



# UNIGE – Political Science Project

## Technical Report

10/12/2019

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# 1. Objective and purposes of the survey

The objective of the study, led by the University of Geneva, is to measure, how income inequality and changes in income inequality affect the policy preferences and political behaviour of citizens. Another goal of the study is to explore the effects of union membership towards inequality, policy preferences and political behaviour. In order to analyse these topics, the University of Geneva commissioned Ipsos SA to collect data in 14 countries.

## 2. Methodological overview

Sampling frame	List of respondents pre-selected by the UN through the Baseline survey
Target group	General population, between 16 and 75 years old in the countries Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, The Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The United Kingdom (UK) and The United States of America (USA)
Data collection method	Online Interviews (CAWI), using the Ipsos Online Panel an affiliated suppliers
Sample size	2000 respondents in each of the 14 countries + Oversampling in Germany, Sweden and the UK to include at least 2000 union members in the sample
Quotas	Age, gender, region, education and income (representative for the general population)
Project duration	11th February to 21st October 2019
Questionnaire	approx. 20 minutes, simple structure and device agnostic design (doable on all devices)

## 3. Country overview

### 2.1 Fieldwork timing

	Country	Language(s)	Oversampling	Realized interviews	Fieldwork timing
1	Austria	German (localised)	No	2060	5.7.-3.9.19
2	Belgium	Dutch and French (localised)	No	2002	10.7.-6.9.19
3	Denmark	Danish	No	2067 (+ 74 interviews with DK for income)	24.6.-3.8.19
4	France <sup>1</sup>	French	No	1585 and 416	3.7.-13.8.19 and 17.9.-19.9.19
5	Germany	German	Yes	2001 (+ 2000 boost interviews)	5.7.-8.8.19
6	Ireland	English (localised)	No	2002	8.7.-12.8.19
7	Italy	Italian	No	2002	10.7.-19.7.19
8	Netherlands	Dutch	No	2001	11.7.-2.8.19
9	Portugal	Portuguese	No	2001	10.7.-21.8.19
10	Spain	Spanish	No	2001	12.7.-31.7.19
11	Sweden	Swedish	Yes	2003 (+ 1070 boost interviews)	21.6.-3.9.19
12	Switzerland	German, French and Italian (localised)	No	2002	11.7.-12.8.19
13	UK	English	Yes	2002 (+ 1761 boost interviews)	6.6.-27.7.19
14	USA	English (localised)	No	2001	5.7.-24.7.19

<sup>1</sup> Due to a mistake in the regional quotas, 440 interviews from the first fieldwork period were excluded and new ones were conducted.

## 2.2 Incidence rates

Country	Incidence rate		Completes	
	Quoted	In field	Quoted	Delivered
Austria	95%	86%	2001	2060
Belgium	95%	95%	2001	2001
Denmark	95%	90%	2001	2067
France	95%	88%	2001	2441
Germany	95%	90%	2001	2001
Ireland	95%	85%	2001	2001
Italy	95%	85%	2001	2001
Netherlands	95%	95%	2001	2001
Portugal	95%	88%	2001	2001
Spain	95%	89%	2001	2001
Sweden	95%	97%	2001	2003
Switzerland	95%	97%	2001	2001
UK	95%	96%	2001	2002
USA	95%	88%	2001	2001

## 2.3 Length of interview in minutes

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Trimmed mean*	Median
Austria	5.4	294	23	20	18
Belgium	4.8	231	20	18	16
Denmark	4.6	257	20	18	17
France	4.2	479	23	20	18
Germany	5.2	215	21	19	17
Ireland	4.7	236	21	18	16
Italy	4.4	307	21	18	16
Netherlands	5.0	465	22	19	17
Portugal	5.5	368	24	21	19
Spain	5.2	375	23	20	17
Sweden	5.4	306	23	21	19
Switzerland	5.7	268	22	20	18
UK	5.0	306	22	19	16
USA	4.8	307	21	19	16

\*Trimmed mean - mean without 3% lowest and 3% highest duration

## 4. Quota monitoring and realization

### 4.1 Quota monitoring

For the study, national representative quotas were applied for age, gender, region and education (provided by Ipsos). Originally, the plan was to use online representative quotas for education. However, because online figures were not available, national representative quotas were used.

Additionally, the University of Geneva provided income data of the European Social Survey 2016 (ESS 2016), which were used to apply quotas on income. Using the income figures of deciles from the ESS 2016, Ipsos either created income categories or merged the already existing standard categories with the decile figures, if possible.

Quota overview:

Criteria	Categories
Gender	Male / female
Age	16-24 / 25-34 / 35-44 / 45-54 / 55-75
Region	Individual per country
Education	Up to university / university and above, based on individual codes for each country
Income	Quintiles per country, based on the decile data from ESS 2016

These quotas were applied in all countries with two exceptions:

- For the UK, there were no education figures available for the given age range. Therefore, no quotas were applied.
- For the US, there were no income figures available. Therefore, we used our usual income categories.

During the fieldwork, we agreed with the University of Geneva on the following rules:

- There should be a maximal underrepresentation of 20% of all categories
- Age, gender and region categories should not be overrepresented by more than 10%
- Education and income categories should not be overrepresented by more than 20%

## 4.2 Quota realization by country

In the tables below, the targeted figures are shown along with the realized interviews.

### Austria

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2060	100%
Gender	Male	990	49%	1028	50%
	Female	1011	51%	1032	50%
Age	16 - 24	285	14%	255	12%
	25 - 34	341	17%	375	18%
	35 - 44	369	18%	384	19%
	45 - 54	418	21%	433	21%
	55 - 75	587	29%	613	30%
Region	Burgenland	68	3%	69	3%
	Niederösterreich	380	19%	397	19%
	Wien	419	21%	436	21%
	Kärnten	131	7%	134	7%
	Steiermark	288	14%	295	14%
	Oberösterreich	332	17%	343	17%
	Salzburg	126	6%	132	6%
	Tirol	170	8%	165	8%
	Vorarlberg	87	4%	89	4%
Education	Up to university	1655	83%	1688	82%
	University and above	346	17%	372	18%
Income	€0-1199	400	20%	454	22%
	€1200-1699				
	€1700-1999	400	20%	413	20%
	€2000-2399				
	€2400-2899	400	20%	462	22%
	€2900-3399				
	€3400-3999	400	20%	411	20%
	€4000-4699				
	€4700-5899	400	20%	320	16%
	€5900≤				

## Belgium

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2002	100%
Gender	Male	999	50%	1000	49.95%
	Female	1002	50%	1002	50.05%
Age	16 - 24	296	15%	204	10.19%
	25 - 34	352	18%	341	17.03%
	35 - 44	367	18%	396	19.78%
	45 - 54	394	20%	428	21.38%
	55 - 75	593	30%	633	31.62%
Region	Center (Bruxelles)	209	10%	224	11.19%
	North (Flandre)	1154	58%	1078	53.85%
	South (Wallonie)	639	32%	700	34.97%
Education	Up to university	1393	70%	1225	61.19%
	University and above	608	30%	777	38.81%
Income	€0-1099	400	20%	300	15%
	€1100-1399				
	€1400-1699	400	20%	441	22%
	€1700-2099				
	€2100-2499	400	20%	512	26%
	€2500-3099				
	€3100-3699	400	20%	507	25%
	€3700-4499				
	€4500-5599	400	20%	242	12%
	€5600≤				

## Denmark

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2067	100%
Gender	Male	1002	50%	1021	49%
	Female	999	50%	1046	51%
Age	16 - 24	310	15%	310	15%
	25 - 34	311	16%	343	17%
	35 - 44	363	18%	367	18%
	45 - 54	383	19%	351	17%
	55 - 75	635	32%	696	34%
Region	Nordjylland	207	10%	218	11%
	Midtjylland	452	23%	477	23%
	Syddanmark	425	21%	439	21%
	Hovedstaden	626	31%	628	30%
	Sjælland	291	15%	305	15%
Education	Up to university	1432	72%	1612	78%
	University and above	569	28%	455	22%
Income	DKK 0-120'000	400	20%	393	19%
	DKK 120'001-150'000				
	DKK 150'001-190'000	400	20%	369	18%
	DKK 190'001-230'000				
	DKK 230'001-290'000	400	20%	429	21%
	DKK 290'001-350'000				
	DKK 350'001-410'000	400	20%	424	21%
	DKK 410'001-470'000				
	DKK 470'001-560'000	400	20%	452	22%
	DKK 560'001≤				



## France

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2001	100%
Gender	Male	982	49%	952	48%
	Female	1019	51%	1049	52%
Age	16 - 24	301	15%	276	14%
	25 - 34	341	17%	331	17%
	35 - 44	370	18%	380	19%
	45 - 54	377	19%	387	19%
	55 - 75	612	31%	627	31%
Region	Region Parisienne	718	36%	701	35%
	Bassin Parisien Ouest				
	Bassin Parisien Est				
	Nord	126	6%	129	6%
	Ouest	270	14%	270	13%
	Est	172	9%	175	9%
	Sud-Ouest	220	11%	228	11%
	Sud-Est	243	12%	247	12%
	Mediterranee	251	13%	251	13%
Education	Up to university	1446	72%	1408	70%
	University and above	555	28%	593	30%
Income	€0-14'000	400	20%	413	21%
	€14'001-17'000				
	€17'001-21'000	400	20%	415	21%
	€21'001-25'000				
	€25'001-30'000	400	20%	414	21%
	€30'001-35'000				
	€35'001-42'000	400	20%	417	21%
	€42'001-50'000				
	€50'001-65'000	400	20%	342	17%
	€65'001≤				

## Germany

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2001	100%
Gender	Male	1003	50%	983	49%
	Female	998	50%	1018	51%
Age	16 - 24	258	13%	207	10%
	25 - 34	320	16%	333	17%
	35 - 44	341	17%	354	18%
	45 - 54	435	22%	447	22%
	55 - 75	647	32%	660	33%
Region	Nielsen I (NORTH – BREMEN, HAMBURG, NIEDERSACHSEN & SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN)	322	16%	329	16%
	Nielsen II (WEST – NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN)	433	22%	442	22%
	Nielsen IIIa (WEST – HESSEN, RHEINLAND-PFALZ & SAARLAND)	271	14%	276	14%
	Nielsen IIIb (SOUTH - BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG)	263	13%	216	11%
	Nielsen IV (SOUTH - BAYERN)	310	15%	310	15%
	NielsenV(a+b) (BERLIN)	89	4%	99	5%
	Nielsen VI (EAST – BRANDENBURG, MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN & SACHSEN-ANHALT)	159	8%	167	8%
	Nielsen VII (EAST – SACHSEN & THÜRINGEN)	155	8%	162	8%
Education	Up to university	1501	75%	1501	75%
	University and above	500	25%	500	25%
Income	€0-1'100	400	20%	396	20%
	€1'001-1'400				
	€1'401-1'800	400	20%	358	18%
	€1'801-2'100				
	€2'101-2'500	400	20%	416	21%
	€2'501-3'000				
	€3'001-3'500	400	20%	408	20%
	€3'501-4'100				
	€4'101-5'300	400	20%	423	21%
	€5'301≤				

## Ireland

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2002	100%
Gender	Male	992	50%	927	46%
	Female	1009	50%	1075	54%
Age	16 - 24	289	14%	320	16%
	25 - 34	432	22%	355	18%
	35 - 44	426	21%	415	21%
	45 - 54	358	18%	388	19%
	55 - 75	495	25%	524	26%
Region	Connacht Province	235	12%	247	12%
	Leinster Province	1099	55%	1051	52%
	Munster Province	542	27%	566	28%
	Ulster Province (Cavan, Donegal, Monaghan)	125	6%	138	7%
Education	Up to university	1299	65%	1159	58%
	University and above	702	35%	843	42%
Income	€0-9'999	400	20%	290	14%
	€10'000-14'999				
	€15'000-21'999	400	20%	409	20%
	€22'000-26'999				
	€27'000-32'999	400	20%	412	21%
	€33'000-37'999				
	€38'000-44'999	400	20%	411	21%
	€45'000-51'999				
	€52'000-67'999	400	20%	480	24%
	€68'000≤				

## Italy

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2002	100%
Gender	Male	984	49%	1000	50%
	Female	1017	51%	1002	50%
Age	16 - 24	238	12%	240	12%
	25 - 34	309	15%	285	14%
	35 - 44	411	21%	419	21%
	45 - 54	405	20%	410	20%
	55 - 75	638	32%	648	32%
Region	NORD-OVEST	531	27%	539	27%
	NORD-EST	385	19%	379	19%
	CENTRO(I)	391	20%	379	19%
	SUD	470	24%	478	24%
	ISOLE	224	11%	227	11%
Education	Up to university	1730	86%	1724	86%
	University and above	271	14%	278	14%
Income	€0-9'000	400	20%	392	20%
	€9'001-13'000				
	€13'001-17'000	400	20%	412	21%
	€17'001-20'000				
	€20'001-24'000	400	20%	411	21%
	€24'001-29'000				
	€29'001-35'000	400	20%	415	21%
	€35'001-42'000				
	€42'001-54'000	400	20%	372	19%
	€54'001≤				

## Netherlands

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2001	100%
Gender	Male	1002	50%	988	49%
	Female	999	50%	1013	51%
Age	16 - 24	294	15%	245	12%
	25 - 34	323	16%	329	16%
	35 - 44	365	18%	377	19%
	45 - 54	401	20%	412	21%
	55 - 75	618	31%	638	32%
Region	Noord-Nederland	204	10%	229	11%
	Oost-Nederland	419	21%	448	22%
	West-Nederland	945	47%	905	45%
	Zuid-Nederland	433	22%	419	21%
Education	Up to university	1430	71%	1316	66%
	University and above	571	29%	685	34%
Income	€0-13'000	400	20%	417	21%
	€13'001-17'000				
	€17'001-21'000	400	20%	345	17%
	€21'001-25'000				
	€25'001-29'000	400	20%	374	19%
	€29'001-34'000				
	€34'001-40'000	400	20%	426	21%
	€40'001-48'000				
	€48'001-60'000	400	20%	439	22%
	€60'001≤				

## Portugal

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2001	100%
Gender	Male	961	48%	1008	50%
	Female	1040	52%	993	50%
Age	16 - 24	256	13%	282	14%
	25 - 34	334	17%	368	18%
	35 - 44	407	20%	448	22%
	45 - 54	383	19%	417	21%
	55 - 75	621	31%	486	24%
Region	Norte	710	35%	710	35%
	Algarve	83	4%	83	4%
	Centro (PT)	435	22%	435	22%
	Lisboa	534	27%	584	29%
	Alentejo	139	7%	100	5%
	Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT)	47	2%	38	2%
	Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)	51	3%	51	3%
Education	Up to university	1672	84%	1607	80%
	University and above	329	16%	394	20%
Income	€0-400	400	20%	258	13%
	€401-600				
	€601-800				
	€801-1'000	400	20%	463	23%
	€1'001-1'200				
	€1'201-1'400				
	€1'401-1'600	400	20%	457	23%
	€1'601-2'000				
	€2'001-3'100				
	€3'101≤	400	20%	367	18%

## Spain

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2001	100%
Gender	Male	1000	50%	900	45%
	Female	1001	50%	1101	55%
Age	16 - 24	237	12%	228	11%
	25 - 34	374	19%	384	19%
	35 - 44	450	22%	460	23%
	45 - 54	394	20%	404	20%
	55 - 75	546	27%	525	26%
Region	Noroeste and Noreste	380	19%	380	19%
	Madrid and Centro	518	26%	568	28%
	Este	581	29%	575	29%
	Sur and Canarias	522	26%	478	24%
Education	Up to university	1411	71%	1302	65%
	University and above	590	29%	699	35%
Income	€0-9'000	400	20%	365	18%
	€9'001-12'000				
	€12'001-15'000	400	20%	344	17%
	€15'001-18'000				
	€18'001-21'000	400	20%	457	23%
	€21'001-26'000				
	€26'001-29'000	400	20%	386	19%
	€29'001-34'000				
	€34'001-45'000	400	20%	449	22%
	€45'000≤				

## Sweden

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2003	100%
Gender	Male	1011	51%	977	49%
	Female	990	49%	1026	51%
Age	16 - 24	319	16%	251	13%
	25 - 34	338	17%	327	16%
	35 - 44	354	18%	335	17%
	45 - 54	357	18%	394	20%
	55 - 75	633	32%	696	35%
Region	Norrland	184	9%	198	10%
	Mellansverige	506	25%	466	23%
	Stockholm	448	22%	453	23%
	Västsverige	398	20%	399	20%
	Södra Sverige	465	23%	487	24%
Education	Up to university	1383	69%	1281	64%
	University and above	618	31%	722	36%
Income	0-139'999kr	400	20%	454	23%
	140'000-189'999kr				
	190'000-239'999kr	400	20%	380	19%
	240'000-289'999kr				
	290'000-319'999kr	400	20%	342	17%
	320'000-369'999kr				
	370'000-429'999kr	400	20%	438	22%
	430'000-519'999kr				
	520'000-619'999kr	400	20%	389	19%
	620'000kr≤				



## Switzerland

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2002	100%
Gender	Male	1001	50%	996	50%
	Female	1000	50%	1006	50%
Age	16 - 24	278	14%	224	11%
	25 - 34	355	18%	358	18%
	35 - 44	380	19%	403	20%
	45 - 54	412	21%	419	21%
	55 - 75	576	29%	598	30%
Region	Région lémanique	376	19%	392	20%
	Espace Mittelland	443	22%	409	20%
	Nordwestschweiz	273	14%	289	14%
	Zürich	353	18%	344	17%
	Ostschweiz	281	14%	275	14%
	Zentralschweiz	191	10%	207	10%
	Ticino	85	4%	86	4%
Education	Up to university	1356	68%	1401	70%
	University and above	645	32%	601	30%
Income	0-2'800CHF	400	20%	483	24%
	2'801-4'100CHF				
	4'101-5'200CHF	400	20%	481	24%
	5'201-6'300CHF				
	6'301-7'500CHF	400	20%	458	23%
	7'501-8'800CHF				
	8'801-10'400CHF	400	20%	365	18%
	10'401-12'300CHF				
	12'301-15'800CHF	400	20%	215	11%
	15'801CHF≤				

## United Kingdom

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2002	100%
Gender	Male	991	50%	984	49%
	Female	1010	50%	1018	51%
Age	16 - 24	319	16%	276	14%
	25 - 34	362	18%	372	19%
	35 - 44	370	18%	383	19%
	45 - 54	376	19%	387	19%
	55 - 75	574	29%	584	29%
Region	North&Yorkshire	250	12%	253	13%
	North West	223	11%	221	11%
	Midlands	319	16%	322	16%
	South West & Wales	263	13%	263	13%
	South East & Anglia	454	23%	454	23%
	Greater London	264	13%	265	13%
	Scotland	171	9%	171	9%
	Northern Ireland	56	3%	53	3%
Education	Up to university	NA	NA	1266	63%
	University and above	NA	NA	736	37%
Income	£0-10'999	400	20%	441	22%
	£11'000-14'999				
	£15'000-18'999	400	20%	365	18%
	£19'000-22'999				
	£23'000-26'999	400	20%	371	19%
	£27'000-32'999				
	£33'000-38'999	400	20%	382	19%
	£39'000-47'999				
	£48'000-62'999	400	20%	443	22%
	£63'000≤				

## United States of America

Criteria	Category	Target (n)	Target (%)	Realized (n)	Realized (%)
Total		2001	100%	2001	100%
Gender	Male	978	49%	928	46%
	Female	1023	51%	1073	54%
Age	16 - 24	310	15%	269	13%
	25 - 34	372	19%	372	19%
	35 - 44	345	17%	345	17%
	45 - 54	362	18%	362	18%
	55 - 75	612	31%	653	33%
Region	Northeast	351	18%	382	19%
	Midwest	419	21%	357	18%
	South	755	38%	793	40%
	West	476	24%	469	23%
Education	Up to university	1420	71%	1420	71%
	University and above	581	29%	581	29%
Income	\$0-4'999	400	20%	357	18%
	\$5'000-9'999				
	\$10'000-13'999	400	20%	313	16%
	\$14'000-17'999				
	\$18'000-21'999	400	20%	395	20%
	\$22'000-27'999				
	\$28'000-36'999	400	20%	456	23%
	\$37'000-49'999				
	\$50'000-84'999	400	20%	480	24%
	\$85'000≤				

### 4.3 Additional notes by country

**Austria:** After a fast progression of the fieldwork, only respondents in the highest income quintile (€4700+) were missing. Because of this, we raised the overall target to 2060 respondents in order to get to the required number of interviews in this quintile.

**Belgium:** While the targets of the age categories 45-54 and 55-75 were reached relatively fast, we struggled with getting enough respondents in the youngest age category (16-24). At the same time, finding enough respondents in the lowest (€0-1399) and highest (€4500+) income quintile was also a difficult task. We agreed with the University of Geneva to allow some more than 20% overrepresentation on the education category “university and above” and the middle quintiles in order to reach the most positive outcome possible.

**Denmark:** Our supplier demanded that respondents cannot be screened out for not giving an answer for the income question. So instead of screening them out, we kept them in the data set as additional interviews. Regarding the fieldwork: In order to get the minimal agreed number of interviews in the education category “university and above”, we raised the overall target to 2067.

**France:** In France, we agreed to merge the region categories “Région Parisienne”, “Bassin Parisien Ouest” and “Bassin Parisien Est”, because respondents seemed to not differentiate correctly between these three categories. After conducting the first fieldwork for France, we realized that there had been a mix up of regional

quotas. This resulted in a wrong sample structure regional-wise. Because of this, we re-did a part of the fieldwork. First, we excluded interviews from regions, in which we had done too many interviews. This exclusion was done “backwards”, starting with the interviews which were done most recently (the last ones). After this exclusion, we set new quotas according to the new situation and redid a part of the fieldwork.

**Germany:** We encountered no major issues in this country. Only respondents from the youngest age group (16-24) were somewhat more difficult to get.

**Ireland:** In contrary to most other countries, we managed to get enough interviews in the highest income quintile (€52'000+) very fast. On the contrary, getting enough interviews in the lowest quintile (€0-14999) remained difficult and we closed the fieldwork with a slightly higher underrepresentation on this category.

**Italy:** We didn't encounter any issues.

**Netherlands:** No major issues were encountered. Only respondents from the youngest age group (16-24) were somewhat harder to get.

**Portugal:** As in Ireland, it was difficult to get enough respondents in the lowest income quintile (€0-600). At the same time, finding respondents in the oldest age group (55-75) and from the regions “Alentejo”, “Região Autónoma dos Açores” and “Região Autónoma da Madeira” was not easy either.

**Spain:** We didn't encounter any issues.

**Sweden:** As in other countries, it was more difficult to get enough interviews in the youngest age group (16-24), which is why we finished with a slightly higher underrepresentation of this category.

**Switzerland:** Again, it was slightly more difficult to get the necessary interviews in the youngest age group (16-24). Furthermore, we didn't manage to get the desired number of interviews in the highest income quintile (12'301CHF +).

**UK:** We didn't encounter any issues.

**USA:** It was slightly more difficult to get the interviews in the youngest age group (16-24) and in the region “Midwest”.

## 5. Quality control

At Ipsos, quality is taken very seriously. In the following we list some of our key procedures to ensure a high data quality:

1. Ensuring that respondents are REAL:
  - a. We confirm that the respondent is in the country that matches the study (check of IP, browser country and language, matching device settings and geolocation time).
  - b. We confirm that the respondent is not “suspicious” (proxy detection, detection of anonymous mail addresses, check with Ipsos blacklist).
2. Ensuring that respondents are UNIQUE:
  - a. We conduct checks at panel recruitment: The same person is not allowed to have multiple accounts (checks for accounts with the same email address, checks on matching panel registration contact information, checks for accounts signed up on the exact same device).
  - b. We conduct checks at the study level: The same person is not allowed to do the same survey multiple times (checks with different variables, for example respondent ID, cookies, etc.).
3. Ensuring that respondents are FRESH:
  - a. We ensure that respondents do not take too many surveys in a short time, which prevents them from fatigue.
  - b. We ensure that respondents have not participated in similar surveys recently, which prevents them from getting used to a specific type of survey.
4. Ensuring that respondents are ENGAGED:
  - a. We check interviews for speeding and straight-lining. Speeders are respondents who complete surveys too quickly and do not take time to read the questions. We define a speeder as a respondent who completes the survey 3 times quicker than the median speed for the given survey. Straightlining refers to respondents choosing the same answer to all statements in a grid question. Straightliners are flagged and removed, if they also did the survey 2 times faster than the median speed. Speeders are removed as well.
  - b. We check the information respondents provide for age and gender for contractions with the information they provided at the registration. We match open-ended answers with our verbatim blacklist (words from a custom lexicon).

## 6. Incentivation

Panellists who successfully completed the questionnaire received an incentive consisting of a certain amount of points. These points then can be spent for vouchers of different commerce organizations (such as amazon, etc.) or they can be used to make a donation to a Charity.

## 7. Weighting

After the fieldwork, we sent the data to our data processing specialist for weighting. In this process, two weighting variables were introduced: One which only weighted by age, gender and region and one which weighted on all quota categories (age, gender, region, education and income). For the weighting, the “rim weighting” method was used (please refer to the separate document).

Weighting figures:

	Weight by age, gender, region			Weight by age, gender, region, education, income		
	Weighting efficiency	Maximum weight	Minimum weight:	Weighting efficiency	Maximum weight	Minimum weight:
AT	99.60%	1.163949	0.92185	97.80%	1.552699	0.777005
BE	96.80%	1.644772	0.80786	85.00%	3.366575	0.438496
DK	99.50%	1.179432	0.901323	95.90%	1.929098	0.642041
FR	99.70%	1.143748	0.91093	98.90%	1.384973	0.815358
DE	99.00%	1.342347	0.845354	98.60%	1.525226	0.782436
IE	98.20%	1.348907	0.798839	94.20%	2.003458	0.571919
IT	99.80%	1.140507	0.948887	99.60%	1.257675	0.880935
NL	99.10%	1.266138	0.856443	97.00%	1.575465	0.626767
PT	95.70%	2.101931	0.716004	90.30%	3.190293	0.493976
ES	98.60%	1.236808	0.82809	96.70%	1.441688	0.630454
SE	98.10%	1.43239	0.814605	95.90%	1.69261	0.579537
CH	98.90%	1.37957	0.855606	90.40%	2.260049	0.694455
UK	99.60%	1.258008	0.942075	98.90%	1.345903	0.834009
US	98.70%	1.394806	0.834589	98.70%	1.417455	0.827522

## 8. Dataset organizations

All interviews from all countries are merged into one dataset. This also includes additional boost-interviews done in Germany, Sweden and the UK. Furthermore, additional interviews of Denmark (don't know for income) as well as "deleted" interviews of France are also included. In the following table, key variables for managing the dataset and their description can be found:

Variable name	Description
Qcountry	The country
CultureInfo	The language used and country in two letter abbreviations
Qsample	Variable for identifying the Main and Boost sample
avg_time_sec	The time respondents spent on the link in seconds
Sniffer_device_type_initial	The device used to start the survey
Sniffer_device_type_final	The device used to finalize the survey
Weight1	Variable for weighting by gender, age and region
Weight2	Variable for weighting by gender, age, region, education and income
DK_inc_NA	Variable for identifying respondents who did not give an answer for income in Denmark
FR_deleted_interviews	Variable for identifying "deleted" respondents in France (because of region-quota-mix-up)
FR_new_sample	Variable for identifying respondents from the "new"/2nd sample in France
QUOTAGERANGE	Used quota categories for age
A1	Gender (used for quotas)
QUOTAREGIONRANGE_XX	Used quota categories for regions per country
QUOTAEDUCATIONRANGE	Used quota categories for education
QUOTAINCOMERANGE	Used quota categories for income (deciles)
A7	Question about trade union membership

## 9. Questionnaires

Provided in separate pdf files.