



ESS1 - 2002 DOCUMENTATION REPORT

THE ESS DATA ARCHIVE

Edition 6.2



Version Notes, ESS1 - 2002 Documentation Report

ESS1 edition 6.2 (published 02.02.11):

Applies to datafile ESS1 edition 6.2

Changes from edition 6.1:

All countries:

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

Austria:

46 Deviations. Education deviation removed, no longer valid.

Belgium:

47 Response rates. Number of completed supplementary questionnaires corrected from 1899 to 1898, Number of records in the sample data file and Net sample size corrected from 1950 to 1898.

Czech Republic:

46 Deviations. Deviation on education amended.

Hungary:

46 Deviations. Deviation on translation error for B29 (STFLIFE), B30 (STFECO), B31(STFGOV), B32(STFDEM) added.

Ireland:

46 Deviations. Deviation on education added.

Italy:

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

Spain:

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

Switzerland:

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

United Kingdom:

46 Deviations. Deviation on education added.

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Introduction

The ESS1-2002 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, field work procedures, response rates and other country specific study materials.

In addition the report has an Appendix made available as a separate document, (Appendix, Data Documentation Report). The Appendix contains country by country population statistics and other documentation (A1), documentation of classifications and standards used in the ESS1-2002 (A2), a list of variables and questions in the main and supplementary questionnaire (A3), and variable lists sorted by question number and by variable name (A4).

We would particularly urge all users to familiarise themselves with the Legal aspects found under items 28 Restrictions, 29 Citation Requirement, 30 Disclaimer and 31 Deposit Requirement.

The ESS Data Team at NSD

Study Description

	The Study
1 Title	European Social Survey 2002/2003
2 Alternative title	ESS 2002/2003
3 ID Number	ESS1e06.2
4 Bibliographic Citation	R Jowell and the Central Co-ordinating Team, European Social Survey 2002/2003: Technical Report, London: Centre for Comparative Social Surveys, City University (2003)
5 Abstract	The European Social Survey (ESS) is a new multi-country survey covering over 20 nations. Its twin 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, and - secondly - to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond. The project is funded jointly by the European Commission's 5th Framework Programme, the European Science Foundation and academic funding bodies in each participating country, and is designed and carried out to exceptionally high standards. It involves strict random probability sampling, a minimum target response rate of 70% and rigorous translation protocols. The hour-long face-to-face interview includes (amongst others) questions on immigration, citizenship and socio-political issues.
6 Topic classification	Immigration and asylum; citizenship and engagement; public trust; political interest and participation; socio-political orientations; governance and efficacy; moral, political and social values; social exclusion; national, ethnic and religious allegiances; well-being, health and security; demographics and socio economics
7 Keywords	Immigration; citizenship; trust; politics; social values; exclusion; religion
	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, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK; non-European Union countries - Czech Republic, Hungary, Israel, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, Switzerland.
11 Countries	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom
	Key Persons and Institutions
12 Authoring entity/PI	Central Co-ordinating Team, consisting of: Roger Jowell (PI), Caroline Bryson, Ruth O'Shea, Natalie Aye Maung, Mary Keane: National Centre for Social Research (NatCen), UK / Centre for Comparative Social

Surveys (CCSS), City University, UK.

Jaak Billiet, Michel Philippens, Silke Devacht: Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

Bjørn Henrichsen, Knut Kalgraff Skjåk, Kirstine Kolsrud: Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD), Norway

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

Willem Saris, Irmtraud Gallhofer: Universiteit van Amsterdam, Netherlands

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

13 Producer

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

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Geert Loosveldt, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

Rene Doutrelepon, University of Liege, Belgium

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

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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, International University Bremen

The Methods Group, chaired by Denise Lievesley, UNESCO

The Sampling Panel, headed by Sabine Häder, ZUMA

The Translation Taskforce, headed by Janet Harkness, ZUMA

Questionnaire Design Team on immigration and asylum, headed by Ian Preston, University College London

Questionnaire Design Team on citizenship and engagement, headed by Ken Newton, University of Southampton

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

ESS1e06.2

16 Kind of data	Survey data
17 File contents	Data from the Main and Supplementary questionnaires. See variable list in Appendix A.4
18 File structure	Rectangular
19 Overall case count	42359
20 Overall variable count	565
21 Weighting	DESIGN WEIGHTS In general design weights were computed for each country as follows. 1. $w = 1/(\text{PROB1} \times \dots \times \text{PROBk})$ is a $n \times 1$ vector of weights ; k depends on the number of stages of the sampling design. Inaccuracies in higher decimal places in the PROB variables were smoothed. 2. The identification numbers "idno" of missing weights is reported for each country. Each missing in w was replaced by the sum of weights without missings divided by n minus m, where n is the number of cases in the net sample and m denotes the number of missing weights. After an iteration procedure the missings were replaced by ones in the final vector of weights. 3. Extremely large weights were truncated to final weights of value K. In most countries $K = 4$. Only in Norway and Portugal we had to increase K to ensure that after rescaling in step 4 all weights do not exceed K. For Norway $K = 4.055$ and for Portugal $K = 4.34$. 4. All weights were rescaled in a way that the sum of the final weights equals n. This means $w = 1/(\text{PROB1} \times \dots \times \text{PROBk})$ rescaled weights $= n \times w / \text{sum}(w)$ POPULATION WEIGHTS The Population size weight (PWEIGHT) corrects for population size when combining two or more country's data, and is calculated as $\text{PWEIGHT} = [\text{Population aged 15 years and over}] / [(\text{Net sample in data file}) \times 10\,000]$
22 Extent of processing checks	The data file is checked for: duplication of ID numbers, variable names and formats, empty records, wild codes and logical inconsistencies. Missing values have been assigned.
23 Missing data	The following missing values have been assigned: 6, 66 etc. = Not applicable 7, 77 etc. = Refusal 8, 88 etc. = Don't know 9, 99 etc. = No answer, i.e. Missing data not elsewhere explained . = Variable not relevant, not deposited, or for other reason omitted from the data file by the archive.
24 Version	ESS1 edition 6.2
25 Version notes	ESS1 edition 06.2 (published 02.02.2011): Changes from edition 06.1: Changes in data: The harmonised education variables EDULVL, EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM (7categories) have been replaced with EDULVLA, EDULVLP, EDULVLA, EDULVLA,

EDULVLMA (5 categories).

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

New variable:

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

Changes in country data:

FRANCE:

F30 HINCTNT has been recoded from missing value 99 to system missing.

ESS1 edition 06.1 (Published 16.10.08):

Changes from edition 06.0:

Changes in country data:

BELGIUM:

EDLVBE have been recoded to match ESS2 and ESS3 values.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

INEWEMM: Wild code 90 has been recoded to missing value 99 in one record.

FRANCE:

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

Data from C10 (RLGDNM) and C12 (RLGDNME) have been omitted from the international data file. For further details, please see item 46 in the Country reports in the documentation report.

ITALY:

F37-F39 (ISCOCOP): Wild code 6124 has been recoded to missing value 99999 in one record.

LUXEMBOURG:

F37-F39 (ISCOCOP): Wild code 9333 has been recoded to missing value 99999 in one record.

SPAIN:

INWSHH, INWSMM, INWEHH, INWEMM: Wild code 77 has been recoded to missing value 99 in 36 records.

ESS1 edition 06:

Changes from edition 05.1:

New variables:

ESSROUND: An administrative variable for "ESS round" has been added in edition 6.0.

MNACTIC: A variable for "Main activity, last 7 days. All respondents. Post coded", has been computed and added in edition 6.0.

Corrected variables:

A7 (NETUSE): Category 4 has been renamed and is now correct.

Changes in country data:

AUSTRIA:

Data from F6 (EDULVL), F34 (EDULVLP), F45 (EDULVLF) and F51 (EDULVLM) for Austria have been omitted from the international data file. For further details, please see item 46 in the Country Reports in the Documentation Report.

BELGIUM:

F6 (EDULVL), F34(EDULVLP), F45(EDULVLF), F51(EDULVLM) have been replaced by revised data from Belgium.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

REGIONCZ The variable has been re-coded and is now correct.

DENMARK:

D24 (IMACRLV) the data from Denmark have been omitted from the international file. For further details please see item 46 in the Country Reports in the Documentation Report.

FRANCE:

F21-F23 (ISCOCO) and F37-F39 (ISCOCOP) are now included in edition 6.0.

FRANCE:

Data from A7 (NETUSE), B7 (PLTINVT), D15 (QFIMWLT), E20 (HLPPPL), E43 (IMPRWCT), F12 (EMPPLREL), F40 (EMPRELP), F14 (WRKCTR), F30 (HINCTNT), F31 (HINCFEL), F50 (OCCF14), F56 (OCCM14) F58 (MARITAL) for France have been omitted from the international data file. A country specific French variable MRTLFR has been included in the international data file. For further details, please see item 46 in the Country Reports in the Documentation Report.

GREECE:

F6 (EDULVL), F34(EDULVLP), F45(EDULVLF), F51(EDULVLM) have been replaced by revised data from GREECE.

HUNGARY:

F30 (HINCTNT) Deviant income categories. The data from Hungary have been omitted from the international data file. For further details, please see item 46 in the Country Reports in the Documentation Report.

IRELAND:

F30 (HINCTNT) Deviant income categories. The data from Ireland have been omitted from the international data file. For further details, please see item 46 in the Country Reports in the Documentation Report.

LUXEMBOURG:

F6 (EDULVL), F34(EDULVLP), F45(EDULVLF), F51(EDULVLM) have been replaced by revised data from Luxembourg.

NETHERLANDS:

REGIONNL: Category 23 has been recoded to 230. Category 31 has been recoded to 310.

SLOVENIA:

F6 (EDULVL), F34(EDULVLP), F45(EDULVLF), F51(EDULVLM) have been replaced by revised data from Slovenia.

SWITZERLAND:

C10 (RLGDNM) and C11 (RLGDNME) have been replaced with new and corrected data from Switzerland.

C23 (LANGHOMA) and (LANGHOMB) the code "GEM" has been re-coded to "GER" to harmonise with the codes used in ESS2 2004.

ESS1 edition 05.1:

Changes from edition 05:

BELGIUM: D15 (QFIMWLT) was incorrectly translated in the Francophone questionnaire (be wealthy translated to bonne santé). The variable has been omitted from the international data file, but is split by interview language and kept as two variables in a separate country specific file for Belgium.

IRELAND: B31 (STFGOV) In Ireland, question B31 was asking about the Dáil (parliament), not [country] government. The variable has been omitted from the international data file, but is kept in a separate country specific file for Ireland.

NORWAY: New design weights (DWEIGHT).

WARNING: Due to deviations in the French questionnaire, the following variables in the data from France are under evaluation:

A7 (NETUSE), B2 (POLCMPL), B6 (PLTINVT), B31 (STFGOV), B33 (STFEDU), C4 (SCLACT), D15 (QFIMWLT), D26 (IMBLECO), D51 (GVRFGAP), E20 (HLPPPL), E28 (YRLVDAE), E30 (WRKFLEX), E31 (WKDCORG), E32 (WKENVIN), E33 (WKDCSIN), E34 (WKCHTSK), F8a (PDWRK, EDCTN, UEMPLA, UEMPLI, DSBLD, RTRD, CMSRV, HSWRK, DNGOTH, DNGDK, DNGREF, DNGNA), F12 (EMPLREL), F14 (WRKCTR), F30 (HINCTNT), F31 (HINCFEL), F40 (EMPRELP).

A new edition of the ESS data will be released after the evaluation has been completed.

ESS1 edition 05:

Additional countries: France

Changes from edition 04.1:

ITALY: D15 (QFIMWLT) was incorrectly translated and has been omitted from the international data file. The variable is kept in a separate country specific file for Italy.

DENMARK: F14 (WRKCTR) In the data file, values 1 and 2 were reversed compared to the source questionnaire. The variable has been re-coded by the archive and is now correct.

ESS1 edition 04.1:

Changes from edition 04:

HUNGARY: Value labels in PRTCLHU and PRTMBHU have been replaced and are now correct.

ESS1 edition 04:

Additional countries: Austria

ESS1 edition 03:

Additional countries: Belgium

Changes from edition 02:

CZECH REPUBLIC: Data from question E1a-E12a (SPTCNN-OTHVNA) and E1b-E12b (SPTCFRD-OTHVFRD) have been omitted from the international data file, but are kept in a separate country specific file for the Czech Republic.

Ga-Gu (IPCRTIV-IMPFUN) have been replaced and are now correct.
GERMANY: New country specific variable, INTEWDE, has been added from the German country specific file to the international data file. The variable identifies whether the interview took place in what was formerly east or west Germany.

ESS1 edition 02:

Additional countries: Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg

Changes from edition 01:

IRELAND:D25 (IMTCJOB) The question was asked with the scale reversed according to the source questionnaire. The variable has been re-coded by the archive for the answer categories to match the other countries.

NORWAY: New and corrected variable for interviewer date.

PORTUGAL: New and corrected design weight.

SWITZERLAND: Additional population statistics provided.

ESS1 edition 01:

Includes all countries having deposited their data before 01.06.03

Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

26 Completeness of collection stored

AUSTRIA

Show cards:

Show cards were not used. In stead, a copy of the questionnaire was handed over to the respondent. In this way all questions and categories were visually presented to the respondent, also questions where show cards should not have been used.

F21-F23 (ISCOCO):

contains some errors of classification, and should be used with great caution. In round 1 too few respondents were assigned to sub-major group 23 Teaching professional, while too many were assigned to the sub-major groups 33 Teaching associate professionals and 34 Other associate professionals.

BELGIUM

D15 (QFIMWLT):

The question was incorrectly translated in the Francophone questionnaire (be wealthy translated to bonne santé). The variable has been omitted from the international data file, but is split by interview language and kept as two variables in a separate country specific file for Belgium.

CZECH REPUBLIC

E1a-E12a (SPTCNN-OTHVNA):

These questions were not asked as multiple response questions. As a consequence data from E1a-E12a (SPTCNN-OTHVNA) and E1b-E12b (SPTCFRD-OTHVFRD) have been omitted from the international data file, but the deposited variables are available from a separate country specific file for the Czech Republic.

F6 (EDULVLA)

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

F14 (WRKCTR):

Question F14 has mistakenly been translated to "Do you have a work contract of...". whereas the Source Questionnaire reads: "Do/did you have a work contract of...". According to the Czech National Team many of the currently economically inactive

respondents did therefore not respond to this question, and hence the variable WRKCTR has a large amount of missing values (9). However, the correct filter instructions were followed and all respondents were asked question F14.

DENMARK

F8b (MAINACT) and F35b (MNACTP):

Filters were not used. All respondents were asked F8b and F35b regardless of whether one or more activity in F8a (PDWRK-DNGNA) and F35a (PDWRKP-DNGNAP)

D24 (IMACRLV):

"Crime" was translated into "lovovertrædelse", which directly backtranslated is "breach of the law".

This resulted in comparatively very few Danes agreeing with the statement. Variable is omitted from international file, and instead included in country specific file for Denmark.

SAMPLE: Lower age cut-off for the Danish citizen sample was 16, and lower age cut-off for the non-Danish citizen sample was 18.

FINLAND

F26 (UEMP12M) and F27 (UEMP5YR):

Incorrect use of filter. Respondents with code 2, 8 or 9 ("No", "Don't know" or "No answer") in question F26 (UEMP12M) were not asked F27 (UEMP5YR).

FRANCE

A7 (NETUSE):

The question was asked as two separate questions (netuse at home and netuse at work) instead of one. The French data for this variable have been omitted from the international file. The two deposited variables NETUSE1 and NETUSE2 are available from a separate country specific file for France.

B6 (PLTINVT):

The order of the answer categories in the French questionnaire and showcard differed from the source questionnaire. The French data for this variable have been omitted from the international file. The original variable has been renamed PLTINTFR and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

B13 (VOTE):

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

C10 (RLGDNM) and C12 (RLGDNME):

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

D15 (QFIMWLT):

The question was incorrectly translated in the French questionnaire (be wealthy translated to bonne santé). The variable has been omitted from the international data file.

E20 HLPPL:

The question was split into two questions in the French questionnaire. The variable has been omitted from the international data file, but has been renamed HLPPLFR and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

E43 IMPRWCT:

The question asked in the French questionnaire is different from the English source questionnaire. The French data for this variable have been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been renamed IMPRWCFR and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

F8a (PDWRK-DNGNA) and F35a (PDWRKP-DNGNAP):

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

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

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

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

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

F8b (MAINACT) and F35b (MNACTP):

The questions were asked with the same deviating categories as for F8a and F35a. The same recodings as for F8a and F35a have been done.

F12 (EMPLREL) and F40 (EMPRELP):

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

F14 (WRKCTR):

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

F30 (HINCTNT):

The income categories in the French questionnaire and showcards are not compatible with the ESS source questionnaire categories. The French data for this variable have been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been re named HINCTNFR and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

F31 (HINCFEL):

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

F50 (OCCF14) and F56 (OCCM14):

The questions were asked with deviant categories (10 additional catgories). The French data for these variables have been omitted from the international file. The deposited variables, re-coded to ESS categories, are available from a separate country specific file for France.

F58 (MARITAL):

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

GERMANY

A7 (NETUSE):

The German team added a special category: "Don't know internet , e-mail www". The German data have been omitted from the variable NETUSE in the international data file, but the deposited variable with the additional answer category is available from a separate country specific file for Germany.

B15-B24 (CONTPLT-ILGPST):

The German team added a country specific item "Signed a referendum "REFDE after item B19 (SGNPTIT). The variable have been omitted from the international data file, but is kept in a separate country specific file for Germany.

E41-E43 (IMPRWKC-IMPRWCT):

Incorrect use of filter. Question E41-E43 were only asked to those who answered yes to having a trade union or similar at their work place, code 1 in E37 (TRUWRKP). The survey agency tried to re-contact the respondents they had missed and 286 cases were reconstructed but 402 cases had to be set to missing (9 No answer).

HUNGARY

B29 (STFLIFE), B30 (STFECO), B31(STFGOV), B32(STFDEM):

Translation error in the Hungarian questionnaire. Both of the scale endpoints were translated as extremely dissatisfied. The corresponding showcards have correct translated endpoints.

F15 (WRKCTR):

The Hungarian question offered the additional answer category "3=No contract" to question F15. The Hungarian data have been omitted from the variable WRKCTR in the international data file, but the country specific variable WRKCTRHU with the additional answer category has been included instead.

F24 (NACER1):

The variable has not been coded according NACE rev.1, 2 digit version, required by the ESS. The codes provided were not sufficient to recode the variable into the required standard.

The Hungarian data have been omitted from the variable NACER1 in the international data file, but the deposited variable is available from a separate country specific file for Hungary.

F30 (HINCTNT):

Income categories differ from the Data Protocol, and no show card was used. Data from Hungary have been omitted from the international data file, but is available from a separate country specific file for Hungary.

The categories for the variable in the country specific file for Hungary are as follows (monthly income):

1=Less than 60000 HUF, 2=60000-90000 HUF, 3=91000-125000 HUF, 4=126000-150000 HUF, 5=151000-200000 HUF, 6=201000-249000 HUF, 7=250000-374999 HUF, 8=375000-499999 HUF, 9=500000-624999 HUF, 10=625000-749999 HUF, 11=750000-1249999 HUF, 12=1250000-1874999 HUF, 13=1875000-2499999 HUF, 14=2500000 or more HUF. 1,2,3 = (J+R+C); 4,5,6=M; 7=F; 8=S; 9=K; 10=P; 11=D;

12=H; 13=U; 14=N
Exchange rate:1Euro=250 HU.

I7 (SUPQADM):

Due to a misunderstanding the Hungarian team did not field the required ESS interviewer questionnaire, but an optional questionnaire on doorstep behaviour. Hence, Hungary has not deposited I7 SUPQADM and it is missing from the international data file.

IRELAND

B31 (STFGOV):

In Ireland, question B31 was asking about the Dáil (parliament), not [country] government. The variable has been omitted from the international data file, but is kept in a separate country specific file for Ireland.

F50 (OCCF14), F56 (OCCM14):

The Irish National Team have added category 9=Farmer to these questionnaires. The variables have been omitted from the international data file and the country specific variables OCCF14IE, OCCM14IE have been included instead.

D25 (IMTCJOB):

The question was asked with the scale reversed according to the source questionnaire. The variable has been re-coded by the archive for the answer categories to match the other countries, but researchers should be aware that the question in Ireland was asked with a reversed scale compared to the other countries in the data set.

F6 (EDULVLA), F34 (EDULVLP), F45 (EDULVLFA), F51 (EDULVLMA):

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

F30 (HINCTNT):

The categories in Ireland differ from the Data Protocol. Please see Source Showcards (page 59) and Irish Showcards (page 37) in ESS Round 1 - Fieldwork documents at <http://ess.nsd.uib.no/>. The variable has been omitted from the international integrated data file, but is available from a country specific data file for Ireland.

SHOW CARDS:

Literal question included on all show cards.

ISRAEL

B43-B50 (GINVECO-SCNSENV), D18-D24 (IMWGDWN-IMACRL), D32-D33 (CTBFMSV-IMRSPR), D40-D44 (PPLSTRD-STIMRD), D49-D55 (SHRRFG-RFGBFM) and E1b-E12b (SPTCFRD-OTHVFR) "Don't know" was not included as an option for the interviewers in these questions.

ITALY

D15 (QFIMWLT):

Item was incorrectly translated (be wealthy translated to buona salute). The variable has been omitted from the international data file, but are kept in a separate country specific file for Italy.

F62 (LVGPTNE):

Incorrect use of filter. Question F62 was not asked if the respondent was currently living with their husband/wife, code 1 in F59 (LVGHW). The survey agency tried to

correct the mistake by means of phone calls to the relevant respondents. Of the 713 respondents affected by the incorrect filter use, 637 answered, 5 refused to answer and 71 respondents were not available for contact and were coded as 9 (No answer).

Ga -Gu (IPCRTIV - IMPFUN):

The questions were only asked to male respondents. The variables have been omitted from the international data file, but are kept in a separate country specific file for Italy.

AGEA (constructed variable):

One respondent IDNO 3319800 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

LUXEMBOURG

Ga-Gu (IPCRTIV-IMPFUN):

These variables do not exist for Luxembourg as they did not field the Supplementary questionnaire.

NETHERLANDS

F61(LVGPTN) and F62(LVGPTNE):

Incorrect use of filters. Too many respondents were asked these questions. F61 was asked to all.

NORWAY

F15-F24 (ESTSZ-NACER1):

Due to an error in the CAPI programming, an incorrect filter was used. Only employees (code 1 at F12) were asked question F15 to F24.

F63 (DVRCDEV):

Incorrect use of filter. Too many respondents were asked question F63. F63 was asked even if F58 (MARITAL) was coded 5= "Never married".

F40-F44 (EMPRELP-WKHTOTP):

Due to an error in the CAPI programming no respondents were asked these questions during the interview. The questionnaires were instead administered by mail as a small self completion questionnaire to the relevant respondents. The responses were added to the data from the interviews by the survey organisation. The error resulted in high numbers of "No answer" for these variables.

SAMPLE: Lower age cut-off for the Norwegian sample was 16.

PORTUGAL

F21-F23 (ISCOCO), F37-F39 (ISCOCOP): The occupation variables contain some errors of classification, and should be used with great caution. For rounds 1 and 2, too many respondents were assigned to major group 1 (most of them to sub-major group 13, "Managers of small enterprises"), whereas they should have been assigned to major group 5 or 7.

SLOVENIA

F63(DVRCDEV):

Incorrect use of filter. All respondents were asked question F63.

SPAIN

AGEA (constructed variable):

One respondent IDNO 2176 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

SWEDEN

C23 (LNGHOMA and LNGHOMB):

More than two languages were reported for LNGHOMA and LNGHOMB. The variables in the data file have been edited in the following way:

If more than one language mentioned in LNGHOMA: second language mentioned in LNGHOMA overwrites data in LNGHOMB.

If one language mentioned in LNGHOMA and more than one language in LNGHOMB: the first language mentioned in the string in LNGHOMB is kept.

In addition the Swedish team reports:

"Another problem with the language question is that second language clearly has been misunderstood by some respondents. Many have mentioned English as the second language spoken at home in spite the fact that they are born in the country and have a partner that is the same etc. I.e. it is likely that many of those that have stated English as a second language spoken at home have in fact stated that they speak English in general, and not if they do so at home."

The deposited variables are available in their original format from a separate country specific file for Sweden.

F63 (DVRCDEV):

Incorrect use of filter. Too many respondents were asked the question.

SWITZERLAND

E1a-E12a (SPTCNN-OTHVNA):

Due to an error in the programming of the questionnaire these questions were not asked as multiple response questions. The Swiss data have been omitted from the variables SPTCNN to OTHVNA in the international data file, but the deposited variables are available from a separate country specific file for Switzerland.

E1b-E12b (SPTCFRD-OTHVFRD):

Wrong use of filter instructions in these questions. The respondents were asked these questions for as long as they were associated with one of the organisations, regardless of whether they were associated with the particular organisation in question. The variables have been set to missing (9) in the international data file, but the deposited variables are available from a separate country specific file for Switzerland.

AGEA (constructed variable):

One respondent IDNO 6018 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

UNITED KINGDOM

F6 (EDULVLA), F34 (EDULVLP), F45 (EDULVLFA), F51 (EDULVLMA):

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

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>

ESS: essdata@nsd.uib.no

Legal Aspects

28 Restrictions

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

29 Citation requirement

Publications based on ESS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations:

- a) a bibliographic citation as listed under "Bibliographic Citation" in item 4.
- b) a reference to NSD as the data archive and distributor of the ESS data.

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

30 Disclaimer

The 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 Confidentiality

In accordance with data protection regulations in participating countries, only anonymous data are available to users. Before depositing data to NSD, each national team has been responsible for checking their data with confidentiality in mind. Anonymity is also maintained after merging of data files.

32 Deposit requirement

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of ESS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the ESS, users of ESS data are required to register bibliographic citations of all forms of publications referring to ESS data in the ESS on-line bibliography database at <http://ess.nsd.uib.no>

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Austria

33 Data collector

IPR - Sozialforschung, Vienna

34 Depositor

Richard Költringer (IPR)

35 Funding agency

Austrian Ministry for Education, Science and Culture

Austrian Ministry for Economy and Labour

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

2257 questionnaires conducted as interviews.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

German

39 Field work period(s)

02.02.03 - 30.09.03

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

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

NUTS level 2

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed

41 Geographic coverage

Austria

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified three stage probability sampling:

Regional stratification: 363 strata (121 districts * 3 classes of population sizes of municipalities (small: < 2500, medium: < 10.000, large: $\geq$ 10.000)).

Stage 1: Primary sampling units: 324 clusters in 251 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-Method). The selection within a stratum is done by systematic proportional-to-size random sampling.

Stage 2: In each of the clusters 12 individuals are selected for the gross sample. For that, in each cluster 6 addresses of households are drawn from the telephone book. These households are the first part of the sample. To include also households not listed in the telephone book the interviewer takes each "telephone household" as starting point to visit the fifth household after the start household (according to a specified rule for random route). The households found with that method are the second part of the sample.

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

Sampling frame:

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

Problem: The Austrian Telephone-Book covers only about 90 % of the households (Data Source: Media Analyse 2002). Not covered are households without any telephone and households with secret numbers. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	231
Number of experienced interviewers:	150
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	81

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	231
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 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	07.12.02 - 21.12.02
Number of pretest interviews:	10

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

43.6 Call schedules

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
--	----

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
If yes, please describe:	
Second contact	

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	235
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	16
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	69

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	235
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Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number: 0

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

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal: No

Telephone: Yes

Post-card: No

Self completion questionnaire: No

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?: Yes

If yes, were the data edited?: Yes – data corrected individually

If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?: Yes

Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified: 100%

Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?: Yes

If yes, were the data edited?: Yes – data corrected individually

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?: Yes

46 Deviations

Show cards:

Show cards were not used. In stead, a copy of the questionnaire was handed over to the respondent. In this way all questions and categories were visually presented to the respondent, also questions where show cards should not have been used.

F21-F23 (ISCOCO):

contains some errors of classification, and should be used with great caution. In round 1 too few respondents were assigned to sub-major group 23 Teaching professional, while too many were assigned to the sub-major groups 33 Teaching associate professionals and 34 Other associate professionals.

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):	3828
b) Refusal by respondent:	837
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	122
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	450
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	19
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	51
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	5
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	79
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	8
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2257
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2257
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	60.41%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2257
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Austria:

Number of data in sample data file: 3828

Net sample size (IDNO not missing): 2257

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

Number of missings in prob3: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

50.2 Political parties

Political parties and categories in file:

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

Left - right position:

Left

Grüne (ecological)

SPÖ (socialistic)

ÖVP (conservative)

FPÖ (conservative)

LIF (liberal)

Right

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Belgium

33 Data collector

ISPO, Department of Sociology, Leuven
CLEO-University of Liege

34 Depositor

Loosveldt Geert, National Coordinator.
Heselmans Frederic, CLEO-University of Liege

35 Funding agency

Fund of Scientific Research, Flanders (FWO Vlaanderen)
Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (FNRS) / Special Research Funds (French Community)

36 Grant number

G.0384.02 (Fund of Scientific Research, Flanders, FWO Vlaanderen)

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

1899 questionnaires conducted as interviews.
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Dutch, French

39 Field work period(s)

01.10.02 - 30.04.03

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. Flanders
2. Brussels
3. Wallonia

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Brussels (BE1)
Flanders (BE2)
Wallonia (BE3)

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed.

41 Geographic coverage

Belgium

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified two stage probability sampling Regional stratification: 10 provinces and Brussels

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

Stage 2: In each of the 324 clusters in 202 municipalities 10 individuals are selected for the gross sample. The clusters within the municipalities are 'virtual', i.e. they are not regionally defined. That means for each cluster 10 individuals within a municipality are selected from the register by simple random sampling.

Sampling frame:

Frame of individuals: In Belgium there is a National Register. The coverage and the updating of the register can be considered as excellent. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	229
Number of experienced interviewers:	163
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	66

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	257
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	01.08.03 - 30.09.03
Number of pretest interviews:	18

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 (Flanders: 4)
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	- (Flanders: 1)
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	- (Flanders: 1)

43.7 Respondent incentives

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

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

Based on contact form data, selection of respondents likely to cooperate. For example those which refused because lack of time, too busy, those estimated by the interviewer to likely cooperate in future rounds.

Re-issue of soft refusal (new interviewer)

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	1315
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	88
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	34

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	1025
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	11
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	401

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	34%
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

D15 (QFIMWLT):

The question was incorrectly translated in the Francophone questionnaire (be wealthy translated to bonne santé). The variable has been omitted from the international data file, but is split by interview language and kept as two variables in a separate country specific file for Belgium.

47 Response rates

47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3340
b) Refusal by respondent:	612
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	180
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	260
e) Language barrier:	60
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	86
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	110
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	19
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	21
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	82
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	8
m) Respondent deceased:	3
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1899
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1899
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	59.21%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1898
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Belgium:

Number of data in sample data file: 1899

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 1899

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

Number of missings in prob3: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

50.2 Political parties

AGALEV (ecologists, rather left)

CD&V (Christen Democrats, new name of former CVP which was continuously in power from 1958 to 1999)

VLD (Flemish liberal democrats, the former liberal party which means in Belgium rather conservative and right)

SP_A (Socialist party on another way, this is the renewed socialist party)

SPIRIT (the left branch of the former Volksunie, a Flemish nationalist party)

note: SP_A and SPIRIT formed one cartel (jointly in the elections)

Vlaams Blok (the extreme right-wing party, Flemish nationalist)

NVA (Flemish nationalist on another way, this is the right wing branch of the former Volksunie, not extreme right wing but nationalist)

RESIST (very small party, is combination of left Maoists with a party of Islamic league)

VIVANT (very small one issue party around taxes but also income for everybody, difficult to place)

other parties are not on national level

Left - right position:

extreme left left

extreme right

resist	SP_A	AGALEV		CD&V		VLD
Vlaams Blok						
		SPIRIT			NVA	

cannot place Vivant properly, and attention, CD&V has a right conservative wing but also a left wing which is more

close to the SP_A (Christian workers union)

Categories used in ESS data file:

1. Agalev
2. CVP
3. SP
4. PNPB
5. VLD
6. VU-ID
7. PVDA-AE
8. Vlaams Blok
9. VIVANT
11. ECOLO
12. PSC
13. PRL-FDF
14. PS
15. FRONT NATIONAL
16. PTB-UA
17. OTHER

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Czech Republic

33 Data collector

STEM, s.r.o.

34 Depositor

-Klara Plecita, National Coordinator
-Jindrich Krejci, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic

36 Grant number

LA 125

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

1285 questionnaires conducted as interviews and 58 conducted as self completion. 17 questionnaires were not documented.
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Czech

39 Field work period(s)

24.11.02 - 09.03.03

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. Prague (Hl. m. Praha, CZ011)
 2. Central Bohemia Region (Stredocesky, CZ21)
 3. South Bohemia Region (Jihocesky, CZ031)
 4. Pilsen Region (Plzensky, CZ032)
 5. Karlovy Vary Region (Karlovarsky, CZ041)
 6. Usti Region (Ustecky, CZ042)
 7. Liberec Region (Liberecky, CZ051)
 8. Hradec Kralove Region (Kralovehradecky, CZ052)
 9. Pardubice Region (Pardubicky, CZ053)
 10. Vysocina (Vysocina, CZ061)
 11. South Moravia Region (Jihomoravsky, CZ062)
 12. Olomouc Region (Olomoucky, CZ071)
 13. Zlin Region (Zlinsky, CZ072)
 14. Moravia-Silesia Region (Moravskoslezsky, CZ081)
- Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS level 3.

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

The regional categories (correspondant with NUTS 3 level) may be recoded into NUTS 2 level in the following way:

Prague (CZ01):

Hl. m. Praha (CZ011)

Central Bohemia (CZ02):

Stredocesky (CZ021)

South - West (CZ03):

Jihocesky (CZ031)

Plzensky (CZ032)

North - West (CZ04):

Karlovarsky (CZ041)

Ustecky (CZ042)

North - East (CZ05):

Liberecky (CZ051)

Kralovehradecky (CZ052)

Pardubicky (CZ053)

South - East (CZ06):

Vysocina (CZ061)

Jihomoravsky (CZ 062)

Central Moravia (CZ07):

Olomoucky (CZ071)

Zlinsky (CZ072)

Moravia Silesia (CZ08):

Moravskoslezsky (CZ081)

41 Geographic coverage

Czech Republic

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified two stage probability sampling.

Stratum 1: 100 large towns/cities, accounting for 52% of population according to 2001 Census. Divided into regional sub-strata. In each sub-stratum, households are ordered by postal code and a systematic random sample selected using a fixed interval. For each household selected in this way, the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th following households on the list are also included, thus making a cluster (PSU) of 5 selected households. In total, 374 clusters (1,870 households) are selected in stratum 1.

Stratum 2: 6,140 localities, 48% of population. Divided in to 28 sub-strata, defined by NUTS2 region and population size of locality. In each sub-stratum, clusters of 5 households are selected systematically, exactly as in stratum 1. 292 clusters (1,460 households) selected.

The sampling interval are the same in all sub-strata (both main strata), except for some small variation to anticipate likely differences in response rate (e.g. slightly smaller interval in the largest towns).

At each household, one person aged 15+ is selected using a Kish grid procedure.

Sampling frame:

The "SIPO" database of households. This is compiled by merging utility lists of households that subscribe to electricity, gas, radio, television or telephone. It is estimated that 98% of households are on SIPO. The database is managed by a private company, VAKUS, and updated monthly. There is no official population register or register of addresses available for academic purposes in Czech Republic. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	409
Number of experienced interviewers:	397
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	12

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:	
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	No

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	23.09.02 - 30.09.02
Number of pretest interviews:	45

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

43.6 Call schedules

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

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

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	572
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	557
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	0
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	15

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	100%
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

46 Deviations

E1a-E12a (SPTCNN-OTHVNA):

These questions were not asked as multiple response questions. As a consequence data from E1a-E12a (SPTCNN-OTHVNA) and E1b-E12b (SPTCFRD-OTHVFRD) have been omitted from the international data file, but the deposited variables are available from a separate country specific file for the Czech Republic.

F6 (EDULVLA)

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

F14 (WRKCTR):

Question F14 has mistakenly been translated to "Do you have a work contract of...". whereas the Source Questionnaire reads: "Do/did you have a work contract of...". According to the Czech National Team many of the currently economically inactive respondents did therefore not respond to this question, and hence the variable WRKCTR has a large amount of missing values (9). However, the correct filter instructions were followed and all respondents were asked question F14.

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):	3330
b) Refusal by respondent:	477
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	151
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	365
e) Language barrier:	4
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	21
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	142
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	11
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	33
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	147
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1360
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1360
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	619
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	43.33%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1322
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for the Czech Republic:

Number of data in sample data file: 1360

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 1360

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document

"Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

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

50.2 Political parties

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

-Czech Social Democratic Party (CSSD) - social democratic party.

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

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

-Civic Democratic Party (ODS) - liberal conservative party.

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

(KSCM) - far left

(CSSD) - left

(KDU-CSL) - centre

(US-DEU) - right

(ODS) - right

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registred.

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Denmark

33 Data collector

SFI-Survey

34 Depositor

Niels Hansen, SFI-Survey

35 Funding agency

Danish Social Science Research Council (SSF)

36 Grant number

24-01-0143/137-7882

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

1506 questionnaires conducted as interviews.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Danish

39 Field work period(s)

28.10.02 - 19.06.03

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1.Københavns og Frederiksberg Kommune

2.Københavns Amt

3.Frederiksborg Amt

4.Roskilde Amt

5.Vestsjællands Amt

6.Storstrøms Amt

7.Bornholms Amt

8.Fyns Amt

9.Sønderjyllands Amt

10.Ribe Amt

11.Vejle Amt

12.Ringkøbing Amt

13.Århus Amt

14.Viborg Amt

15.Nordjyllands Amt

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

The counties corresponds with NUTS level 3

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed

41 Geographic coverage

Denmark

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Simple random sample of persons born before 1-9-1987

Sampling frame:

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

Deviation:

Lower age cut-off for the Danish citizen sample was 16, and lower age cut-off for the non-Danish citizen sample was 18. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	75
Number of experienced interviewers:	75
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

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 day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	No
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	23.09.03 - 06.10.03
Number of pretest interviews:	100

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:	4
Number of minimum required calls per respondent (in total):	4

43.7 Respondent incentives

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

Strategies for refusal conversion:	
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44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	0
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

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

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

Personal:	No
Telephone:	No

Post-card:	No
Self completion questionnaire:	No

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

F8b (MAINACT) and F35b (MNACTP):

Filters were not used. All respondents were asked F8b and F35b regardless of whether one or more activity in F8a (PDWRK-DNGNA) and F35a (PDWRKP-DNGNAP)

D24 (IMACRLV):

"Crime" was translated into "lovovertrædelse", which directly backtranslated is "breach of the law".

This resulted in comparatively very few Danes agreeing with the statement. Variable is omitted from international file, and instead included in country specific file for Denmark.

SAMPLE: Lower age cut-off for the Danish citizen sample was 16, and lower age cut-off for the non-Danish citizen sample was 18.

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):	2243
b) Refusal by respondent:	522
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	4
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	84
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	22
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	91
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	7
m) Respondent deceased:	7
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1506
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1506
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	67.56%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1506
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Denmark:

Number of data in sample data file: 2243

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 1506

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVA variable.

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

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

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

50.2 Political parties

1. Sosialdemokratiet: The Social Democratic Party. The old big labour party founded 1871
2. Det Radikale Venstre: The Social Liberal Party founded 1905. Smaller centerparty often in government with the Social Democratic Party or sometimes with The Conservative and Liberal parties.
3. Det Konservative Folkeparti: The Conservative Peoples Party. The old right side of the parliament - which since 1915 has been called The Conservative Party.
4. Centrum-Demokraterne: The Centre Democrats founded 1973 by a split from The Social Democratic Party. Pragmatic center party in Parliament until 2001.
5. Socialistisk Folkeparti: Socialist Peoples Party founded 1958 by a split from the communist party. By now a red-green anti EU party usually cooperating with the Social Democratic Party. Have never been in Government.
6. Dansk Folkeparti: Danish Peoples Party. Founded 1995 by a split from the Progress party. Anti immigration and anti EU party with between 10 and 15 per cent of the votes.
7. Kristeligt Folkeparti: The Christian Peoples Party. Small center party represented in parliament almost all periods since 1973.
8. Venstre: The Liberal Party. The old left side of the parliament which in 1870 formed the United Left Party. Originally based in the countryside but is by now the major non-socialist party.
9. Fremskridtspartiet: The Progress Party. Protest party founded 1973. Not represented in parliament since 2001. By now extreme anti immigration party.
10. Enhedslisten: The Unity List. A union of small socialist parties incl. the communist party and VS (Left Socialist Party). In Parliament since 1994 with 4-5- mandates.

Left right position:

From left: Enhedslisten(10) - Socialistisk Folkeparti(5) - Sosialdemokratiet(1) - Det Radikale Venstre(2) - CentrumDemokraterne(4) - Kristeligt Folkeparti(7) - Venstre(8) - Konservative Folkeparti(3) - Dansk Folkeparti(6) - Fremskridtspartiet (9)

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registred.

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Finland

33 Data collector

Statistics Finland (Tilastokeskus)

34 Depositor

Nelli Kiianamaa

35 Funding agency

Acedemy 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

Administered as self completion for all 2000 respondents.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Finnish and Swedish

39 Field work period(s)

09.09.02 - 10.12.02

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. Uusimaa
2. Southern Finland and Åland (Etelä-Suomi)
3. Eastern Finland (Itä-Suomi)
4. Mid-Finland (Väli-Suomi)
5. Northern Finland (Pohjois-Suomi)

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Regional categories are based on NUTS2

1. Uusimaa FI16
2. Southern Finland (Etelä-Suomi) FI17
3. Eastern Finland (Itä-Suomi) FI13
4. Mid-Finland (Väli-Suomi) FI14
5. Northern Finland (Pohjois-Suomi) FI15
6. Åland FI12

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

No further grouping of regional categories necessary, statistical inference should be possible from the regional units as they are listed (1-5).

41 Geographic coverage

Finland

42 Sampling procedure

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

Sampling frame: Population register For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	146
Number of experienced interviewers:	146
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	146
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	29.07.02 - 24.08.02
Number of pretest interviews:	36

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

43.6 Call schedules

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

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

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

The refused persons were sent a new letter and/or contacted by the same or different interviewer. Strategies for each refusal were discussed in an interviewer meeting for minimizing respondent refusal.

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	139
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	50
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	181
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	0

Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number: 8

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	No – no corrections done
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

46 Deviations

F26 (UEMP12M) and F27 (UEMP5YR):

Incorrect use of filter. Respondents with code 2, 8 or 9 ("No", "Don't know" or "No answer") in question F26 (UEMP12M) were not asked F27 (UEMP5YR).

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):	2766
b) Refusal by respondent:	472
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	48
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	106
e) Language barrier:	17
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	67
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):	2
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	4
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	20
m) Respondent deceased:	8
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2000
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2000
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	73.21%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1779
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Finland:

Number of data in sample data file: 2000

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 2000

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Pre-primary education

Usually provided by children's day care centres or comprehensive schools to children aged between 3 and 6 years.

Primary education

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

Lower secondary education

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

Upper secondary level education

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

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

Lowest level tertiary education

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

Lower-degree level tertiary education

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

Higher-degree level tertiary education

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

Doctorate or equivalent level tertiary education (ISCED Level 6)

Comprises 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 r.p. - Liberal Party; a small liberal party.

4. Suomen Keskusta - Center Party; the former Agrarian Union.
5. Perussuomalainen Puolue- A small Center-Rightist populist party.
6. Kristillisdemokraattinen Puolue - Christian Democratic Party; A small party strongly emphasising christian values.
7. Vapaan Suomen Liitto - A very small Center-Rightist populist party.
8. Vihreä liitto - the Green Party
9. Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue - Social Democratic Party
10. Vasemmistoliitto - The Left Alliance; A party consisting of former members of the suppressed Communist Party and left-wing socialists.
11. Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue - Communist Party; A small, recently established party which aims to continue the political traditions of the original Communist Party after its suppression.
12. Kommunistinen Työväenpuolue - Communist Workers' Party; Another very small, recently established party which aims to continue the political traditions of the original Communist Party after its suppression.
13. Luonnonlain Puolue - Natural Law Party; A very small party suggesting Vedaism, Transcendental Meditation etc. as the solution for societal and global problems. Recently suppressed because of extremely low support.

Left-right position, from left to right:

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

50.3 Electoral system

Elections for the primary legislative assembly at the national level: One single vote registered

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

France

33 Data collector

Institut de Sondage Lavalie. 92130 Issy les Moulineaux

34 Depositor

Bruno Cautres - PACTE-CIDSP. GRENOBLE.

Etienne Schweisguth, CEVIPOF, PARIS.

35 Funding agency

ACI 'Terrains, Techniques et Territoires'. Ministère de la Recherche. 1 rue Descartes.

75231 Paris cedex 05 - 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

900 questionnaires conducted as interviews and 503 conducted as self completion.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

French

39 Field work period(s)

15.09.03 - 15.12.03

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

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

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

1. Région parisienne = FR1. Île de France
2. Bassin parisien est = FR21. Champagne-Ardenne, FR22. Picardie, FR26. Bourgogne
3. Bassin parisien ouest = FR23. Haute-Normandie, FR24 Centre, FR25 Basse-Normandie
4. Nord = FR3. Nord - Pas-de-Calais

- 5. Ouest = FR5. Ouest
- 6. Est = FR4. Est
- 7. Sud Ouest = FR6. Sud Ouest
- 8. Sud Est = FR7. Centre-Est
- 9. Méditerranée = FR8. Méditerranée

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

To country level

41 Geographic coverage

France

42 Sampling procedure

Stratified three stage probability sampling

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

Stage 1: Allocation of 125 Primary Sampling Units to the defined cells using Cox Method of controlled rounding (done by ZUMA). Selection of PSUs (communities) from the cells according to the allocation.

Stage 2: Selection of a fixed number of households from the selected PSUs via a random route procedure. Four start addresses per PSU are selected from the telephone book (no interview in these starting points). Thus, five more households have to be found via random route to get 20 households in the PSU. The households are listed in advance.

Stage 3: Selection of an individual within a household via Last-Birthday-Method. An average of 12 interviews will be conducted in each PSU.

Sampling frame:

For stratification: INSEE population data (15 years or older) from the last census 1999. Foreigners are excluded in the INSEE population data. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	96
Number of experienced interviewers:	96
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	96
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	20.05.03 - 23.05.03
Number of pretest interviews:	20

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	No
Use of brochure:	Yes

43.6 Call schedules

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

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

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	159
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	137
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	296
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	No
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

A7 (NETUSE):

The question was asked as two separate questions (netuse at home and netuse at work) instead of one. The French data for this variable have been omitted from the international file. The two deposited variables NETUSE1 and NETUSE2 are available from a separate country specific file for France.

B6 (PLTINVT):

The order of the answer categories in the French questionnaire and showcard differed from the source questionnaire. The French data for this variable have been omitted from the international file. The original variable has been renamed PLTINTFR and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

B13 (VOTE):

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

C10 (RLGDNM) and C12 (RLGDNME):

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

D15 (QFIMWLT):

The question was incorrectly translated in the French questionnaire (be wealthy translated to bonne santé). The variable has been omitted from the international data file.

E20 HLPPL:

The question was split into two questions in the French questionnaire. The variable has been omitted from the international data file, but has been renamed HLPPLFR and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

E43 IMPRWCT:

The question asked in the French questionnaire is different from the English source

questionnaire. The French data for this variable have been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been renamed IMPRWCFR and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

F8a (PDWRK-DNGNA) and F35a (PDWRKP-DNGNAP):

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

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

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

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

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

F8b (MAINACT) and F35b (MNACTP):

The questions were asked with the same deviating categories as for F8a and F35a. The same recodings as for F8a and F35a have been done.

F12 (EMPLREL) and F40 (EMPREL):

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

F14 (WRKCTR):

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

F30 (HINCTNT):

The income categories in the French questionnaire and showcards are not compatible with the ESS source questionnaire categories. The French data for this variable have been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been re named HINCTNFR and is available from a separate country specific file for France.

F31 (HINCFEL):

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

F50 (OCCF14) and F56 (OCCM14):

The questions were asked with deviant categories (10 additional categories). The French data for these variables have been omitted from the international file. The deposited variables, re-coded to ESS categories, are available from a separate country specific file for France.

F58 (MARITAL):

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

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):	3748
b) Refusal by respondent:	192
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	1152
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	512
e) Language barrier:	30
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	63
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	36
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	25
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	143
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	79
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	2
m) Respondent deceased:	11
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1503
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1503
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	43.09%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1361
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for France:

Number of data in sample data file: 1503

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 1503

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

Number of missings in prob3: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

50.2 Political parties

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

50.3 Electoral system

Two or more votes registered - double ballot system

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Germany

33 Data collector

infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH

34 Depositor

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

35 Funding agency

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation)

36 Grant number

DE 630/8-1, 580.000 Euro

37 Mode of data collection

37.1 Main questionnaire

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

37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

243 questionnaires conducted as interviews, 2571 conducted as self completion, and 19 questionnaires were not documented. 86 were missing.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

German

39 Field work period(s)

20.11.02 - 16.05.03

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

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

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

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.

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed

41 Geographic coverage

Germany

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified two-stage probability sampling separately for East and West Germany
Stratification: districts * regional size categories; 1,085 strata in West Germany and 435 strata in East Germany.

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

Stage 2: In each sample point an equal size of individuals will be selected by a systematic random selection process. This is done by using the local registers of residents' registration offices.

Sampling frame:

For stratification and selection of communities: Data base provided by the German Statistical Office (2002) and the Federal Statistical Offices.

For selection of individuals: The 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. The registers are updated continuously. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	182
Number of experienced interviewers:	170
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	12

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:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	04.10.02 - 15.10.02
Number of pretest interviews:	31

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

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

Gifts: Electronic calculator with ESS-Logo, raffle of 5 weekend trips to European capitals.

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

No quality back checks for refusals and non-contacts were done, but we tried to "convert" the refusals into realized interviews and to get in touch with the non-contacts. A CATI-questionnaire was developed for "refusal conversion". Out of 482 refusals, 95 interviews could be realized. The non-contacts were also tried to be contacted by telephone. The central aim was to find out about the reachability of these persons (for personal contacts with the interviewers).

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	1143
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0

Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0
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44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	652
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	3
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	488

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

A7 (NETUSE):

The German team added a special category: "Don't know internet , e-mail www". The German data have been omitted from the variable NETUSE in the international data file, but the deposited variable with the additional answer category is available from a separate country specific file for Germany.

B15-B24 (CONTPLT-ILGPST):

The German team added a country specific item "Signed a referendum "REFDE after item B19 (SGNPTIT). The variable have been omitted from the international data file, but is kept in a separate country specific file for Germany.

E41-E43 (IMPRWKC-IMPRWCT):

Incorrect use of filter. Question E41-E43 were only asked to those who answered yes to having a trade union or similar at their work place, code 1 in E37 (TRUWRKP). The survey agency tried to re-contact the respondents they had missed and 286 cases were reconstructed but 402 cases had to be set to missing (9 No answer).

47 Response rates

47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	5796
b) Refusal by respondent:	1271
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	98
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	437
e) Language barrier:	58
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	55
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	321
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	33
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	27
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	124
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	339
m) Respondent deceased:	31
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2995
o) Interviews not approved:	76
p) Records in the data file:	2919
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	7
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	55.68%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2896
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Germany:

Number of data in sample data file: 2919

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 2919

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document

"Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Primary school (GRUNDSCHULE)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Master or technician.

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

50.2 Political parties

CDU/CSU: Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union. The CSU is the Bavaria-based sister party of the CDU. Members: 650.000 (CDU)/180.000 (CSU). The CDU is one of the main national parties, based on Christian values. The social market economy is the basic topic of CDU policy.

SPD: Social Democratic Party. Members: 717.500. The SPD is the second main national party. It was considered the working class party for a long time, today it calls itself a mainstream party striving for social justice.

FDP: Free Democratic Party. Members: 65.000. 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, joining either the CDU/CSU or the SPD to form a coalition.

Bündnis 90/Die Grünen: Alliance 90/Green Party. Members: 46.000. The Greens are a grassroots democratic party committed to promoting environmental issues, pacifism and equal rights.

PDS: Party of Democratic Socialism. Members: 83.400. It arose from the former state party of the GDR (SED) and defines itself as seeking to articulate the interests of the East Germans. PDS membership is almost exclusively East German.

REPUBLIKANER: Republican Party. Members: 9.000. The party covers nationalistic issues like fighting against "foreignization" and the process of European Unification.

Left - right position:

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

Variable codes in data:

1=SPD

2=CDU/CSU

3=Bündnis 90/Die Grünen

4=FDP

5=PDS

6=Republikaner

7=Andere Partei

50.3 Electoral system

Two or more votes registered. More than one vote for the same assembly (e.g. parallel and mixed member proportional systems; double ballot systems).

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Greece

33 Data collector

MRB Hellas, OPINION SA

34 Depositor

Zoe Tritsarolis, OPINION SA

35 Funding agency

National Centre of Social Research

36 Grant number

37 Mode of data collection

37.1 Main questionnaire

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

37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

2453 questionnaires conducted as interviews and 112 conducted as self completion, 1 questionnaire was not documented.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Greek

39 Field work period(s)

29.01.03 - 15.03.03

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

- 03. Attiki
- 11. Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki
- 12. Kentriki Makedonia
- 13. Dytiki Makedonia
- 14. Thessalia
- 21. Ipeiros
- 22. Ionia Nissia
- 23. Dytiki Ellada
- 24. Sterea Ellada
- 25. Peloponnisos
- 41. Voreio Agaio
- 42. Notio Agaio
- 43. Kriti

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS level 2

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

Regional categories are compatible to NUTS level 2 classification. However, a few areas are combined. Those are Ipeiros & Ditihi Macedonia, Ditihi Ellada & Ionia Nisia, Vorio & Notio Aigaio. Major city agglomeration of Athens & Salonica constitutes a separate region categories.

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

41 Geographic coverage

All persons aged 15 and over living in private households in Greece, excluding the Cyclades islands and the Dodecanese islands, apart from Rhodes.

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified three-stage probability sampling stages: area units (average 40 households), households, persons.

Stage 1: Area units (PSUs) are sorted into 101 strata. Greater Athens is divided into 31 geographical strata, Greater Salonica into 9, and the rest of Greece into 61 strata, defined by degree of urbanisation (up to 8 categories) and region (10 regions). Sample size is allocated to strata in proportion to the (Census) number of households. The sample size is then divided into PSUs, based on 6, 7, or 8 sample households per PSU (fixed within strata). Within each stratum, PSUs are selected PPS. Total number of sampled PSUs is 438.

Stage 2: Within each sampled area unit, interviewers will make a complete listing of all resident households (dwellings/ doors). For all towns and cities (83% of PSUs), the interviewer will be given a Census map clearly showing the area unit; for rural areas field supervisors will create a rough map and description of the boundaries. The completed listing will be passed to a field supervisor, who will then apply a random start and interval to select households systematically.

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

Sampling frame:

Area-based sampling, using frame of area units constructed from 2001 Greek Census. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	184
Number of experienced interviewers:	184
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	184
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	23.01.03 - 27.01.03
Number of pretest interviews:	254

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

43.6 Call schedules

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

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

A bag with a set of pens & mechanical pencils, 2 discount coupons of orange juice, 1 discount coupon of white milk and 2 discount coupons of chocolate milk.

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

An advance letter at the households main entrance during recording of all households in sampling area. A second letter was handed to respondent in case of refusal or placed under door upon prolonged absence. All refusals were reissued and senior interviewers were used. A phone number was stated at respondent letters inducing call to National Coordinator. A researcher at EKKE premises was handling those phone calls to reduce reluctance or cater queries.

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	720
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Number of refusals selected for back checks:	80
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	52

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	688
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	12
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	152

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	50%
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

Data delivered according to The Data Protocol

47 Response rates

47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3227
b) Refusal by respondent:	184
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	332
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	88
e) Language barrier:	7
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	30
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	1
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	1
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	18
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2566
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2566
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	79.99%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2566
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Greece:

Number of data in sample data file: 2566

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 2566

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

Number of missings in prob3: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

The obligatory education is primary & high school (gymnasium) of 6 & 3 years duration respectively. There are also another 3 years of secondary education (not obligatory). Non-tertiary education comprises of national and private institutions for job-related skills providing entrance to labour market. At first stage of tertiary education there are technical colleges (TEI-Polytechnics) not equivalent to universities till 2001 but under an equivalence program since then. Universities also included in this category with 4-5 years of studies depending on the department. During last years postgraduate departments have been established leading to Masters & PhD's.

50.2 Political parties

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

Left right position:

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

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Hungary

33 Data collector

TÁRKI Social Research Centre

34 Depositor

Peter Robert - National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Hungarian Academy of Sciences

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

1685 were conducted as self-completion.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Hungarian

39 Field work period(s)

29.10.02 - 26.11.02

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

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

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS level 2

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

Not reported

41 Geographic coverage

Hungary

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified two-stage probability sample:

Stage 1: Settlements are categorized by size, geographical area and administrative status in different groups. The selection of 143 settlements (PSUs) is done proportional to population size.

Stage 2: For each settlement a number of individuals is specified taking into account the population size relative to the whole target population. The target sample units (individuals meeting the age criteria, i.e. being older than 15 years) are selected randomly from the pre-selected register database. The pre-selection of the register database follows the specified age criteria. According to the above described sampling procedure it is assured that each person being resident in Hungary and meeting the specified age criteria has equal likelihood to be chosen.

Sampling frame:

For selection of individuals: The logs of Central Register and Election Office are used. The Central Register and Election Office data are fully up-to-date, they can be used as a high quality source for sampling purposes. The database is updated online according to any kind of change in the population records (births, deaths, migration). All residents in Hungary are recorded and followed reliably and the database is accessible for sampling purposes in a legal way. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	188
Number of experienced interviewers:	188
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	188
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	7.10.02 - 11.10.02
Number of pretest interviews:	49

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

43.6 Call schedules

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

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

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

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

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	200
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	10
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	188
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	12

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

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	No
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

B29 (STFLIFE), B30 (STFECO), B31(STFGOV), B32(STFDEM):

Translation error in the Hungarian questionnaire. Both of the scale endpoints were translated as extremely dissatisfied. The corresponding showcards have correct translated endpoints.

F15 (WRKCTR):

The Hungarian question offered the additional answer category "3=No contract" to question F15. The Hungarian data have been omitted from the variable WRKCTR in the international data file, but the country specific variable WRKCTRHU with the additional answer category has been included instead.

F24 (NACER1):

The variable has not been coded according NACE rev.1, 2 digit version, required by the ESS. The codes provided were not sufficient to recode the variable into the required standard.

The Hungarian data have been omitted from the variable NACER1 in the international data file, but the deposited variable is available from a separate country specific file for Hungary.

F30 (HINCTNT):

Income categories differ from the Data Protocol, and no show card was used. Data from Hungary have been omitted from the international data file, but is available from a separate country specific file for Hungary.

The categories for the variable in the country specific file for Hungary are as follows (monthly income):

1=Less than 60000 HUF, 2=60000-90000 HUF, 3=91000-125000 HUF, 4=126000-150000 HUF, 5=151000-200000 HUF, 6=201000-249000 HUF, 7=250000-374999 HUF, 8=375000-499999 HUF, 9=500000-624999 HUF, 10=625000-749999 HUF, 11=750000-1249999 HUF, 12=1250000-1874999 HUF, 13=1875000-2499999 HUF, 14=2500000 or more HUF. 1,2,3 = (J+R+C); 4,5,6=M; 7=F; 8=S; 9=K; 10=P; 11=D; 12=H; 13=U; 14=N

Exchange rate: 1Euro=250 HU.

I7 (SUPQADM):

Due to a misunderstanding the Hungarian team did not field the required ESS interviewer questionnaire, but an optional questionnaire on doorstep behaviour. Hence, Hungary has not deposited I7 SUPQADM and it is missing from the international data file.

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):	2484
b) Refusal by respondent:	336
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	0
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	165
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	35
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	191
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	5
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	27
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	4
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	30
m) Respondent deceased:	6
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1685
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1685
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	69.86%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1655
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Hungary:

Number of data in sample data file: 2484

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 1685

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

Number of missings in prob3: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

1. Never attended school: self explanatory category
2. Primary school 1-4 classes: used to be a minimum level of education in Hungary before the WW2, now it is rare, characteristic to older people mostly.
3. Primary school 5-7 classes: drop-outs from the standard primary school (8 classes).
4. Completed primary school: this is what most Hungarians have at age of 14 after studying 8 years (age of entering into school is 6), a minimum requirement of schooling but without any qualification.
5. Trade school: practically an apprenticeship, requires 3 years of schooling, provides skilled worker types of qualification, does not make eligible for enrolling in tertiary education.
6. Not completed secondary school: dropouts from secondary level, from apprenticeship or gymnasium or vocational secondary school.
7. Completed secondary school: a combination of completion of two types of secondary schools: more general gymnasium or more specific vocational secondary school, both last 4 years, typical age of completion is 18, education ends with a secondary school diploma (maturity), which makes eligible to enrol in tertiary education.
8. Not completed university/college: College/university dropouts.
9. College: the more vocational oriented type of tertiary education, takes 3 years to get a degree.
10. University: the more academic oriented type of tertiary education, takes 5 years to get a degree.
11. Post-graduate studies: a second degree at some other college / university.
12. PhD: completed scientific qualification, doctorate level.

50.2 Political parties

Variable PRTVTHU

1. CENTRUM (Center Party):

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

2. FIDESZ (FYD-Federation of Young Democrats):

The biggest party in opposition, used to be the main governing party between 1998-2002, middle-right political orientation, a kind of christian-democratic party.

3. FKGP (ISHP-Independent Small Holders):

A party which intends to represent right-wing oriented voters especially in the country side. Used to attract more voters, used to be in the governing coalition between 1998-2002.

4. MIÉP (HTJP-Hungarian Truth):

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

5. MSZP (HSP-Hungarian Socialist Party):

The biggest governing party, the winner of the elections in 2002, a left-wing party, where former socialist leaders play a significant role but which tries to develop to modern social-democratic party.

6. MUNKASPART (WP-Workers Party):

The so-called Workers Party with far left-wing orientation, follows a communist ideology.

7. SZDSZ (FFD-Free Democrats):

Social-liberal party, used to be more influential and to attract more voters in the beginning of the 1990s, a coalition partner of the MSZP in the present government.

50.3 Electoral system

More than one vote for the same assembly.

50.4 Exchange rate

National currency versus the Euro (€):

1Euro=250 HU.

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Ireland

33 Data collector

Economic and Social Research Institute

34 Depositor

Richard Sinnott, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Higher Education Authority and Institute for the Study of Social Change

36 Grant number

PRTL-3

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

1292 questionnaires conducted as interviews, 644 conducted as self completion, and 110 questionnaires were not documented.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

English

39 Field work period(s)

11.12.02 - 12.04.03

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

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

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS level 3

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed, but analysis at that level of disaggregation must be used with caution.

41 Geographic coverage

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified three-stage probability sampling PSUs are aggregates of District Electoral Divisions (DEDs). There is a total of 3,440 DEDs in Ireland. PSUs are ordered geographically (north-south, east-west). This makes it possible to take a systematic sample giving an implicit stratification. Stage 1: Selection of 220 PSUs proportional to size of population. Stage 2: Systematic sample of 19 to 20 addresses within each PSU. Addresses are sorted by geographical propinquity. Stage 3: Random selection of one individual within each household (Next-Birthday-Method).

Problems:

-Given the nature of the sampling frame, which is the only one available in Ireland, one is constrained to use the population aged 18 and over in selecting the PSUs.

-The sample from the electoral register is a sample of addresses. In effect this is very close to a sample of households in Ireland as there is a very low level of multi-household occupancy at addresses in Ireland. If there is more than one household behind an address the household to be interviewed is selected via Kish grid (given the nature of the electoral register the chances of more than one household at any address are very small indeed).

Sampling frame:

For stratification and selection of addresses: Computer-based National Electoral Register. This register is updated annually. The version of 2002/03 will be used. For further details see Survey Documentation.

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:	No

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	12.11.02 - 26.11.02
Number of pretest interviews:	74

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:	Minimum 1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	Minimum 1

43.7 Respondent incentives

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

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	343
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	0

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	109
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	0
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	234

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	No
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

B31 (STFGOV):

In Ireland, question B31 was asking about the Dáil (parliament), not [country] government. The variable has been omitted from the international data file, but is kept in a separate country specific file for Ireland.

F50 (OCCF14), F56 (OCCM14):

The Irish National Team have added category 9=Farmer to these questionnaires. The variables have been omitted from the international data file and the country specific variables OCCF14IE, OCCM14IE have been included instead.

D25 (IMTCJOB):

The question was asked with the scale reversed according to the source questionnaire. The variable has been re-coded by the archive for the answer categories to match the other countries, but researchers should be aware that the question in Ireland was asked with a reversed scale compared to the other countries in the data set.

F6 (EDULVLA), F34 (EDULVLP), F45 (EDULVLFA), F51 (EDULVLMA):

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

F30 (HINCTNT):

The categories in Ireland differ from the Data Protocol. Please see Source Showcards (page 59) and Irish Showcards (page 37) in ESS Round 1 - Fieldwork documents at <http://ess.nsd.uib.no/>. The variable has been omitted from the international integrated data file, but is available from a country specific data file for Ireland.

SHOW CARDS:

Literal question included on all show cards.

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):	3240
b) Refusal by respondent:	385
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	258
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	311
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	60
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	114
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	62
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	4
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2046
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2046
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	64.46%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1923
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Ireland:

Number of data in sample data file: 2046

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 2046

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

Number of missings in prob3: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

50.2 Political parties

Summary description of Irish political parties as listed in ESS questionnaire:

1. Fianna Fail

Date of foundation: 1926

Number of years in government since 1951: 38

Current government (G)/ opposition (O) status: (G)

Vote share after 2002 general election (per cent): 41.5

Number of seats after the 2002 general election (total number of seats = 166): 81

Estimated position on 10 point left-right scale (left=0; right =10): 6

Estimated position on 10 point more/less nationalist scale (more nationalist = 10): 7

Estimated position on 10 point conservative/liberal scale (Conservative =10): 7

Estimated position on 10 point pro/anti European integration scale (pro integration = 10):

6

European Parliament group affiliation: ELDR

2. Fine Gael

Date of foundation: 1933

Number of years in government since 1951: 15

Current government (G)/ opposition (O) status: (O)

Vote share after 2002 general election (per cent): 22,5

Number of seats after the 2002 general election (total number of seats = 166): 31

Estimated position on 10 point left-right scale (left=0; right =10): 5

Estimated position on 10 point more/less nationalist scale (more nationalist = 10): 4

Estimated position on 10 point conservative/liberal scale (Conservative =10): 5

Estimated position on 10 point pro/anti European integration scale (pro integration = 10):

8

European Parliament group affiliation: EPP

3. Labour Party

Date of foundation: 1912

Number of years in government since 1951: 17

Current government (G)/ opposition (O) status: (O)

Vote share after 2002 general election (per cent): 10,8

Number of seats after the 2002 general election (total number of seats = 166): 21

Estimated position on 10 point left-right scale (left=0; right =10): 4

Estimated position on 10 point more/less nationalist scale (more nationalist = 10): 5

Estimated position on 10 point conservative/liberal scale (Conservative =10): 4

Estimated position on 10 point pro/anti European integration scale (pro integration = 10):

5

European Parliament group affiliation: PES

4. Progressive Democrats

Date of foundation: 1985

Number of years in government since 1951: 7

Current government (G)/ opposition (O) status: (G)
 Vote share after 2002 general election (per cent): 4,0
 Number of seats after the 2002 general election (total number of seats = 166): 8
 Estimated position on 10 point left-right scale (left=0; right =10): 7
 Estimated position on 10 point more/less nationalist scale (more nationalist = 10): 4
 Estimated position on 10 point conservative/liberal scale (Conservative =10): 5
 Estimated position on 10 point pro/anti European integration scale (pro integration = 10): 6
 European Parliament group affiliation: ELDR

5. Green Party

Date of foundation: 1981
 Number of years in government since 1951: 2
 Current government (G)/ opposition (O) status: (O)
 Vote share after 2002 general election (per cent): 3,8
 Number of seats after the 2002 general election (total number of seats = 166): 6
 Estimated position on 10 point left-right scale (left=0; right =10): 3
 Estimated position on 10 point more/less nationalist scale (more nationalist = 10): 5
 Estimated position on 10 point conservative/liberal scale (Conservative =10): 3
 Estimated position on 10 point pro/anti European integration scale (pro integration = 10): 4
 European Parliament group affiliation: Greens

6. Sinn Fein

Date of foundation: 1905
 Number of years in government since 1951: 0
 Current government (G)/ opposition (O) status: (O)
 Vote share after 2002 general election (per cent): 6,5
 Number of seats after the 2002 general election (total number of seats = 166): 5
 Estimated position on 10 point left-right scale (left=0; right =10): 2
 Estimated position on 10 point more/less nationalist scale (more nationalist = 10): 10
 Estimated position on 10 point conservative/liberal scale (Conservative =10): 5
 Estimated position on 10 point pro/anti European integration scale (pro integration = 10): 2
 European Parliament group affiliation: Regionalists

50.3 Electoral system

The Irish electoral system uses the single transferable vote in multi-seat constituencies. It is referred to in the Constitution as proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and is popularly known by the acronym PR-STV.

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Israel

33 Data collector

B.I. Cohen Institute for Public Opinion Research, Tel-Aviv University

34 Depositor

Anat Oren, B.I. Cohen Institute for Public Opinion Research, Tel-Aviv University

35 Funding agency

The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities

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

2271 questionnaires conducted as interviews and 228 conducted as self completion.
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Hebrew, Russian and Arabic

39 Field work period(s)

15.10.02 - 15.01.03

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. Jerusalem
2. Northern
3. Haifa
4. Central
5. Tel-Aviv
6. South
7. Judea-Samaria and Gaza

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

No NUTS coding for Israel

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

None

41 Geographic coverage

Israel and the Jewish population residing in West-Bank and the Gaza-Strip.

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified three stage probability sampling: Israel is stratified into 11 strata consisting of 2,356 statistical areas (PSUs).

Stage 1: Statistical areas. 200 PSUs are selected proportional to sizes (all persons aged 15 and over within a statistical area)

Stage 2: Housing units. Fixed number of 18 housing units inside a statistical area is selected by simple random sampling. If a housing unit contains more than one household each of them belongs with equal probability to the sample.

Stage 3: Individuals. A person aged 15 and over in each of the selected households is selected by Last Birthday Method

Sampling frame:

For selection of households: The sampling frame is the telephone directory (containing 95% of all households; matching the list of addresses is possible).

Target population:

The survey is be representative of all persons aged 15 and over (no upper age limit) resident within private households in Israel, regardless of their nationality, citizenship, language or legal status.

A) The target population includes the Jewish population residing in West-Bank and the Gaza-Strip (about 200,000).

B) The target population does not include the Palestinian residents of (East) Jerusalem (about 200,000). For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	160
Number of experienced interviewers:	110
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	50

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	160
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	01.10.02 - 11.10.02
Number of pretest interviews:	30

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1 (Friday)
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	2

43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
If yes, please specify:	
Lottery tickets (IS 20)	

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
If yes, please describe:	
First trial by interviewer. If unsuccessful the interviewer gave details to the supervisor who contacted respondent by phone. If successful, a time was set for interviewer to return. In some cases the case was referred to the central office for further attempts.	

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	750
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	90
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	753
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	72
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	15

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	100%
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

B43-B50 (GINVECO-SCNSEN), D18-D24 (IMWGDWN-IMACRL), D32-D33 (CTBFMSV-IMRSPR), D40-D44 (PPLSTRD-STIMRD), D49-D55 (SHRRFG-RFGBFM) and E1b-E12b (SPTCFRD-OTHVFR) "Don't know" was not included as an option for the interviewers in these questions.

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):	3600
b) Refusal by respondent:	471
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	295
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	203
e) Language barrier:	18
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	0
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	34
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	80
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2499
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2499
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	70.99%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2499
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Israel:

Number of data in sample data file: 2499

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 2499

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

Number of missings in prob3: 3

idno of the missings: 106317102 106325305 106325307

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

50.2 Political parties

1. One Israel.

One Israel is a party list comprised of three parties: Labor, Gesher and Meimad. Together they control 26 seats in the 120-seat Knesset. The left-wing Labor Party is led by Ehud Barak, Israel's prime-minister-elect. Along with Likud, it is one of the two main political parties of Israel. Its predecessor, the Mapai, was the founding party of the state of Israel. Mapai and an alignment of parties built around Labor formed all of the governments between 1948 and 1977, when the power shifted to Likud. Labor won again in 1992 when Yitzhak Rabin became prime minister. Rabin's assassination in 1995, set the stage for a Likud comeback in 1996 under Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. One Israel also includes Gesher, an ethnic Moroccan party founded by David Levy, who resigned as the Netanyahu administration's foreign minister in early 1998. Levy complained that the government was not addressing the needs of low-income Israelis and was not advancing peace with Palestinians. Meimad, is a spin-off of the National Religious Party, which takes a dovish stance on the peace process. While it wants Israel to retain its Jewishness as a state, the party opposes strict religious legislation. Meimad did not compete in the last two elections.

2. Likud.

The reigning right-wing party, Likud has made tentative moves toward the center of late. It is led by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who sparked a series of highlevel defections from the party when he signed the Wye River agreement with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat last October, then stopped short of implementing them. Likud began in 1973 as a fusion of Menachem Begin's Herut Movement, the Liberal Party and other political groups. Begin was elected prime minister in 1977 in a surprise victory over Labor. Netanyahu was elected in 1996, but bitterness over the Palestinian peace process led the Knesset to dissolve Netanyahu's government by an overwhelming vote and call for early elections.

3. Shas.

Shas is an ultra-Orthodox Sephardic party that draws its primary support from the lower socio-economic level and projects an underdog image. It has a core following of several hundred thousand supporters, but can attract hundreds of thousands more when tensions between Ashkenazi (Jews of European origin) and Sephardi (Jews of Middle Eastern and North African origin) heighten. The party has been a key supporter of the Likud government. Some analysts say the conviction of Shas leader and former interior minister Ariele Deri for pocketing \$155,000 in bribes will rally voter support for Shas.

4. Meretz.

A left-wing, middle-class party supportive of human and civil rights, Meretz has sought to broaden its support by reaching out to the poor and working class through the public housing movement. It was in a coalition with the ruling Labor party from 1992 to 1996, but leader Yossi Sarid has said that the party will not participate in any future government that does not have at least one Arab minister. The first Arab woman considered to have a chance of being elected to the Knesset, Jabarra Hussein, is running this year under the Meretz banner.

5. National Religious Party.

The National Religious Party is a moderate Jewish religious party which recognizes the

government as a secular authority and whose members serve in the military. It traces its roots to the early days of Zionism and has been a member of nearly every Israeli government, including the current one. It moved to the far right following the Yom Kippur War, but in recent years has moved nearer the center.

6. United Torah Judaism.

The ultra-Orthodox list led by Rabbi Avraham Ravitz is comprised of two parties, Agudat Yisrael and Degel Hatorah. It advocates a Jewish state run by religious rather than civil law, and seeks to improve the living standards of its followers.

7. One Nation.

A worker's rights party promising higher wages, better working conditions and job security, One Nation is led by Histadrut Trade Union leader Amir Peretz.

8. Shinui.

Shinui, a liberal party that backs privatization and free-market economics, is led by Yosef "Tommy" Lapid, 67, a sharp-tongued centrist lawyer who opposes what he says is ultra-Orthodox manipulation of parliament. Shinui -- the name means "change" in Hebrew -- wants to exclude the Shas party, which controls 17 Knesset seats, from the new Labor-led government.

9. National Unity.

Led by Benny Begin, son of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, National Unity was founded in 1999 by right-wing members of Netanyahu's coalition government disappointed with Netanyahu's performance. Begin dropped out of the prime minister race before the election, but opposes relinquishing any territory to the Palestinians.

10. The Center Party.

A newly formed moderate party, its founders include key defectors from Likud and the current administration. Yitzhak Mordechai, who was fired as defense minister by Netanyahu in January, is the candidate for prime minister. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak, formerly Israel's army chief, is the number two man. The party is dovish and supports peace with the Palestinians. One of its candidates for the Knesset is Dalia Rabin-Pelossof, the only daughter of slain prime minister Yitzhak Rabin, who says she wants to restore her father's legacy of peace.

11. Yisrael Ba'aliyah.

The Yisrael Ba'aliya party, supported primarily by Russian immigrants, is led by Natan Sharansky, a former Soviet Jewish dissident who is the Netanyahu administration's minister of industry and trade. The party is considered moderate right and has built its platform on immigrants' welfare.

12. Yisrael Beiteinu.

Yisrael Beiteinu, which means "Israel Our Home," is a new, immigrants' rights party formed by Netanyahu's Russian-born former chief of staff, Avigdor Lieberman. It seeks to curb what Lieberman says are the excessive powers of the police force, justice ministry and court system.

14. The Third Way.

The Third Way (Derech Hashishit) is a centrist movement that split from the Labor Party. The Third Way expresses concern about returning the Golan Heights to Syria and to the Oslo process with the Palestinians. The party is led by Avigdor Kahalani, a hero of the 1973 war, and was formed in response to concessions made in peace talks by the Rabin-Peres governments.

16. Tzomet.

Tzomet (Movement for Renewed Zionism) was established by former army chief-of-staff Rafael "Rafal" Eitan, the party splintered from the right-wing Tehiya Party prior to the 1988 elections. A militantly secular party, Tzomet joined Likud in 1996 and won five seats in the elections. It did not win any seats in the 15th Knesset. Tzomet opposes the Oslo accords and favors full retention of the West Bank.

31. Hadash.

A socialist party also known as the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, Hadash is

primarily an Arab party, although it has a Jewish woman, Tamar Gojanski, among its candidates. Historically, Hadash has favored peace among Jews and Arabs, the withdrawal of Israel from Arab territories and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

32. Balad.

Balad, the Arab National-Liberal party, is led by Azmi Bishara, a Christian Arab, lawmaker and philosophy professor who is running for prime minister. Balad wants Israel to become a democratic, secular country rather than a Jewish state. In the last elections Balad ran with Hadash and had two Knesset seats.

33. United Arab List.

Also known as Ra'am, the list is comprised of the Arab Democratic Party and two non-parties, the National Unity Front and part of the Islamic Movement. It supports the establishment of a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital.

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Italy

33 Data collector

TNS Abacus - Via Villoresi 13, 20143 Milano - Italy

34 Depositor

Antonio Schizzerotto, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Centro Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italian Science Foundation), Department of Sociology and Social Research of the University of Milano Bicocca, Department of Sociology and Social Research of the University of Trento

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

893 questionnaires conducted as interviews, and 314 conducted as self completion.
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Italian

39 Field work period(s)

13.01.03 - 30.06.03

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. Piemonte
2. Valle d'Aosta
3. Lombardia
4. Trentino-Alto Adige
5. Veneto
6. Friuli-Venezia Giulia
7. Liguria
8. Emilia-Romagna
9. Toscana
10. Umbria
11. Marche
12. Lazio
13. Abruzzo
14. Molise
15. Campania
16. Puglia
17. Basilicata

18. Calabria
19. Sicilia
20. Sardegna

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

1. Piemonte=IT11
2. Valle d'Aosta=IT12
3. Lombardia=IT2
4. Trentino-Alto Adige=IT31
5. Veneto=IT32
6. Friuli-Venezia Giulia=IT33
7. Liguria=IT13
8. Emilia-Romagna=IT4
9. Toscana=IT51
10. Umbria=IT52
11. Marche=IT53
12. Lazio=IT6
13. Abruzzo=IT71
14. Molise=IT72
15. Campania=IT8
16. Puglia=IT91
17. Basilicata=IT92
18. Calabria=IT93
19. Sicilia=ITA
20. Sardegna=ITB

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

Northwest:

1. Piemonte, 2. Valle d'Aosta, 3. Lombardia, 7. Liguria

Northeast+Center:

4. Trentino-Alto Adige, 5. Veneto, 6. Friuli-Venezia Giulia, 8. Emilia-Romagna, 9. Toscana, 10. Umbria, 11. Marche

South+Islands:

12. Lazio, 13. Abruzzo, 14. Molise, 15. Campania, 16. Puglia, 17. Basilicata, 18. Calabria, 19. Sicilia, 20. Sardegna

41 Geographic coverage

Italy

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified four stage probability sampling.

Stage 1: Municipalities are divided into 4 strata. Stratum A contains all municipalities with a population of 100,000+ residents. The other municipalities are divided into 3 regional strata (north-west; north-east and centre; south and islands). In each stratum, the number of selections is proportional to the total population of the strata. Municipalities are selected with replacement with probability proportional to population size. The number of selections will be 125, though the number of distinct selected municipalities will be smaller, as some will be selected more than once (the largest municipality, Roma, would be expected to be selected 6 times, for example, and the second-largest, Milano, 3 times). The number of addresses to select from each municipality, n_i , is 24 multiplied by

the number of times the municipality was selected.

Stage 2: ni/6 electoral precincts are selected (electoral precincts contain an average of 600 electors.) For logistical reasons, it is not possible to select precincts PPS so they will be selected with equal probabilities. However, there is very little variance in size of precincts, and the size will in any case be captured for possible use in weighting if needed.

Stage 3: 6 addresses are selected from each electoral precinct with probability proportional to the number of electors at the address. This is achieved by selecting a simple random sample of electors.

Stage 4: The interviewer will list all persons aged 15+ currently resident at the address and will randomly select one for interview using a Kish-grid method. The first stage will be carried out by the National Co-ordinator; the second, third and fourth stages will be carried out by the fieldwork contractor.

Sampling frame:

For selection of addresses: Electoral register For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	107
Number of experienced interviewers:	107
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	107
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	01.12.02 - 15.12.02
Number of pretest interviews:	20

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

43.6 Call schedules

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

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

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
If yes, please describe:	
Green number for any kind of information	

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	202
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	250
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	467

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	633
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	2

Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number: 284

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

46 Deviations

D15 (QFIMWLT):

Item was incorrectly translated (be wealthy translated to buona salute). The variable has been omitted from the international data file, but are kept in a separate country specific file for Italy.

F62 (LVGPTNE):

Incorrect use of filter. Question F62 was not asked if the respondent was currently living with their husband/wife, code 1 in F59 (LVGHW). The survey agency tried to correct the mistake by means of phone calls to the relevant respondents. Of the 713 respondents affected by the incorrect filter use, 637 answered, 5 refused to answer and 71 respondents were not available for contact and were coded as 9 (No answer).

Ga -Gu (IPCRTIV - IMPFUN):

The questions were only asked to male respondents. The variables have been omitted from the international data file, but are kept in a separate country specific file for Italy.

AGEA (constructed variable):

One respondent IDNO 3319800 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

47 Response rates

47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3000
b) Refusal by respondent:	189
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	1022
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	114
e) Language barrier:	1
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	30
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	198
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	12
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	52
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	98
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	77
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1207
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1207
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	43.72%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1207
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Italy:

Number of data in sample data file: 1207

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 1207

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

Number of missings in prob3: 0

Number of missings in prob4: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}*\text{prob4}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

50.2 Political parties

1. Democratici di Sinistra (main left-wing party, member of center-left coalition)
2. La Margherita (centrist party, member of center-left coalition)
3. Comunisti Italiani (communist party, member of center-left coalition)
4. Verdi (green party, member of center-left coalition)
5. SDI (socialist party, member of center-left coalition)
6. Sudtirol Vokspartei (regional party, member of center-left coalition)
7. Rifondazione Comunista (communist party, independent)
8. Forza Italia (main center-right party, member of center-right coalition)
9. Alleanza Nazionale (right-wing party, member of center-right coalition)
10. CCD-CDU (centrist party, member of center-right coalition)
11. Lega Nord (regional party, member of center-right coalition)
12. Nuovo PSI (member of center-right coalition)
13. Lista Di Pietro (small independent party)
14. Democrazia Europea (member of center-right coalition)
15. Lista Pannella-Bonino (radical party, independent)
16. Fiamma Tricolore (right-wing party, independent)

50.3 Electoral system

More than one vote registered. Preferential system.

In Italy the electoral system requests the voter to cast two ballot papers: the MAJORITY one, where you can choose among a very limited number of party coalitions, and the PROPORTIONAL one, where you can choose the specific political party. Question B14 (variable PRTVTIT) asks to indicate the party voted for in the PROPORTIONAL ballot paper. Therefore, if one choose to cast only the MAJORITY ballot paper, we can't know which specific political party s/he voted for. Category 70 in PRTVTIT "ha votato solo al maggioritario" may be translated into "Cast only the majority voting ballot paper". For all practical purposes, category 70 of variable PRTVTIT could be set to missing.

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Luxembourg

33 Data collector

CEPS/INSTEAD

34 Depositor

Uwe Warner, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Fonds National de la Recherche

36 Grant number

FNR/02/05/01

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

Supplementary questionnaire not fielded in Luxembourg.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

French.

The interviewing took place in French, German and Luxembourgish. The interviewers were skilled, trained and briefed in interviewing in all three languages, and were given written guidelines in how to simultaneously translate the written questionnaire.

39 Field work period(s)

14.04.03 - 14.08.03

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. Luxembourg

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS level 1

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

Not applicable

41 Geographic coverage

Luxembourg

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stage 1: The IGSS is sorted into 41 strata, defined by labour market status (14 categories) x size of household (3 categories) (there is one empty stratum). An independent random sample of tax units is selected from each stratum, using variable sampling fractions in order to achieve a minimum selected sample of 60 units per stratum (with one exception, a particularly small stratum where only 11 units are to be selected). The largest sampling fraction is 20 times the smallest one, and the DEFF due to variable sampling fractions at this stage is estimated to be 1.33. In total, 5,033 tax units will be selected. The sample will not be clustered.

Stage 2: The household to which each of the 5,033 tax unit heads belongs will be identified in the field and a random selection of one person aged 15 or over in the household made using the last birthday method.

Sampling frame:

Social security register (Inspection générale de la sécurité sociale (IGSS), as at December 2001). This is a list of "tax units" (one or more persons who are treated collectively for tax purposes). Approximately 91% of resident adults are on the IGSS, the exceptions being EU civil servants and employees of international organizations and foreign banks. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	61
Number of experienced interviewers:	61
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	61
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	15.02.03 - 15.03.03
Number of pretest interviews:	50

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	1
Number of minimum required calls per respondent (in total):	Not specified
Number of calls required to be on a weekend:	Not specified
Number of calls required to be in the evening:	Not specified

43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
If yes, please specify:	
Money 20 Euro	

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	1553
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	0
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	Don't know

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	All 1553 realised
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Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	interviews confirmed
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	Don't know
	Don't know

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	No – no corrections done
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	100%
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	No – no corrections done
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

46 Deviations

Ga-Gu (IPCRTIV-IMPFUN):
 These variables do not exist for Luxembourg as they did not field the Supplementary 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):	3773
b) Refusal by respondent:	1577
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	0
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	405
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	0
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	0
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	81
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	106
m) Respondent deceased:	51
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1553
o) Interviews not approved:	1
p) Records in the data file:	1552
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	43.90%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	0
---	---

48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Luxembourg:

Number of data in sample data file: 1553

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 1553

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}^*$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Education is compulsory between the ages of 4 and 15.

Pre-school education: 4 to 6 years of age.

Children over 4 years of age before 1 September have to attend two years of pre-school education.

Primary School: 6 to 12 years of age.

Any child over 6 years of age before 1 September of the current year, must go to school and follow the state-recognised curriculum for a period of 9 consecutive years. Primary school in Luxembourg includes the first 6 years of primary education and special classes. Reading is taught in German. German becomes progressively the main language of education up to the age of 12.

Various assistance to migrant children and children with difficulties in following the regular programme can be provided as follows:

- reception classes (for children arriving during of school year)
- support courses
- slow-learner classes (the lower degree program is completed in 3 years instead of 2)
- special education classes (now being phased out).

Secondary education: 12 to 15 years of age.

Here there are two options of training for children:

1. General secondary education

- lasting for 7 years in order to gain a general certificate of education at advanced level and access to higher education.

2. Technical secondary education

- lasting 4, 6, 7 or 8 years to prepare for a profession or access to higher education and university

Upper secondary and Post-secondary education: 15 to 17 or 19 years of age.

Post-compulsory general secondary education continues in lycées and is organized in two stages:

1. General upper secondary education during the fourth and fifth years of secondary school (15 to 17 years of age), and the period of specialization in the sixth and seventh years of secondary education (17 to 19 years of age). This is offered in the lycée general in order to gain a general certificate of education at advanced level and access to higher education.

2. Technical secondary education is offered in technical lycées and is sub-divided into an intermediate and upper stage 15 to 17 years of age). Some technical lycées also offer post-secondary vocational training (especially in the tertiary sector).

Higher Education.

The 1996 law listed public institutions permitted to administer higher education (University Centre, High Institute of Technology, High Institute of Pedagogical Studies and Research, Institute of Social and Educational and Studies). It outlined the aims and purposes of this system. The University Centre and the High Institute of Technology have a statute granting them autonomy in the management of human resources and equipment.

(Sources: <http://www.ditt-online.org/Msp/Lux.htm>)
http://www.see-educoop.net/education_in/pdf/eurypres-lux-misc-t05.pdf

50.2 Political parties

Variable labels PRTVTLU PRTCLLU PRTMBLU

- 1 "Parti Chrétien Social (PCS)/Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei (CSV)"
- 2 "Parti Socialiste Ouvrier Luxembourgeois (PSOL)/Lëtzebuerger Sozialisteschen Aarbechter Partei (LSAP)"
- 3 "Parti Démocrate (PD)/Demokratesch Partei (DP)"
- 4 "Les Verts/Déi Gréng"
- 5 "La Gauche / Déi Lenk"
- 6 "Comité d'action pour la Démocratie et la Justice Sociale/Aktiounskomitee fir Demokratie an Rentengerechtegheet (ADR)"
- 7 "Autres"

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Netherlands

33 Data collector

Gfk Panel Services

34 Depositor

Peer Scheepers, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Dutch Science Foundation, Social and Cultural Planning Office

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:	Yes

37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

515 questionnaires conducted as interviews and 1849 conducted as self completion.
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Dutch

39 Field work period(s)

01.09.02 - 24.02.03

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

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS level 3

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

Since the number of cases at NUTS-level3 is sometimes rather small, the variable may be grouped at NUTS-level 2 by means of the first two digits of the variable.

41 Geographic coverage

Netherlands

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Two stage probability sampling: (no stratification)

Stage 1: Postal delivery points (excluding P.O. boxes and business addresses) selected with equal probabilities.

Stage 2: Person within a household are selected with Last-Birthday- Method. If more than one household belongs to a postal delivery point up to 5 households are added to the gross sample and one person within a household is selected (Next-Birthday-Method).

Problems: Under-representation of persons living in larger households, which is very rarely.

Sampling frame:

For selection of addresses: Postal delivery points from "PTT-afgiftepuntenbestand". For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	93
Number of experienced interviewers:	70
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	23

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	93
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	01.08.02 - 15.08.02
Number of pretest interviews:	50

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

43.6 Call schedules

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
--	-----

If yes, please specify:

From week 37 on, that is the start of the field work, respondents were encouraged to participate with one choice out of three presents (2,50 euro worth). From week 49 on, respondents were encouraged with financial donations (5 euro worth) plus a quiz with a price to win (1*250 euro, 3*100 euro).

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

Interviewers were during interviewer's instructions provided with arguments to persuade respondents to participate. They carried a brochure with background information on ESS and they could point at a ESS-website with additional information. Half way through the interview period, a second advance letter was sent and previously refusing respondents were phoned to ask which letter they liked most and were then again asked to participate.

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	? of 600
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Number of refusals selected for back checks:	? of 600
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	? of 600

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	221
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	126
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	253

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	No – no corrections done
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

F61(LVGPTN) and F62(LVGPTNE):
 Incorrect use of filters. Too many respondents were asked these questions. F61 was asked to all.

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):	3570
b) Refusal by respondent:	849
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	0
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	94
e) Language barrier:	46
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	43
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	21
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	38
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	34
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	14
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2364
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2364
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	67
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	67.85%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2347
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for the Netherlands:

Number of data in sample data file: 3570

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 2364

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

Number of missings in prob3: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

50.2 Political parties

1. CDA: Christelijk Democratisch Appel (Christian Democratic Party - Christian democrats)
2. PvdA: Partij van de Arbeid (Labour Party - Social Democrats)
3. VVD: Partij Voor Vrijheid en Democratie (Party for Freedom and Democracy - Classic Liberals)
4. LPF: Lijst Pim Fortuyn (List Pim Fortuyn - Conservatives)
5. D66: Democraten 66 (Democrats 66 - Modern Liberals)
6. GL: Groen Links (Green Left - Environmentalists)
7. SP: Socialistische Partij (Socialist Party - Radical Social Democrats)
8. CU: Christen Unie (Christian Union - Confessional party)
9. LN: Leefbaar Nederland (Liveable Netherlands - Conservatives)
10. SGP: Sociaal Gereformeerde Partij (Social Reformed Party - Confessional party)

Left right position:

Far left wing: GL SP

Moderate left wing: PvdA D66

Centre, confessionals: CDA, CU, SGP

Moderate right wing: VVD

Far right wing: LPF, LN

50.3 Electoral system

One single vote registered.

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Norway

33 Data collector

Statistics Norway - Division for sample surveys

34 Depositor

Øyvind Kleven, Statistics Norway

35 Funding agency

The Research Council of Norway

36 Grant number

151296

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

2036 questionnaires conducted as self completion.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Norwegian and English

39 Field work period(s)

16.09.02 - 17.01.03

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

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS level 2

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed

41 Geographic coverage

Norway

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified two-stage probability sampling.

Stage 1: The country is divided into a set of PSUs. The starting point are the 435 municipalities in 19 counties. Some municipalities are collapsed and thus 363 PSUs are obtained. These are divided into 109 strata. All PSUs with more than 30,000 inhabitants, and some with a population number between 25,000 and 30,000, constitute separate strata. For the remaining PSUs as homogeneous strata as possible are formed. As stratification variables are used: industrial structure, number of inhabitants, centrality, communication structures, commuting patterns, trade areas and local media coverage. The stratification is done in such a way that no PSU has less than 7% of the total population in its stratum, and separately for each county. PSUs that are separate strata (thus, larger municipalities) are drawn with certainty (type I). The remaining are drawn with a probability proportional to the number of inhabitants in the sample area (type II). Thus, one PSU (sample area) from each stratum is selected, together 109 PSUs.

Stage 2: A sample of survey units = persons is selected from the 109 strata using systematic random sampling. The sampling fraction at the second stage is proportional to the inverse selection probability at the first stage. For type I, 12 units are selected and for type II, 8 units, respectively. It is thus aimed at giving self-weighting when both weights are taken into consideration.

Sampling frame:

For selection of individuals:

The BEBAS Population Register which is a working copy of the National Population Register from 1st January 1999. This is updated monthly. For the ESS, the latest update was available from July 2002. The frame covers Norwegian citizens who are not registered living in another country and non-Norwegian citizens who are registered living in Norway excluding students.

Deviation:

Lower age cut-off for the Norwegian sample was 16. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	143
Number of experienced interviewers:	123
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	20

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	143
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	12.07.02 - 19.08.02
Number of pretest interviews:	50

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

43.6 Call schedules

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
If yes, please specify:	
All respondents received a lottery ticket in the advance letter	

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

The interviewers were instructed and trained to listen to the type of concern the respondent communicated, then identify a way to address them and deliver an answer quickly in native language.

Ex:

The respondent: Don't you know there's a soccer game on right now? The interviewer: Then this is probably a bad time for you, would it be ok if I call you back when the game is finished?

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	120
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Number of refusals selected for back checks:	75
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	149 (all)

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	131
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	17
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	196

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

F15-F24 (ESTSZ-NACER1):

Due to an error in the CAPI programming, an incorrect filter was used. Only employees (code 1 at F12) were asked question F15 to F24.

F63 (DVRCDDEV):

Incorrect use of filter. Too many respondents were asked question F63. F63 was asked even if F58 (MARITAL) was coded 5= "Never married".

F40-F44 (EMPRELP-WKHTOTP):

Due to an error in the CAPI programming no respondents were asked these questions during the interview. The questionnaires were instead administered by mail as a small self completion questionnaire to the relevant respondents. The responses were added to the data from the interviews by the survey organisation. The error resulted in high numbers of "No answer" for these variables.

SAMPLE: Lower age cut-off for the Norwegian sample was 16.

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):	3215
b) Refusal by respondent:	763
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	16
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	83
e) Language barrier:	33
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	127
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	74
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	52
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	23
m) Respondent deceased:	8
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2036
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2036
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	65.01%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1822
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Norway:

Number of data in sample data file: 3215

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 2036

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document

"Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

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

50.2 Political parties

Left

1. Red Electoral Alliance: revolutionary left wing party
2. Socialist left party
3. Labour party
4. Liberal party
5. Christian Democratic party
6. Centre party (agriculture party)
7. Conservative Party
8. Progress party

Right

9. Coast party (small party providing fishing interests)

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Poland

33 Data collector

Center for Social Survey Research, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences

34 Depositor

Sztabinski Pawel, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Polish Committee for Scientific Research (KBN)
Institute of Philosophy and Sociology Polish Academy of Sciences Foundation

36 Grant number

KBN No. 2 H02E 023 22

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

2031 questionnaires conducted as interviews and 35 as self completion
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Polish

39 Field work period(s)

30.09.02 - 19.12.02

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

2. Dolnośląskie
4. Kujawsko-pomorskie
6. Lubelskie
8. Lubuskie
10. Łódzkie
12. Małopolskie
14. Mazowieckie
16. Opolskie
18. Podkarpackie
20. Podlaskie
22. Pomorskie
24. Śląskie
26. Świętokrzyskie
28. Warmińsko-mazurskie
30. Wielkopolskie
32. Zachodniopomorskie

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS level 2

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

The recommended schema of combining regional units has two levels. The first one (level-0) is necessary to obtain sample numbers required for valid statistical inference. The second level (level-1) is optional. Application of both level provides a useful regional division coherent in terms of history and cultural differences between people from different parts of Poland.

LEVEL-0, NECCESARY FOR STATISTICAL INFERENCE

South-West:

- 2. Dolnoslaskie (154 respondents)
- 16. Opolskie (42 respondents)

Central-North:

- 4. Kujawsko-pomorskie (115 respondents)
- 22. Pomorskie (95 respondents)

Central-East:

- 6. Lubelskie (141 respondents)
- 26. Swietokrzyskie (79 respondents)

North-West:

- 8. Lubuskie (62 respondents)
- 32. Zachodniopomorskie (83 respondents)

North-East:

- 20. Podlaskie (75 respondents)
- 28. Warminsko-mazurskie (88 respondents)

10. Łódzkie (177 respondents)

12. Malopolskie (168 respondents)

14. Mazowieckie (309 respondents)

18. Podkarpackie (135 respondents)

24. Slaskie (224 respondents)

30. Wielkopolskie (163 respondents)

LEVEL1, OPTIONAL

South-West (196 respondents)

Central-North (210 respondents)

Central-East (220 respondents)

North-West (145 respondents)

North-East (163 respondents)

Central:

10. Łódzkie (177 respondents)

14. Mazowieckie (309 respondents)

South-East:

12. Małopolskie (168 respondents)

18. Podkarpackie (135 respondents)

24. Śląskie (224 respondents)

30. Wielkopolskie (163 respondents)

41 Geographic coverage

Poland

42 Sampling procedure

Stratified one / two - stage probability sampling. The country was divided into two exclusive and exhaustive parts.

Stage 1: The first part covers the population living in towns of 100,000 inhabitants or more. This part of a sample was selected as a simple random sample. The number of this kind of towns is 42, and their target population about 31% of the whole population.

Stage 2: The second part corresponds to the rest of the population _ people living in towns of 99,999 inhabitants or less and people living in rural areas. This part of the sample was stratified and clustered (158 clusters).

The sampling of the second part is based on a two-stage design: The sampling frame is first stratified by geography (8 regions) and urbanicity (4 categories), providing 32 strata. For each stratum, the required number of PSUs is established, taking into account a constant cluster size. Then the PSUs are selected with probability proportional to size. The definition of a PSU is different for urban vs. rural areas. For urban areas, a PSU is equivalent to a town, whereas for rural areas, it is equivalent to a village.

In the second stage, a cluster of respondents is selected in each PSU. The procedure bases on generating random numbers and checking, if a pointed person meets the criterion of a date of birth. It is assumed that the strategy is equivalent to simple random sampling. A cluster size of 12 individuals seems to be optimal.

Sampling frame:

For selection of individuals:

The logs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration (PESEL) are used. The PESEL data are a high quality source for sampling purposes. It is updated online for births, deaths, and any change of permanent living address. Some categories of people are not covered by PESEL data: institutional population, foreigners working at black market, homeless, people temporary not available. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	189
Number of experienced interviewers:	189
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	174
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	12.08.02 - 02.09.02
Number of pretest interviews:	30

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	4
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	2
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	2

43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

In case of 'soft refusal' (if the respondent hesitated or refusal was declared by other person etc.) the interviewer visited respondent once again.

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	106
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	53
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	26

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	167
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	18
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	0

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	No
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

Data delivered according to The Data Protocol

47 Response rates

47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2978
b) Refusal by respondent:	430
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	139
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	60
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	27
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	115
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	7
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	9
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	34
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	28
m) Respondent deceased:	19
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2110
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2110
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	73.24%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2110
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Poland:

Number of data in sample data file: 2978

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 2110

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

Number of missings in prob3: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

National reform of educational system took place in Poland in 1999. Till 1999 compulsory education was limited to 8-years primary school . Since 1999 additional level of education - gymnasium (middle school) - was introduced, hence currently compulsory education includes 6-years primary school and 3-years gymnasium . Taking into consideration that the research was conducted on population aged 15 years and more, gymnasium was included in the questions concerning the education of the respondent, but was omitted - as a separate level - in the questions concerning the education of the husband/wife/partner (F34), father (F45) and mother (F51).

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TILL 1999

Pre-primary Education :

Kindergarten for children aged 4 - 6 years or primary, introductory classes of '0' level for 6-years old children, led by some primary schools.

Primary Education (compulsory) :

Primary school. Programme orientation: general education. Pupil goes to school and starts education when he/she is 7 years old; education lasts 8 years.

Post-primary non (upper) secondary education

Vocational/technical education):

Basic vocational. Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 3 years and includes mainly technical or vocational education. It prepares and trains pupils first of all for taking blue-collar workers' posts or similar ones (e.g. shop assistants), though continuation of schooling on secondary level (especially upper secondary vocational or technical) is also possible.

(Upper) secondary education:

Secondary general. Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 4 years and includes exclusively general education. It prepares mainly for continuation of studies on the level of higher education, though also the work on lower clerical posts not requiring special qualifications is possible after completing this level of education.

Secondary vocational or technical. Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 5 years and includes both: general and technical or vocational education. It prepares mainly for taking posts on lower rank managerial level, though continuation of studies on higher level education is also possible.

Post-secondary non-tertiary education:

Post-secondary school . Entry requirement: completion of secondary education .

Education lasts 2 years and includes technical or vocational education. In fact it is meant for former pupils of secondary general schools and enables gaining professional qualifications similar ones to the skills of former pupils of secondary vocational or technical school . Hence it mainly trains for taking posts on lower rank managerial level. As the requirement is completion of secondary education, graduating from such school has no meaning from the point of view of further studies on the level of higher education.

Higher Education:

University education. Entry requirement: completion of secondary education.

Education lasts 5 or 6 years and is theoretically based to the great extent. Provide access to entry into an advanced research programme or to entry into professions with high skill requirements as law, medicine, engineering and so on. After completing of this level of education one gets Master's degree or equivalent.

Higher professional education.

Entry requirement: completion of secondary education. Education lasts 3 years and programmes are more practical/technical/ occupationally specific but cover some theoretical foundation too. After completing of this level of education one gets first degree (BA or engineer's degree). One may continue the studies for a Master's degree or entry into labour market.

(Educational system till 1999, transition pattern, see Appendix).

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM SINCE 1999

Pre-primary Education :

Kindergarten for children aged 4 - 6 years or primary, introductory classes of '0' level for 6-years old children, led by some primary schools

Primary Education (compulsory):

Primary school. Programme orientation: general education. Pupil goes to school and starts education when he/she is 7 years old; education lasts 6 years.

Lower secondary education (compulsory):

Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 3 years and includes only general education. It prepares pupils for continuation of studies on all higher level .

Post-lower secondary non upper secondary education:

Basic vocational. Entry requirement: completion of lower secondary school. Education lasts 3 years and includes mainly technical or vocational education. It prepares and trains pupils first of all for taking blue-collar workers' posts or similar ones (e.g. shop assistants), though continuation of schooling on secondary level is also possible.

Upper secondary education:

Upper secondary general. Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 4 years

and includes exclusively general education. It prepares mainly for continuation of studies on the level of higher education, though also the work on lower clerical posts not requiring special qualifications is possible after completing this level of education.

Upper secondary vocational or technical . Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 5 years and includes both: general and technical or vocational education. It prepares mainly for taking posts on lower rank managerial level, though continuation of studies on higher level education is also possible .

Post-upper secondary non-tertiary education:

Post-secondary school. Entry requirement: completion of upper secondary education. Education lasts 2 years and includes technical or vocational education. In fact it is meant for former pupils of upper secondary general schools and enables gaining professional qualifications similar ones to the skills of former pupils of upper secondary vocational or technical school. Hence it mainly trains for taking posts on lower rank managerial level. As the requirement is completion of upper secondary education, graduating from such school has no meaning from the point of view of further studies on the level of higher education.

Higher Education:

University education . Entry requirement: completion of upper secondary education . Education lasts 5 or 6 years and is theoretically based to the great extent. Provide access to entry into an advanced research programme or to entry into professions with high skill requirements as law, medicine, engineering and so on. After completing of this level of education one gets Master's degree or equivalent.

Higher professional education.

Entry requirement: completion of upper secondary education.

Education lasts 3 years and programmes are more practical/technical/ occupationally specific but cover some theoretical foundation too. After completing of this level of education one gets first degree (BA or engineer's degree). One may continue the studies for a Master's degree or entry into labour market.

(Educational system since 1999, transition pattern, see Appendix)

50.2 Political parties

Since the critical election in 1989 Polish political scene has been evolving very dynamically. Some political parties were established only for the first free elections, others united or grouped into coalitions, blocs or confederations. Naturally, most of them got mixed. Thus, the notions of left and right in a context of the political scene are very blurred in Poland's political life.

In order to minimise our subjectivity in this area we will try to map the Polish political scene on the basis of the survey results "Usytuowanie partii..." (Translation: 'Position of political parties'). The survey was conducted on 10-12 February, 2001 by TNS OBOP on representative sample of Polish citizens aged 15+. The respondents were asked about their perception of the left-right position of the particular parties. A total of 10 most popular political parties were surveyed, as follows:

AWS - Akcja Wyborcza Solidarność (Solidarity Electoral Action)
 ROP - Ruch Odbudowy Polski (Movement for the Reconstruction of Poland)
 UW - Unia Wolności (Freedom Union)
 UPR - Unii Polityki Realnej (Union of Real Politics)
 PO - Platforma Obywatelska (Civic Platform)
 "Samoobrona" - Samoobrona (Self-Defence)
 KPEiR – Krajowa Partia Emerytów i Rencistów (National Pensioners' Party)
 PSL - Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe (Polish Peasants' Party)
 PUG - Polska Unia Gospodarcza (Polish Economic Union)
 SLD - Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej (Democratic Left Alliance)

The same question was asked to the respondents in 1997 in the survey conducted on the analogous sample of Poles aged 15+. On the map presented in Appendix A1 pg 29, the position of particular parties is defined by their mean scores on the left-right scale in year 1997 (horizontal axis) and in year 2001 (vertical axis). Position on the map shows the dynamics of the social perception of political parties in Poland in the period 1997-2001 (See Appendix A1 pg 29). The following parties are easiest to characterise:

ROP	right
AWS	
UW	centre
PO	
PSL	
SLD	left

They have rather clear political programmes and have consistently implemented their policies.

However, the situation is not so obvious for other players on the political scene. They combine some features from left and right, "Samoobrona" being the most prominent example.

Moreover, there are also some ethnic minority parties which are hard to describe in terms of left/right.

Interestingly, 1/5 of the surveyed citizens did not even try to locate those parties on either the left or the right wing.

Below we present our suggestion of the mapping in order to be able to describe left-right position of the political parties covered by ESS questionnaire. This is merely the subjective interpretation basing on the above mentioned survey results and on the knowledge about current socio-political situation in Poland.

RIGHT

- League of Polish Families
(Liga Polskich Rodzin)
- Solidarity of Right Forces - Electoral Action
(Akcja Wyborcza Solidarność Prawicy)
- Alternative - Social Movement
(Alternatywa Ruch Społeczny)
- Law and Justice
(Prawo i Sprawiedliwość)
- Polish National Community
(Polska Wspólnota Narodowa)
- Civic Platform of the Republic of Poland
(Platforma Obywatelska Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej)
- Freedom Union
(Unia Wolności)
- Polish Economic Union
(Polska Unia Gospodarcza)
- Self-Defence of the Republic of Poland
(Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej)
- Polish Peasants' Party
(Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe)
- Coalition: Democratic Left Alliance + Labour Union
(Koalicja Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej - Unia Pracy
(SLD + UP))
- Polish Socialist Party (Polska Partia Socjalistyczna)

LEFT

(See also Appendix A1 pg 29)

50.3 Electoral system

Polish Parliament consists of two assemblies: Sejm (Lower Chamber of Parliament) and Senat (Higher Chamber of Parliament).

The voting for each assembly usually takes place once every four years.

In the voting to Sejm (the primary legislative assembly) only one vote is registered. Each voter (Polish citizen who, no later than on the day of vote has attained 18 years of age) can indicate one candidate to the assembly. It is the vote for the candidate and the vote for the election committee (party, coalition), which has nominated this candidate. Parties, which receive at least five percent of votes in the country and coalitions which receive at least 8 percent of votes participate in apportionment of seats (this condition doesn't concern national minorities). Number of seats for parties and coalitions, in each election district is apportioned according to the d'Hondt method, but in the last election (2001) Saint-League method was used (we asked about this election in the questionnaire).

In the voting to Senat (the second legislative assembly) two, three or four votes are registered. It depends on a size of election district. These votes are not ranked. In election district, in which four candidates to Senat are elected, the voter can indicate any number of candidates, but not greater than four, etc.... Candidates with the greatest number of votes in a given district are elected to Senat.

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Portugal

33 Data collector

TNS Euroteste

34 Depositor

Jorge Vala, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia

36 Grant number

POCTI / SOC / 43933 / 2001

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

1511 questionnaires conducted as interviews.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Portuguese

39 Field work period(s)

26.09.02 - 20.01.03

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. Norte
2. Centro
3. Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
4. Alentejo
5. Algarve

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS level 2

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

The sampling errors associated to each of the regions are the following:

1. Norte, n=579, Sampling error a= 4,07 (.05)
2. Centro, n=272, Sampling error a= 5,94 (.05)
3. LVT, n=544, Sampling error a= 4,20 (.05)
4. Alentejo, n=68, Sampling error a= 11,88 (.05)
5. Algarve, n=48, Sampling error a= 14,15 (.05)

Sample, n=1511, Sampling error $\alpha=.05$ (2,52)

41 Geographic coverage

Portugal

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified four-stage probability sampling

Stratification:

-5 regions by gender

-3 age groups by gender

-5 regions * 5 municipality (habitat) size classes

Altogether 22 strata because the biggest size class is missing in three regions. Within each stratum, the number of the so-called localities (these are administrative areas with varying sizes; e.g. the major part of Lisboa is one locality) is known. For the ESS 100 localities are selected. This number is allocated to each stratum proportionally to size. Respectively, the number of the anticipated respondents for each stratum is determined based on proportional allocation. Moreover, some over-sampling for such strata where the anticipated response rate is lower than the average is required.

Stage 1: Selection of 100 localities.

Stage 2: Selection of one or more PSUs from each locality proportionally to size (all together 150 PSU's).

Stage 3: In each PSU street study (random-route technique) for selection of households. The starting point is defined using two different ways: For the localities where a good map is available (this is a typical case), they select the co-ordinates for the starting point with a random method, and for the others localities, they use a random selection with the help of the telephone book. The proportion will be 50% for each method. In the small localities it is more difficult to obtain a good map.

Stage 4: Selection of the individuals: Last birthday Method.

Sampling frame:

For stratification: The frame covers all regions of the mainland of Portugal, except some rural villages. The information for the frame is available from the population census of 2001 for all persons 15 years and older. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	64
Number of experienced interviewers:	64
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	76
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	02.08.02 - 22.08.02
Number of pretest interviews:	50

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

43.6 Call schedules

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

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

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
If yes, please describe:	
New contact by letter and / or by phone	

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	631
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	173
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	164

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	901
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	12
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	55

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	15%
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

F21-F23 (ISCOCO), F37-F39 (ISCOCOP): The occupation variables contain some errors of classification, and should be used with great caution. For rounds 1 and 2, too many respondents were assigned to major group 1 (most of them to sub-major group 13, "Managers of small enterprises"), whereas they should have been assigned to major group 5 or 7.

47 Response rates

47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2366
b) Refusal by respondent:	79
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	488
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	62
e) Language barrier:	2
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	6
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	19
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	13
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	131
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	26
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1511
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1511
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	29
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	68.81%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1511
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT)for Portugal:

Number of data in sample data file: 2366

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 1511

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

Number of missings in prob3: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

50.2 Political parties

1. B.E. - Bloco de Esquerda
2. CDS/PP - Centro Democrático Social / Partido Popular
3. MPT - Movimento Partido da Terra
4. P.H. - Partido Humanista
5. PCP-PEV - Partido Comunista Português - Partido Ecologista os Verdes
6. PCTP-MRPP - Partido Comunista dos Trabalhadores Portugueses - Movimento Reorganizativo do Proletariado Português
7. PNR - Partido Nacional Renovador
8. POUS - Partido Operário de Unidade Socialista
9. PPM - Partido Popular Monárquico
10. PS - Partido Socialista
11. PSD - Partido Social Democrata

Left right position:

Left:

B.E. - Bloco de Esquerda

PCP/PEV - Partido Comunista Português Partido Ecologista os Verdes

PS - Partido Socialista

PSD - Partido Social Democrata

CDS/PP - Centro Democrático Social / Partido Popular

Right:

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Slovenia

33 Data collector

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Center

34 Depositor

-Brina Malnar, National Coordinator University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Center
-Slavko Kurdija, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Center

35 Funding agency

Ministry of Education Science and Sport, Ministry of Labour Family and Social Affairs, Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, and Government Office for European Affairs

36 Grant number

C. no. 3311-01-828 581
P. no. V5- 0581-01

37 Mode of data collection

37.1 Main questionnaire

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

37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

1519 questionnaires were administered face to face.
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Slovenian

39 Field work period(s)

17.10.02 - 30.11.02

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. Spodnje-posavska

12. Zasavska

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS level 3

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed

41 Geographic coverage

Slovenia

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified two stage probability sampling: Slovenia is divided into Clusters of Enumeration Areas(CEA). The total number of CEA is about 9,000. CEA are first stratified according to 12 regions * 6 types of settlements.

Stage 1: Selection of 150 PSUs. Selection of fixed numbers of CEA inside strata is made by probability proportional to size of CEA.

Stage 2: Selection of 15 SSUs per PSU. Fixed number of individuals inside CEA is selected by simple random sampling.

Sampling frame:

For selection of individuals: The sampling frame is the Central register of population (CRP) and includes all residents with permanent address, citizens and non-citizens (in principle at least 99% of the population). Institutionalized persons (army, prisons) are included with their permanent addresses, but are unlikely to be reached by interviewers. The Central register represents a rather 'ideal' sampling frame for survey research. It is regularly updated. A maximum of 10% ineligible cases is expected, which is a conservative estimate, based on previous surveys. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	115
Number of experienced interviewers:	100
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	15

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	115
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	03.09.02 - 10.09.02
Number of pretest interviews:	40

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	5
Number of visits required to be on a weekend:	2
Number of visits required to be in the evening:	2

43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	No
--	----

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
If yes, please describe:	
Additional follow up letter, re-issuing with an elite group of interviewers.	

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	1519
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	120
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	20

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	1052
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	0
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	607

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	No
If yes, were the data edited?:	
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	No
If yes, were the data edited?:	
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

46 Deviations

F63(DVRCDEV):
Incorrect use of filter. All respondents were asked question F63.

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):	2222
b) Refusal by respondent:	281
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	91
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	109
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	46
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	61
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	15
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	16
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	25
m) Respondent deceased:	12
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1519
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1519
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	47
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	70.52%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1519
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Slovenia:

Number of data in sample data file: 1519

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 1518

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

For further information and documentation of this process please see the document

"Education upgrade ESS1-ESS4" available from the ESS Data web site.

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

50.2 Political parties

1. Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia (DeSUS) - 5 seats; left-center
2. Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (LDS); 33 seats; left-center
3. SLS+SKD Slovenian People's Party; 10 seats; right-center
4. Slovenian National Party (SNS); 4 seats; right
5. Social Democratic Party of Slovenia (SDS); 15 seats; right-center
6. New Slovenia - Christian People's Party (NSi) - 7 seats; right-center
7. United List of Social Democrats of Slovenia (ZLSD); 11 seats; left
8. Youth Party of Slovenia (SMS); 3 seats; center

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Spain

33 Data collector

DEMOSCOPIA, Madrid

34 Depositor

Mariano Torcal Lorient, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología, and Departament d'Universitats Recerca i Societat de la Informació de la Generalitat de Catalunya

36 Grant number

1. SEC2001-5034 E
2. ACES02

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

1010 questionnaires conducted as interviews and 719 conducted as self completion.
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMA in the data file.

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
Catalan and Spanish

39 Field work period(s)

19.11.02 - 20.02.03

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

70. Canarias

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

The 17 regional categories used in the survey have been coded according to NUTS Level 2 codes for Spain, the only exception being CANARIAS, which is coded in the dataset as 70 instead of being coded as 7 (NUTS Level 2 code for the Canary Islands).

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

In theory, all regional samples are representative at the regional level, since these regional categories were used to stratify the national population for the sample design. However, it is important to point out the following:

- 1) The number of individuals successfully interviewed is not enough in most of the regions as to provide estimations sufficiently precise at the regional level.
- 2) Some problems in the fieldwork process in a region (Valencia) oblige us to be cautious about the representativity of the subsample for this specific region.

41 Geographic coverage

Ceuta and Melilla were not included in the sampling frame.

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified two-step/three-stage probability sampling

Step 1: Selection of the master sample

Step 2: Selection of the ESS sample from the master sample

Stratification: Set up of 34 strata resulting from the crossing of 17 regions with two categories of population sizes (areas with a population less than 500,000 inhabitants (= bracket 1) and over 500,000 inhabitants (= bracket 2)).

Stage 1: Random selection of electoral sections in each stratum with probability proportional to the number of households in the section. The total number of sections is 346; 121 of them in urban areas. Sections were selected by the INE from the INE master sample sections frame.

Stage 2: Random selection of 10 (bracket 1) or 12 households (bracket 2) per section depending on the bracket. The households were selected by the INE.

Stage 3: Selection of an individual per household using the last birthday method.

Sampling frame:

For stratification and selection of households:

There are two official lists of inhabitants: the national Census conducted every ten years by the INE and the municipal roll continuously updated. INE (Public Statistical Office of Spain) selected a master sample of electoral sections from this frame. This is a large representative sample with full sociodemographic data from Spain. The master sample is composed of nearly 3,500 sections (from a national total of 33,000) and 65,000 households. The master sample is continuously updated. The ESS sample were drawn from the 2002 master sample. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	168
Number of experienced interviewers:	168
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	168
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	No

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	09.09.02 - 16.09.02
Number of pretest interviews:	100

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

43.6 Call schedules

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
If yes, please specify:	
One t-shirt and cap per respondent.	

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	748
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	95
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	80

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	685
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	30
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	208

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	100%
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	No

46 Deviations

AGEA (constructed variable):
One respondent IDNO 2176 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

47 Response rates

47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3657
b) Refusal by respondent:	671
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	372
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	359
e) Language barrier:	16
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	76
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	16
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	21
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	252
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	65
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	70
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1729
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1729
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	10
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	53.22%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1729
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Spain:

Number of data in sample data file: 3702

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 1729

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 1

idno of the missings: 1153

Number of missings in prob2: 1

idno of the missings: 1153

Number of missings in prob3: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

50.2 Political parties

1. Partido Popular (PP): Incumbent party at national level. Its ideology is centre-right/conservative.
2. Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE): The main party in the opposition at the national level. It's a centre-left/Social Democratic party.
3. Izquierda Unida (IU): The second party in the opposition at the national level. It's located to the left of the PSOE. Radical-left ideology.
4. Convergència i Unió (CiU): Incumbent party in the regional government of Catalonia. It is a nationalist and centre-right party.
5. Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (ERC): The third party in Catalonia. It's nationalist left-wing party.
6. Iniciativa per Catalunya-Verds (ICV): The fourth party of Catalonia. It's a left-wing ecosocialist coalition.
7. Partido Nacionalista Vasco (PNV): Incumbent party in the regional government of the Basque Country (main party of the regional governing coalition). It is a nationalist and centre-right/conservative party.
8. Eusko Alkartasuna (EA): Incumbent party in the regional government of the Basque Country (second party of the regional governing coalition). Social Democratic ideology.
9. Bloque Nacionalista Galego (BNG): A nationalist coalition in Galicia, left-wing ideology.
10. Coalición Canaria (CC): Incumbent party in the regional government of the Canary Islands. A nationalist coalition of small parties moving around the centre of the ideological spectrum.
11. Partido Andalucista (PA): A centre-nationalist party in the region of Andalusia. Participates in the regional government in coalition with the PSOE.
12. Chunta Aragonesista (CHA): A nationalist and radical-left party in the region of Aragón.

1. Nation-wide parties (left - right):

IU - PSOE - PP

2. Non nation-wide parties (left - right), nation-wide within brackets to help locate the whole spectrum:

2.1. Catalonia:

(IU) - ICV - ERC - (PSOE) - CiU - (PP)

2.2. Basque Country:

(IU) - EA - (PSOE) - PNV - (PP)

2.3. Galicia:

(IU) - BNG - (PSOE) - (PP)

2.4. Canary Islands:

(IU) - (PSOE) - CC - (PP)

2.5. Andalusia:

(IU) - (PSOE) - PA - (PP)

2.6. Aragón:
(IU) - CHA - (PSOE) - (PP)

50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Sweden

33 Data collector

Statistics Sweden, SCB

34 Depositor

Stefan Svallfors and Mikael Hjerm, National Coordinator

35 Funding agency

Vetenskapsrådet, Riksbankens jubileumsfond, FAS

36 Grant number

in20001-0641:1-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

34 questionnaires conducted as interviews and 1879 conducted as self completion. 3 questionnaires were not documented.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Swedish

39 Field work period(s)

23.09.02 - 20.12.02

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

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS level 2.

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed

41 Geographic coverage

Sweden

42 Sampling procedure

Single stage (without clustering) probability sampling. Fully random sample of individuals (equal probability selection) born before 1 September 1987.

Sampling frame:

For selection of individuals: The sampling frame 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. Individuals that do not reside on the address stated in the register will be traced through the use of complementary registers. Individuals residing in the country illegally can, naturally, not be selected, but the proportion of such individuals is small in Sweden and is thus unlikely to cause any substantial bias. The sampling frame includes those living in institutions, since there is no way to filter them. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	126
Number of experienced interviewers:	126
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	ca. 90%
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	No

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	02.09.02 - 13.09.02
Number of pretest interviews:	40

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

43.6 Call schedules

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

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

Lottery ticket to all that received the advance letter. That is regardless of them being interviewed or not.

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

Repeated contacts

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	102
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	48
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	100
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Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	2
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	48

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	No

46 Deviations

C23 (LNGHOMA and LNGHOMB):
More than two languages were reported for LNGHOMA and LNGHOMB. The variables in the data file have been edited in the following way:

If more than one language mentioned in LNGHOMA: second language mentioned in LNGHOMA overwrites data in LNGHOMB.

If one language mentioned in LNGHOMA and more than one language in LNGHOMB: the first language mentioned in the string in LNGHOMB is kept.

In addition the Swedish team reports:

"Another problem with the language question is that second language clearly has been misunderstood by some respondents. Many have mentioned English as the second language spoken at home in spite the fact that they are born in the country and have a partner that is the same etc. I.e. it is likely that many of those that have stated English as a second language spoken at home have in fact stated that they speak English in general, and not if they do so at home."

The deposited variables are available in their original format from a separate country specific file for Sweden.

F63 (DVRCDDEV):

Incorrect use of filter. Too many respondents were asked the 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):	3000
b) Refusal by respondent:	603
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	0
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	117
e) Language barrier:	53
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	106
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	0
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	10
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	78
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	25
m) Respondent deceased:	9
n) Number of achieved interviews:	1999
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1999
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	69.46%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1711
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Sweden:

Number of data in sample data file: 3000

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 1995

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVA variable.

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

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

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

50.2 Political parties

1. Centre party: Belong to the right coalition, but place in the middle on the left right scale. Connected to farmers and people living in rural areas.
2. Liberals: Belong to the right coalition, but place in the middle on the left right scale.
3. Christian Democrats: Belong to the right coalition. Adhere many non religious people on issues of moral.
4. Green party: Belong to the left coalition.
5. Conservatives: Belong to the right coalition. More liberal (in an economic sense) then conservative.
6. Social democrats: Ruling party in Sweden.
7. Left: Belong to the left coalition. Former communists nowadays emphasis classical Social democratis issues.
8. Other: Mostly racist or regional parties.

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.

50.3 Electoral system

Elections for the primary legislative assembly at the national level: One single vote registered

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

Switzerland

33 Data collector

M.I.S. Trend SA, Lusanne

34 Depositor

Dominique Joye, National coordinator

35 Funding agency

Schweizerischer Nationalfonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung

36 Grant number

NFS P 5004 - 069418 / 1, NFS P 5004 - 067154 / 1

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

2040 questionnaires conducted as interviews.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:

Swiss German, French, Italian

39 Field work period(s)

09.09.02 - 08.02.03

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. Genferseeregion

2. Zentralschweiz

3. Nordschweiz

4. Zentrales Mittelland

5. Ostschweiz

6. Tessin

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS level 2

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed

41 Geographic coverage

Switzerland

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified three stage probability sampling. Regional stratification: six groups of NPAs.

Stage 1: Selection of 220 PSUs (NPAs). The sampling is done with probabilities proportional to the number of households listed in the telephone register.

Stage 2: Simple random sampling of about 30 households in the chosen PSUs.

Stage 3: Random selection of a respondent in each household according to Kish grid.

Sampling frame:

For stratification:

The telephone numbers are coded geographically according to the 'Numero postal d'acheminement' (NPA) which defines a general grid over the country.

For the selection of households: The telephone register is the only available frame for national social surveys in Switzerland.

The Swiss Statistical Office has the possibility to access to the whole telephone register - that means the non-published numbers are included as well - for public interest surveys. Users of mobile phones are also listed in this complete register if they have a long-term contract and no fixed line. The degree of coverage that can be obtained by using this frame is more than 95% of all households.

Remarks: Households without telephone or with mobile phones without long term contracts are not included in the frame (about 5% of the households). Holiday houses are rejected. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	94
Number of experienced interviewers:	63
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	31

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	94
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	No
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	04.09.02 - 15.10.02
Number of pretest interviews:	50

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Experimental design, 5086 attempted first contact by telephone and 1551 attempted 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
Number of minimum required calls per respondent (in total):	No minimum
Number of calls required to be on a weekend:	No restriction
Number of calls required to be in the evening:	No restriction

43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
If yes, please specify:	
Ten priority stamps special edition (heart formed)	

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
If yes, please describe:	
Recontact by the best interviewers with detailed information about the reasons for the previous refusal. Recontact by telephone from the call senter.	

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	454
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	all
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	all

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	390 (realised intervjus only)
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	5 (realised intervjus only)
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	59 (realised intervjus only)

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	No
If yes, were the data edited?:	
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

E1a-E12a (SPTCNN-OTHVNA):

Due to an error in the programming of the questionnaire these questions were not asked as multiple response questions. The Swiss data have been omitted from the variables SPTCNN to OTHVNA in the international data file, but the deposited variables are available from a separate country specific file for Switzerland.

E1b-E12b (SPTCFRD-OTHVFRD):

Wrong use of filter instructions in these questions. The respondents were asked these questions for as long as they were associated with one of the organisations, regardless of whether they were associated with the particular organisation in question. The variables have been set to missing (9) in the international data file, but the deposited variables are available from a separate country specific file for Switzerland.

AGEA (constructed variable):

One respondent IDNO 6018 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

47 Response rates

47.1 Break down of response and non response, main questionnaire

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	6637
b) Refusal by respondent:	1821
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	1521
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	171
e) Language barrier:	307
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	147
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	89
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	191
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	289
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	45
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	10
m) Respondent deceased:	5
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2041
o) Interviews not approved:	1
p) Records in the data file:	2040
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	33.46%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2040
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for Switzerland:

Number of data in sample data file: 6637

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 2040

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

Number of missings in prob3: 21

Idno of the missings: 1161, 1167, 2443, 2516, 2526, 3043,
3553, 3580, 3882, 4299, 4775, 5851, 5858,
5911, 5917, 5921, 5922, 5929, 5989, 7004, 7447

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

In addition, depending on the availability and level of detail of country specific education

variables, a new 7 category harmonised education variable EISCED for respondent has been produced.

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Compulsory Schooling:

Primary School and Secondary Level I (9 years)

Primary school is the first level of the Swiss nine-year compulsory schooling. Children start at age 6 or 7 and finish at 12 or 13. Since primary schools, like Kindergarten, are governed by the cantons, there are numerous differences in the curricula, the length of the school year, the age at which students pass on to the secondary level, and teacher-training.

Secondary Level I comprises the final years of required schooling. Here the children are divided into sections. The sections with standard requirements prepare children for vocational training or higher secondary education. The sections with advanced requirements prepare the children for the pre-university track. Again, depending on when they started primary school, Swiss children finish their compulsory schooling at age 15 or 16.

Secondary Level II:

General Training Schools (Diploma Schools) (2-3 years)

General training schools or diploma schools offer students 2-3 years of general education at a higher level and an opportunity to learn about professions. The curriculum includes the mother-tongue language, other languages including at least one other national language, mathematics, the humanities, and studies in a field the student wishes to explore: administration, tourism, health care, pre-school teaching, etc. Students take an examination at the end of their studies to obtain a diploma. This diploma is recognized throughout Switzerland and enables students to continue with a higher level vocational training or to enter the work place.

Secondary school (Gymnasium) + graduation diploma (Berufsmatur) schools (3-4 years)

Secondary schools or academic high-schools last 3-4 years and prepare students for entrance into any of the nine Swiss universities or the two federal institutes of technology. The curriculum includes 3 basic subjects (language, second national language, and mathematics) and compulsory subjects (history, geography, physics, chemistry, biology, music/arts, sports). Students also choose a major (Schwerpunktfach or option spécifique) and, the following year, a minor (Ergänzungsfach or option complémentaire). At the end of their studies, students take a cantonal matriculation examination (Matura or baccalauréat. All cantons as well as the federal authorities recognize the Matura certificate. This is important, since one finds universities in only 10 cantons out of 26. The number of young people with this university entrance certificate has more than doubled since 1970, and the number of women in this group has risen over 50% within 30 years. Nowadays, there exists also an opportunity to get an university entrance certificate through an advanced programme offered by the vocational schools.

Vocational Schools (2-4 years)

Over one half of the Swiss students who finish their compulsory schooling choose to

continue their education with vocational training. The training lasts anywhere from 2 to 4 years depending on the trade or profession selected, and there are currently about 260 federally registered vocations under federal governance. Examples are: industry, commerce, banking, insurance, hotel trade, other sectors of the service industries, and domestic sciences. Health care training is organized separately by the Swiss Red Cross. Training in agriculture and forestry are covered under separate federal legislation. The Swiss system of vocational training is a dual system, which enables the student to gain both practical and theoretical knowledge in the chosen field. The student signs an apprenticeship contract which is approved by cantonal authorities. After this, the apprentice attends a cantonal or regional training school one or more days a week and spends the rest of the week on the job, paid on the basis of an official rate system, under the guidance of a master, who has had several years of experience and study in his or her trade and has acquired a master certificate. At the end of the training, the apprentice takes a final examination and, upon passing, receives a federal diploma, which, in accordance to the fulfilled programme, may lead to advanced vocational training.

Tertiary level:

Universities

Switzerland has one university for every 650,000 inhabitants. Five are located in the German-speaking part (Basel, Zürich, Berne, St. Gallen and Lucerne) in addition to one Federal Institute of Technology (ETH Zürich). Three (Lausanne, Geneva, Neuchâtel) are in the French-speaking part including one Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL Lausanne). One university is bilingual, the University of Fribourg, offering classes in both French and German. The last, and most recently founded university, is the Università della Svizzera italiana in the canton of Ticino. Although the universities are similar in structure, they each have their own particular strength. For example, St. Gallen specializes in economics, business administration and law, Lucerne specializes in Catholic theology and philosophy, the Università della Svizzera italiana emphasizes architecture and communication. The two Federal Institutes of Technology focus on engineering, architecture, and natural sciences. All Swiss universities stress teaching as well as research. The total length of university studies varies, depending on the subject and the degree desired, usually between 4 to 6 years. Degrees conferred are the *Lizentiat*, the *Diploma* or *diplôme*, and the *Doktorat*, the first two are the equivalent of a master's degree, the last of a PhD.

Advanced Vocational Training

Non-university higher education which includes advanced vocational training and teacher-training on most levels is very important in the Swiss educational system and has undergone many changes in the last decade.

Vocational higher education + technical or vocational school

We count these programmes to the tertiary level although there are options of education that lead to a specification in the chosen profession which has to be interpreted as level 4a of ISCED-97 classification.

Technical or vocational high school

The first technical or vocational high school or colleges of higher education ("*Fachhochschule*" or "*école technique supérieure*") were adopted by the Federal government in 1995, and all 36 current colleges were formally recognized by the state. These schools offer university-level courses, but with a more practical and technical emphasis, for example: engineering, agriculture, commerce, business management, teaching, social sciences, and health care. The training lasts between 3 and 4 years, and students with a diploma from a *Fachhochschule* may continue their studies at the Federal

50.2 Political parties

The history, the boundaries of the cantons and the electoral system have had as a consequence the existence of many political parties. The three most important parties are the radical, the social-democrat and the christian-democrat parties (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).

There is also an agrarian party, now called Swiss People's party, which defends the interests of agriculture and handicraft. Finally, ten small parties, and among those a nationalist party and the communist party. The four great parties have, at the National Council, more than 170 seats each on a total of 200 seats. The communist party has only two seats.

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 many radicals and christian democrats.

Political Party codes:

- 1="Radicals"
- 2="Christian-democrats"
- 3="Social-democrats"
- 4="Swiss People's Party"
- 5="Liberal Party"
- 6="Alliance of the Independents"
- 7="Evangelical People's Party"
- 8="Christian-Social Party"
- 9="Swiss Labour Party"
- 10="Green Party"
- 11="Swiss Democrats"
- 12="Federal Democratic Union"
- 13="Freiheits-Partei"
- 14="Women's Parties"
- 15="Lega dei Ticinesi"
- 16="Others"

Left - right position of parties in Swiss parliament:

far left:	Swiss Labour Party
left, center left:	Social-democrats
	Green Party
	Green Alliance
center, liberal:	Christian-Social Party
right, conservative:	Radicals
	Christian-democrats
	Liberal Party
	Swiss People's Party
far right:	Swiss Democrats
	Lega dei Ticinesi
unclassifiable:	Evangelical People's Party

50.3 Electoral system

Two or more votes registred, more than one vote for the same assembly (e.g. parallel and mixed member proportional systems; double ballot systems.)

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.

All adult Swiss citizens above the age of 18 enjoy both "active and passive" voting rights in elections to the National Council: in other words, they may cast their votes and also themselves stand for election. Only federal civil servants are required to choose between their profession and elected office, if they are elected.

Elections to the Council of States are not administered at federal level; they are governed by cantonal provisions.

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.

Election of the Federal Assembly:

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.

The Federate House is called the Council of States, with 46 members, two for each canton, one for each half canton. As mentioned before, these deputies are designated according to the cantonal law. They are, generally, elected by the people, for a period of four years, by the system of the two rounds majority vote. Their prestige is slightly superior to that of the National Councillors.

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.

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

United Kingdom

33 Data collector

National Centre for Social Research (NatCen), Central Survey Unit of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

34 Depositor

Katarina Thompson, NatCen

35 Funding agency

Economic and Social Research Council

36 Grant number

H501 26 5038

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

392 questionnaires conducted as interviews and 1568 conducted as self completion, 92 questionnaires were not documented.

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

38 Type of research instrument

Structured questionnaires in:
English

39 Field work period(s)

24.09.02 - 04.02.03

40 Geographic unit

Geographic units in dataset:

1. North East
2. North West
3. Yorkshire and The Humber
4. East Midlands
5. West Midlands
6. South West
7. East of England
8. London
9. South East
10. Wales
11. Scotland
12. Northern Ireland

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Correspondence with NUTS:

Corresponds with NUTS level 1

Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

Sample sizes are rather small to use for separate regional analysis. Grouping of the regional categories - RegionGB can be grouped as follows:

Northern England (North East, North West, Yorkshire and Humberside)

Midlands (East and West Midlands)

Southern England (South West, Eastern, South East)

London

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

41 Geographic coverage

United Kingdom

42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

For Great Britain (i.e. England, Wales, Scotland):

Stratified three stage probability sampling:

The (grouped where these have less than 500 delivery points) sectors will be stratified on the basis of 38 region and 1991 Census information. Within each region, sectors are to be listed in increasing order of population density.

Stage 1: 162 postcode sectors (or grouped sectors) will be selected systematically with probability proportional to delivery point count.

Stage 2: Selection of 24 delivery points.

Stage 3: one person aged 15+ at the selected address. This will be done by random methods as follows:

-If there are several occupied dwelling units, one dwelling unit is selected using a Kish grid and computer-generated random numbers;

-Within the (selected) dwelling unit, one person aged 15+ is selected using a Kish grid and computer-generated random numbers.

For Northern Ireland: Unclustered sample of 125 addresses drawn from the Valuation and Land Agency's list of domestic properties (not available in Britain).

Remark:

In Scotland, where multiple dwelling units at the address are common, the selection probabilities of addresses are expanded by the 'Multiple Output Indicator' (MOI) which is available on PAF (postal address file). Thus, multiple-dwelling unit addresses already have higher selection probabilities. To correct for this we calculate the weights as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{number of dwelling units} \times \text{number of adults in selected household})}{\text{MOI}}$$

Wherever the MOI is correct, the number of dwelling units and MOI cancel each other out, reducing the size of the weights.

Sampling frame:

For selection of addresses: There is a postcode address file (PAF) as sampling frame with over 27 million addresses in 1.71 million Postcodes. PAF is the main Address Database for Royal Mail, containing all known UK Postal Addresses and their associated Postcodes and Delivery Point Suffix information. Daily updated by Royal Mail.

Remark:

- It has been estimated by the Office of National Statistics that PAF coverage is 96% of households and 97% of individuals. This is the best available sample frame in Britain.
- Some of the delivery point information in a small part of Northern Ireland is excluded.
- PAF contains also Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man. For further details see Survey Documentation.

43 Fieldwork procedures

43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	182
Number of experienced interviewers:	145
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	37

43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	178
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

43.3 Payments of interviewers

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

43.4 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	02.08.02 - 07.08.02
Number of pretest interviews:	45

43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

43.6 Call schedules

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

43.7 Respondent incentives

Use of respondent incentives (money, gifts, other incentives):	Yes
If yes, please specify: £5 gift voucher - mentioned in advance letter and handed out by interviewer at end of interview	

43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
If yes, please describe: Interviewers told to withdraw if a refusal seemed imminent and return another day. Most refusals were reissued to another interviewer to try again.	

44 Control operation

44.1 Number of sample units selected for quality back check

Number of realised interviews selected for back checks:	314
Number of refusals selected for back checks:	915
Number of non-contacts selected for back checks:	164

44.2 Outcome of attempted back-check

Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork confirmed. Number:	768
Back-checks achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not confirmed. Number:	271
Back-checks not achieved: Outcome from fieldwork not possible to verify. Number:	354

44.3 Type(s) of control back-checks

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

45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for logical coherence?:	No
If yes, were the data edited?:	
If the data/questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying verified?:	
Approximate proportion of the questionnaires verified:	
Were data checked for correct use of filter instructions?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	Yes

46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F34 (EDULVLPA), F45 (EDULVLFA), F51 (EDULVLMA):
Bridging into category 2 intentionally diverts from official ISCED mapping to improve comparability.

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):	4013
b) Refusal by respondent:	805
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	421
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	182
e) Language barrier:	49
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	64
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	75
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	89
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	215
j) Address not traceable:	
k) Other ineligible address:	13
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
n) Number of achieved interviews:	2052
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2052
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	48
Response rate main questionnaire (n-o)/(a-(sum h,i,k,l,m)):	55.52%

47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1813
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48 Estimates of Sampling error

49 Weighting

Design weight (DWEIGHT) for the United Kingdom:

Number of data in sample data file: 4013

Net sample size (GNDR not missing): 2052

In net sample:

Number of missings in prob1: 0

Number of missings in prob2: 0

Number of missings in prob3: 0

weights $w=1/\text{prob1}*\text{prob2}*\text{prob3}$

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 ESS1 integrated file edition 6.2, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

The educational system is different in England/Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It has also been reorganised a number of times over the period that the respondents went to school. It is therefore aimed 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 many 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

Britain:

Conservatives - main Conservative party with 163 seats in the UK parliament

Labour - nearest equivalent to a European Social-Democratic party with 410 seats in the UK parliament - currently forms the government

Liberal Democrats - Liberal Party with 53 seats in the UK parliament

Approximate left-right position:

Labour - LibDems - Conservatives (come political scientists now consider the LibDems to the left of Labour based on text analyses of party manifestoes from the 2001 general election)

Scottish National Party - regional Scottish party with 5 seats in the UK parliament

Plaid Cymru - regional Welsh party with 4 seats in the UK parliament

Greens - no seats in the UK parliament

Northern Ireland:

In contrast to Great Britain, political identification and religious affiliation are strongly associated in Northern Ireland. Here religious preferences are polarised around two competing political ideologies: Unionism - support for the retention of the union between Northern Ireland and Great Britain - and Nationalism - support for a United Ireland. This sectarian division is reflected in the political party structure of Northern Ireland, with two main Nationalist or Catholic parties, the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) and Sinn Féin (SF), and two main Unionist or Protestant parties the Ulster Unionist Party (UUP) and the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP). Within these Unionist and Nationalist blocs, however, there is also a distinction between what is usually termed a 'moderate' or an 'extreme' party. In the case of Unionism, the DUP is seen as somewhat more extreme in its rejection of compromise or power-sharing with Nationalists. On the Nationalist side, SF, because of its support for the campaign of physical violence waged by the IRA, is seen as more extreme than the SDLP. There is also one major non-sectarian party, the Alliance party of Northern Ireland, which has traditionally attracted relatively modest levels of support from both communities. Since the Assembly elections of 1998, a number of other smaller parties have also emerged, and this is particularly the case within the Unionist community. These include representatives of loyalist paramilitary organisations, such as the Ulster Democratic Party (UDP) and Progressive Unionist Party

(PUP), as well as the UK Unionist Party (UKUP) and a number of Independent Unionists (Ind U). There has also emerged one additional, albeit minor, explicitly non-sectarian party, the Northern Ireland Women's Coalition (NIWC).

Political Party codes:

- 1="Conservative"
- 2="Labour"
- 3="Liberal Democrat"
- 4="Scottish National Party"
- 5="Plaid Cymru"
- 6="Green Party"
- 7="Other"
- 11="Ulster Unionist Party (nir)"
- 12="Democratic Unionist Party (nir)"
- 13="Sinn Fein (nir)"
- 14="Social Democratic and Labour Party (nir)"
- 15="Alliance Party (nir)"
- 16="Progressive Unionist Party (nir)"
- 17="United Kingdom Unionist Party (nir)"
- 18="Womens Coalition (nir)"
- 19="United Unionist Assembly Party (nir)"
- 20="Northern Ireland Unionist Party (nir)"
- 21="Workers Party (nir)"
- 22="Other (nir)"

50.3 Electoral system

One single vote registered

50.4 Exchange rate

51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1