematic sampling.

In each selected settlement (city/town/village), all electoral districts are listed and one is selected with PPS. (An electoral district contains approx. 2,000 people).

Interviewers will make a list of all apartments in each housing unit of the electoral districts, with map. The list and map are forwarded to the Central Office to create an address database. Random selection is used to select the needed number of households. This will average 23.3, but will vary in inverse proportion to anticipated response rates (which range from 55% in Moscow to 85% in some rural areas).

At each selected housing unit, the interviewer lists all residents aged 15+, first men then women, from oldest to youngest. Kish grid is then used to select one.

Domain 2: Self-representing areas.
In domain 2, PSUs are electoral districts. A total of 30 electoral districts will be selected from the domain, with the number from each city being in proportion to population (using controlled rounding). The number of households to select in each city will be in proportion to population size (but adjusted by anticipated response rate differences, as indicated above) and will be equal in each selected electoral district.
Then, households and persons selected as above.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	324
Number of experienced interviewers:	287
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	37

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	305
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

If bonus arrangement or other, please specify:
Bonus for response rate over 65%, higher payment for refusal conversion interview,
higher payment per interview if more than 4 visits were required to reach the respondent.

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

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	Yes

Please specify:
In Moscow city only (lowest response rate), incentive was a gift-box of chocolate.
Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:
We used business card ESS (name of the survey, address of surveying organizing.

Address of ESS web-site) – these card was left to all respondents. We created the special page in CESSI web-site which described ESS for potential respondents and interviewers.

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

If yes, please describe:

- we sent more experienced and more successful (in terms of response rate) interviewer to convert the refusals. The primary goal was to convert "soft" refusals.
- we paid interviewers per interview but the payment for completed interview after refusal conversion was 30% higher than any other interview.
- the decision about refusal conversion was taken by regional field manager based on the evaluation of "soft-hard" refusal in the contact sheet and the de-briefing of interviewer (clarifying the reason of refusal and the circumstances of it).
- if the refusals were given in unfavorable circumstances (many people probably guests in the house, children in the house, some events in the house etc.), then the same interviewer was sent to the same address again in better time. If the refusal was related to the survey (dislike surveys, too long survey, etc.) or un-motivated refusal ("do not want to talk to you"), then we choose to send other interviewer.

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	15.09.08 - 28.09.08
Number of pretest interviews:	50

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	1100
Number of back-checks achieved:	920
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	890
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Personal (80), Telephone (840)

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	65
Number of back-checks achieved:	23
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	23
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	100
Number of back-checks achieved:	14
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	12
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal (10), Telephone (4)

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?: Yes

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked: 20% of work of every data entry person was entered twice. 15% of work of every coding person was checked by coding group manager. 100% of coding of profession was verified.

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked: It was checked together with the main questionnaire.

46 Deviations

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F20 (WKHCT):
Data have been recoded to match the ESS Data Protocol categories. In the original variable, respondents who answered that "no particular working hours are specified in their contract", or that they had an "unlimited working day", were given code 777. These have been recoded to code 999 in the integrated file. The original variable has been renamed WKHCTRU and is available from a separate country-specific file for the Russian Federation.

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):	3785
B. Refusal by respondent:	302
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	625
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	198
E. Language barrier:	1
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	22
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	10
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	7
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	37
J. Address not traceable:	18
K. Other ineligible address:	32
L. Respondent moved abroad:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	11
Y. Invalid interviews:	10
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2512
V. Records in the data file:	2512
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	67.93%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2512

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 4
Number of weights above 4.0: 4
Initial weights above 4.0: 4.13, 4.48, 4.41, 4
IDNOs of weights above 4.0: 1442, 1632, 2683, 3009
Deffp: 1.33

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Description of national categories:

No formal education
Primary education: Primary school in Russia is 1-3 first grades
Incomplete high school: Less than 10 grades
Professional education (PTU, FZU, FZO) without secondary education: Usually 1 or 2 years of professional trainings for people graduated less than 10 years (usually 8 years) of secondary school). It is usually some basic professions like drivers, barmen, etc.)
Completed secondary school: 10 grades of secondary school (11 in some schools since education reform of 90s)
Professional education on secondary level: 2 years of professional training combining the program of last 1-2 grades of secondary school plus professional training
Special technical education: 4 years of professional training after graduation of 10 years of secondary school. It includes military lyceums, primary musical or art education, teachers of primary school, technicians in manufacturing, medical assistants, etc.
Several grades of college but with no certificate
Bachelor degree from college: The education reform of education in the end of 90s led to the introduction of Western-type two-step education system (4 years for bachelor degree and 2 years for master degree). Some colleges switched to this system at the end of 90s, but some not till now
Master degree from college
Completed college by 5-6 grade system: Traditional Russian university education system require a minimum of 5 (for some professions 6 or 7) grades of university. The certificate of "high education" is given after defense of diploma.
Post-college education but without scientific degree: 3 years of post-graduate study ("aspirantura") for advance usually scientific study and writing the dissertation for obtain the degree
Scientific degree: Two degrees. One - "candidate of science" is given after defense of the dissertation after post-college education (or without it), the second – "doctor degree" require second even more advanced dissertation (usually are not related to education system, but just to scientific carrier)

50.2 Political parties

1. United Russia (ER)
Type (position): Pro-government party, center
Leaders: Vladimir Putin since fall 2007
Major issues: Support of strong state, all government decisions and policies, centrist in economic views, support government policy on creation of large state-run companies in all major industries. In 2008 Presidential elections supported Dmitry Medvedev for this post.
Established: 1999
Party size: Pro-government party established before elections 1999 under name "Edinstvo" (23,7% of votes). Participated in elections 2003 (38,2%) and became the largest party in the Parliament. In latest elections in December 2007 won 64,1% of votes and got 315 out of 450 seats in State Duma.

2. Communist Party of the Russian Federation (KPRF)
Type (position): Left (greater state control in economy, social provision, strong state)
Leaders: Gennady Zyuganov, Alferov, Kharitonov
Major issues: Social provision, care for pensioners, peoples in need, social justice, state-

run economy, strong state

Established: 1993 (as a heritage of Communist party of USSR)

Party size: Participated in all Parliamentary selections, always elected and nominated candidate in all Presidential elections (V.Zhyuganov). In 1993-12% of votes, 1995 – 22,7%, 1999-24,8, 2003 – 12,8%. In elections 2007 got 11,6% of votes (57 out of 450 seats in the Parliament)

3. Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR)

Type (position): Nationalist, populist

Leaders: Vladimir Zhirinovsky

Major issues: Nationalism, fight with corruption, support of V.Putin

Established: 1990

Party size: Participated in all Parliamentary selections, was always elected. nominated candidate in all Presidential elections (V.Zhirinovsky). In 1993 -22,9% of votes, 1995 – 11,4%, 1999-6,1, 2003 – 11,6%. In elections 2007 got 8,2% of votes (40 out of 450 seats in the Parliament).

5. Union of Right Forces (SPS)

Type (position): Right party (pro-market reform, liberal democracy), liberal in politics, neoconservative in economy

Leaders: N.Belych, Nemtsov, Chudakova

Major issues: Free market economy, human rights, democracy, civic society, closer cooperation with Western countries

Established: 2001

Party size: Participated in three parliamentary elections 1999 – 8,65% of votes in single mandate district and 4,0 in 2003 (did not pass 5% threshold), lost elections in 2007 (0,96% votes, no seats). In late November 2009 the party was self-dissolutioned and new party "Pravoe delo" was established.

6. Yabloko

Type (position): Right center, liberal democratic

Leaders: Sergei Mitrochin

Major issues: Free market economy with some state control, civic rights and freedoms, social justice

Established: 1993

Party size: Participated in all Parliamentary selections – 7,8% of votes in 1993, 7,0 in 1995, 6,0 in 1999, 4,0 in 2003 (did not pass 5% threshold). Party got only 1,59% of votes (no seats in the Parliament) in 2007. In June 2008 former leader and founder of the party Grigory Yavlinsky left the post of the head of the party.

7. Agrarian Party of Russia (APR)

Type (position): Left, socialist

Leaders: Vladmir Plotnikov

Major issues: Support and development of agriculture, social provision of rural residents

Established: 1993

Party size: Participated in all Parliamentary selections but was elected only once (in 1993-7,9% of votes). In 1995 the party got 3,8%, in 1999 the party aliened with "Otechestvo", in 2003 it got 3,7% of votes. In 2007 elections party got 2,3% of votes (no seats). In November 2008 it was united with "United Russia" and stopped the activity as independent party

9. Party of Revival of Russia – Russian Party of Life

Type (position): Center left, socialist

Leaders: Gennady Seleznev

Major issues: "Natural rent", social provision, terrorism, national safety
Established: 2003
Party size: 1,9% of votes in 2003. Did not participate in elections of 2007 and was dissolutioned in September 08 by state authorities because it did not participate in any elections during 5 years as specified in law on the status of political parties

11. Fair Russia (SR)
Type (position): Center left, social democratic, member of Socintern
Leaders: Sergei Mironov
Established: 1998 – Party of Russian regions, since 2004 – Party "Rodina", from 2006 Party "Fair Russia: Rodina/ Pensioners/Life, from June 2009 – party "Fair Russia"
Party size: In elections of 2007 got 7,8% of votes, passed 7% threshold and got 38 seats in the Parliament.

15. Green Party
Type (position): Center
Leaders: Anatoly Panfilov
Major issues: Ecologically orientate state policies, environment issues
Established: 2002 as a party but formerly ecological movement "Kedr". In January 2009 party was transformed into public movement "Russian ecological movement Greens"
Party size: 0,4% of votes in 2003. Did not participate in 2007 elections. In 2008 Parliamentary elections supported Dmitry Medvedev.

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

The major legislative body in the country is State Duma – lower chamber of the Parliament (higher chamber is not elected by direct popular vote). The total number of 450 deputies is elected for 4 years term till now. But in new elections of 6th Duma in 1011 it will be elected for 5 year according to new law.
There were 5 parliamentary elections in Russia since the break down of the Soviet Union – elections of 1993, 1995, 1999, 2003 and 2007. The next parliamentary elections are planned to be held in December 2011. 4 parliamentary elections were conducted using mixed system – 50% of the Parliament was elected in 225 single mandate district according to plurality rule (the nominated of candidates were either through parties or independent candidates collecting the required number of voter's signatures), 50% - in single national district by proportionate party system with 5% threshold. The turnout of 50% of all voters was required to count the elections valid. Since 2005 new electoral rules were introduced and applied to 2007 elections. All 450 deputies were elected by proportional party system in single national district with 7% threshold and no minimum turnout requirement. The new law also exclude the option "against all" in the ballot, forbid electoral blocs (only individual parties) and forbid independent observers (only observers from political parties participating in the elections).

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:
CESSI Monitoring of Social-Political situation in Russia from May 2008
Year of data collection:
2008

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:
The survey is based on probably area sample of Russian population 18 years old and

over. The method of interviewing – face-to-face interviews in respondents home. First sample stage is the selection of PSUs (rayons/ self-administered cities) with PPS, second stage – selection of settlements (cities/town/villages) within PSU with PPS, third stage – selection of the electoral districts, forth – selection of the households from the total base of residential addresses in the selected electoral districts, fivth stage – selection of respondent within a household using Kish method. The total sample size was 2000 effective interviews.

Russian state statistical agency does not provide information on household incomes on regular basis. The only regular statistics which is provided is average salary of employed population which is rather different measure than household income. So we need to rely on survey data rather than official statistical data.

50.5 Exchange rate

Fall 2008 and winter 2009 was the time of very quick changes in exchange rate RU/euro – deflation of Russian ruble. Especially large changes had take place in December 08-February 09.

1 euro=x rubles
1 of November 08: 34,4
15 of November 08: 34,6
25 of November 08: 34,9
1 of December 08: 35,4
15 of December 08: 37,5
25 of December 08: 39,5
1 of January 09: 41,5
15 of January 09: 42,0
25 of January 09: 42,6
1 of February 09: 46,0
15 of February 09: 44,6
25 of February 09: 45,6
1 of March 09: 44,5
15 of March 09: 44,9
25 of March 09: 45,7
1 of April 09: 44,9
15 of April 09: 44,6

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:
2

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes

Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:
Method suggested by Harry Ganzeboom was used to code professions in round 4:

-The responses were typed in Excel form (ID of interview+profession+industry+size of the company+number of employees+management functions+f23 type of organization)
-All cases were sorted by alphabetic order of profession
-1 code who was experienced in coding professions assigned the code to each case
-In the same time another coder (researcher) did the same job
-Coding group manager compared two coding and found the differences. These differences were discussed within the coding group and the final code was assigned

The most problematic professions and differences with coding of 2006:

FINANCE
Chief accounter. In 2006 we used the code 2411 for all chief accounters, but in 2008 we decided that the most appropriate to separate chief accounts in large companies as the heads of large accounting department – code 1231 and other chief accounters (small companies) – 2411.

MEDICAL PERSONAL
The problematic category is middle-level medical personal. In 2006 we used mostly code 3231 to code it. In 2008 after we differentiated "medical sisters" in hospitals where they role and qualification is very high (code 2230) and medical sisters in policlinics and other non-stationary medical institutions (code 3231).
Lower medical personal. In 2006 we used the code 3222 but in 2008 we found that code 5132 is more appropriate although still not exactly correct.

SALESPERSONAL
Salesmanager. In 2006 we used code 3415, but in 2008 – code 3429.
Data entry operator was coded as 3122 in 2006, but 4114 in 2008 to express their level better.
In 2006 promouters were coded as 5220, but in 2008 – as 9111 to reflect their low position among sales personal.
Senior salesperson were coded as 3416, but in 2008 as 5220 to better reflect their profession.
Cashiers and ticket controllers. In 2006 cashiers in stores were coded as 5220, but in 2008 it was decided to code them as 4211.

EDUCATION PERSONAL
Teachers without specification of subject were coded as 2320 in 2006, but as 2359 in 2008.
Teachers in kindergardens were coded as 2332, but in 2008 as 3320.

ENTREPRENEURS
Private individual entrepreneurs were coded as heads of small companies. But after long discussion we decided to code them according to their profession, not ownership status.

For example, individual entrepreneur in trade without employees or with 1-2 employees were coded as 5220 (not 1314).

BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS
Turner is rather popular profession in Russia. Most of them are working in large factories (machine operators), but some as craft workers. In 2006 we locate them in category 7214, but in 2008 we found code 8211 as more appropriate.
Managers of group of construction workers. In wave 3 we coded all of them as 7121. In wave 4 we coded managers who also do some engineering work as 2142, and managers in construction of small group of workers without engineering functions as 7121.
Construction. In wave 3 we had problem that people in construction named only their field in the interview like "builder" and do not specify whether he is engineer in construction, manager of manual workers or blue-collar worker. This year we paid special attention in training interviewers in explaining this category. So in wave 4 we could differentiate them better into code 2142 (engineers in construction), code 7121.

CONTROLLERS, Controllers of different equipment was coded in wave 3 as operator of machine of different times (electric networks etc.), for example, code 8161. Now we decided that it is more correct to code all type of controllers as code 3152.

Slovakia

33 Data collector

GfK, Slovakia

34 Depositor

Jozef Vyrost, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic

36 Grant number

174/2004

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 SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Slovak, Hungarian

39 Field work period(s)

17.11.08 - 15.02.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

Bratislava Region

Trnava Region

Trencin Region

Nitra Region

Zilina Region

Banska Bystrica Region

Presov Region

Kosice Region

Correspondence with NUTS:

NUTS Code: SK010 = Bratislavsky kraj (Bratislava Region)

NUTS Code: SK021 = Trnavsky kraj (Trnava Region)

NUTS Code: SK022 = Trenciansky kraj (Trencin Region)

NUTS Code: SK023 = Nitriansky kraj (Nitra Region)

NUTS Code: SK031 = Zilinsky kraj (Zilina Region)

NUTS Code: SK032 = Banskobystricky kraj (Banska Bystrica Region)

NUTS Code: SK041= Presovsky kraj (Presov Region)

NUTS Code: SK042 = Kosicky kraj (Kosice Region)

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:	Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Slovakia

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

For stratification: The frame covers localities in all regions of Slovakia. From all locations there will be 217 municipalities selected by random to conduct the survey.

Sampling design:

Stratified four-stage probability sampling.

Stratification:
8 regions * 6 municipality (habitat) size classes, in fact 5, because in every region 1 column is empty, so 40 strata. Within each stratum, the number of localities (municipalities) is known.

Stage 1: Selection of municipalities.
The number of sampling points to select in each stratum is proportional to population size (Table 1). All municipalities with a population greater than 18,100 are included with certainty and are allocated a number of sampling points proportional to population (15+) size. Smaller municipalities are sampled without replacement within each stratum, with probability proportional to population size, so these municipalities if sampled will each have only one sampling point.

Stage 2: Selection of sampling points.
Within each municipality, sampling points are blocks or streets and these are selected with probability proportional to the number of addresses in the block/street. This is done by sampling a random address from a database of fixed lines and mobile phone numbers (penetration of mobile phone or fixed line, and therefore coverage of households, is more than 97%).

Stage 3: Algorithm of household identification.
The randomly-selected address will be located and then a complete listing made of all the addresses/households in the block/street (each flat in a building will be listed separately). The listing will be returned to the office and a systematic random selection of 10 addresses will be made using a random start and a fixed interval of 1 in 13. The ten selected addresses will be sent to the interviewer, who will be a different person from the one who made the listing.

Stage 4: Selection of the target person.
Shall be carried out by applying the Kish method. Only persons living on the address for at least 6 weeks will be included into the selection.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	129
Number of experienced interviewers:	129
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	129
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

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

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	Yes
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Please specify:
cash (value 100 Sk or 3€)
Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:
call-center, web-page, tv teletext page

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	10.11.08 - 14.11.08
Number of pretest interviews:	30

44 Control operation
44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	170
Number of back-checks achieved:	119
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	119
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Personal, Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	50
Number of back-checks achieved:	19
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	19
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal, Telephone

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	30
Number of back-checks achieved:	15
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	15
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal

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?:	
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	5%

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	5%

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED) F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA): The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

F32 (HINCTNTA): The Slovakian data from the variable have been omitted from the international data file. Slovakia did not use an instrument based on deciles, but used the same instrument as for ESS2-2004 and ESS3-2006. The variable has been renamed HINCTNSK and is available from a separate country-specific file for Slovakia from ESS

Round 4, at www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

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:	161
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	157
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	103
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	6
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	52
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	2
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	1
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	2
L. Respondent moved abroad:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1810
V. Records in the data file:	1810
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	206
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	72.55%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1810

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight process:
Number of realized stages: 4
Number of weights above 4: 0
Initial weights above 4: 0
IDNOs of weights above 4: 0
Deffp: 1.34

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:
3 level
Basic (primary) education
primary education (8,9 classes) -

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

University education
university, bachelor degree, 3 yrs
university, master degree, 4-6 yrs
post graduate (PhD., etc.)

50.2 Political parties

Political parties:
Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS)
Slovak Democratic Christian Union (SDKU)
SMER-Social Democracy
Party of Hungarian Coalition (SMK)
Christian Democratic Movement (KDH)
Slovak National Party (SNS)

Left right position of the political parties:
LEFT- SMER

RIGHT - Slovak Democratic Christian Union (SDKU), Party of Hungarian Coalition
(SMK), Christian Democratic Movement (KDH)

Party size:

Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS) - 8,79%
Slovak Democratic Christian Union (SDKU) - 18,35%
SMER - 29,14%
Party of Hungarian Coalition SMK - 11,68%
Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) - 8,31%
Slovak National Party (SNS) - 11,73%

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

Categories used are the same as in the previous rounds of the ESS

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	No
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

50.5 Exchange rate

National currency = Euro

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:	
At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

4

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Slovenia

33 Data collector

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Center, Kardeljeva pl. 5, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

34 Depositor

Tina Vovk, survey organization.

Slavko Kurdija, National Coordinator and survey organisation

35 Funding agency

Slovenian Research Agency

36 Grant number

Contract No. 1000-07-219069, project code: J5-9069

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 SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Slovenian

39 Field work period(s)

20.10.08 - 20.01.09

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:

Corresponding with NUTS-3

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Slovenia

42 Sampling procedure

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). It is regularly updated.

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 x 6 types of settlement.

Primary samling units: (150 PSUs) Selection of fixed numbers of CEA inside strata is made by probability proportional to size of CEA.·
Secondary sampling units: (15 SSUs per PSU) Fixed number of individuals inside CEA is selected by simple random sampling.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	90
Number of experienced interviewers:	65
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	25

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	150
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

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

Respondent incentives:	No
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Other response enhancing measures:	
Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes
Description of other response enhancing measures:	
Additional letter to target persons	

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	06.10.08 -13.10.08
Number of pretest interviews:	40

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	1286
Number of back-checks achieved:	approx. 900
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	approx. 900
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone and mail

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	37
Number of back-checks achieved:	34
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	30
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	27
Number of back-checks achieved:	17
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	17
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

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?:	
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	No
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	No
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	

46 Deviations

C33 (FACNTR):
Country specific interviewer instructions added. Country specific filter has changed from ESS3. Respondents coded 2 "Yes, from another republic in the former Yugoslavia" ("Da, v eni od drugih republik nekdanje Jugoslavije") have been routed to C34 (FBRNCNTA), whereas these respondents were routed to C35 (MOCNTR) in ESS3.

C35 (MOCNTR):
Country specific interviewer instructions added. Country specific filter has changed from

ESS3. Respondents coded 2 "Yes, from another republic in the former Yugoslavia" ("Da, v eni od drugih republik nekdanje Jugoslavije") have been routed to C36 (MBRNCNTA), whereas these respondents were routed to D1(EVPDEMP) in ESS3.

Interviewer data file:
I9 INTAGE: Logical inconsistencies detected. A number of interviewers (identified by variable INTNUM) have more than one value for "Age of interviewer" (INTAGE). This affects in total 6 interviewers and 168 interviews. Data should be used with caution.

I10 INTGNDR: Logical inconsistencies detected. A number of interviewers (identified by variable INTNUM) have more than one value for "Gender of interviewer" (INTGNDR). This affects in total 8 interviewers and 195 interviews. Data should be used with caution.

Item non-response:
1 case (idno=1048) 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):	2250
B. Refusal by respondent:	382
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	76
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	128
E. Language barrier:	36
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	27
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	211
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	4
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	7
J. Address not traceable:	2
K. Other ineligible address:	9
L. Respondent moved abroad:	28
M. Respondent deceased:	26
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1286
V. Records in the data file:	1286
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	28
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	59.10%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1283

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 2
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.00

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

A) Political parties:

Social Democrats (Socialni demokrati, SD)
Slovenian Democratic Party (Slovenska demokratska stranka, SDS)
Zares – new politics (Zares – nova politika)
Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia (Demokraticna stranka upokojencev Slovenije, DeSUS)
Slovenian National Party (Slovenska nacionalna stranka, SNS)
Slovene People's Party (Slovenska ljudska stranka, SPS)
Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (Liberalna demokracija Slovenije, LDS)
New Slovenia – Christian People's Party (Nova Slovenija – Kršcanska ljudska stranka, NSi)

B) Left-right position:

SD: Left
SDS: Right-center
Zares: Left
DeSUS: Left-center
SNS: Right
SLS: Right-center
LDS: Left-center
NSi: Right

C) Party size:

SD: 29 seats
SDS: 28 seats
Zares: 9 seats
DeSUS: 7 seats
SNS: 5 seats
SLS: 5 seats
LDS: 5 seats
NSi: Fell out parliament

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

The deputies of the National Assembly, with the exception of the two representatives of minorities, are elected by proportional representation, with a four per cent electoral threshold required at the national level. The country is divided into eight territorial constituencies, each represented by eleven elected deputies.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:
Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Year of data collection:
2007

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	No
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	Yes

50.5 Exchange rate

National currency is Euro.

50.6 Legal partnership

Legal partnership type(s) referred to in question F62 in version A:

Couples could be in two types of legal status: Married or Consensual union.

Definition of the type(s) of legal partnership:

Consensual union is prolonged community of men and women who have not concluded a marriage, if there is no reason that a marriage between such persons would be invalid.

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

3

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

Experienced coders used code list with computer. If there were some dilemmas about proper coding two from the research team always try to solve problem.

Spain

33 Data collector

Metroscopia

34 Depositor

Mariano Torcal, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación (Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation)

Direcció General de Participació Ciutadana de la Generalitat de Catalunya (Citizen Participation Department of the Catalan government)

Centre d'Estudis d'Opinió (Catalan Public Opinion Studies Center); Escola Galega de Administración Pública (Galician School of Public Administration).

36 Grant number

SEJ2007-29562-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 interviews. For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Spanish, Catalan, and Galician

39 Field work period(s)

05.09.08 - 31.01.09

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 = Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta

64 = Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla

70 = Canarias

Correspondence with NUTS:

Categories correspond with NUTS level 2.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: No

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

Statistical inference possible at the level of Catalonia and Galice, which were over-
sampled in order to get representative estimates.

In the sampling design, the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla were collapsed in a
single stratum because the scarce population of 15 years or more. The only PSU
selected in this stratum belongs to Melilla.

41 Geographic coverage

Spain, including the North-African cities of Ceuta and Melilla

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

The population census structured in census sections taken from the Continuous Census
(Padrón Contínuo), updated in January 2007 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística
(INE, the Public Statistics Office of Spain). There are 34,600 census sections in Spain.
Census sections are the most elementary framing units of eligible voters. The size of
sections vary between 500 and 2,000 voters (18+ years old), being the average size of
1,300. Nevertheless, it should be stressed that although census sections are defined with
regard to electoral processes, these are only used for establishing the boundaries of
administrative units that are used for sample designs. Census sections do include all
citizens registered in the municipal rolls, regardless of their voting rights.

Sampling design:

Stratified Two-stage probability sampling.

The strata will be obtained by crossing two population classification criteria: Autonomous
Community of residence (18 regions) and size of habitat according to the target
population (4 brackets).

The four brackets of habitat are:

- First: cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants of 15 and more·.
- Second: cities between 50,001 and 100,000 inhabitants of 15 and more.
- Third: municipalities between 10,001 and 50,000 inhabitants of 15 and more.
- Fourth: municipalities with less than 10,001 inhabitants of 15 and more.

64 of the 72 theoretical strata are not empty.

Stage 1: Selection of 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 (7 in the two first brackets and 6 in the rest).

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	138
Number of experienced interviewers:	138
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	110
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

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

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	Yes
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Please specify:

A €12 token card for purchases in the department store "El Corte Inglés". Only in a few cases -specially when respondents lived far away from any branch store- they were given the same amount in cash. The incentive was conditional upon 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.

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:

A call-center with toll free phone number for potential respondents to contact. The Spanish team of the ESS maintains a webpage, and this was mentioned in the brochure that was delivered to all selected individuals.

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

If yes, please describe:

Persons who refused were sent a second letter highlighting the importance of their participation and announcing an incentive. Experienced interviewers were sent to soft refusals.

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 14.07.08 - 28.07.08

Number of pretest interviews: 47

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 701

Number of back-checks achieved: 701

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 701

Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check: 210

Number of back-checks achieved: 210

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 210

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Personal

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check: 141

Number of back-checks achieved: 141

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 141

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Personal

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

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:   Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

The CAPI program was checked by the survey organisation staff and the members of the Spanish team of the ESS, who carried out several full test interviews to check that all questions and codes were introduced and that filters worked properly.

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

46 Deviations

F54 (OCCF14B): Filter error. All cases with code 7 "Refusal" in F50 (EMPRF14) have been routed to OCCF14B and assigned a valid code on this variable.

F60 (OCCM14B): Filter error. All cases with code 7 "Refusal" in F56 (EMPRM14) have been routed to OCCF14B and assigned a valid code on this variable.

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):	3962
B. Refusal by respondent:	498
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	29
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	564
E. Language barrier:	12
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	75
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	68
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	6
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	26
J. Address not traceable:	32
K. Other ineligible address:	5
L. Respondent moved abroad:	36
M. Respondent deceased:	32
Y. Invalid interviews:	3
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2576
V. Records in the data file:	2576
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	66.79%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2576

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 2
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.22

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:
Education in Spain is free and compulsory from the ages of 6 to 16, which is the minimum legal working age, although the free and compulsory nature may be extended to the age of 18 in ESO (Compulsory Secondary Education) for a variety of reasons: failed or missed school years, adaptation for foreign students, etc. Preschool (to the age of 6) is not compulsory. The vast majority of children begin school between the ages of 3 and 6, which is the 2nd cycle of Pre-primary Education, which Public Schools offer integrally and free of charge. Education in Spain is decentralized and education authority has been transferred to the Autonomous Regions. This means that there are certain differences within the general common curriculum; for example, in Autonomous Regions in which there is another official language, it is studied based on different compulsory natures. There are three types of centers: public, charter and private. Public elementary and high schools are run by the government and free of charge. The majority of the population attends these schools, although the percentages vary by Region and stage. Charter schools are private centers that maintain an agreement with the Administration, which pays the professors and subsidizes operations. They must comply with the same legislation, calendars, programs and organization as the public schools and, in theory, the subsidized levels (which are compulsory) must be offered free of charge. In practice, they tend to charge certain monthly fees related to complementary activities, extracurricular classes or other items. Private schools do not receive government subsidies, so the main difference compared to charter schools is their (much higher) price. These centers have freedom of organization and operations.
University access is available to students who have completed their Senior Secondary Education (2nd year). However, they must first pass the University access exams, known in Spain as Selectividad. There are 51 public and 22 private universities operating in Spain. Official degrees and their minimum content are established by the Government. Each university has its own study plan that includes, in addition to the content established by the Government, subjects required by the university itself, elective subjects and other selected by the student. There are unofficial degrees that are not valid from the administration's point of view, but tend to be highly valued on the job market, such as certain Master's degrees.
(Adapted from http://www.eracareers.es/fecyt/guia2008/cap13_en.jsp).

50.2 Political parties

PP (Partido Popular): "Popular Party"; center-right/conservative party in government from 1996 to 2004, currently the main opposition party.

PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español): "Spanish Workers' Socialist Party"; center-left/social-democratic party, currently the incumbent party.

IU (Izquierda Unida): "United Left"; left-wing coalition (including the former Spanish Communist Party), located to the left of the PSOE

CiU (Covergència i Unió): "Convergence and Union"; Catalan nationalist, center-right party.

ERC (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya): "Republican Left of Catalonia"; Catalan nationalist, left-wing party.

PNV (Partido Nacionalista Vasco): "Basque Nationalist Party"; Basque nationalist, center-right/conservative party.

BNG (Bloque Nacionalista Galego): "Galician Nationalist Block"; Galician nationalist, left-wing coalition.

CC-PNC (Coalición Canaria-Partido Nacionalista Canario): "Canary Coalition-Canary Nationalist Party"; nationalist center coalition from the Canary Islands.

NA-BAI (Nafarroa Bai): "Navarre Yes"; Basque nationalist, left-wing coalition from the region of Navarre.

UPyD (Unión Progreso y Democracia): "Union Progress and Democracy"; Spanish nationalist center party.

LEFT-RIGHT POSITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES:

1. Nation-wide parties (left - right):
   IU - PSOE - UPyD - 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)

Share of valid vote in the General Elections of 2008 (number of seats in the low chamber in parentheses):
   PSOE: 43,87% (169)
   PP: 39,94% (154)
   CiU: 3,03% (10)
   PNV: 1,19% (6)
   ERC: 1,16% (3)
   IU: 3,77% (2)
   BNG: 0,83% (2)
   CC-PNC: 0,68% (2)
   UPyD: 1,19% (1)
   NA-BAI: 0,24% (1)

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registred. 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 (except for the districts of Ceuta and Melilla, which elect one MP each). Threshold of 3% at the district level for parliamentary representation. Closed lists of candidates.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

Encuesta de Presupuestos Familiares (Household Budget Survey)

Year of data collection:

2006

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:

The Household Budget Survey provides information on the nature and destination of consumption expenditures, as well as on several features related to household living conditions, on an annual basis. The size is similar to that usually used in the traditional basic family budget surveys (approximately 24,000 households). A sample size of 2,392 census sections (primary units) has been established, selecting 10 dwellings (secondary units) in each one of them, in which the information from all of the households residing therein is collected. Every year, one half of the sample is renewed, and thus each household cooperates for a maximum of two years. The survey is designed to obtain estimates of the aggregate annual consumption expenditure of households for the entire country and for the Autonomous Communities, as
well as their classification by different household variables.

50.5 Exchange rate

National currency is Euro.

50.6 Legal partnership

Legal partnership type(s) referred to in question F62 in version A:

De facto partnership: 02 = registered as 'de facto' partnership; 04 = separated (still registered); 07 = formerly registered as 'de facto' partnership, now dissolved; 08 = formerly registered as 'de facto' partnership, partner died; 09 = Never married AND never registered as 'de facto' partnership.

Definition of the type(s) of legal partnership:

Two individuals can be registered as a 'de facto' partnership without being married if there an affective link between them. Requirements to register vary by autonomous community, but usually specify that both partners must be of legal age, that none is married nor disabled, and that there is no direct relationship between them.

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	Yes
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	No

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

6

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	Yes

Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	Yes
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

The questionnaire introduced the question about occupation as an open question. Our interviewers reproduced the descriptions that respondents gave them. The information was received by our system and introduced in Metroscopia's "coding software" where our experienced coders proceeded to code these answers using the 4 digit ISCO88 ILO codes, and then bridged to ISCO88(com).

Then, all of these coded answers were supervised by another coder.

Sweden

33 Data collector

Scb, Box 24300, 10451 Stockholm, Sweden

34 Depositor

Mikael Hjerm, National Coordinator

Ingemar Johansson Sevä

35 Funding agency

Vetenskapsrådet, Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, FAS

36 Grant number

VR: 825-2007-7433; RJ: IN2007-0909:1-IK; FAS: 2007-1885

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 questionnaire.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Swedish

39 Field work period(s)

15.09.08 - 03.02.09

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:

They correspond with NUTS second level.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Sweden

42 Sampling procedure

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 applies mainly in those cases where such events take 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. The sampling frame includes those living in institutions, since there is no way to filter them.

Sampling design:

One-stage equal probability sample without clustering. Fully random sample of individuals (equal probability selection) 15 years + at start of survey.

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?:	117
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	No
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	No
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	Yes
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

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

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	Yes
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	Yes
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Please specify:

All of sample recived two lottery tickets of app value: 5 Euro attached to the advance letter.
We reissued 100 percent of the refusals and offered them another two lottery tickets conditionally.

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	No

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

    Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

    If yes, please describe:

    All refusals were reissued to a special team of refusal conversion experts. Those contacted the refusals, but left the interviewing in the majority of the cases to the original interviewer (in case of a successful conversion).

43.9 Pretest

    The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 15.08.08 - 31.08.08

    Number of pretest interviews: 40

44 Control operation

44.1 Interviews

    Number of units selected for back-check: 150

    Number of back-checks achieved: 89

    Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 89

    Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Telephone

44.2 Refusals

    Number of units selected for back-check:

    Number of back-checks achieved:

    Number of units where outcome was confirmed:

    Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:

44.3 Non-contacts

    Number of units selected for back-check:

    Number of back-checks achieved:

    Number of units where outcome was confirmed:

    Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:

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

    Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:   Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

    1. Manual checks

    2. Checks by fictional interviews

    3. Pretest

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

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

    Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked: 50

46 Deviations

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
Source variables changed since ESS3-2006. Variables bridged from country specific
education variables.

Interviewer data file:

I9 (INTAGE): Variable was fielded with 3 categories in Sweden. Variable has been
renamed INTAGESE and kept in the international integrated interviewer data file.

I10 (INTGNDR): Variable was not fielded in Sweden.

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:	676
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	27
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	135
E. Language barrier:	39
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	125
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	54
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
J. Address not traceable:	58
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad:	41
M. Respondent deceased:	15
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1830
V. Records in the data file:	1830
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	62.16%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1555

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 1
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.00

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:
A) Compulsory nine years of elementary schooling
B) 3 years of high school (before 2 -4 years)
C) University

50.2 Political parties

A) Political parties:

1. Centern/Centre party: Belong to the right coallition, but place in the middle on the left right scale. Connected to farmers and people living in rural areas.
2. Folkpartiet/Liberals: Belong to the right coallition, but place in the middle on the left right scale.
3. Kristdemokraterna/Christian Democrats: Belong to the right coallition. Adhere many non religious people on issues of moral.
4. Miljöpartiet/Green party: Belong to the left coallition.
5. Moderaterna/Conservatives: Belong to the right coallition. More liberal (in an economic sense) than conservative.
6. Socialdemokraterna/Social democrats: left
7. Vänsterpartiet/Left: to the left, former communist party
8: Other: Mostly racist or regional parties.

B) Left-right position:

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.

C) Party size:

1. Centre party: 7.9%
2. Liberals: 7.5%
3. Christian Democrats: 6.6%
4. Green party: 5.2%
5. Conservatives: 26.2%
6. Social democrats: 35%
7. Left: 5.9%
8. Other 5.7%

50.3 Electoral system

A) Only one single vote registered.

B) Members of Parliament are directly elected by a proportional representation system to serve four-year terms.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

Statistics Sweden´s Income and taxation registry

Year of data collection:

2007

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	No
Type of data: Data from registers:	Yes
Type of data: Census data:	No

50.5 Exchange rate

1€ = 10 SEK

50.6 Legal partnership

Legal partnership type(s) referred to in question F62 in version A:

Code 02: Civil partnership = Registrerat partnerskap.

Definition of the type(s) of legal partnership:

Civil partnership (Registrerat partnerskap): By law registered partnership between two persons of the same sex. A civil partnership is legally valid until it is dissolved or transformed into a marriage. Transforming a civil partnership into a marriage was however not possible in Sweden prior to May 2009.

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	Yes
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	No

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	Yes
Later on:	No

Number of occupation coders:

3

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	Yes
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	Yes
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

A large proportion of the respondents was auto coded at the time of the interview but some respondents were coded later on.

Switzerland

33 Data collector

MIS Trend, Pont-Bessières 3,1005 Lausanne, Switzerland

34 Depositor

Dominique Joye, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Swiss National Science Foundation

36 Grant number

SNF 10FI13-11148/2
SNF 10FI13-11148/3

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 SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Swiss German, French, Italian

39 Field work period(s)

30.08.08 - 17.04.09

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. Lemanic region
2. Mittelland area
3. Nord-West Switzerland
4. Zürich region
5. Eastern Switzerland
6. Central Switzerland
7. Ticinese

Correspondence with NUTS:

NUTS2.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

41 Geographic coverage

Switzerland.

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

For stratification: Regions (NUTS 2).

For the selection of households:
The Post maintains a file with all buildings in Switzerland, and an indication of the number of private "letter boxes" in each.The degree of coverage that can be obtained by using this frame is probably around 99% of all households.

Sampling design:

Stage 1: Simple Random Sampling of "letter boxes" (the buildings are multiplied by the number of letter boxes inside). Visit of all buildings where one box is selected and pick up the name of the household corresponding to the number of the letter box (for example, if we have selected letter box "4" in this building, the instructions are to count the letter boxes in a precise order (from left to right and top to down) in order to define the 4th and write back the name). 3743 addresses will be selected with such a process.

Stage 2: Random selection of a respondent in each household according to Kish grid.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	42 CAPI / 24 CATI
Number of experienced interviewers:	61
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	5

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	all
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Other:	No

If other, please specify:
The CAPI interviewers are free-lance, the CATI interviewers are employed.

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	Yes
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	Yes
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	Yes
Other:	No

If bonus arrangement or other, please specify:
The CATI interviewers are payed hourly. The CAPI interviewers are payed per completed interview with an assignment fee and a bonus dependent on their personnal response rate.

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

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	Yes
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	Yes
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

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 can choose which incentive

they would like to receive. People could choose between cash, a voucher for the train, a voucher for flowers or decide to make a donation to a charitable organisation.

For units with no established contact or who refused and for which no phone number was available, a letter was sent with a 10.- CHF unconditional incentive (actually to get them to answer to a short non response questionnaire). In the same letter the promised incentive for the CAPI-interview was raised to 60.- CHF (a random sample of 1/3 still had 30.- in order to have a control group)

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):   Yes

Description of other response enhancing measures:

A web-page with information on the survey was created.

A free telephone number was at the disposal of all selected households for any kind of information.

Both were announced in the advance letter.

All households with no contact established during the face to face field received another letter before being recontacted by telephone (only for recruitment).

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

If yes, please describe:

Initially the following procedure was planned: Every household or person (depending if a respondent could be selected or not in the household) that refused to participate was contacted again for a refusal conversion. First a specialized interviewer tried to contact the household or person again face-to-face. If, after three trials, the household/person could not be reached, the telephone central continued to contact that household/person (number of trials only limited by the end of fieldwork).

In reality, most of the refusals were re-contacted per telephone (with the idea to use another mode of contact) for another refusal conversion. This means that in most cases two refusal conversion attempts were done (the first one face-to-face and the second one per telephone).

Hard refusals were blocked before the CATI recontact.

For units with no established contact or who refused and for which no phone number was available, a letter was sent with a 10.- CHF unconditional incentive (actually to get them to answer to a short non response questionnaire). In the same letter the promised incentive for the CAPI-interview was raised to 60.- CHF (a random sample of 1/3 still had 30.- in order to have a control group).

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 11.08.08 - 13.08.08

Number of pretest interviews: 47

44 Control operation
44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 793

Number of back-checks achieved: 793

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 791

Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Telephone

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check: 844+102

Number of back-checks achieved:

Number of units where outcome was confirmed:

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Telephone (844) and
mail (102).

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check: 240+195

Number of back-checks achieved:

Number of units where outcome was confirmed:

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Telephone (240) and
mail (195).

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

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:   Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

Extended testing by MIS Trend and FORS staff + 47 pretests interviews

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

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):	3801
B. Refusal by respondent:	472
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	637
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	250
E. Language barrier:	75
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	11
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	347
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	28
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	1
J. Address not traceable:	35
K. Other ineligible address:	77
L. Respondent moved abroad:	43
M. Respondent deceased:	5
Y. Invalid interviews:	1
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1819
V. Records in the data file:	1819
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	49.88%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1819

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 2
Number of weights above 4.0: 0
Initial weights above 4.0
IDNOs of weights above 4.0
Deffp: 1.24

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Switzerland provides various schools at different levels. Because the cantons are responsible for the educational service, the names, the programs, 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 program 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 program of these departments are still in a changing process. This is also true for the curricula and the programs 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.

For more information please see Appendix.

50.2 Political parties

POLITICAL PARTIES:

1) English: Radicals
French: Parti radical-démocratique (PRD)
German: Freisinnig-Demokratische Partei (FDP)
Italian: Partito radicale (PLR)
Left-right position: Right, conservative

2) English: Christian democrats
French: Parti démocrate-chrétien (PDC)
German: Christlich-demokratische Volkspartei (CVP)
Italian: Partito popolare democratico (PPD)
Left-right position: Right, conservative

3) English: Socialist party
French: Parti socialiste (PS)
German: Sozialdemokratische Partei (SP)

Italian: Partito socialista (PSS)
Left-right position: Far left

4) English: Swiss people party
French: Union démocratique du centre (UDC)
German: Schweizerische Volkspartei (SVP)
Italian: Unione democratica del centro (UDC)
Left-right position: Right, conservative

5) English: Liberal party
French: Parti libéral (PL)
German: Liberale Partei (LP)
Italian: Parito liberale (PLS)
Left-right position: Right, conservative

6) English: Christian-social
French: Parti chrétien-social (PCS)
German: Christlich-soziale Partei (CSP)
Italian: Partito cristiano sociale (PCS)
Left-right position: Center, liberal

7) English: Swiss labor party
French: Parti du travail (PdT) / Parti ouvrier populaire (POP)
German: Partei der Arbeit (PdA)
Italian: Partito del lavoro (PdL)
Left-right position: Far left

8) English: Green party
French: Les Verts (PES),
German: Grüne Partei (GPS)
Italian: Partito dei verdi (PES)
Left-right position: Left, center left

9) English: Green liberal party
French: Parti vert liberal (PEL)
German: Grünliberalen (GLP)
Italian: Partito dei verdi-liberali (PEL)
Left-right position: Center, liberal

10) English: Swiss democrats
French: Démocrates suisses (DS) (ancienne Action Nationale (AN))
German: Schweizer Demokraten (SD) (vormals Nationale Action (NA))
Italian: Democratici svizzeri (DS)
Left-right position: Far right

11) English: Federal Democratic Union
French: Union démocratique fédérale (UDF)
German: Eidgenössische Demokratische Union (EDU)
Italian: Unione democratica Federale (UDF)
Left-right position: Far right

12) English: Evangelical People's Party
French: Parti évangélique populaire (PEV)
German: Evangelische Volkspartei der Schweiz (EVP)

Italian: Partito popolare evangelico (PEV)
Left-right position: Center

13) English: Lega dei Ticinese
French: Lega dei Ticinesi (Lega)
German: Lega dei Ticinesi (Lega)
Italian: Lega dei Ticinesi (Lega)
Left-right position: Far right

Modifications since ESS3_2006:
The Swiss parliament has been slightly modified by the last December election for the 47th legislative 2008-2011. Certain parties increased their seats, notably the Swiss people party, while the importance of others diminished and smaller party disappeared from the national political scene. We have adapted consequently the national list:
- The freedom party has fast completely disappeared in Switzerland and has actually no influence at a national level. We removed it from the list of categories.
- A new political party have emerged at national level: the Green liberal party
- The party "Alliance de gauche" has lost his last seat at the National Council.

Description of political parties
It was relatively late that political trends of the 19th century developed into actual party organizations in Switzerland. The history, the boundaries of the cantons and the electoral system have had as consequence the existence of many political parties.

The four 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 four parties that are represented by many 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 of them is the Swiss Liberal Party. The Swiss People's Party (SVP) developed as a farmer's branch of the mainstream liberal movement. The National Association of Independent (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 social and 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 are also groups further to the left, movements on the extreme right with a low number of supporters, and various "Green" groups, generally positioned at center left, except the Green liberal party which constitutes a new trend.

LEFT RIGHT POSITION OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES:

-Far left: Swiss Labour Party; Left Alliance (« Solidarity »-« Independents »)
-Left, center left: Social-democrats; Green Party; Alternative green and feminist groups
-Center, liberal: Christian-Social Party; Green Liberal Party
-Center: Evangelical People's Party
-Right, conservative: Radicals; Christian-democrats; Swiss People's Party; Liberal Party

-Far right: Swiss Democrats; Lega dei Ticinesi; Federal Democratic Union

Notes:
- We put the Swiss Peoples Party in the category "right, conservative ", others would place it between "right, conservative" and "far right".
- In Wallis, the Christian-social Party is related to Christian-democrat Party.

A selection of other smaller parties and their position
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 (right, conservative)

If we compare the parties' system evolution of Switzerland with other Western Europe countries, we observe some similar trends: in one hand, the same big parties are present and their evolution is analogous and, in the other hand, the new parties get a good share of the vote. However, some differences can be note. The number of parties is clearly greater than in most of Western Europe countries and Switzerland doesn't have parties in the extreme right or left position on the margins of the political scene. The left political wing is very low and the "Bourgeois camp" particularly strong. The National Council gives a rather true picture of the electorate (see below, Factions and parties in the Swiss Parliament in the 47th legislative 2008-2011).

PARTY SIZE:

Faction: Swiss People's Party
Parties (and repartition): Swiss People's Party (69), Lega dei Ticinesi (1)
National Council: 63
Council of the States: 7
Size: 69

Faction: Social-Democrats
Parties (and repartition): Social-Democrats (52)
National Council: 43
Council of the States: 9
Size: 52

Faction: Radical-Liberal Faction
Parties (and repartition): Radicals (43), Liberal Party (4)
National Council: 35
Council of the States: 12
Size: 47

Faction: Christian Democrats /EPP /glp
Parties (and repartition): Christian Democrats (43), Evangelical People's Party (2), Green Liberal Party (4)
National Council: 36
Council of the States: 16
Size: 52

Faction: Green Faction
Parties (and repartition): Green Party (22), Christian-Social Party (1), Labor party (1)
National Council: 22
Council of the States: 2
Size: 24

Faction: Factionless
Parties (and repartition): Federal Democratic Union
National Council: 1
Council of the States:
Size: 1

Total:
National Council: 200
Council of the States: 46
Size: 246

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.

Concerning the political alliances between parties and except the factions described above, there are important variations between the Cantons and they are done and broken according to the dealt subjects. In general, the small parties joint their forces to bigger ones in order to defend a subject. One can note that the Greens and the Socialists often form a camp, the so-called Bourgois parties another group. In several Cantons the Swiss people's party become allies with Radicals, whereas in other Radicals are more close to Christian-democrats.

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered

Description of electoral system:

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 stand themselves 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 the States, with 46 members, two for each canton, and 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 Councilors.

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 Income. Data source for income range categories
Name of data source:
Swiss Household Panel (variable prepared for the Cross-National Equivalent File)
Year of data collection:
2005. The decile ranges have been adjusted (5% of inflation) before minor rounding.

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:
Expected achieved interviews1830
Response rate 50%
Number of valid addresses 3660
Estimated rate of not eligible addresses3.7%
Total number of addresses delivered to
MIS Trend (Fieldwork Institut)3801

Estimated rate of invalid addresses23.5%
(This rate was estimated by MIS Trend based on its experience.)

Total number of addresses to be visited by the
Interviewers of MIS Trend4970

FORS randomly selected 4970 addresses in a national sample on the basis of the mailing list of the Swiss Post stratified proportionally to the NUTSII. This Swiss Post list also contains the number of households for each building. FORS delivered these 4970 addresses to MIS Trend.

The interviewers of MIS Trend then visited the selected addresses to take down the exact indication on the corresponding mailbox or outside doorbell. Finally, in adequation to the defined target response rate and ineligible address rate, FORS randomly selected 3801 addresses stratified proportionnaly to the NUTSII and delivered them to MIS Trend.

The person in the household has been selected by the Kish-Method.

50.5 Exchange rate
1 CHF=0.62 €

50.6 Legal partnership

Legal partnership type(s) referred to in question F62 in version A:

2 "in a registered partnership"

4 "separated (still in a registered partnership)"

7 "Formerly in a registered partnership, now dissolved"

8 "Formerly in a registered partnership, partner died"

Definition of the type(s) of legal partnership:

In Switzerland, the registered partnership is a legal civil union for partners of same sex.

To be legally dissolved, the partners must have lived separated during at least one year.

After the dissolution, both partners acquire a new civil status, similarly to the divorce of married couples.

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

1

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:

Researcher at fieldwork organisation:

Other staff at fieldwork organisation:

Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:

Other, please specify:

Other person outside fieldwork organisation with experience in the coding of occupation

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

Dominique Joye has developed a program that compares the text given by the respondent with a database elaborated by the Swiss Statistical Office that contains 15'000 occupations (for each male and female, German, French and Italian). If the program finds a correspondence, it proposes an ISCO code that the person doing the coding can accept or reject (depending on the education of the respondent, the education needed for the actual job and the NACE, the total number of employees the respondent supervises and the total number of employees in the organisation the respondent is working). The cases, for which the program doesn't find any correspondence, have to be coded by hand.

Extended checks have been made by a researcher of the fieldwork organisation on all the "999" codes, and randomly on a quarter of the occupations (respondent and partner).

Turkey

33 Data collector

a. Bulgu Arastirma ve Halkla Iliskiler ltd sirketi
Hasat Sokak 1/13, Sisli, Istanbul, Turkey

b. SAM Arastirma, Danismanlik ve Tanitim Hizmetleri a.s.
Sulun Sokak 27, Levent, Istanbul

34 Depositor

Prof. Yilmaz Esmer, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknik Araştırma Kurumu (TÜBITAK)
Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey

36 Grant number

106K279

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 SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Turkish (in a very limited number of interviews, some Kurdish explanation was given).

39 Field work period(s)

02.11.08 - 17.05.09

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. Central Eastern Anatolia
12. South Eastern Anatolia

Correspondence with NUTS:

Correspondence with NUTS level 1
Statistical inference possible at the regional level: No
Suggested grouping of the regional categories:
This is not possible at least for some of the regions due to small sample sizes. A
meaningful grouping would be:
a. Nuts region 1
b. Nuts regions 2 and 4
c. Nuts region 3
d. Nuts region 5
e. Nuts region 6
f. Nuts region 7
g. Nuts regions 8 and 9
h. Nuts regions 10 and 11
i. Nuts region 12

41 Geographic coverage

Turkey

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

For stratification and selection of provinces: new population census from 2007.
To select the households: regional clusters of addresses (PSU's) delivered by the Turkish
State Institute of Statistics. The country can be divided into clusters of exactly 300
household addresses each. Basis: Census 2007

Sampling design:

Stage 1: Selection of Provinces
a) 10 provinces with a population >1,500,000 (2007 census of population) are selected
as self-representing.
b) Of the remaining 71 provinces, 30 are selected with implicit stratification (NUTS-1) and
with PPS and systematic random sampling.
Thus, 40 of the 81 provinces are selected.

Stage 2: Selection of Blocks
Turkish Statistics Institute has a "blocking" system whereby the whole population is
divided into blocks of 300 household addresses. The Institute also provides randomly
selected blocks with 300 addresses each according to our specifications. Thus, at Stage
2 we will select 200 of these blocks.

Stage 3: Selection of Households
From each block, a fixed number of households (21) will be selected randomly.

Stage 4: Selection of Individuals
Within the household, the individual to be interviewed will be selected with a Kish grid.

Remark:
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.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	204
Number of experienced interviewers:	204
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	204
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	No
Use of brochure:	No

43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	Yes
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Please specify:
Small gifts such as a picture frame
Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):	No

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No

43.9 Pretest

| The period in which the pretest interviews were held: | 10.10.08 – 18.10.08 |
| Number of pretest interviews: | 50 |

44 Control operation
44.1 Interviews
Number of units selected for back-check:

Number of back-checks achieved:

Number of units where outcome was confirmed:

Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:

44.2 Refusals
Number of units selected for back-check:

Number of back-checks achieved:

Number of units where outcome was confirmed:

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:

44.3 Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-check:

Number of back-checks achieved:

Number of units where outcome was confirmed:

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:

45 Cleaning operations
45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive
Where data checked for consistency?:	
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	No

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire
| Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?: | Yes |
| Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked: | 20 % |

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire
| If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?: | Yes |
| Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked: | 20 % |

46 Deviations
C18 (RLGDNM) C20 (RLGDNME): Code 2 "Protestants", code 4 "Other Christian denominations", code 7
"Eastern religions" were not fielded in Turkey, due to lack of representation of these denominations in Turkey.

C12 (TRRCNYR): Variable TRRCNYR has not been fielded in Turkey for sensitivity reasons.

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.

F32 (HINCTNTA):
The showcard for Turkey contains 12 categories. The tenth decile category was split up in three categories H, U and N. Category U and N are merged into category H in the HINCTNTA variable for Turkey.

Item non-response:
1 case (idno=655) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

Interviewer data file:
I6 (PREWHP). The variable was originally fielded with 5 categories in Turkey, describing who interfered with the interview. For Turkey, value 1 to 5 in variable PREWHP have been recoded to code 1"Marked".

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):	3990
B. Refusal by respondent:	168
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	440
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	513
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	7
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	23
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	13
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	176
J. Address not traceable:	105
K. Other ineligible address:	98
L. Respondent moved abroad:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	1
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2416
V. Records in the data file:	2416
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	30
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	65.24%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2461

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:

Number of realized stages: 4

Number of weights above 4.0: 1

Initial weights above 4.0: 4.13

IDNOs of weights above 4.0: 2035

Deffp: 1.24

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

Adalet ve Kalkinma Partisi (AKP) : Presently in power. Got 46.6% of votes in the last elections (2007). Right of centre with Islamic roots.

Anavatan Partisi (ANAP) Formed the government in the 1990s. Right of centre (liberal). Did not participate in last elections. Recently joined the Democrat Party.

Buyuk Birlik Partisi (BBP) Ultra nationalist. Its leader was elected to Parliament as an independent in the 2007 elections.

Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi (CHP) The oldest party in the country. Left of centre with strong secularist stand. Won 20.9% of votes in 2007 elections.

Demokrat Parti (DP) Liberal. Won 5.4 % of votes in 2007.

Demokratik Toplum Partisi. (DTP) Ethnic Kurdish Party. Closed by the Constitutional Court in 2009 because of its connection to terrorist organizations.

Demokratik Sol Parti (DSP) Left of centre. Its representatives ran on the CHP ticket in the last elections.

Emek Partisi (EMEP) Far left. Received 0.1% of votes in the last elections.

Isci Partisi (IP) Nationalist left. Won 0.4% of votes in the last elections.

Milliyetci Hareket Partisi (MHP) Nationalist. Received 14.3% of votes in 2007.

Ozgurluk ve Dayanisma Partisi (ODP) Socialist left. Got 0.2% of votes in 2007.

Saadet Partisi (SP) Religious right. Received 2.3% support in the 2007 elections.

Sosyal Demokrat Halkci Parti (SHP) Left of center. Did not participate in the last elections.

Turkiye Komunist Partisi (TKP) Turkey's communist party. Received 0.2% of votes in the last elections.

50.3 Electoral system

One single vote registred

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

Survey of Income Distribution and Life Conditions Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK)

Year of data collection:

2006 - 2007

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:

The income distribution survey of Turkey was carried out by the Statistical Institute of the Turkish Government. The Institute is responsible for collecting census data as well as all other official statistics.

The reported sample size for the 2006-07 Income Distribution and Life Conditions Survey is 12,800 and the unit of selection is the household. The sample (stratified, multi-stage cluster) is representative of all households in the country.

50.5 Exchange rate

National currency = € 0.4750

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

3

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	Yes

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	Yes

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

Independent coding by two coders + NC. Differencences in coding reconciled by NC.

Ukraine

33 Data collector

Centre of the Social and Political Researches SOCIS, www.socis.kiev.ua; block "B", Instytutska str. 28, 01004, Kyiv, Ukraine

34 Depositor

Andrii Gorbachyk (National Coordinator)

35 Funding agency

National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

International Renaissance Foundation

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 SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Ukrainian, Russian

39 Field work period(s)

01.03.09 - 02.04.09

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. Khmelnitska oblast

23. Cherkasska oblast

24. Chernovytska oblast

25. Chernigivska oblast

26. Kyiv city

Correspondence with NUTS:

Ukraine is not in the list of NUTS countries

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: No

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

Kyiv city = Kyiv city [26]

North = Zhytomyrska + Kyivska + Chernigivska oblasts [6, 10, 25]

Center = Vynnytska + Kirovogradska + Poltavska + Cherkasska oblasts [2, 11, 16, 23]

North-East = Sumska + Kharkivska oblasts [18, 20]

North-West = Volynska + Rivenska + Khmelnitska oblasts[17, 22, 3]

South-East = Dnipropetrovska + Zaporizska oblasts [4, 8]

West = Ivano-Frankivska + Lvivska + Ternopilska oblasts [9, 13, 19]

South-West = Zakarpatska + Chernovytska oblast [7, 24]

South = Mykolaivska + Odesska + Khersonska oblasts [14, 15, 21]

Crimea= Crimea, Autonomy Republic [1]

East = Donetska + Luganska oblasts [5, 12]

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). 292 clusters are allocated to the 56 strata proportional to the size of the stratum population (15 years and older).

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 292 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 $n(j)*(N(ij)/N(.j))$, where $n(j)$ is the number of interviews allocated to stratum j; $N(ij)$ is the number of dwelling spaces in street i in stratum j; $N(.j)=sum(i=1,k(j))N(ij)$ is the total number of dwelling spaces in the sampled streets in stratum j; and $k(j)$ is the number streets (clusters) allocated to stratum j. 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.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	240 (including 40 supervisors)
Number of experienced interviewers:	240
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	40 supervisors received ESS specific personal briefing from SOCIS field director, then supervisors gave briefing for interviewers.
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

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

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	Yes

Please specify:

Sweets, pack of tea, value approximately 1 euro

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):   No

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion
Strategies for refusal conversion: No

43.9 Pretest
The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 12.01.09 - 26.01.09
Number of pretest interviews: 10

44 Control operation
44.1 Interviews
Number of units selected for back-check: 302
Number of back-checks achieved: 302
Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 299
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Personal

44.2 Refusals
Number of units selected for back-check:
Number of back-checks achieved:
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:

44.3 Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-check:
Number of back-checks achieved:
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:

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
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:   Yes

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:   No
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying No
checked?:
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

46 Deviations
E10 (P20CUST): Category 55 ("Have no effect at all") was not fielded in Ukraine.

E13 (P70CUST): Category 55 ("Have no effect at all") was not fielded in Ukraine.

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.

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):	3003
B. Refusal by respondent:	627
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	204
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	275
E. Language barrier:	1
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	29
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	22
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:	3
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1845
V. Records in the data file:	1845
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	61.50%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1845

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:
Number of realized stages: 4
Number of weights above 4.0: 45

Initial weights above 4.0: 4.53, 4.53, 4.53, 4.53, 5.01, 6.42, 5.6, 7.91, 7.91, 7.91, 7.91, 5.27, 7.91, 7.91, 10.54, 5.27, 4.7, 5.18, 5.18, 6.47, 5.18, 5.18, 5.18, 5.18, 5.18, 7.77, 6.46, 6.46, 4.84, 6.46, 4.84, 4.84, 4.84, 4.84, 6.46, 4.03, 6.72, 5.38, 4.03, 4.21, 4.21, 6.31, 5.56, 4.9, 5.31

IDNOs of weights above 4.0 208, 212, 213, 215, 252, 460, 490, 494, 496, 502, 958, 959, 962, 963, 964, 965, 968, 969, 971, 976, 1033, 1035, 1038, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1060, 1070, 1076, 1079, 1088, 1090, 1098, 1104, 1108, 1110, 1114, 1118, 1120, 1403, 1410,
1791, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1800, 1802, 1809, 1813, 1814, 1821, 1829, 1832, 1833, 1948, 1951, 1963, 2033, 2041, 2624, 2625, 2627, 2628

Deffp: 1.94

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

50.2 Political parties

A) Political parties

01 Block of Lytvyn: Electoral block. Leader Volodymyr Lytvyn now is the speaker of the parliament

02 Block of Yulia Tymoshenko: Electoral block on the base of the party "Fatherland"; Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko is the leader of this block

03 Block 'Our Ukraine - People's self-defense': Electoral block, President Viktor Yuschenko is the leader of this block

04 Communist party of Ukraine: They say that they are successor of the Communist Party of Soviet Union

05 Party of regions: Biggest fraction in the parliament, Viktor Yanukovich is the leader of opposition and the leader of the party, former Prime Minister of Ukraine

06 Progressive socialist party of Ukraine: They are even more left than communist party

07 Socialist party of Ukraine: Now they are not in the parliament, for some time they were in the coalition with "Our Ukraine" and "Block of Yulia Tymoshenko", then they made coalition with Party of Region.

B) Left-right position

Block of Lytvyn – left center
Block of Yulia Tymoshenko – left center
Block 'Our Ukraine - People's self-defense' – right center
Communist party of Ukraine – left
Party of regions – right center
Progressive socialist party of Ukraine –left
Socialist party of Ukraine – left

C) Party size

Block of Lytvyn – 3.96

Block of Yulia Tymoshenko – 30.71

Block 'Our Ukraine - People's self-defense' – 14.15

Communist party of Ukraine – 5.39

Party of regions – 34.37

Progressive socialist party of Ukraine –1.32

Socialist party of Ukraine – 2.86

50.3 Electoral system

A) Only one single vote registered

B) Every party or bloc formed on the party or bloc conference one list of the candidates. The whole Ukraine is like one district. People voted for this lists. Then all parties or blocs that received 3% or more are elected to the parliament. Parties and blocs share seats in the parliament proportional to the number of received votes.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories

Name of data source:

Monitoring Survey of the Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Science of Ukraine

Year of data collection:

2008, March-April

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:

Population – people in age 18+, sample cover the whole of Ukraine, sample is three stage, initial units – household, net sample size 1801, sample is representative for the whole of Ukraine

50.5 Exchange rate

1 EUR = 10.4 UAH (hryvnas)

50.6 Legal partnership

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	Yes

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:

4

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	No

Researcher outside fieldwork organisation: Yes

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:

Researcher at fieldwork organisation:

Other staff at fieldwork organisation:

Researcher outside fieldwork organisation: Yes

Short description of coding and checking procedures:

We produced Excel table with necessary variables and texts. Four researchers from the Institute of Sociology (two have PhD in sociology, two have master degree in sociology and work on PhD dissertation) made coding. All of them have experience of coding from ESS R2 and ESS R3.

United Kingdom

33 Data collector

NatCen and NISRA

34 Depositor

Roger Stafford, Survey organisation

35 Funding agency

Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC)

36 Grant number

R6-F2-37

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 SPLTADMC in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

English

39 Field work period(s)

01.09.08 - 19.01.09

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 East of England
7 London
8 South East
9 South West
10 Wales
11 Scotland
12 Northern Ireland

Correspondence with NUTS:

These regions are compatible with NUTS Level 1

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:　　　　　　　　　　No

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

The sample sizes vary by region. This is mainly due to the varyiation in population sizes between them. An appropriate grouping would be as shown below, however, this till

leaves some small regions such as Wales and Northernm Ireland)

North (North East, North West, Yorkshire & Humberside)
Midlands (East Midlands, West Midlands)
South (East of England, South East, South West)
Wales
Scotland
Northern Ireland

41 Geographic coverage

The Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and the area north of the Caledonian Canal in Scotland (that is most of the Highlands and the Islands regions) are excluded.

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

There exists a Postcode Address File (PAF) as sampling frame of over 28 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.

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 37 regions and 2001 Census information (population density and the proportion of owner occupiers). Within each region, sectors are to be listed in increasing order of population density and tenure.

First stage: 225 Postcode sectors (or grouped sectors) in GB and 7 in NI will be selected systematically with probability proportional to delivery point count.

Second stage: 20 delivery points.

Third 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.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	189
Number of experienced interviewers:	43
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	146

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	186
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 Employment status of interviewers

Free-lance interviewers:	Yes
Employees of the fieldwork organisation:	No
Other:	No

43.4 Payments of interviewers

Hourly rate:	No
Per completed interview:	Yes
Assignment fee (set fee for working on a set of sample units):	No
A regular fixed salary:	No
Bonus arrangement:	No
Other:	No

If bonus arrangement or other, please specify:
In addition to the fee per interview listed above, interviewers were paid administrative fees for unproductive cases as well as for their travel time. Interviewers working on reissued cases were paid at an hourly rate rather than per interview.
An additional bonus was in place on top of the set fees. The level of bonus was dependent on the performance of the interviewers across the project as a whole and was paid equally to all interviewers regardless of individual performance.

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:	6
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	2
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	2

43.7 Respondent incentives

Respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	Yes
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No

Please specify:
A £5 high street gift voucher was enclosed with the advance letter sent to all selected

addresses.

Other response enhancing measures:

Use of other response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, etc.):　　　　No

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:　　　　Yes

If yes, please describe:

1,151 initially unproductive cases were reissued to different interviewers. Decisions as to which cases to reissue were taken locally by managers in each of NatCen's 9 field areas. Decisions as to which cases to reissue were informed by analysis of reissue phases of other similar projects. This identified certain first stage outcomes that were more likely to result in successful conversion and managers were asked to focus where possible on these outcomes. Decisions were also based on the clustering of suitable cases and the availability of reissue interviewers. Of the 1,151 cases, 671 were intitally refusals, 338 were cases where no-contact had been made, 87 were unproductive for other reasons and 55 were identified as deadwood (this final group was reissued as part of the back-checking exercise required for ESS). 211 cases were converted into productive interviews, a conversion rate of 20%.

43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:　　　　05.07.08 - 20.07.08

Number of pretest interviews:　　　　59

44 Control operation
44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:　　　　261

Number of back-checks achieved:　　　　226

Number of units where outcome was confirmed:　　　　226

Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:　　　　Telephone, Mail

44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:　　　　506

Number of back-checks achieved:　　　　506

Number of units where outcome was confirmed:　　　　390

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:　　　　Personal

44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:　　　　286

Number of back-checks achieved:　　　　286

Number of units where outcome was confirmed:　　　　137

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:　　　　Personal

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?:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

45.2 Checking and control of main questionnaire CAPI program(s)

The CAPI program was systematically checked against the Word version of the questionnaire provided by the CCT. A paper copy was printed out and researchers

compared the paper copy against the CAPI program systematically checking question wording, answer options and labelling, showcard instructions and on-screen interviewer instructions.

45.3 Verification of optical scanning or keying of main questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

45.4 Verification of supplementary questionnaire

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA):
Bridging into category 2 intentionally diverts form official ISCED-97 mapping to improve comparability.

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS3-2006.
Bridging into category 2 intentionally diverts form official ISCED mapping to improve comparability.

One respondent (IDNO 118709) 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):	4640
B. Refusal by respondent:	516
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	525
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	445
E. Language barrier:	46
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	73
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	241
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	41
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	302
J. Address not traceable:	13
K. Other ineligible address:	75
L. Respondent moved abroad:	4
M. Respondent deceased:	1
Y. Invalid interviews:	2
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2352
V. Records in the data file:	2352
X) Number of sample units not accounted for:	4
Response rate main questionnaire V/(A-(sum H,I,K,L,M)):	55.77%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2337

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Basic characteristics of the design weight calculation process:

Number of realized stages: 5

Number of weights above 4.0: 8

Initial weights above 4.0 :17.61, 12.58, 16.1, 4.53, 4.03, 4.53, 16.61, 4.03

IDNOs of weights above 4.0: 211720, 113601, 116417, 119311,122318, 126305, 128702, 129613

Deffp: 1.24

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 ESS4 integrated file edition 4.0, 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 level of detail of country specific education variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED has been produced for respondent, partner, father and mother.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:
The educational system differs between England/Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Furthermore, it has also been reorganised a number of times over the period in which our respondents will have been of school age. We therefore aim at functional equivalence. Compulsory schooling starts at age 5. School leaving age is currently 16. It has been 14-15 in the past. Examinations (currently known as GCSEs in England/Wales) are taken at about age 16. However, these are not compulsory and some students leave school with no paper qualifications. This was particularly the case in the past. A further set of examinations (known as A-levels in England/Wales) may be taken at about 17-18. There are also a variety of non-school qualifications which are recognised as equivalent to GCSEs and A-levels. A-levels or equivalent are required for entry into higher education.

50.2 Political parties

Conservative Party
Labour Party - has formed the government since 1997, now in its third term
Liberal Democratic Party
Scottish National Party (regional ScottishpParty)
Plaid Cymru (regional Welsh party)
Democratic UInionist (regional party in Northern Ireland)
Sinn Fein (regional party in Northern Ireland)
Social & Democratic Labour Party

Labour - traditionally left-leaning
Liberal Democratic traditionally central (though some would argue now more left wing)
Conservative - traditionally right-leaning

Labour, 355 seats, 35.2% vote
Conservative, 198 seats, 32.4% vote
Liberal Democrats, 62 seats, 22.0% vote
Democratic Unionist, 9 seats, 0.9% vote
Scottish National, 6 seats, 1.5% vote
Sinn Fein, 5 seats, 0.6% vote
SDLP, 3 seats, 0.5% vote
Plaid Cymru, 3 seats, 0.6% vote
UK Independence Party, 0 seats, 2.2% vote
Green, 0 seats, 1.0% vote
British National Party, 0 seats, 0.7% vote

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote is regisetered in the election for the primary legislative assembly at the national level.

The UK Parliament is elected according to a 'first-past-the-post system'. The country is divided into a number of constituencies with each constituency electing one Member of Parliament (MP). The part with the largest number of MPs forms the government.

50.4 Income. Data source for income range categories
Name of data source:
Family Resources Survey (FRS)
Year of data collection:

2006/07

Type of data: Sample survey data (for example EU-SILC):	Yes
Type of data: Data from registers:	No
Type of data: Census data:	No

If data source is a sample survey, give a short description of the sampling design:
The FRS random probability survey of households in the UK. Addresses are drawn for teh Post Office Address file. The set sample size was 44,352 addresses and interviews were achieved with 23,874 households.

50.5 Exchange rate

At start of fieldwork (1-Sep) £1 = €1.24. It remained at this level until around the start of November, after which the value of the pound depreciated down to around €1.03 at the end of December. At the close of fieldwork (19 Jan) it stood at €1.11.

50.6 Legal partnership

Legal partnership type(s) referred to in question F62 in version A:
Civil partnership

Definition of the type(s) of legal partnership:
A civil partnership is a legal marriage between same sex couples. Once a civil partnership occurs between these couples, they are entitled to receive similar treatment and benefits as that of any married couple. Any couples who enter into a civil partnership obtain the new legal status of "Civil Partners", instead of the traditional husband and wife status.

50.7 Occupation coding

Classification used in coding of occupation:

First coded to a national classification based on ISCO and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	No
First coded to a national classification and then bridged to match the ISCO88 (com):	Yes
No previous coding, occupation coded directly into the 4-digit ISCO88 (com):	No

Occupation coding procedures:

When did the coding of occupation for respondent and partner take place:

At the time of the interview:	No
Later on:	Yes

Number of occupation coders:
3

Person(s) doing the coding:

Interviewers:	No
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	No
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	No

Experienced in coding of occupation:

Interviewers:	
Researcher at fieldwork organisation:	
Other staff at fieldwork organisation:	Yes
Researcher outside fieldwork organisation:	

Other, please specify:
Members of our freelance coding panel were additioanlly used to undertake the coding.

Short description of coding and checking procedures:
Occupation coding was undertaken using computer-assisted occupation coding using a Blaise Trigram coding module developed by National Statistics. From SOC2000 we used

the National Statistics conversion matrix to obtain ISCO. Coding to other standards was undertaken using an edit version of the Blaise questionnaire porgram. Coders were briefed and given written coding instructions. The coders' initial work was checked by a member of the project team to ensure is was being administered correctly.