



## ESS3 - 2006 DOCUMENTATION REPORT

### THE ESS DATA ARCHIVE

Edition 3.7



## Version Notes, ESS3 - 2006 Documentation Report

ESS3 edition 3.7 (published 01.12.18):

Applies to datafile ESS3 edition 3.7.

Changes from edition 3.6:

25 Version notes. Information updated for ESS1 ed. 3.7 data.

Appendix:

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

ESS3 edition 3.6 (published 01.12.16):

Applies to datafile ESS3 edition 3.6.

Changes from edition 3.5:

25 Version notes. Information updated for ESS3 ed.3.6 data.

26 Completeness of collection stored. Information updated for ESS3 ed.3.6 data.

Slovenia:

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

Appendix:

A2 Classifications and Coding standards amended for EISCED.

A3 Variables and Questions amended for EISCED, WRKORG.

Documents:

Education Upgrade ESS1-4 amended for EISCED.

ESS3 edition 3.5 (published 26.11.14):

Applies to datafile ESS3 edition 3.5

Changes from edition 3.4:

All links to the ESS Website have been updated.

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

25 Version notes. Information updated for ESS3 ed.3.5 data.

26 Completeness of collection stored. Information updated for ESS3 ed.3.5 data.

Belgium:

46 Deviations. Deviation added on respondents below lower age cut-off (AGEA).

Great Britain:

46 Deviations. D3 (LVPNTYR) ambiguous code "0" could mean "Still in parental home, never left 2 months" or no answer.

Latvia:

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

Romania:

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

Russian Federation:

40 Geographic unit: Reference to documentation of region variable added.

Ukraine:

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

ESS3 edition 3.4 (published 18.12.12):

Applies to datafile ESS3 edition 3.4

Changes from edition 3.3:

25 Version notes. Information updated for ESS3 ed.3.4 data.

26 Completeness of collection stored. Information updated for ESS3 ed.3.4 data.

Latvia:

46 Deviations: No design weights.

Romania:

46 Deviations: No design weights.

Russian Federation:

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

Appendix EDUCATION UPGRADE ESS1-ESS4:

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

ESS3 edition 3.3 (published 02.02.11):

Applies to datafile ESS3 edition 3.3

Changes from edition 3.2:

All countries:

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

Austria:

46 Deviations. Deviation and information on education added.

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

Belgium:

46 Deviations. Information on education amended.

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

Bulgaria:

46 Deviations. Deviation in translation for Gq (IPRSPOT) added.

Cyprus:

46 Deviations. Deviation on education added.

Denmark:

46 Deviations. Information on education added.

Estonia:

46 Deviations. Information on education amended.

Finland:

46 Deviations. Deviation on education amended.

France:

46 Deviations. Information on education amended.

Germany:

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

46 Deviations. Information on education added.

Ireland:

46 Deviations. Deviation and information on education added.

Netherlands:

46 Deviations. Information on education added.

Norway:

46 Deviations. Information on education amended.

Portugal:

46 Deviations. Information on education amended.

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

Romania:

46 Deviations. Deviation on reversed scale for E48 (STFJB) and E49 (STFJBOT) added.

46 Deviations. Deviation on education added.

Slovenia:

46 Deviations. Filter error on F6 a Highest level of education, SI has been added.

Sweden:

46 Deviations. Deviation and information on education added.

Switzerland:

46 Deviations. Information on education amended.

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

United Kingdom:

46 Deviations. Deviation on C18, C20 (RLGDNM RLGDNME) added.

46 Deviations. Deviation and information on education added.

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## Introduction

The ESS3-2006 Documentation Report is a comprehensive document aimed primarily to accompany and document the data from the main and supplementary questionnaire in this round of The European Social Survey.

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

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

In addition the report has an Appendix made available as a separate document, (Appendix, Data Documentation Report). The Appendix contains country by country population statistics and other documentation (A1), documentation of classifications and standards used in the ESS3-2006 (A2), a list of variables and questions in the main and supplementary questionnaire (A3), and variable lists sorted by question number and by variable name (A4).

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

The ESS Data Team at NSD

# Study Description

	<b>The Study</b>
<b>1 Title</b>	ESS3-European Social Survey Round 3 2006/2007
<b>2 Alternative title</b>	ESS3-2006
<b>3 ID Number</b>	ESS3e03.7
<b>4 Bibliographic Citation</b>	R Jowell and the Central Co-ordinating Team, European Social Survey 2006/2007: Technical Report, London: Centre for Comparative Social Surveys, City University (2007)
<b>5 Abstract</b>	<p>The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically-driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 30 countries to date. Its three aims are, firstly - to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions, secondly - to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond, and thirdly - to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators.</p> <p>In the third round, the survey covers 25 countries and employs the most rigorous methodologies. It is funded via the European Commission's 6th Framework Programme, the European Science Foundation, and national funding bodies in each country. It involves strict random probability sampling, a minimum target response rate of 70% and rigorous translation protocols. The hour-long face-to-face interview includes questions on a variety of core topics repeated from previous rounds of the survey and also two modules developed for Round Three covering personal and social well being and the organisation of the life course in Europe.</p>
<b>6 Topic classification</b>	Media; social trust; political interest and participation; socio-political orientations; social exclusion; national, ethnic and religious allegiances; timing of key life events and the life course; personal and social well-being and satisfaction with work and life; demographics and socio economics
<b>7 Keywords</b>	Trust; politics; social values; social exclusion; discrimination; religion; national identity; life course; personal and social well-being
	<b>Study Frame</b>
<b>8 Time method</b>	Cross section. Partly repetitive
<b>9 Unit of analysis</b>	Individuals
<b>10 Universe</b>	All persons aged 15 and over resident within private households, regardless of their nationality, citizenship, language or legal status, in the following participating countries: European Union countries - Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom; non-European Union countries: Norway, Switzerland, Russian Federation, Ukraine.
<b>11 Countries</b>	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United

Kingdom.

### **Key Persons and Institutions**

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Central Co-ordinating Team, consisting of: Roger Jowell (PI), Rory Fitzgerald, Caroline Roberts, Gillian Eva, Sally Widdop and Mary Keane: Centre for Comparative Social Surveys (CCSS), City University, UK.

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The Scientific Advisory Board, chaired by Max Kaase.

The Methods Group, chaired by Denise Lievesley.

The Sampling Panel, headed by Sabine Häder, GESIS-ZUMA.  
 The Translation Taskforce, headed by Janet Harkness, GESIS-ZUMA.  
 Questionnaire Design Team on Personal and Social Well-being, headed by Felicia Huppert from University of Cambridge, UK  
 Questionnaire Design Team on the Timing of Life, headed by Francesco Billari, Università Bocconi, Italy.

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.

<b>15 File name</b>	<b>The Data File</b> ESS3e03.7
<b>16 Kind of data</b>	Survey data
<b>17 File contents</b>	Data from the Main and Supplementary questionnaires. See variable list in Appendix A.4
<b>18 File structure</b>	Rectangular
<b>19 Overall case count</b>	43 000
<b>20 Overall variable count</b>	519
<b>21 Weighting</b>	<p>DESIGN WEIGHTS:</p> <p>In general design weights were computed for each country as follows.</p> <p>1. <math>w = 1/(\text{PROB1} * \dots * \text{PROBk})</math> is a <math>n \times 1</math> vector of weights ; k depends on the number of stages of the sampling design.</p> <p>2. All weights were rescaled in a way that the sum of the final weights equals n, i.e. Rescaled weights = <math>n * w / \text{sum}(w)</math>.</p> <p>3. Country specific issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the United Kingdom two weights were larger than 4. These extremely large weights were truncated to final weights of value 4.</li> <li>- In Portugal one weights was a bit larger than 4. This weight was not truncated.</li> <li>- In Ukraine 95 extreme large weights had to be truncated to 4.</li> </ul> <p>Net sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AT-Austria: 2405</li> <li>BE-Belgium: 1798</li> <li>BG-Bulgaria: 1400</li> <li>CH-Switzerland: 1804</li> <li>CY-Cyprus: 995</li> <li>DE-Germany: 2916</li> <li>DK-Denmark: 1505</li> <li>EE-Estonia: 1517</li> <li>ES-Spain: 1876</li> </ul>

FI-Finland: 1896  
FR-France: 1986  
GB-United Kingdom: 2394  
HU - Hungary:1518  
IE-Ireland:1800  
NL-Netherlands:1889  
NO-Norway: 1750  
PL-Poland: 1721  
PT-Portugal: 2222  
RU-Russian Federation: 2437  
SE-Sweden: 1927  
SI-Slovenia: 1476  
SK-Slovakia: 1766  
UA-Ukraine:2002

#### POST-STRATIFICATION WEIGHTS:

The purpose of the post-stratification weights is to reduce sampling error and nonresponse

bias, using auxiliary information. The ESS post-stratification weights have been constructed using information about age, gender, education and region. The ESS post-stratification weights also adjust for unequal selection probabilities (design weights).

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

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

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

#### POPULATION WEIGHTS

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

## 22 Extent of processing checks

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

## 23 Missing data

The following missing values have been assigned:

6, 66 etc. = Not applicable

7, 77 etc. = Refusal

8, 88 etc. = Don't know

9, 99 etc. = No answer, i.e. Missing data not elsewhere explained

. = Variable not relevant, not deposited, or for other reason omitted from the data file by the archive.

## 24 Version

ESS3 edition 3.7

## 25 Version notes

ESS3 edition 3.7 (published 01.12.18)

Changes from edition 3.6:

Changes in variables:

Variable labels and values have been harmonised for the following variables:

CHLDHM, CNTBRTHA, CTZSHIPA, EDLVADK, EDLVAES, EDLVASE, EDLVBG,

EDLVLV, EDLVNL, EDLVRO, EDLVUA, FBRNCNT, LNGHOMA, LNGHOMB,

MBRNCNT, MNACTIC, NWSPPOL, NWSPTOT, PPLTRST, PRTCLAAT, PRTCLAGB,

PRTCLCY, PRTCLLV, PRTCLNL, PRTMBAAT, PRTMBAGB, PRTMBCY, PRTMBIE, PRTMBLV, PRTMBNL, PRTVTAAT, PRTVTAGB, PRTVTBNL, PRTVTCY, PRTVTIE, PRTVTLV, RDPOL, RDTOT, REGIONAT, REGIONNL, REGIONRO, REGIONSE, STFLFSF, STFSDLV, TVPOL and TVTOT

Changes in country data:

BULGARIA:

F22-24 (ISCOCO): Variable has been corrected for one case. Wild code 1 has been recoded to code 99999 "No answer".

ESS3 edition 3.6 (published 01.12.16)

Changes from edition 3.5:

Changes in variables:

F6 (EISCED): Value labels have been amended.

Changes in country data:

SLOVENIA:

Data from B15 (WRKORG) have been omitted from the integrated data file. For further details, please see item 46 in the Country reports in the ESS3-2006 Documentation Report.

ESS3 edition 3.5 (published 26.11.14)

Changes from edition 3.4:

Changes in variables:

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

(AGEA): Age of respondent, calculated:

Variable has been added.

C16 (HLTHHMP):

Variable label has been amended.

Changes in country data:

RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

B12 (PRTVTRU), B20b (PRTCLRU), B22 (PRTMBRU): The value labels have been amended.

ESS3 edition 3.4 (published 18.12.12)

Changes from edition 3.3:

Changes in variables:

(AGE): Age of respondent, calculated:

Variable has been rounded and format has been changed to F5.2.

(INWSMM): Start of interview, minute:

Variable has been rounded.

(INWEMM): End of interview, minute:

Variable has been rounded.

C10 (RLGDNM), C12 (RLGDNME):

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

Changes in country data:

ESTONIA:

F22-F24 (ISCOCO): Corrected "occupation, ISCO88 (com)" for IDNO 1715.

IRELAND:

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

Variable has been set to sysmis for all cases.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

B12 (PRTVTRU), B20b (PRTCLRU), B22 (PRTMBRU): The value labels have been changed to be in line with the value labels in ESS5 - 2010.

SLOVENIA:

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

Variable has been set to sysmis for IDNO 378.

F22-F24 (ISCOCO): Corrected "occupation, ISCO88 (com)" for IDNO 616.

SWEDEN:

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

F22-F24 (ISCOCO): Corrected "occupation, ISCO88 (com)" for IDNOs 100005487, 100009752, 200014934, 200017119, 200017838, 300027836, 300028701.

F39-F41 (ISCOCOP): Corrected "occupation partner, ISCO88 (com)" for IDNOs 100007384, 300023843, 300026648, 300029055.

ESS3 edition 3.3 (published 02.02.11)

Changes from edition 3.2:

Changes in data:

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

In addition for Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland an additional European Survey version of ISCED has been produced for respondent (EISCED).

New variables.

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

INTEWDE Country specific variable "Place of interview, East/West Germany" now included in the international data file.

Changes in country data:

GERMANY:

All variables from C26 CTZNTR to C36 MBRNCNTR have been replaced with new data for Germany.

Inconsistencies in timing of life variables F8e RTDSBYR, D3 LVPTNYR, D10 FCLDBRN, D11 YCLDBYR and D13 YGCDBYR. 11 respondents have been assigned missing value 9999 in one of these variables.

G11 IMPFREE and G12 IPHLPL were switched for female respondents. The German data have now been corrected.

ROMANIA:

E48 STFJB and E49 STFJBOT scale reversed according to the source questionnaire, data for Romania have been recoded in the international data file. For further details, please see item 46 in the Country Reports in the Documentation Report.

SWEDEN:

F6 EDLVASE Minor correction in value labels. For value labels 8 and 9 "(after 1992)" has been added.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Data from C18 RLGDNM and C20 RLGDNME for United Kingdom have been omitted from the international data file. For further details, please see item 46 in the Country Reports in the Documentation Report.

ESS3 edition 3.2 (published 16.10.08)

Changes from edition 3.1:

New variables.

EDLVBE Country specific variable, "Highest level of education, Belgium" now included in the international data file.

EDLVSI Country specific variable, "Highest level of education, Slovenia" now included in the international data file.

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

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

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

Changes in country data:

PORTUGAL:

F22-F24 (ISCOCO): Wild code 6200 has been recoded to 9210 in 46 records.

SPAIN:

F25 (NACER11): Wild code 77 has been recoded to missing value 777 in 9 records.

ESS3 edition 3.1 (published 04.04.08)

Changes from edition 3.0:

FRANCE: The design weights were erroneously given the value 1 during the publication of edition 3.0. The design weights for France have now been restored to their correct value.

ESS3 edition 3.0 (published 02.04.08)

Additional countries:

Austria, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Ukraine.

Data from Latvia is only available from a separate file until design weights have been produced.

Changes from edition 2.0

ESTONIA:

The variable REGIOAEE "Region, Estonia" has been recoded to the same categories as in ESS round 2, and is now named REGIONEE.

FRANCE:

The variable IDNO have been consistently changed for all respondents for France.

ESS3 edition 2.0 (published 20.12.07)

Additional countries:

Hungary, Russian Federation.

Changes from edition 1.0

BULGARIA:

Data from C18 (RLGDNM) C20 (RLGDNME) for Bulgaria have been omitted from the international data file. For further details, please see item 46 in the Country Reports in the Documentation Report.

NORWAY:

D16a (ICSBFM) The split ballot variable D16a for Norway had erroneously switched codes. The Norwegian data have now been corrected.

SPAIN:

D16a (ICSBFM) The split ballot variable D16a for Spain had erroneously switched codes. The Spanish data have now been corrected.

SWEDEN:

SPLTADMB, administrative variable, the data from Sweden had an erroneous re-coding of category 6 to category 9. The Swedish data have now been corrected.

UNITED KINGDOM:

SPLTADMB, administrative variable, the data from the United Kingdom had an erroneous re-coding of category 6 to category 9. The data from the United Kingdom have now been corrected.

ESS3 edition 1.0 (published 26.09.07):

Includes data from Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Data from Hungary, Romania and Russian Federation are only available from a separate data file until design weights have been produced for these countries.

## **26 Completeness of collection stored**

AUSTRIA

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004. Category 4 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 5.

F62-F68 (MARITALA-DVRCDEV):

Wrong Marital version has been used.

The MARITAL question block from ESS2 has been deployed rather than the round 3 MARITAL question block version B. The ESS2 MARITALA variable has been bridged into the ESS3 MARITALA (Version B) variable. Correspondingly, the incompatible

variables LVGPTNA (F64) and LVGPTNE (F66) have been dropped from the data set.

AGE (constructed variable):

Two respondents IDNO 1475, 3596 are younger than the lower age cut-off.

2 cases (idno=258, 273) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

BELGIUM

F36 (EDULVLP)

The underlying national questionnaire item has changed since ESS2-2004.

AGE (constructed variable):

Two respondents (IDNO 90705, 22307) are younger than the lower age cut-off.

AGEA (constructed variable):

One respondent (IDNO 90705) is younger than the lower age cut-off.

BULGARIA

F32 (HINCTNT): The income categories in Bulgaria differ from the Data Protocol. Please see Source Showcards (Card 53) and Bulgarian Showcards (Card 53) in ESS Round 3 - Fieldwork documents at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>. A recoded version is available in the international file, and the original variable has been renamed to HINCTNBG and is available from a separate file with deviating income variables available from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

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

C18 (RLGDNM) C20 (RLGDNME): The categories in the Bulgarian variables differ from the data protocol. ESS category 4 and 7 have not been asked in Bulgaria. The variables have been omitted from the international data file, have been renamed to RLDNBG and RLDEBG and are available from a separate country specific file for Bulgaria from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

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

1 case (idno=4512) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

CYPRUS

C18 (RLGDNM), C20 (RLGDNME):

The Cypriot data for RLGDNM and RLGDNME have been omitted from the integrated file. The list of categories used was not complete, as Protestant (02), Jewish (05) and Islam (06) were not included as separate categories. The variables have been renamed RLDNCY and RLDECY and are available from a separate country-specific file for Cyprus.

E54 (INCCMP):

The data for INCCMP has been omitted from the integrated file. The scale used in Cyprus differs from the ESS standard. 0-10 scale used, instead of ESS standard 0-6.

The variable has been renamed INCCMPCY and is available from a separate country-specific file for Cyprus.

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

#### DENMARK

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.

18 cases (idno=100183, 101511, 102452, 103898, 104381, 201987, 202860, 203670, 302147, 302252, 303339, 502214, 503252, 600418, 600442, 600476, 601511, 603424) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### ESTONIA

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED)

The underlying national questionnaire item has changed since ESS2-2004.

#### F32 (HINCTNT)

This question was asked without a showcard. Respondents were asked to state their income, with answers then coded into the ESS standard. The Estonian data from the variable have been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been renamed HINCTEE and is available from a separate file with deviating income variables available from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

#### FINLAND

F49 (EDULVLFA) and F55 (EDULVLMA):

Show card (59 and 61), label for category 0 changed since ESS2-2004.

F66 (LVGPTNE): Filter error, the question was not asked to married respondents living with their husband/wife. The Finnish data have been omitted from the international file, but the deposited variable has been renamed LVGPTNFI and is available from a separate country specific file for Finland.

#### FRANCE

B11 (VOTE): French category 4 "Non inscrit sur les listes électorales" has been recoded to ESS category 3 "Not eligible to vote".

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.

F8c (MAINACT):

Filter error. All respondents were asked this question.

F37c (MNACTP):

Filter error. All respondents with partner were asked this question.

#### GERMANY

B13-B19 (CONTPLT-ILGPST): The German team added a country specific item "Signed a referendum " REFDE after item B17 (SGNPTIT). The variable have been omitted from the international data file, but is kept in a separate country specific file for Germany.

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.

F54 (OCCF14A): Filter error. All cases with code 7 "Refusal" in F50 (EMPRF14) have been routed to OCCF14A and assigned a valid code on this variable.

F60 (OCCM14A): Filter error. All cases with code 7 "Refusal" in F56 (EMPRM14) have been routed to OCCM14A and assigned a valid code on this variable.

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

2 cases (idno=102310, 229116) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### HUNGARY

E16 (ENRGLOT):

The question was by mistake not included in the final version of the Hungarian questionnaire. There is no data for Hungary in this variable.

F32 (HINCTNT): The income categories in Hungary differ from the Data Protocol. Please see Source Showcards (Card 53) and Hungarian Showcard (Card 58) in ESS Round 3 - Fieldwork documents at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>. The Hungarian data from the variable has been omitted from the international data file, and the variable has been renamed HINCTNHU and is available from a separate file with deviating income variables available from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

One case (idno=91192) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### IRELAND

F6 (EDULVLA):

The underlying national questionnaire item has changed since ESS2-2004. Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.

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

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

#### LATVIA

(DWEIGHT): No design weights.

(PSPWGHT): No Post-stratification weights.

E54 (INCCMP):

The data for INCCMP has been omitted from the integrated file. The scale used in Latvia differs from the ESS standard. A 0-10 scale has been used, instead of ESS standard 0-6. The variable has been renamed INCCMPLV and is available from a separate country-specific file for Latvia.

#### NETHERLANDS

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

Source variables changed since ESS2-2004. Variables bridged from the former harmonised education variables EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM.

1 case (idno=3024691) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### NORWAY

F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), and F55 (EDULVLM):

Source variables changed since ESS2-2004.

C18 (RLGDNM) and C20 (RLGDNME):

The question contained an additional category 9 "Does not apply". The category has been re-coded to 99 "No answer".

1 case (idno=1853) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### POLAND

3 cases (idno=2542, 6169, 7162) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### PORTUGAL

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.

AGE (constructed variable):

One respondent IDNO 134 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

1 case (idno=2253) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### ROMANIA

(DWEIGHT): No design weights.

(PSPWGHT): No Post-stratification weights.

E48 (STFJB) and E49 (STFJBOT):

Scale reversed according to the source questionnaire. The data for Romania have been recoded in the international data file.

The original variables have been renamed to STFJBRO and STFJBTRO and are available in the country specific file for Romania.

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

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

F10 (PDJOBV): Data for variable PDJOBV contained only 9 cases with valid values. The Romanian data for this variable has been omitted from the international file but the variable has been renamed to PDJOBRO and is available from a separate country specific data file for Romania.

F11 (PDJOBYR): Data for variable PDJOBYR contained only 5 cases with valid values. The Romanian data for this variable has been omitted from the international file but the variable has been renamed to PDJOBYRO and is available from a separate

country specific data file for Romania.

F32 (HINCTNT): The income categories in Romania differ from the Data Protocol. Please see Source Showcards (Card 53) and Romanian Showcards (Card 53) in ESS Round 3 - Fieldwork documents at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>. The Romanian data from the variable has been omitted from the international data file, and the variable has been renamed HINCTNRO and is available from a separate file with deviating income variables available from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

20 cases (idno=48, 115, 152, 412, 419, 420, 556, 777, 786, 799, 807, 808, 1016, 1148, 1204, 1297, 1675, 1885, 1897, 1993) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### RUSSIAN FEDERATION

F32 (HINCTNT): The income categories in The Russian Federation differ from the Data Protocol. Please see Source Showcards (Card 53) and Russian Showcards (Card 54) in ESS Round 3 - Fieldwork documents at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>. A recoded version is available in the international file, and the original variable has been renamed to HINCTNRU and is available from a separate file with deviating income variables available from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

F54 (OCCF14A) and F60 (OCCM14A): Due to translation problems these questions were asked with only 7 answer categories. The Russian data for the variables have been omitted from the international file, but the variables are available from a separate country specific file for the Russian Federation (OCCFARU and OCCMARU). The country specific file also contains variables with 8 categories (OCCFBRU and OCCMBRU) after recoding based on questions about profession.

#### SLOVAKIA

6 cases (idno=10261, 10712, 10719, 10941, 11402, 12236) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### SLOVENIA

B15 (WRKORG):

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

F6a (EDUFLD):

Filter error, respondents with value 02 ("Dokoncana osnovna sola") on variable F6 (EDULVLA) has not been given question F6a (EDUFLD).

1 case (idno=237) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### SPAIN

1 case (idno=296721001006) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### SWEDEN

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), F55 (EDULVLM):  
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.

For EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM category 5 contains some not completed university exam respondents. This deviates from the official ISCED mapping.

1 case (idno=300027380) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### SWITZERLAND

C31 (LNGHOMB):

Change in question asked. Mentioning a second language is more explicit compared to ESS2 - 2004, possibly resulting in a larger proportion of the respondents declaring a second language in LNGHOMB in ESS3.

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.

AGE (constructed variable):

Two respondents (IDNO 1075, 2750) are younger than the lower age cut-off.

1 case (idno=1024) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

#### UKRAINE

F32 (HINCTNT)

This question was asked without a showcard. Respondents were simply asked to state their income, with answers then coded into the ESS standard. The Ukrainian data from the variable has been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been renamed HINCTUA and is available from a separate file with deviating income variables available from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

#### UNITED KINGDOM

C18 (RLGDNM), C20 (RLGDNME):

In ESS 3, unlike round 1, many interviewers appear not to have probed respondents sufficiently if they simply reported their religion as being "Christian". Rather than asking for more details about the Christian denomination to which the respondent felt they belonged, the interviewer instead used the "Other Christian Denomination" category (category 4). This is likely to apply mainly to respondents belonging to the Anglican church/Church of England. When compared to R1 data, this results in far fewer respondents being coded as category 1 "Protestant", and far more as category 4 "other Christian Denominations". The variables RLGDNM and RLGDNME have been omitted from the integrated file, renamed to RLDNGB and RLDEGB, and included in the country specific file for United Kingdom.

D3 (LVPNTYR):

Ambiguous category. "No answer" has erroneously been assigned 0 by the Fieldwork agency making it impossible to distinguish answer category 0000 "Still in parental home, never left 2 months" from "No answer". All 175 cases with value 0/0000 have been assigned 9999 "No answer."

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004. Bridging into category 2 intentionally diverts from official ISCED mapping to improve comparability.

## **27 Distributor**

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

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

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

### **Legal Aspects**

## **28 Restrictions**

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

## **29 Citation requirement**

Citation of data:

European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006). Data file edition 3.7. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

Citation of documentation:

European Social Survey (2016): ESS-3 2006 Documentation Report. Edition 3.7. Bergen, European Social Survey Data Archive, NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data for ESS ERIC.

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

## **30 Disclaimer**

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

## **31 Confidentiality**

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

## **32 Deposit requirement**

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

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## Austria

### 33 Data collector

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

### 34 Depositor

Karl H. Müller (WISDOM), National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour

### 36 Grant number

EECO-LAB IV

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

German

### 39 Field work period(s)

18.07.07 - 05.11.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

Burgenland

Kärnten

Niederösterreich

Oberösterreich

Salzburg

Steiermark

Tirol

Vorarlberg

Wien

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

Correspondence with NUTS level 2

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

### 41 Geographic coverage

Austria

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling design:

Stratified three-stage probability sampling

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

Stage 1: Primary sampling units: 380 clusters in 300 municipalities (incl. 22 districts of Vienna). The number of clusters in a stratum is proportional to the size of its population (15 years and older). The allocation is done by controlled rounding (Cox 1987). The selection within a stratum is done by systematic proportional-to-size random sampling. These steps are done at ZUMA.

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

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

Sampling frame:

For stratification: Census 2001

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

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	350
Number of experienced interviewers:	192
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	158

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	395
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	No
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	No
Use of brochure:	No

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	3
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):	2

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

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

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
<b>If yes, please describe:</b>	
Second contact, in most cases by the same interviewer	

#### 43.9 Pretest

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

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	240
Number of back-checks achieved:	185
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	185
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

##### 44.2 Refusals

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

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

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

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

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

#### 46 Deviations

2 cases (idno=258, 273) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004. Category 4 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 5.

F62-F68 (MARITALA-DVRCDEV):

Wrong Marital version has been used.

The MARITAL question block from ESS2 has been deployed rather than the round 3 MARITAL question block version B. The ESS2 MARITALA variable has been bridged into the ESS3 MARITALA (Version B) variable. Correspondingly, the incompatible variables LVGPTNA (F64) and LVGPTNE (F66) have been dropped from the data set.

AGE (constructed variable):

Two respondents IDNO 1475, 3596 are 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):	3800
b) Refusal by respondent:	608
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	312
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	370
e) Language barrier:	29
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	9
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	1
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	9
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	29
j) Address not traceable:	8
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	1
m) Respondent deceased:	1
y) Invalid interviews:	17
z) Number of valid interviews:	2405
o) Interviews not approved:	1
p) Records in the data file:	2405
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	63.96%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

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

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

Party size (percentage of the votes in the last national election 2006)

Party/% of votes

SPOE (socialistic, middle-left)/35,3

OEVP (conservative, middle-right)/34,3

FPOE (conservative, right)/11,0

BZOE (conservative, right)/11,0

GRUENE (ecological, left)/4,1

LIF (liberal, right)/0,0

KPOE (communist, left)/1,0

Other parties/3,3

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Only one single vote registered

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

1 Euro = National currency

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Belgium

### 33 Data collector

TNS Dimarso

### 34 Depositor

Marc Jacquemain (Wallonia), National Coordinator

Geert Loosveldt (Flanders), National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique (FNRS)

Fonds voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (FWO)

### 36 Grant number

FWO-G.0384.02

FNRS-ESS -EK/BM -089

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI: Yes

Paper and pencil interview, PAPI: No

If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire: No

If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire: No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Dutch and French

### 39 Field work period(s)

23.10.06 - 19.02.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Flemish region

2. Brussels region

3. Walloon region

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

Correspondence with NUTS level 1

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

### 41 Geographic coverage

Belgium

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

The basis is the commercial database of 'Orgassim'. Using the National register,

Orgassim has developed a database with 'Statistics of inhabitants per building'. With this database it is possible to make an individual database with age, gender and address for each person. The names of the persons are not available in this database. Then, the individual database is linked with another commercial database and 'enriched' with names (65% matches). A person is identified by his or her name or the combination of gender and age. The database is updated annually.

Sampling design:

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

Stage 1: The primary sampling units (PSU's) are 'virtual' clusters located in municipalities. This means that the clusters within the municipalities are not further defined regionally. 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. The total number of clusters equals 338 (see below).

Stage 2: In each of the 338 clusters, 9 persons are selected for the gross sample by simple random sampling. This means that the number of contacted persons in each municipality equals the number of clusters in the municipality times 9.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	118
Number of experienced interviewers:	118
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	118
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	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

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

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
------------------------------------	-----

##### If yes, please describe:

720 units that were either 'non-contact' or 'refusal' were re-issued and re-contacted again. This was necessary to achieve the minimum effective size (N=1800). Another interviewers from the original ones were used for these activities.

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	01.07.06 - 31.08.06
Number of pretest interviews:	4

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	871
Number of back-checks achieved:	396
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	388
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

##### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	238
Number of back-checks achieved:	162
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	142
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	73
Number of back-checks achieved:	37
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	30
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

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

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

The CAPI-text (word) version was reviewed (text, filtering, routing etc) and correction was made. Second, the corrected CAPI-text was transformed into the CAPI which was tested on the computer. Lastly, on the basis of this, final adjustment and corrections were being made.

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?: Yes

#### 46 Deviations

F36 (EDULVLP)

The underlying national questionnaire item has changed since ESS2-2004.

AGE (constructed variable):

Two respondents (IDNO 90705, 22307) are younger than the lower age cut-off.

AGEA (constructed variable):

One respondent (IDNO 90705) 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):	3249
b) Refusal by respondent:	658
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	52
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	85
e) Language barrier:	69
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	90
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	38
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	12
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	44
j) Address not traceable:	26
k) Other ineligible address:	154
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	71
m) Respondent deceased:	21
y) Invalid interviews:	20
z) Number of valid interviews:	1798
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1798
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	61.01%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1798
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

PARTY NAME, MEANING. DESCRIPTION

Agalev, Anders Gaan Leven. Flemish Ecologists  
 CD&V, Christen Democratisch & Vlaams. Former CVP (Christian Democratic Party)  
 CVP, Christelijke Volkspartij. Flemish Christian-Democrats  
 Groen!, Groen!. Former Agalev (Green Party)  
 N-VA, Nieuw\_Vlaams Alternatief. Former VU (Flemish Nationalist Party)  
 PVDA - AE, Partij Van De Arbeid. Flemish Left-wing Party  
 RESIST, RESIST. Flemish Multicultural Party : cooperation of Arab European League  
 and PVDA  
 SP, Socialistische Partij. Flemish Socialist Party  
 SP.A, Sociaal Progressief Alternatief. Former SP (Socialist Party)  
 SPIRIT, Sociaal Progressief Internationaal Regionalistisch Integraal-Democratisch  
 Toekomstgericht. Flemish Social Liberals  
 Vivant, Vivant. Platform for basic income  
 Vlaams Blok, Vlaams Blok. Flemish Extreme Right and Nationalist Party  
 VLD, Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten. Flemish Liberals and Democrats  
 VU, Volksunie. Flemish Union  
 WOW, Waardig Ouder Worden. Defends the interests of the elderly people  
 CDH, Centre Démocrate Humaniste. Former PSC  
 Ecolo, Ecologistes Confédérés pour l'Organisation de Luttes Originales. Francophone  
 Ecologists  
 FDF-PPW, Front Démocratique des Francophones - Partie Pour la Wallonie. Defends  
 the interests of the French speaking habitants in Brussels and Flanders  
 FN, Front National. Francophone Right Extremist and Nationalist Party  
 MCC, Mouvement des Citoyens pour le Changement. A splinter group from the PSC  
 MR, Mouvement Réformateur. Former PRL  
 PS, Parti Socialiste. Francophone Socialist Party  
 PSC, Parti Social Chrétien. Christian Democrats - Francophone  
 PRL, Parti Réformateur Liberal. Francophone Liberal Party  
 PTB - UA, Parti du Travail de Belgique. Francophone Left-wing Party  
 (Source: ISPO/PIOP (2004) General Election Study Belgium 2003 (codebook))

Left right position of the (chosen) political parties and party size: Please see Appendix 5  
 of the ESS3 - 2006 Documentation Report

### 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

The Belgian Electoral and Multi-party System Electors and Elections

Suffrage in Belgium is based on the "one man, one vote" principle: every Belgian  
 national, male or female, who has reached the age of 18 has the right to cast one vote  
 (unless this right has been suspended or the individual is ineligible for some reason).  
 Voting in Belgium is compulsory. Everyone is obliged to take part in the elections at the  
 six different levels: the European level (members of the European Parliament), the  
 Federal level (all members of the Chamber of Representatives and most members of the  
 Senate), the Community level (members of the German-speaking Community Council are  
 directly elected), the Regional level (members of the Flemish, Walloon and Brussels  
 Capital Regional Councils), the Provincial level (members of the 10 provincial councils)  
 and the Municipal (members of the communal councils) level.

In Belgium, the principle by which the members of the Federal Parliament, the European  
 Parliament, and the Councils at the different levels (Community, Region, Province, and  
 Municipality) are elected is one of proportional representation. It is a system in which the  
 seats in the legislative assemblies are allocated roughly in proportion to the number of  
 votes each party receives within the electoral districts or constituencies, which form the  
 territorial basis for the direct elections. Since the 1995 election for the Federal  
 Parliament, there have been two different systems for assigning the votes according to

the constituencies. For the Chamber of Representatives, there are twenty constituencies (reduced to 11 in 2003). For the Senate, there are three constituencies, geographically similar to the three regions: Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels. Since the 2003 elections, an electoral threshold of 5% at the constituency level for the Chamber and Senate has been introduced.

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

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

To allocate seats to the parties, the votes for the party list and the preference votes are first aggregated to ascertain the total vote for the party. The seats are then allocated to parties, constituencies and individuals according to a rather complicated procedure (see De Winter, 2004). (Source: ISPO/PIOP (2003) General Election Study Belgium 2003: Codebook and Questionnaire. Leuven, Louvain-la-Neuve, pp.10-11)

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

Euro is national currency. One euro = 40.3399 Belgium Francs

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Bulgaria

### 33 Data collector

Vitosha Research EOOD, Mr. Alexander Stoyanov

### 34 Depositor

Lilia Dimova, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

National Science Fund at the Ministry of Education and Science

### 36 Grant number

16.06.2006 g. (DO1-371/16.06.2006)

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Bulgarian

### 39 Field work period(s)

20.11.06 - 01.01.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Blagoevgrad
2. Burgas
3. Varna
4. Veliko Tarnovo
5. Vidin
6. Vratsa
7. Gabrovo
8. Dobrich
9. Kardzhali
10. Kyustendil
11. Lovech
12. Montana
13. Pazardzhik
14. Pernik
15. Pleven
16. Plovdiv
17. Razgrad
18. Ruse

19. Silistra
20. Sliven
21. Smolyan
22. Sofia (stolitsa)
23. Sofia
24. Stara Zagora
25. Targovishte
26. Haskovo
27. Shumen
28. Yambol

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS level 3

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

No

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

Representative at national level.

**41 Geographic coverage**

Bulgaria

**42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

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

Foreigners are not included in the frame. However, the portion of foreigners in Bulgaria is below 1%.

Sampling design:

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

Stage 1: Selection of 200 PSUs (electoral sections). The sampling is done with probabilities proportional to the electoral (18+) population.

Stage 2: Simple random sampling of about 20 household's addresses in the chosen PSUs. 11 interviews will be conducted in one PSU.

Stage 3: Random selection of a respondent in each household according to the last birthday method.

## 43 Fieldwork procedures

### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	136
Number of experienced interviewers:	136
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	30
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	No

### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	No
Use of brochure:	No

### 43.6 Call schedules

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

### 43.7 Respondent incentives

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

#### **Please specify:**

Small gifts like calendars, books, info brochures about Bulgaria in EU, pens, etc, were given to respondents from big cities.

### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:

### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	07.10.06 - 15.10.06
Number of pretest interviews:	50

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	170
Number of back-checks achieved:	153
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	153
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

##### 44.2 Refusals

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

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

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

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

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

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

Visit	
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	10 %
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	10 %
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

F32 (HINCTNT): The income categories in Bulgaria differ from the Data Protocol. Please see Source Showcards (Card 53) and Bulgarian Showcards (Card 53) in ESS Round 3 - Fieldwork documents at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>. A recoded version is available in the international file, and the original variable has been renamed to HINCTNBG and is available from a separate file with deviating income variables available from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

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

C18 (RLGDNM) C20 (RLGDNME): The categories in the Bulgarian variables differ from the data protocol. ESS category 4 and 7 have not been asked in Bulgaria. The variables

have been omitted from the international data file, have been renamed to RLDNBG and RLDEBG and are available from a separate country specific file for Bulgaria from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

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

1 case (idno=4512) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2357
b) Refusal by respondent:	177
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	388
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	58
e) Language barrier:	13
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	33
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	55
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	15
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	174
j) Address not traceable:	36
k) Other ineligible address:	6
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
y) Invalid interviews:	2
z) Number of valid interviews:	1400
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1400
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	64.75%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1399
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Pre-primary education.

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

Primary education.

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

Lower - secondary education.

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

Secondary education.

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

Post-secondary non-tertiary education

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

College education

Tertiary education at colleges, which leads to acquirement of a 'Specialist' qualification degree.

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

Doctorate or second stage

Doctorate or second stage of tertiary education, which leads to acquirement of 'Doctor' qualification and scientific degree. PhD or second step of tertiary education was not included as a separate option in the questionnaire.

## 50.2 Political parties

PRTCLBG, PRTMBGB:

01, BZNS:

Name: BAPU-PU (Anastasya Mozer).

Description: The Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union-People's Union (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz-Naroden Sajuz) is an agrarian-conservative party in Bulgaria. It is part of the Bulgarian People's Union, that won at the last legislative elections (25 June 2005) 5.7 % of the popular vote and 13 out of 240 seats. The leader of the party is Anastasya Mozer.

#### 02 BSP:

Name: Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP).

Description: Dimitar Blagoev, Nikola Gabrovski, Eftim Dabev, Todor Postomirov, Konstantin Bozveliev and other leaders on 2 August 1891. In 1919, the BWSDP (narrow socialists) was renamed into the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and joined the Communist International. In April 1990, following an inner-party referendum the party was renamed into Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) and adopted the values of the Socialist International in its official documents. The leader of BSP is Sergey Stanishev, who is also the Bulgarian Prime-Minister at the moment.

#### 03 VMRO:

Name: IMRO.

Description: The IMRO-Bulgarian National Movement is a nationalist political party. The party didn't win any seat in the 2001 elections. It is nowadays part of the Bulgarian People's Union, which won 5.7 % of the popular vote and 13 out of 240 seats at the last legislative elections on 25 June 2005.

#### 04 DPS:

Name: Movement for Rights and Freedoms (MRF).

Description: The Movement for Rights and Freedoms is a centrist political party in Bulgaria, based in the Turkish minority. The MRF is a member of the Liberal International and considers itself a liberal party, probably like the Swedish People's Party, the party of the Swedish-speaking minority of Finland. Started out as an underground organization in the 1980s as a response to Todor Zhivkov's policy of Bulgarization of the Turkish minority in the country. Since 1990, an officially recognized political party. It has been chaired by Ahmed Doğan since its official establishment in 1990.

#### 05 DSB:

Name: Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria (DSB) - Ivan Kostov.

Description: The Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria is a political party in Bulgaria established by former Bulgarian Prime Minister Ivan Kostov (1997-2001). The motto of the party is "For a Strong Bulgaria in Unified Europe". The DSB define themselves as a moderately conservative party. They regard themselves as successors of the ruling mandate of the United Democratic Forces (1997-2001) and promise to stand up for its achievements and build on them. The party stands for a new structure, composition and organization of the constitutional powers in Bulgaria through the adoption of a new Constitution. Kostov and the DSB are outspoken opponents of the Bulgarian Socialist Party whom they regard as the heir to the totalitarian Bulgarian Communist Party and define them as their main political enemy. They have also often criticized ex-Prime Minister Simeon Saksoburggotskia for allying himself with the socialists and who is accused, very much like Kostov was, of corruption.

#### 06 DP:

Name: Democratic Party (Alexander Pramatarski).

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

party is Alexander Pramatarski.

#### 07 Ataka:

Name: Party "Attack" - Volen Siderov.

Description: The National Union Attack or Attack Coalition is a nationalist political party in Bulgaria. At the last legislative elections, 25 June 2005, it won 9.0% of the popular vote and 21 out of 240 seats. Attack is formed by the National Movement for the Salvation of the Fatherland (Natsionalno Dvizhenie za Spasenie na Otechestvoto), the Bulgarian National Patriotic Party (Bălgarska Natsionalna-Patriotichna Partiya) and the Union of Patriotic Forces and Militaries of the Reserve Defense (Săyuz na Patriotichnite Sili i Voinite ot Zapatsa Zashtita). Led by TV host Volen Siderov, who is widely considered racist and antisemitic, the party was created just two months before the elections. The party's leaders have criticized Bulgaria's ethnic minorities for allegedly being too privileged, they have accused the entire Bulgarian political establishment of being totally corrupted, and are opposed to NATO, the Iraq War and closer ties with the USA. Although the party is not particularly against Bulgaria's European Union membership, it has strongly demanded a revision of some of the previously signed documents (like the document for shutting down the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant near the Danube), some of which are largely considered to be against the interests of Bulgaria. Bulgarian Socialist Party Members of Attack's group in parliament included popular political figures such as Petar Beron, Ognyan Saparev, Rumen Vodenicharov and Stella Bankova as well as a large group of generals and other military men; many of these have left the group for various reasons, mostly due to conflicts with leader Volen Siderov.

#### 08 NDSV:

Name: National Movement Simeon II (NMSS).

Description: The National Movement Simeon II is a political party in Bulgaria, the vehicle of Simeon Borisov Saksokoburggotski, the deposed Tsar of Bulgaria and former Prime Minister. It was founded in 2000 by Stoyan Ganev, former president of The Forty-Seventh Session Of The General Assembly in The United Nations. The movement won 42.7% of the popular vote and 120 out of 240 seats in the 2001 elections. It formed a coalition government with the Movement for Rights and Freedoms. It has developed into a liberal party which became a full member of the Liberal International at its Sofia Congress in May 2005. At the last legislative elections on June 25, 2005, it received 21.83% of the popular vote and 53 out of 240 seats, a significant decrease.

#### 09 Novoto Vreme:

Name: New Time Party.

Description: The New Time Party. It separated from The National Movement Simeon II in 2004. Now, pretends to be a party of young and educated. The New Time Party has liberal economic ideas. It is criticized that had political behavior, similar to MRF in the period 2001-2005, when the party was in the Parliament. The New Time Party is also close to some big bulgarian groups. Its leader is Emil Koshlukov.

#### 10 Evroroma:

Name: Political movement Euroroma.

Description: Euroroma is the biggest political party engaged with the problems of the Roma in Bulgaria. Established on 12 December 1998, Euroroma is not strictly an ethnic party, as it is open for everybody who shares its ideas and goals. In accord with the stability pact, over 30% of the leadership of the political party are ethnic Bulgarians. Similarly, members of Euroroma's municipal and regional structures are not only people with Roma, but also Bulgarians and Turks.

#### 11 Gergiovdan:

Name: George's Day Movement.

Description: The George's Day Movement (Dvizenie Gergiovden) is a nationalist political party in Bulgaria. The movement did not win any seat in the 2001 elections. It joined the United Democratic Forces before the 2005 elections. The United Democratic Forces won in the 2001 elections 18.2 % of the popular vote and 51 out of 240 seats.

12 SDS:

Name: Union of Democratic Forces (UDF).

Description: The Union of Democratic Forces is a political party in Bulgaria, founded in December 1989, as a union of eleven political organizations in opposition to the Communist government. The following year, six more parties were incorporated. In February 1997, the Union was transformed into a single unified party, the United Democratic Forces, by then-chairman and Prime Minister-to-be Ivan Kostov. The UDF is a member of the European People's Party. The UDF is currently chaired by Petar Stoyanov, former president of the country. Meanwhile, Kostov, the former Prime Minister and UDF party leader went on to form his own party - Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria. At the last legislative elections, 25 June 2005, the United Democratic Forces won 8.4% of the popular vote and 20 out of 240 seats.

13 SSD:

Name: Union of Free Democrats.

Description: The Union of Free Democrats is a conservative political party in Bulgaria, led by Stefan Sofiyanski- the ex-mayor of Sofia City. It contested the 2001 elections as part of the United Democratic Forces electoral alliance, which picked up 51 of 240 seats. It is nowadays part of the Bulgarian People's Union, that at the last legislative elections, 25 June 2005, 5.7 % of the popular vote and 13 out of 240 seats.

14 Gerb:

Name: GERB/CEDB- Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria-Boyko Borisov.

Description: Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (GERB/CEDB) is a Bulgarian centre-right political party established on 2006-12-03. GERB is formally headed by Tsvetan Tsvetanov, former deputy mayor of Sofia, but the party's actual leader is the mayor of Sofia, Boyko Borisov. In early January 2007, it came second in a public poll on party support with 14%, trailing the Bulgarian Socialist Party which had 25%; its stated priorities are fighting crime and corruption, preserving family as the cornerstone of society and achieving energy independence. The abbreviation GERB means "coat of arms" in Bulgarian.

### 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered

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

allocation of seats. For the purposes of holding elections, the territory of the country is divided into 31 multi-seat constituencies, including 3 constituencies in the city of Sofia and 2 constituencies in the city of Plovdiv. The other constituencies coincide with the boundaries of administrative regions. The Central Election Committee determines the number of seats for each constituency on the basis of a uniform representation rate for the country depending on the number of the population while applying the largest residual method.

In the National Assembly (Narodno Sabranie), 240 members are elected through a party-list proportional representation system to serve 4-year terms.

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

1 euro = 1.95583 BGN

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Cyprus

### 33 Data collector

Cyprus College Research Center, Nicosia Cyprus

### 34 Depositor

Dr Antonis Theocharous, National Coordinator.

Dr Spyros Spyrou, National Coordinator.

### 35 Funding agency

Cyprus College, Hellenic Bank (Cyprus)

### 36 Grant number

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI: No

Paper and pencil interview, PAPI: Yes

If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire: Yes

If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire: No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Greek

### 39 Field work period(s)

02.10.06 - 10.12.06

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

10. Nicosia Urban

11. Nicosia Rural

20. Limassol Urban

21. Limassol Rural

30. Larnaka Urban

31. Larnaka Rural

40. Paphos Urban

41. Paphos Rural

51. Ammochostos Rural

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS 1 (country) not available by district

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

### 41 Geographic coverage

Cyprus

### 42 Sampling procedure

#### Sampling Frame:

Frame of households of census 2001 with supplementary list of consumers provided by the electricity authority of Cyprus (EAC). (A supplementary sample of newly constructed housing units build after 2001 will be drawn from the list of domestic consumers of the EAC - the Statistical Bureau has conducted a survey that identified that each domestic consumer of the EAC corresponds to a housing unit).

#### Sampling design:

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

- Primary sampling units: household. Selection of households is done by simple systematic sample with proportional allocation of the sample size to the strata.
- Secondary sampling units: Selection of an individual (15+) by last birthday method.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	48
Number of experienced interviewers:	30
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	18

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	48
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	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

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

**Please specify:**

Participation in a lottery. The gifts included 1 weekend in a luxury hotel (5 couples), an intership at Cyprus College, home furniture.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

For all houses in the sampling area, an advance letter was sent by mail 10 days prior to the start of the fieldwork period. A second letter was handed to respondent by the

interviewer in the first personal contact or was placed under the door if the occupants were absent for prolonged time period. A phone number was provided to respondents in the advanced letter including the contact details of the National Coordinators. An experienced researcher at Cyprus College Research Center was handling those phone calls to reduce reluctance or cater queries.

Interviewers were provided with convincing statements (these were included in the interviewer handbooks and were distributed during briefings for the researchers to have available during the fieldwork stage) so as to increase the chances of persuading respondents to participate. The rationale which underlined the discussions of the interviewers with the respondents was that fact that Cyprus participates for the first time in such a prestigious survey after the country's full accession in the European Union (the motto was: Help our country to have its own voice in Europe). The other argument that was used was the inability for the selected household to be replaced.

Moreover, at the beginning of the fieldwork, experienced interviewers were sent with not other less experienced researchers (one couple for each interview) in order to show them practical tips. In addition, the evening visits were usually made by two women. This has helped the respondents to open more easily the door and at the same time gave more safety and confidence to the women interviewers. The same strategy was followed for most of the rural areas. Finally, most efforts for first contacts were made during weekends where people are more relaxed and have more free time.

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	20.09.06-29.09.06
Number of pretest interviews:	50

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	359
Number of back-checks achieved:	359
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	359
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

##### 44.2 Refusals

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

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	6
Number of back-checks achieved:	6
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	6
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	100%

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked: 100%

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

C18 (RLGDNM), C20 (RLGDNME):

The Cypriot data for RLGDNM and RLGDNME have been omitted from the integrated file. The list of categories used was not complete, as Protestant (02), Jewish (05) and Islam (06) were not included as separate categories. The variables have been renamed RLDNCY and RLDECY and are available from a separate country-specific file for Cyprus.

E54 (INCCMP):

The data for INCCMP has been omitted from the integrated file. The scale used in Cyprus differs from the ESS standard. 0-10 scale used, instead of ESS standard 0-6. The variable has been renamed INCCMPCY and is available from a separate country-specific file for Cyprus.

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

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

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	1481
b) Refusal by respondent:	5
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	57
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	32
e) Language barrier:	7
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	1
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	0
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	2
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	1
m) Respondent deceased:	0
y) Invalid interviews:	0
z) Number of valid interviews:	995
o) Interviews not approved:	
p) Records in the data file:	995
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	381
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	67.32%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	995
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

The public educational system in Cyprus comprises three levels:

- 1) First Compulsory (primary & high school/gymnasium),
- 2) Upper Secondary (Lyceum) and
- 3) Tertiary.

#### 1) Compulsory full-time education

##### a) Primary Education

Dimotiko Scholeio (primary school) 5 years and 8 months - 11 years and 8 months

Being compulsory, primary education is provided free of charge and with no entrance requirements in public primary schools (Dimotika Scholeia) available throughout the country, even in remote areas.

##### b) Gymnasio (general lower secondary school) 11 years and 8 months - 15 years

A public primary school leaving certificate is required for entrance to the Gymnasium.

Private foreign-language primary school leavers must undergo a battery of entrance examinations to enter public secondary schools.

##### Secondary Education

Public secondary education offers a six-year program of instruction for children aged twelve to eighteen. Having a general education orientation, it is compulsory for the first three years when children reach their fifteenth birthday. In the last three years, it follows a more flexible and diverse orientation, catering to individual inclinations, aptitudes and interests. Attendance is compulsory for the successful completion of graduation requirements.

#### 2) Upper secondary

Upper Secondary School (Lykeio, technical school), open to all pupils who have successfully completed the Gymnasium, offers diversity and encompasses three distinct program curricula, all leading to a school leaving certificate, 'Apolyterio':

Upper Secondary education offers compulsory core subjects in general education with incorporated specialization in

A. Optional subjects and electives (supplementary subjects) in five combinations in the Lyceum of Optional Subjects - LEM (classical, science, economics, commercial, foreign languages)

B. Optional stream subjects and electives on an individual basis in the Eniaio Lykeio.

C. Technical and vocational subjects and workshop practice in the Technical / Vocational School

#### 3) Tertiary education

##### Types of institution

There are various types of higher education institutions: university (four years) -

Panepistimio, public-sector non-university institutions (three years) - Dimosies Scholes

Tritovathmias Ekpaidefsis and private-sector institutions (one to four years) - Idiotikes Scholes Tritovathmias Ekpaidefsis.

Students who complete non-university courses are awarded their own institutions diploma or higher diploma. Students completing university courses are awarded the Ptychio (first final university degree). University graduates can attend postgraduate programmes.

## 50.2 Political parties

B12, B20b, B22

1) Progressive Party Of Working People (AKEL - "Anorthotikon Komma Ergazomenou Laou")

2) Democrat Party (DP) (DIKO - "Dimokratikon Komma")

3) Democratic Rally (DISY - "Dimokratikos Synagermos")

4) European Party (EVROKO - "Evropaiko Komma")

- 5) The Cyprus Green Party ("Kinima Oikologoi Perivallontistoi")
- 6) United Democrats (EDI - "Enomeni Demokrates")
- 7) Social-Democrats (K.S EDEK - "Kinima Sosialdimokraton")
- 8) Other

Left right position of the political parties:

- 1) AKEL : It is the communist party in Cyprus. It was founded in 1926 with the name Communist Party of Cyprus (KKK). The communist party was supporting the independence of Cyprus and opposed Enosis (union with Greece) which was the main aim of the Greek Cypriot right wing. The party became illegal in 1931 when the British colonial government imposed restrictions in civil rights following anti-colonial protests. In the first presidential elections for independent Cyprus, AKEL backed Ioannis Clerides (father of Glafkos Clerides) against Makarios III. It is a member of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left in the European Parliament. It is led by Dimitrios Christofias.
- 2) DIKO Democrat Party: It is a central political party in Cyprus, founded on May 12, 1976 by Spyros Kyprianou. He was succeeded on October 7, 2000 by Tassos Papadopoulos, the current President of Cyprus.
- 3) DISY Democratic Rally: It is a conservative political party. The party was founded in 1976 by Glafkos Clerides who headed it until 1993 when he was elected President of Cyprus. It is led by Nikos Anastasiadis.
- 4) EVROKO European Party: The European Party is a centre-right political party in Cyprus founded in 2005, largely out of the New Horizons party.
- 5) The Cyprus Green Party : The Ecological and Environmental Movement, also rendered as Cyprus Green Party (Kinima Oikologoi Perivallontistoi) is an ecologist political party in Cyprus. The Green Party is considered to follow a centre-left approach.
- 6) Enomeni Demokrates: The United Democrats (Enomeni Dimokrates) is a liberal party in Cyprus. The party was founded by former President of Cyprus George Vasiliou in 1993 as "Kinima Eleftheron Dimokraton" (Movement of free democrats). The party later merged with ADISOK (a group of ex- AKEL members) to form United Democrats. The party is a member of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party
- 7) Social-Democrats EDEK :is a social-democratic political party in Cyprus. It is led by Yiannakis Omirou. It is a member of the Party of European Socialists. The party was founded by doctor Vasos Lyssaridis in 1970 with the name EDEK.

Party size:

In the elections of 21 May 2006:

- 1) AKEL: 31,13%, 18 seats
- 2) DIKO : 17,91%, 11 seats
- 3) DISY: 30,34%, 18 seats
- 4) EVROKO: 5,75%, 3 seats
- 5) The Cyprus Green Party: 1,95%, 1 seat
- 6) Enomeni Demokrates : 1,56%
- 7) K.S EDEK: 8,92%, 5 seats

### 50.3 Electoral system

Cyprus elects on national level a head of state - the president - and a legislature. The election of the President is direct, by universal suffrage and secret ballot. Every citizen over the age of 18 has the right to vote. The president is elected for a five year term by the people.

A candidate to be elected needs more than 50% of the votes validly cast. If none of the candidates attains the required majority the election is repeated on the corresponding day of the following week between the two candidates who received the greater number

of votes. The candidate who receives the greatest number of votes at these repeated elections is deemed elected.

Voter requirements:

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

Constituencies:

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

Voting system:

Direct election with proportional representation and preferential system.

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

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

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

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

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

0.578710 CYP

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Denmark

### 33 Data collector

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

### 34 Depositor

Niels Hansen, Survey organisation.

### 35 Funding agency

Danish Social Science Research Council (FSE)

### 36 Grant number

FRIT: 137-8274 / SSF: 275-06-0196

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Danish

### 39 Field work period(s)

19.09.06 - 02.05.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

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

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

The counties correspond to NUTS level 3.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Yes

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed.

**41 Geographic coverage**

Denmark

**42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

The Danish Central Person Register (CPR). Addresses updated 8. September 2006.

The CPR has approximately 99.9% coverage of persons resident in Denmark. All persons who expect to stay in Denmark for at least 3 months are included.

Sampling design:

Simple random sample of individuals on the CPR born before 1. October 1991.

## **43 Fieldwork procedures**

### **43.1 Interviewer selection**

Total number of interviewers:	92
Number of experienced interviewers:	81
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	11

### **43.2 Briefing of interviewers**

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	92
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

### **43.3 Employment status of interviewers**

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

### **43.4 Payments of interviewers**

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

### **43.5 Advance information**

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

### **43.6 Call schedules**

First contact by:	Telephone then visit.
Number of minimum required visits per respondent/sampling unit in total:	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**

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

### **43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion**

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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### **43.9 Pretest**

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	20.08.06 - 01.09.06
Number of pretest interviews:	44

## 44 Control operation

### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	170
Number of back-checks achieved:	136
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	127
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Personal, telephone

### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	140
Number of back-checks achieved:	106
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	61
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal, telephone

### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	30
Number of back-checks achieved:	12
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	2
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal, telephone

## 45 Cleaning operations

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

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

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

Checked by very experienced supervisor.

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

## 46 Deviations

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.

18 cases (idno=100183, 101511, 102452, 103898, 104381, 201987, 202860, 203670, 302147, 302252, 303339, 502214, 503252, 600418, 600442, 600476, 601511, 603424) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3000
b) Refusal by respondent:	682
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	68
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	121
e) Language barrier:	27
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	88
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	101
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	1
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	2
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	1
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	27
m) Respondent deceased:	5
y) Invalid interviews:	
z) Number of valid interviews:	1505
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1505
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	372
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	50.78%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1472
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

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

Left - right position:

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

Party size:

Socialdemokratiet: 867,349 votes, 25.8% of total, 47 seats  
 Det Radikale Venstre: 308,212 votes, 9.2% of total, 17 seats  
 Det Konservative Folkeparti: 344,886 votes, 10.3% of total, 18 seats  
 Centrum-Demokraterne: 33,880 votes, 1.0% of total, 0 seats  
 Socialistisk Folkeparti: 201,047 votes, 6.0% of total, 11 seats  
 Dansk Folkeparti: 444,947 votes, 13.3% of total, 24 seats  
 Kristeligt Folkeparti: 58,071 votes, 1.7% of total, 0 seats  
 Venstre: 974,636 votes, 29.0% of total, 52 seats  
 Fremskridtspartiet: 0 votes, 0.0% of total, 0 seats  
 Enhedlisten: 114,123 votes, 3.4% of total, 6 seats  
 (From: National election February 8. 2005)

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Only one single vote registered.

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

1 euro=7.4 DEK

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Estonia

### 33 Data collector

Saar Poll OÜ

### 34 Depositor

Mr Erki Saar, Survey organisation

### 35 Funding agency

Ministry of Education and Research, Ministry of Social Affairs

### 36 Grant number

No 748 and No 9.3-4/1401

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Estonian, Russian

### 39 Field work period(s)

25.10.06 - 21.05.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Põhja-Eesti

4. Lääne-Eesti

6. Kesk-Eesti

7. Kirde-Eesti

8. Lõuna-Eesti

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS 3

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

### 41 Geographic coverage

Estonia

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

Random selection from all permanent residents living in private households from official Population Register. The register is updated permanently and maintained by Ministry of Internal Affairs (registry is updated 10 days after application made by citizen to change something in his/her record or after changes made by vital statistics registration (changes in data on marital status, for example).

Sampling design:

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

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	185
Number of experienced interviewers:	159
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	26

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	50
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Telephone and visits
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

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

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

If respondent refused to answer by phone, interviewer visited him/her. Refusal conversion decision was made by supervisor and interviewer.

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	01.08.06 - 15.09.06
Number of pretest interviews:	50 EE, 30 RU

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	150
Number of back-checks achieved:	108
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	98
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

##### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	40
Number of back-checks achieved:	22
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	20
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	25
Number of back-checks achieved:	18
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	18
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	7%
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	7%
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F6 (EISCED)

The underlying national questionnaire item has changed since ESS2-2004.

F32 (HINCTNT)

This question was asked without a showcard. Respondents were asked to state their income, with answers then coded into the ESS standard. The Estonian data from the variable have been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been renamed HINCTEE and is available from a separate file with deviating income variables available from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2800
b) Refusal by respondent:	434
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	0
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	306
e) Language barrier:	12
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	58
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	4
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	3
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	6
j) Address not traceable:	4
k) Other ineligible address:	222
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	224
m) Respondent deceased:	10
y) Invalid interviews:	0
z) Number of valid interviews:	1517
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1517
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	64.97%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1517
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

1. Res Publica: Founded 2001, unified with Pro Patria since June 2006, first Congress was held and the Board was elected in 26th of May 2007.

2. Keskerakond (Centre Party) - founded 1991, Centrism (officially), Social liberalism, Populism

3. Reformierakond (Reform Party) - founded 1994, Classical liberalism, Conservative liberalism, Libertarianism

4. Isamaaliit (Pro Patria) - founded 1995, Union with Res Publica since June 2006, Conservatism, Nationalism, Christian Democracy

5. Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond (Estonian Social Democratic Party) - founded 1990, Third Way, Social Democracy, Economic liberalism

6. Rahvaliid (People's Union of Estonia) - founded 1994, Agrarianism, Populism, Euroscepticism

Erakond Eestimaa Rohelised (Estonian Green Party) - New party, formed in the end of 2006, Ecologism, Green politics

Party size:

Pro Patria and Res Publica Union - 8700 members

Centre Party - more than 10 000 members

Reform Party - 6236 members

Estonian Social Democratic Party - 3200 members

People's Union of Estonia - about 10 000 members

Estonian Green Party - 1456 members

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Only one single vote registered.

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

1 Euro = 15,6466 Estonian crowns (fixed rate)

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Finland

### 33 Data collector

Statistics Finland (Tilastokeskus)

### 34 Depositor

Pirjo Hyytiäinen, Tuula Melkas, Fieldwork organisation.

### 35 Funding agency

Academy of Finland (Suomen Akatemia)

### 36 Grant number

8110677

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI: Yes

Paper and pencil interview, PAPI: No

If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire: No

If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire: No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Self-completion questionnaire

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Finnish and Swedish

### 39 Field work period(s)

18.09.06 - 20.12.06

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Southern Finland and Åland

2. Western Finland

3. Eastern Finland

4. Northern Finland

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

Regional categories are similar to NUTS2

1. Southern Finland (FI18) and Åland (FI20)

2. Western Finland (FI19)

3. Eastern Finland (FI13)

4. Northern Finland (FI1A)

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed.

### 41 Geographic coverage

Finland

#### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

Population register.

Sampling design:

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

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	143
Number of experienced interviewers:	143
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	130
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

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

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

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

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
<b>If yes, please describe:</b>	
Refusing respondent were sent a new letter and /or contacted by the same or different	

interviewer. Strategies for resusal conversion were aslo discussed in an interviewer meeting for minimising respondent refusal.

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 15.08.06 - 31.08.06  
 Number of pretest interviews: 38

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 138  
 Number of back-checks achieved: 135  
 Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 133  
 Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Telephone

##### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check: 47  
 Number of back-checks achieved: 43  
 Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 40  
 Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Telephone

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

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

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

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

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

Five interviewers and researchers tested the programme.  
 Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:  
 Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:  
 If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?: Yes  
 Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked: 9%  
 Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

F49 (EDULVLFA) and F55 (EDULVLMA):  
 Show card (59 and 61), label for category 0 changed since ESS2-2004.

F66 (LVGPTNE): Filter error, the question was not asked to married respondents living with their husband/wife. The Finnish data have been omitted from the international file, but the deposited variable has been renamed LVGPTNFI and is available from a separate country specific file for Finland.

## 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:	626
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	52
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	170
e) Language barrier:	28
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	106
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	66
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	15
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	25
m) Respondent deceased:	16
y) Invalid interviews:	0
z) Number of valid interviews:	1896
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1896
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	64.40%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1660
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Pre-primary education

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

#### Primary education

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

#### Lower secondary education

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

#### Upper secondary level education

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

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

#### Lowest level tertiary education

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

#### Lower-degree level tertiary education

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

#### Higher-degree level tertiary education

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

#### Doctorate or equivalent level tertiary education

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

## 50.2 Political parties

Political parties:

1. Kansallinen Kokoomus - Conservative Party; the main Rightist party.
2. Ruotsalainen Kansanpuolue (Svenska folkpartiet) - Swedish People's Party; the main political movement of the Swedish speaking population in Finland. Calls itself a "moderate liberal party".
3. Liberaalit r.p. - Liberal Party; a small liberal party.
4. Suomen Keskusta - Center Party; the former Agrarian Union.
5. Perussuomalaiset - A small Center-Rightist populist party.
6. Suomen Kristillisdemokraattinen Puole - 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.

Left - Right Position:

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
4. Suomen Keskusta
6. Kristillisdemokraattinen Puolue
2. Ruotsalainen Kansanpuolue
1. Kansallinen Kokoomus
3. Liberaalit r.p.

Percentage of votes in last general election:

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

### 50.3 Electoral system

Only one vote registered.

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

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

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

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## France

### 33 Data collector

Institut de Sondage Lavalie, 6 rue du 4 septembre, 92130 Issy les Moulineaux

### 34 Depositor

Daniel Boy - Nicolas Sauger, National Coordinators. CEVIPOF - Sciences Po

### 35 Funding agency

Comité de concertation pour les données en sciences sociales (through the Plan pluriannuel de formation of the University of Caen and the Centre Maurice Halbwachs (UMR 8047)).

Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques.

### 36 Grant number

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

French

### 39 Field work period(s)

19.09.06 - 07.04.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

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

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

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

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

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

No

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

Statistical inference is only possible at a national level.

#### **41 Geographic coverage**

France

#### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

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

Sampling design:

Stratified three stage probability sampling.

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

Stage 1: Allocation of 260 Primary Sampling Units to the defined cells using Cox Method of controlled rounding. Selection of PSUs (communities) from the cells according to the allocation proportional to population size.

Stage 2: Selection of a fixed number of households from the selected PSUs via a random route procedure. Four start addresses per PSU are selected from the telephone book (no interview in these starting points). Thus, four or five more households have to be found via random route to get (about) 19 households in the PSU. The households are listed in advance.

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

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	160
Number of experienced interviewers:	160
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 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 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Visit, then telephone for non contacts and refusals if possible
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

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

##### **Please specify:**

Incentives have been used for refusal conversion. A conditional (upon completion) incentive of 20 euros has been proposed to 1185 persons. 158 have agreed to go and then received the incentive.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
------------------------------------	-----

**If yes, please describe:**

Part of non contacts and refusals have been redistributed to interviewers after the first phase of fieldwork (N=1185). 688 were contacted by phone (because it was possible to track their phone number through phone book) and 497 were visited again, at least 2 times. In this case and most of the times, the same interviewer was assigned to the address (because of the cost of travelling). This can be observed through the contact form file. The redistribution of addresses led to use the variables 2nd and 3rd interviewers as the means to track the different phases of fieldwork.

**43.9 Pretest**

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 01.09.06 - 07.09.06  
 Number of pretest interviews: 48

**44 Control operation****44.1 Interviews**

Number of units selected for back-check: 450  
 Number of back-checks achieved: na  
 Number of units where outcome was confirmed: na  
 Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Mail

**44.2 Refusals**

Number of units selected for back-check: 110  
 Number of back-checks achieved: na  
 Number of units where outcome was confirmed: na  
 Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Personal

**44.3 Non-contacts**

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

**45 Cleaning operations****45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive**

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

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

Numerous readings and pre-test  
 Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:  
 Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:  
 If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:  
 Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:  
 Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

**46 Deviations**

B11 (VOTE): French category 4 "Non inscrit sur les listes électorales" has been recoded to ESS category 3 "Not eligible to vote".

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLF), F55 (EDULVLM):  
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.

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

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

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	4680
b) Refusal by respondent:	459
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	1295
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	286
e) Language barrier:	53
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	119
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	68
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	33
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	123
j) Address not traceable:	53
k) Other ineligible address:	204
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
y) Invalid interviews:	1
z) Number of valid interviews:	1986
o) Interviews not approved:	
p) Records in the data file:	1986
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	45.97%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1986
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

CPNT (Chasse, pêche, nature et traditions) : Agrarian / rural party (Presidential candidate 2002 : Saint Josse)

DL (Démocratie libérale) : Liberal (Presidential candidate 2002 : Madelin)

FN (Front national) : Nationalist / Extreme right (Presidential candidate 2002 : Le Pen)

LCR (Ligue communiste révolutionnaire) : Extreme left/ trotskyst (Presidential candidate 2002 : Besancenot)

LO (Lutte ouvrière) : Extreme left/ trotskyst (Presidential candidate 2002 : Laguiller)

MDC (Mouvement des citoyens) : Left, splinter of socialist party (Presidential candidate 2002 : Besancenot)

MNR (Mouvement national républicain) : Nationalist / Extreme right (splinter of National front) (Presidential candidate 2002: Mégret)

MPF (Mouvement pour la France) : Nationalist / Eurosceptic (no presidential candidate in 2002)

PC (Parti communiste) : Communist (presidential candidate 2002 : Hue)

PS (Parti socialiste) : Socialist (Presidential candidate 2002 : Jospin)

RPF (Rassemblement du peuple français) : Nationalist / Eurosceptic (no presidential candidate in 2002)

UMP (Union de la majorité présidentielle) : Right (presidential candidate in 2002 : Chirac)

UDF (Union pour la Démocratie Française) : Center right (presidential candidate in 2002 : Bayrou)

Les Verts : Ecologist (presidential candidate in 2002 : Mamère)

Autres mouvements écologistes : Ecologist (presidential candidate in 2002 : Lepage)

Results of French first round legislative elections 2002 (percent):

UMP - Union pour la majorité présidentielle 33.30

PS - Parti socialiste 24.11

FN - Front national 11.34

UDF - Union pour la démocratie française 4.85

PCF - Parti communiste 4.82

Verts 4.51

Divers droite 3.65

CPNT - Chasse, pêche, nature et traditions 1.67

PRG - Parti radical de gauche 1.54

LCR - Ligue communiste révolutionnaire 1.27

LO - Lutte ouvrière 1.20

Pôle républicain 1.19

Autres écologistes 1.17

MNR - Mouvement national républicain 1.09

Divers gauche 1.09

MPF- Mouvement pour la France 0.80

Divers 0.77

DL - Démocratie libérale 0.41

RPF - Rassemblement pour la France 0.37

Extrême gauche 0.32

Extrême droite 0.24

### 50.3 Electoral system

The French electoral system for legislative elections is a majority system with two rounds. Parties must reach a threshold (12.5% of registered voters in the constituency) to maintain their candidates for second round. Usually in the French election studies, respondents are asked to report their first round vote. First round vote is an accurate measure of parties electorates since coalitions are formed for the second round. A classical example concerns left voting : in most of the 577 constituencies there are one candidate for the Parti Socialiste and also one candidate for the Parti Communiste. Each

competes separately for the first round. Only the one who reach the threshold and is the first of the two maintain for second round. For second round there is a national agreement between the two parties and a call to the voters to vote for the other party. There some exceptions to that rule when one of the two parties consider that it is its interest to maintain whatever the national agreement.

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Germany

### 33 Data collector

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

### 34 Depositor

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

### 35 Funding agency

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation)

### 36 Grant number

DE 630/8-3

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
German

### 39 Field work period(s)

01.09.06 - 15.01.07

### 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. Thuringen

#### Correspondence with NUTS:

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

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

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Yes

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed.

#### 41 Geographic coverage

Germany

#### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

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

Sampling design:

Stratified two-stage probability design separately for East and West Germany

Stratification: districts \* regional size categories; 1100 layers in West Germany, and 439 layers in East Germany.

The data basis for the resident population will be provided by the Federal Statistical Office and the offices of statistics of the German Laender.

- Stage 1: selection of 104 communities (clusters) for West Germany, and 52 for East Germany from the layers. The communities are selected with a probability proportional to the population size of the community (aged 15+). The number of sampling points is 110 in the West, and 57 in the East (some larger communities have more than one sampling point). The number of sampling points selected from each layer is determined by a controlled rounding procedure.

- Stage 2: In each of the 167 sampling points, an equal size of individuals=addresses (29) will be selected by a systematic random selection process (gross sample size = 4843). This drawing process is done by using the local registers of residents' registration offices. 29 addresses = gross addresses per sample point, should end up, with a response rate of 70% and a rate of 10% ineligibles (our survey agency is calculating with a maximum rate of 10% ineligibles, even if the rate will be lower in the end) in 18.3 net interviews per sample point (see Infas proposal for more details). Additionally, in the same procedure, 21 additional addresses (=named people) are drawn and will be kept separately. These addresses (all or some of them) will be used later in the fieldwork process if it becomes clear that we will end up with fewer than 3056 realized interviews - or if we consider it important for the dynamic of the fieldwork process to give the interviewers some more "fresh" addresses. The German National Coordinating Team decides if, when and how much (per sampling point) of these additional, "fresh" addresses will be used. If any part of the additional sample is used, it will be the same

number of extra addresses (=individuals) in every sampling point. The additional sample persons are selected out of the 21 additional addresses by a strictly random procedure. Any person selected additionally will be treated the same way as the initial sample.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	217
Number of experienced interviewers:	197
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	20

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	217
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

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

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

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

**Please specify:**

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

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

We tried to "convert" the refusals into realized interviews and to get in touch with the non-contacts. A CATI-questionnaire was developed. Out of 417 refusals and 140 "hard-

to-reach" target persons that were contacted, 57 interviews could be realized. Additionally, every interviewer did a basic refusal conversion training during the interviewer training workshops.

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	15.07.06 - 26.07.06
Number of pretest interviews:	55

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	600
Number of back-checks achieved:	514
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	495
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

##### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	120
Number of back-checks achieved:	14
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	12
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Mail

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	35
Number of back-checks achieved:	4
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	4
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Mail

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

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

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

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

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

B13-B19 (CONTPLT-ILGPST): The German team added a country specific item "Signed a referendum " REFDE after item B17 (SGNPTIT). The variable have been omitted from the international data file, but is kept in a separate country specific file for Germany.

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.

F54 (OCCF14A): Filter error. All cases with code 7 "Refusal" in F50 (EMPRF14) have been routed to OCCF14A and assigned a valid code on this variable.

F60 (OCCM14A): Filter error. All cases with code 7 "Refusal" in F56 (EMPRM14) have been routed to OCCM14A and assigned a valid code on this variable.

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

2 cases (idno=102310, 229116) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	5712
b) Refusal by respondent:	1116
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	151
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	261
e) Language barrier:	51
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	80
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	502
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	14
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	15
j) Address not traceable:	11
k) Other ineligible address:	93
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	220
m) Respondent deceased:	17
y) Invalid interviews:	150
z) Number of valid interviews:	2916
o) Interviews not approved:	
p) Records in the data file:	2916
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	115
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	54.47%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2916
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:  
Primary school (GRUNDSCHULE)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Master or technician.

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

## 50.2 Political parties

CDU/CSU: Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union. The CSU is the Bavaria-based sister party of the CDU. Members: 557.175 (CDU)/173.000 (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: 556.185. 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: 67.000. 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.

Bündnis 90/Die Grünen (the Green party). Members: 45.215. The Greens are a grassroots democratic party committed to promoting environmental issues, pacifism and equal rights.

Die Linkspartei.PDS (the Left Party.PDS). Members: 60.338. Die Linkspartei.PDS is a cooperation between the PDS (Party of Democratic Socialism) and the WASG (Labour and Social Justice - The Electoral Alternative), which was founded in 2004 by former SPD-members and trade unionists and became a political party in 2005. In June 2007, the two parties will merge into Die Linkspartei or Die Linke (The Left) .

REPUBLIKANER: Republican Party. Members: 6.000. The party covers nationalistic issues like fighting against "foreignization" and the process of European Unification.

NPD: National Democratic Party. Members: 7000. The right-wing extremist party covers nationalistic issues like the REPUBLIKANER party, but is even more extreme and is closer to the Neo-Nazi-milieu.

Left - right position:

(Left) -Die Linke.PDS---Bündnis90/Die Grünen--

SPD---(Center)---FDP-CDU-----REPUBLIKANER-NPD (Right).

Party size:

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

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Two or more votes registered.

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

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

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

## **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Hungary

### 33 Data collector

The Gallup Organization Hungary

### 34 Depositor

Mr Gergely Böhm, Hungarian Academy of Sciences - Institute for Political Science.  
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

Self-completion questionnaire  
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMB in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Hungarian

### 39 Field work period(s)

21.11.06 - 28.01.07

### 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: Yes

### 41 Geographic coverage

Hungary

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

The sample does not include foreigners, only citizens of Hungary.

Sampling design:

Stratified three stage mixed random/cluster sampling :

(a1) Implicit regional stratification (allocated proportionally to the adult population) with 45 strata as follows:- Budapest and its districts: 23 strata- The other large cities: 22 strata(37.2% of the adult population)Random selection of addresses from each strata, see below.

(a2) Stratified cluster sampling for the rest of the country. The two strata used are as follows: \* the other towns (27.7% of the adult population)  
\* the rural villages (35.1% of the total population) Altogether these include 3167 settlements. These are used as PSU's, and PPS without replacement has been used to draw 74 PSU's of the first stratum and 83 of the second stratum.

(b) The household addresses are selected randomly within each stratum/PSU using the election address registry of the KÖNYV Office (Central Data Processing, Registry and Election Office of the Ministry of the Interior). In the rest-of-country sampling the address size is 10 for the other towns and 11 for the rural villages.

(c) As a final step, within a household, the eligible respondent will be selected with the 'birthday method'. We interview the person with the latest birthday in the households of the sample. The contact attempts will be repeated three times at the maximum (1+3 visits). Failure criteria includes 'hard' refusal, or four soft refusals, or constant or recurring inability of the interviewee to respond (intoxicated, ill, etc. at each time), or in spite of four visits, contacting the selected member of the household is not successful.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	193
Number of experienced interviewers:	192
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	1

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	193
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

#### 43.6 Call schedules

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

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

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

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

We revisited 200 addresses in total after the first interviewer marked them as non-productive. We checked the returned address cards, talked to the instructor supervising the given interviewer, and on the basis of prior empirical knowledge made decisions as to which address warranted sending another interviewer.

E.g.: It happened that at a location where there were quite a few refusals, the instructor reported that it would be unproductive to send another interviewer as no successful interview could be made, because a very experienced, interviewer was there, and it would not be worth sending a different interviewer. In another case the instructor agreed that certain efforts could be made for a successful interview. Gallup provided feedback to the instructor, and worked together with the instructor about how best to revisit the address.

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	20.10.2006 - 24.10.2006
Number of pretest interviews:	50

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	200
Number of back-checks achieved:	
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	P

##### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	118
Number of back-checks achieved:	
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	110
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	P

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	83
Number of back-checks achieved:	
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	46
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	P

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	40%
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	40%
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

E16 (ENRGLOT):

The question was by mistake not included in the final version of the Hungarian questionnaire. There is no data for Hungary in this variable.

F32 (HINCTNT):The income categories in Hungary differ from the Data Protocol. Please

see Source Showcards (Card 53) and Hungarian Showcard (Card 58) in ESS Round 3 - Fieldwork documents at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>. The Hungarian data from the variable has been omitted from the international data file, and the variable has been renamed HINCTNHU and is available from a separate file with deviating income variables available from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

One case (idno=91192) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2635
b) Refusal by respondent:	418
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	161
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	109
e) Language barrier:	14
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	42
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	25
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	78
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	256
j) Address not traceable:	11
k) Other ineligible address:	3
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
y) Invalid interviews:	0
z) Number of valid interviews:	1518
o) Interviews not approved:	
p) Records in the data file:	1518
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	66.06%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1481
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

FYD-Fed.of Young Democrats & PPCD Popular Party of Christian Democrats

HDF-Hungarian Dem.Forum  
Third Way (HTJP-Hungarian Truth & For Better Hungary)  
HSP-Hungarian Socialist Party  
WP-Workers Party  
FFD-Free Democrats  
Center Party

Left-right position of the political parties:

Right wing parties

FYD-Fed.of Young Democrats & PPCD Popular Party of Christian Democrats  
HDF-Hungarian Dem.Forum  
Third Way (HTJP-Hungarian Truth & For Better Hungary)

Left

HSP-Hungarian Socialist Party  
WP-Workers Party  
Center Party

Liberal

FFD-Free Democrats

Party size:

FYD-Fed.of Young Democrats & PPCD Popular Party of Christian Democrats 42,49%  
HDF-Hungarian Dem.Forum 2,85%  
HSP-Hungarian Socialist Party 48,19%  
FFD-Free Democrats 4,66%

### **50.3 Electoral system**

More than one vote for the same assembly.

The National Assembly (Orszaggyules) has 386 members, elected for a four-year term. 176 members are elected in single-seat constituencies, 152 by proportional representation in multi-seat constituencies and there are 58 so-called compensation seats. For the latter two, an election threshold of 5% is in effect.

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

On December 1 2006 the official euro central exchange rate of the Hungarian National Bank was 255.50 Hungarian Forints.

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Ireland

### 33 Data collector

Economic and Social Research Institute, Whitaker Square, Sir John Rogerson's Quay,  
Dublin 2, Ireland

### 34 Depositor

Susana Ferreira, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

IRCHSS

### 36 Grant number

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Self-completion questionnaire

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
English

### 39 Field work period(s)

14.09.06-31.08.07

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

Dublin  
Border, Midlands and West  
Southern and Eastern, excl. Dublin

#### Correspondence with NUTS:

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3  
Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

#### Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

The regional categories can be recoded into NUTS 2 level by adding Dublin to the Southern and Eastern region.

### 41 Geographic coverage

Ireland

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

GeoDirectory: A listing of all addresses in Ireland. Residential Addresses can be

distinguished.

Sampling design:

Three-stage probability sampling.

- Stage 1: Selection of 200 PSUs (i.e. clusters of addresses) from a national total of 1,265 clusters formed from the Geodirectory. Clusters are sorted (high/low elderly population; urban/rural; high/low education) geographically within eight strata. The required number of clusters in each stratum (proportional to the population in each stratum) is selected using systematic sampling with a random start. The probability of selection for the clusters is also proportional to the number of addresses in the cluster. The minimum cluster size is 1,000 addresses.

- Stage 2: Systematic sample of 17 addresses in each cluster.

- Stage 3: Equal-probability selection of one person 15+ (next birthday) within each household.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	171
Number of experienced interviewers:	81
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	90

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	248
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	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

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

**Please specify:**

Entry into closed prize draw for prizes ranging from 100 Euro to 1,000 Euro.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	20.08.06 - 07.09.06
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Number of pretest interviews:	25
<b>44 Control operation</b>	
<b>44.1 Interviews</b>	
Number of units selected for back-check:	92
Number of back-checks achieved:	89
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	88
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone
<b>44.2 Refusals</b>	
Number of units selected for back-check:	116
Number of back-checks achieved:	70
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	70
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal
<b>44.3 Non-contacts</b>	
Number of units selected for back-check:	165
Number of back-checks achieved:	92
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	92
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal
<b>45 Cleaning operations</b>	
<b>45.1 Consistency checks and verifications performed before deposit to the data archive</b>	
Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	5%
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	5%
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	
<b>46 Deviations</b>	
F6 (EDULVLA):	
The underlying national questionnaire item has changed since ESS2-2004.	
Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.	
F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLM):	
Category 5 also contains respondents from ISCED-97 category 4.	

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3400
b) Refusal by respondent:	423
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	119
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	668
e) Language barrier:	12
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	3
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	6
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	2
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	182
j) Address not traceable:	34
k) Other ineligible address:	45
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
y) Invalid interviews:	11
z) Number of valid interviews:	1800
o) Interviews not approved:	2
p) Records in the data file:	1800
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	93
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	56.76%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1658
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

Political Parties:

## Irish Political Parties

(from <http://www.rte.ie/news/elections2007/>)

Fianna Fáil (centre) was founded by Éamon de Valera in 1926. It has been the largest political party in the State since 1932 and was the only party to form single-party governments between 1932 and 1981. The party has failed to win an overall parliamentary majority since 1977. It draws support from across the socio-economic spectrum in urban areas as well as in rural Ireland. The party has had just six leaders and has been in office for over 50 years during its history.

At the 1997 general election, support for Fianna Fáil rose slightly but remained below 40%. Despite this, the party won an additional nine seats, reversing the disastrous outcome of the November 1992 election when only 68 Fianna Fáil TDs were returned. Following the election, Fianna Fáil formed their third coalition government with the Progressive Democrats. From 1997-2002, this coalition had the management of the economic boom brought about by the Celtic Tiger. However, it was also beset by several political scandals and increasing industrial unrest.

Fine Gael (centre) is the second largest party in the State. It was founded in 1933 with the merger of Cumann na nGaedheal and a number of smaller parties.

Historically the party represented large farmers and business interests throughout the State. However, the party broadened its appeal by adopting a social democratic programme in their "Just Society" policy document of 1965.

Electoral support for Fine Gael peaked in the November 1982 general election during Dr Garret FitzGerald's tenure as party leader. On that occasion, the party won 70 seats with a 39% share of the vote. The party has managed between 22.5% and 29.5% nationally in subsequent elections.

The Labour Party (centre-Left) was founded in 1912 as the political wing of the Irish Trade Union Congress. It is the oldest political party in the State.

Labour has traditionally joined with Fine Gael in coalition administration, thereby providing an alternative to single-party rule by Fianna Fáil.

In the general election of 1992, the party polled 19.3% of the first preference votes and won 33 seats nationally. In Dublin, they secured more than 26% of the vote and became the second largest party in the capital.

Since the 2007 General Election, the Labour Party has held 20 seats in the Dail (Parliament).

The Green Party (Centre-Left) was founded in 1981 as the Ecology Party of Ireland. This later became the Green Alliance/Comhaontas Glas in 1983, and in 1986, the name was changed to The Green Party/Comhaontas Glas.

The party is founded on the principles that economic and social progress should not negatively impinge on the environment

The Green Party has been particularly successful in European elections. Since the 2007 General Election, the party holds 6 seats in the Dail. It is currently in Coalition with Fianna Fáil.

The Progressive Democrats (Centre-Right) were founded by Des O'Malley in 1985 following his expulsion from Fianna Fáil. The PDs describe themselves as a liberal party with a strong belief in the sovereignty of the individual. They are the longest surviving new party in Ireland since the formation of Fianna Fáil 1926.

Their electoral fortunes have varied dramatically throughout the 15 years of their existence.

The PDs have been Fianna Fáil's coalition partners on four occasions. The party has strong representation in urban Ireland, with four TDs in Dublin after the 2002 General Election. They achieved somewhat of a rural breakthrough in 2002, with the election of Mae Sexton in Longford-Roscommon and Tom Parlon in Laois-Offaly.

Since the 2007 General Election, the PDs have only 2 Dail seats.

Independents (Mixed) non-party candidates and are a diverse group. The Independents from rural areas are generally conservative and many have political roots in Fianna Fáil, and are expected to follow the largest party's lead on most issues. Other independents have populist left-wing agendas.

Left right position of the political parties:

Not really relevant in Irish context. Fianna Fail and Fianna Gael are both centre (sometimes a little to the right or left); Labour and the Greens and Sinn Fein are a little to the left of centre. The Progressive Democrats are centre-right.

Number seats in Parliament held by each party since 2007 General Election

Fianna Fail	78	47 %
Fianna Gael	51	31 %
Labour	20	12 %
Green Party	6	4 %
Independent candidate	5	3 %
Sinn Fein	4	2 %
Progressive Democrats	2	1 %

### 50.3 Electoral system

Two or more votes registered

Description of electoral system:

Proportional representation - single transferrable vote. Note that ESS questionnaire collects information on first preference vote.

### 50.4 Exchange rate

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

1 Euro =national currency

### 51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

## Latvia

### 33 Data collector

Agency of the University of Latvia "Institute of Philosophy and Sociology"  
Akademijas laukums 1  
Riga, Latvija

### 34 Depositor

Ilze Trapenciere, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Latvia

### 36 Grant number

17/22/2

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Self-completion questionnaire  
For details on supplementary questionnaire please see variable SPLTADMB in the data file.

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Latvian, Russian

### 39 Field work period(s)

28.06.07 - 02.09.07

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

Kurzeme  
Latgale  
Riga  
Pieriga  
Vidzeme  
Zemgale

#### Correspondence with NUTS:

NUTS 3  
Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

### 41 Geographic coverage

Latvia

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

Frame of addresses: provided by the State Land Services.

Sampling design:

Stratified two stage probability sampling:

- Primary sampling units: Addresses selected with equal probability
  
- Secondary sampling units: person within a household using next birthday method

### **43 Fieldwork procedures**

#### **43.1 Interviewer selection**

Total number of interviewers:	57
Number of experienced interviewers:	55
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	2

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

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	57
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	No

#### **43.3 Employment status of interviewers**

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

#### **43.4 Payments of interviewers**

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

#### **43.5 Advance information**

Use of advance letter:	No
Use of brochure:	No

#### **43.6 Call schedules**

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

#### **43.7 Respondent incentives**

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

#### **43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion**

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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#### **43.9 Pretest**

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	14.05.07 - 21.05.07
Number of pretest interviews:	20

## 44 Control operation

### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	200
Number of back-checks achieved:	176
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	176
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Telephone

### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	50
Number of back-checks achieved:	27
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	26
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal (20), Telephone (6)

### 44.3 Non-contacts

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

## 45 Cleaning operations

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

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

## 46 Deviations

(DWEIGHT): No design weights.

(PSPWGHT): No Post-stratification weights.

E54 (INCCMP):

The data for INCCMP has been omitted from the integrated file. The scale used in Latvia differs from the ESS standard. A 0-10 scale has been used, instead of ESS standard 0-6. The variable has been renamed INCCMPLV and is available from a separate country-specific file for Latvia.

## 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):	2815
b) Refusal by respondent:	366
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	130
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	271
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	7
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	0
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	24
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	18
j) Address not traceable:	6
k) Other ineligible address:	11
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	9
y) Invalid interviews:	3
z) Number of valid interviews:	1960
o) Interviews not approved:	10
p) Records in the data file:	1960
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	71.20%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1959
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

a. Please provide a short description of each political party in the data set.

The People's Party (Tautas Partija)  
Greens and Farmers Union (Zaļo un Zemnieku savienība)  
New Era (Jaunais laiks)  
Concord Centre ("Saskaņas Centrs")  
Latvia's First party/ Latvia's Way (Latvijas Pirmās partijas un partijas "Latvijas Ceļš"  
velesanu apvienība)  
For Fatherland and Freedom/ LNNK (Apvienība "Tēvzemei un Brīvībai"/ LNNK)  
For Human Rights in a United Latvia (Politisko organizācija apvienība "Par cilvēka  
tiesībām vienotā Latvijā")

b. If relevant, please indicate the left right position of the political parties in relation to each other.

The People's Party - centrist  
Greens and Farmers Union - centrist  
New Era - right  
Concord Centre - centrist  
Latvia's First party/ Latvia's Way - centrist  
For Fatherland and Freedom/ LNNK - right  
For Human Rights in a United Latvia - left

c. Please indicate the party size, by providing each party's percentage of the votes in the last national election.

% of the votes\*

The People's Party 19.56  
Greens and Farmers Union 16.71  
New Era 16.38  
Concord Centre 14.42  
Latvia's First party/ Latvia's Way 8.58  
For Fatherland and Freedom/ LNNK 6.94  
For Human Rights in a United Latvia 6.03

\* - The results of nation Saeima election held on the October 7th, 2006

### 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

Description of electoral system:

The election system of Latvia similarly as the Latvian state after the renewal of independence has experienced a succession of changes. During this time there has been a transition from plurality election system applied in the Socialistic Republic of Soviet Latvia to proportional election system which was used during the period of the first Republic of Latvia in 1920s and 1930s.

In 1993, after a break of almost sixty-two years the first democratic parliamentary elections were held in Latvia. Multi-party system has stabilized in Latvia, legislation defining election administration process have been reestablished and improved. During this time more or less substantial changes have occurred regarding all the most important issues of election organization - election rights, procedure of submission and

registration of candidate lists, rights and restrictions of candidates, the course of elections, calculation of results, formation of election commissions and procedure of appeal of decision of commissions.

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

1 Euro = LVL 0,7

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Netherlands

### 33 Data collector

GFK Panel Services Benelux bv, Middellaan 25, 5102 PB Dongen

### 34 Depositor

Harry B.G. Ganzeboom, National coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO)

### 36 Grant number

471-000-03

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Self-completion questionnaire

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Dutch

### 39 Field work period(s)

16.09.06 -18.03.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

111 Oost-Groningen  
112 Delfzijl en omgeving  
113 Overig Groningen  
121 Noord-Friesland  
122 Zuidwest-Friesland  
123 Zuidoost-Friesland  
131 Noord-Drenthe  
132 Zuidoost-Drenthe  
133 Zuidwest-Drenthe  
211 Noord-Overijssel  
212 Zuidwest-Overijssel  
213 Twente  
221 Veluwe  
222 Achterhoek  
223 Arnhem\Nijmegen  
224 Zuidwest-Gelderland  
230 Flevoland  
310 Utrecht

- 321 Kop van Noord-Holland
- 322 Alkmaar en omgeving
- 323 IJmond
- 324 Agglomeratie Haarlem
- 325 Zaanstreek
- 326 Groot-Amsterdam
- 327 Het Gooi en Vechtstreek
- 331 Agglomeratie Leiden en Bollenstreek
- 332 Agglomeratie `s-Gravenhage
- 333 Delft en Westland
- 334 Oost-Zuid-Holland
- 335 Groot-Rijnmond
- 336 Zuidoost-Zuid-Holland
- 341 Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen
- 342 Overig Zeeland
- 411 West-Noord-Brabant
- 412 Midden-Noord-Brabant
- 413 Noordoost-Noord-Brabant
- 414 Zuidoost-Noord-Brabant
- 421 Noord-Limburg
- 422 Midden-Limburg
- 423 Zuid-Limburg

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

Correspondence with NUTS. The variable REGION in the data file corresponds to the 3 level NUTS for the Netherlands.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

**41 Geographic coverage**

Netherlands

**42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

Frame of addresses: Postal delivery points from 'TPG - Afgiftenpuntenbestand' provided by the Dutch Postal Service.

Sampling design:

Unstratified two-stage probability sampling:

- Primary sampling units: Postal delivery points (excluding P.O. boxes and business addresses) selected with equal probability.

- Secondary sampling units: Person within a household (using the Last-Birthday-Method: birthday refers to random data on contact form); If more than one household belongs to a postal delivery point up to 5 households are added to the gross sample and within each household one person is selected. For postal delivery points with more than 5 households, 5 households are randomly selected using the Kish table and within each of these households one person is selected.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	90
Number of experienced interviewers:	90
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

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

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 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

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

**Please specify:**

(i) During the initial phase of the fieldwork there were 2 gifts for the respondents to choose from. A voucher of 5 Euro or a donation for charity of 5 Euro, announced in the advanced letter.

(ii) During the refusal conversion phase there was, in addition to the 2 gifts, a simple quiz (name the non-EU country on the list) offering the opportunity to win 1 out of 10 diner vouchers of 100 Euro.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

##### If yes, please describe:

Interviewers were during interviewer instructions provided with arguments to persuade respondents to participate. Half way through the interview period, a second advance letter and a pamphlet with extra information and the quiz mentioned was send to the refusers. The quiz was to be handed over to the interviewers after the face-to-face interview. As a general procedure, all refusers and non-contacted sample units were distributed among the best performing interviewers and again contacted face to face. In addition a small number of refusers was contacted by telephone to ask which letter they liked most and whether they would like to participate. In a final attempt to boost the response rate, the field work organization's telephone unit tried to contact 'non contacts' and to persuade refusals to cooperate.

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 14.08.06 - 25.08.06

Number of pretest interviews: 50

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 1500

Number of back-checks achieved: 672

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 672

Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Mail

##### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check: 200

Number of back-checks achieved: 27

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 27

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

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check: 81

Number of back-checks achieved: 12

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 12

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

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for consistency?: Yes

If yes, were the data edited?: No – no corrections done

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

The original questionnaire was compared multiple times by several different people with (i) a listing of the CAPI program and (ii) the CAPI program on the interviewer laptop.

Special attention was given to filters, typos, and layout.

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

5-10%

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### **46 Deviations**

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

Source variables changed since ESS2-2004. Variables bridged from the former hamonised education variables EDULVLP, EDULVLF, EDULVLM.

1 case (idno=3024691) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3254
b) Refusal by respondent:	783
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	262
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	81
e) Language barrier:	61
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	50
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	30
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	30
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	51
j) Address not traceable:	3
k) Other ineligible address:	14
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
y) Invalid interviews:	0
z) Number of valid interviews:	1889
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1889
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	59.80%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1875
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

LABEL: DUTCH NAME/ ENGLISH NAME - DESCRIPTION

CDA: Christen Democratisch Appèl/ Christian Democratic Party - Christian democrat  
PvdA: Partij van de Arbeid/ Labour Party - Social Democrat  
VVD: Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie/ People's Party for Freedom and Democracy - Classic Liberal  
LPF: Lijst Pim Fortuyn/ List Pim Fortuyn - Conservative  
D66: Democraten 66/ Democrats 66 - Modern Liberal  
GL: GroenLinks/ Green Left - Environmentalist  
SP: Socialistische Partij/ Socialist Party - Radical Social Democrat  
CU: ChristenUnie/ Christian Union - Confessional (Protestant)  
LN: Leefbaar Nederland/ Liveable Netherlands - Conservatives  
SGP: Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij/ Political Reformed Party - Confessional (Protestant)  
PvdD: Partij voor de Dieren/ Party for the Animals - Environmentalist  
PVV: Groep Geert Wilders/ Group Geert Wilders - Conservative

Far left wing: GL, SP and PvdD

Moderate left wing: PvdA, D66

Moderate right wing: CDA, VVD

Far right wing: LPF, CU, LN, SGP, PVV

### 50.3 Electoral system

Indirectly elected First Chamber, with 75 members who only have the power of veto in the legislative process, and the directly elected Second Chamber, whose 150 members control the government and propose legislation. Members of both houses serve a four-year term.

Direct elections to the Second Chamber of parliament are held every four years. A system of proportional representation is used in all Dutch elections, national and regional. This means that a party that wins 10% of the vote also occupies 10% of the seats in a representative assembly. The country is divided into 19 electoral districts during the elections to the Second Chamber, allowing parties to put up candidates who are well known in particular parts of the country. However, all the votes cast for each party in every district are counted together when the election results are tallied. After the elections to the Second Chamber have been held, the government resigns and a process of negotiations starts between various parliamentary leaders who think they can form a coalition government that will control a majority in parliament. A person called a "formateur" is appointed to consult with each party regarding possible coalition partners. It usually takes several weeks, and sometimes a few months, before the formateur - the "architect" of the new coalition - can accept a royal invitation to form a government. When this happens, the head of state (Queen Beatrix at present) formally appoints the cabinet ministers. If a political crisis causes the government to fall before the end of its four year term, this same process of bargaining will take place after new elections are held. The monarch also has the right to dissolve one or both houses of parliament, at which time new elections are held.

### 50.4 Exchange rate

### 51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

## Norway

### 33 Data collector

Statistics Norway - Division for sample surveys - 860  
Kongens gate 7, Oslo

### 34 Depositor

Marjan Nadim, Statistics Norway

### 35 Funding agency

The Research Council of Norway

### 36 Grant number

151296 /V10

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Self-completion questionnaire

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Norwegian and English

### 39 Field work period(s)

21.08.06 - 19.12.06

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

1. Oslo and Akershus
2. Hedmark and Oppland
3. South Eastern Norway
4. Agder and Rogaland
5. Western Norway
6. Trøndelag
7. Northern Norway

#### Correspondence with NUTS:

Standard for Regional Classification (REGIN) is a generic term for Statistics Norway's regional classification where the category is analog to the NUTS classification, but where the two first categories don't correspond entirely with the NUTS 1 and 2. In the ESS file the 'Region' used is the REGIN 2 which is based on REGIN 3 which correspond with the NUTS 3. REGIN 2 is a parallel to NUTS 2 (but not perfectly corresponding).

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

#### Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

As listed.

#### **41 Geographic coverage**

Norway

#### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

The BEBAS Population Register which is a working copy of the National Population Register from 1st January 1999. This will be updated monthly. For the ESS, the latest updating will be available from July 2006.

Sampling design:

A one-stage systematic random sampling (= simple random sample).

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	123
Number of experienced interviewers:	123
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	123
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Telephone
Number of minimum required calls per respondent (in total):	4
Number of calls required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of calls required to be in the evening:	2

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

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

**Please specify:**

lottery tickets sent with the advance letter

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

As far as possible, refusal conversion was made by new interviewers. Refusals received a "motivation letter" where the purpose of the survey was emphasised, before the interviewer made contact. In addition to the letter, they received two lottery tickets. The

decision on which refusals to re-contact was made by the NC, PL and the field staff. All refusals with the exception of those marked "Will definitely not cooperate in the future", were re-contacted. The interviewers had been instructed in advance to use this category with care. 339 refusals were re-contacted.

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 22.06.06 - 05.07.06  
 Number of pretest interviews: 47

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:  
 Number of back-checks achieved:  
 Number of units where outcome was confirmed:  
 Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: No back check

##### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:  
 Number of back-checks achieved:  
 Number of units where outcome was confirmed:  
 Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: No back check

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:  
 Number of back-checks achieved:  
 Number of units where outcome was confirmed:  
 Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: No back check

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

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

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

In conjunction with the pilot, the data files were checked manually against the data protocol and the source questionnaire. Several independent testers also tested the CAPI programming in every possible routing against the source questionnaire.

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), and F55 (EDULVLMA):  
 Source variables changed since ESS2-2004.

C18 (RLGDNM) and C20 (RLGDNME):

The question contained an additional category 9 "Does not apply". The category has

been re-coded to 99 "No answer".

1 case (idno=1853) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2750
b) Refusal by respondent:	655
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	42
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	68
e) Language barrier:	28
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	61
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	67
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	42
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	33
m) Respondent deceased:	4
y) Invalid interviews:	0
z) Number of valid interviews:	1750
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1750
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	65.52%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1582
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

Parties in the 2005 election and percentage of votes, listed by left - right position, from left on top to right on bottom.

Left

Red Electoral Alliance(revolutionary left wing party): 1,2 %

Socialist Left Party: 8,8 %

Labour Party: 32,7 %

Liberals: 5,9 %

Christian Democratic Party: 6,8 %

Centre Party (agriculture party): 6,5 %

Conservative Party: 14,1 %

Progress Party: 22,1 %

Right

### **50.3 Electoral system**

The primary legislative assembly at the national level in Norway is called the Storting. There are 165 seats or members of the Storting and general elections are held every four years for each of those seats. The Storting can not be dissolved and there is no opportunity to call for new elections outside the general election year. Every Norwegian citizen aged 18 or older by the end of the election year has the right to vote at the election. Norway practices universal suffrage. Everyone who is entitled to vote and who has lived in Norway for the last 10 years is eligible to be voted into the Storting with the exception of civil servants and people working in the Foreign Service. The Norwegian electoral system is based on the principle of direct election and proportional representation, and voting is by secret ballot. The ballot is a vote for a list of representatives from a political party and the names on the party list are candidates representing that particular party. These candidates have been chosen on the nomination conventions of each party. There are 19 counties in Norway which constitute the constituencies. These are divided into polling districts where the voters come to take ballot. 157 constituency representatives are elected to the legislative assembly - the Storting. Another eight are distributed among the counties after the election.

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

1 Euro = 8.2 NOK

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Poland

### 33 Data collector

Centre of Sociological Research,  
Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences  
72, str. Nowy Swiat, 00-330 Warsaw, Poland

### 34 Depositor

Sztabinski Pawel, Head of the Centre of Sociological Research, Institute of Philosophy  
and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences. National Coordinator.

### 35 Funding agency

Ministry of the Education and Science

### 36 Grant number

AGREEMENT NUMBER: 10/ESS/2006/03

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Polish

### 39 Field work period(s)

02.10.06 - 13.12.06

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

02 Dolnoslaskie  
04 Kujawsko-pomorskie  
06 Lubelskie  
08 Lubuskie  
10 Lodzkie  
12 Malopolskie  
14 Mazowieckie  
16 Opolskie  
18 Podkarpackie  
20 Podlaskie  
22 Pomorskie  
24 Slaskie  
26 Swietokrzyskie  
28 Warminsko-mazurskie  
30 Wielkopolskie

32 Zachodniopomorskie

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS level 2

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

No

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

NUTS level 1 necessary for statistical inference.

PL1 Centralny: 10.Lodzkie + 14.Mazowieckie

PL2 Poludniowy: 12.Malopolskie + 24.Slaskie

PL3 Wschodni: 6.Lubelskie + 18.Podkarpackie + 26.Swietokrzyskie + 20.Podlaskie

PL4 Polnocno-Zachodni: 30.Wielkopolskie + 32.Zachodniopomorskie + 8.Lubuskie

PL5 Poludniowo-Zachodni: 2.Dolnoslaskie + 16.Opolskie

PL6 Polnocny: 4.Kujawsko-pomorskie + 28.Warminsko-mazurskie + 22.Pomorskie

For more info, see Appendix A5

#### 41 Geographic coverage

Poland

#### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

Computer-based National Register of Citizens (PESEL).

Sampling design:

A total sample is divided into two parts:

(1) a simple random sample (srs) for towns over 50,000 inhabitants (39.04% of population 15+);

(2) a clustered sample for towns below 50,000 and villages (60.94% of population 15+).

Towns over 50,000. This part of the sample covers all 88 towns over 50,000 inhabitants. The corresponding population size is 12,445,050 individuals aged 15 or over. Because individuals in each town are selected following the simple random sampling schema, this part of the sample has no design effect. However, towns are divided into strata according to town size and different response rates are assumed for different strata.

The estimations of response rates are: 50.0% in Warsaw (the only town over 1 million inhabitants); 55.0% in towns 100,000-999,999 inhabitants; and 65.0% in towns 50,000-99,999 inhabitants. Response rates are applied during calculation of gross sample size in each town, which is proportional to town's population 15+ and counter-proportional to the assumed response rate. Additional 5% is added for non-eligible cases.

Towns below 50,000 and villages. This part of the sample is selected using a two-stage sampling design. During the first stage a required number of towns and villages (PSUs) is selected with probabilities proportional to the number of inhabitants aged 15+ and counter-proportional to response rates. The selection of PSUs is with replacements, so each PSU can be selected more than once. Response rates are assumed to be 75.0% in towns and in villages. After completing selection of towns and villages a constant number of 4 persons (a cluster) is selected within each PSU, what constitutes the second stage of sampling. The selection of individuals is simple random, so the second stage does not produce additional design effect. Ineligibility correction (5%) is converted into selection of additional clusters (PSUs) instead of selecting additional individuals in each cluster.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	155
Number of experienced interviewers:	121
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	34

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	155
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 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

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

##### **Please specify:**

We have prepared three kinds of incentives:

- a. a colourful ball-pen with a printed logo of ESS on it
- b. a wall-calendar with a printed logo of ESS on it
- c. ruler with calculator with a printed logo of ESS on it

All of them were unconditional gifts, i.e. they were given to all sampled individuals prior to them agreeing or not to take part in the survey. Each of the respondents was asked to choose favourite one. Information with regard to range of available gifts, final selection of the gift, overall assessment and respondents' comments, reaction on chosen gift were

recorded on the Contact Form.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

##### If yes, please describe:

In case of 'soft refusal' (if the respondent hesitated or refusal was declared by other person etc.) the same or another interviewer visited respondent once again. 53 cases were reissued to another, more senior interviewer.

The decision to attempt refusal conversion was made the regional coordinator. In many cases he/she was also the person who contacted the respondent by telephone.

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 25.01.06-09.02.06

Number of pretest interviews: 433

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 220

Number of back-checks achieved: 220

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 211

Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Personal: 121  
Telephone: 99

##### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check: 45

Number of back-checks achieved: 45

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 38

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Personal:38  
Telephone: 7

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check: 47

Number of back-checks achieved: 47

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 43

Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Personal: 40  
Telephone: 7

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for consistency?: Yes

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

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?: No

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

3 cases (idno=2542, 6169, 7162) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No

answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2574
b) Refusal by respondent:	292
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	95
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	147
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	34
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	151
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	7
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	7
j) Address not traceable:	5
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	94
m) Respondent deceased:	14
y) Invalid interviews:	7
z) Number of valid interviews:	1721
o) Interviews not approved:	
p) Records in the data file:	1721
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	70.19%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1718
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

National reform of educational system took place in Poland in 1999 - 2002. Till 1999

compulsory education was limited to 8-years primary school (ISCED 1+2). Since 1999 additional level of education - gymnasium (middle school) - was introduced, hence currently compulsory education includes 6-years primary school and 3-years gymnasium. In the next years it was introduced additional possibilities of completion upper secondary education by the pupils with basic vocational education (Post-primary non (upper) secondary education, i.e. (upper) secondary general supplementary schools and (upper) secondary vocational or technical supplementary schools. It was introduced also additional possibilities of completion university education by ones with higher professional education, i.e. higher supplementary schools. Taking into consideration that the research was conducted on population aged 15 years and more, gymnasium was included in the questions concerning the education of the respondent (F6) and husband/wife/partner (F36), but was omitted - as a separate level - in the questions concerning the education of father (F49) and mother (F55).

## EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TILL 1999

### Pre-primary Education .

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

### Primary Education (compulsory)

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

### Post-primary non (upper) secondary education

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

### (Upper) secondary education

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

### Secondary vocational or technical . Entry requirement: completion of primary school.

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

### Post-secondary non-tertiary education

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

### Higher Education

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.

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.

## 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.

I

Lower secondary education (compulsory)

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

Post-lower secondary non upper secondary education

Basic vocational. Entry requirement: completion of lower secondary school. Education lasts 2 - 3 years and includes mainly technical or vocational education. It prepares and trains pupils first of all for taking blue-collar workers' posts or similar ones (e.g. shop assistants), though continuation of schooling on secondary level is also possible.

Upper secondary education

Upper secondary general . Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 3 years and includes exclusively general education. It prepares mainly for continuation of studies on the level of higher education , though also the work on lower clerical posts not requiring special qualifications is possible after completing this level of education

Upper secondary vocational or technical . Entry requirement: completion of primary school. Education lasts 3 - 4 years and includes both: general and technical or vocational education. It prepares mainly for taking posts on lower rank managerial level, though continuation of studies on higher level education is also possible.

Post-upper secondary non-tertiary education

Post-secondary school. Entry requirement: completion of upper secondary education . Education lasts 2 - 3 years and includes technical or vocational education. In fact it is meant for former pupils of upper secondary general schools and enables gaining professional qualifications similar ones to the skills of former pupils of upper secondary vocational or technical school . Hence it mainly trains for taking posts on lower rank managerial level. As the requirement is completion of upper secondary education, graduating from such school has no meaning from the point of view of further studies on the level of higher education.

Higher Education

Higher professional education . Entry requirement: completion of upper secondary education . Education lasts 3 - 4 years and programmes are 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.

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.

For transition patterns of education system before and after 1999, see Appendix .

## 50.2 Political parties

Yet again Poland's political scene has undergone far-reaching changes. New parties have come into being, others merged into blocs or coalitions and yet others disappeared from political life. The 2005 elections brought an unquestionable victory to right-wing parties.

Below are brief profiles of the main political parties on Poland's political scene.

Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (PiS)/Law and Justice:

A party with a clearly right-wing profile, postulating a stricter penal system to fight everyday social and political pathologies. It supports the idea of social security guaranteed by the state and the programme of state based on the principle of solidarity. As for customs and cultural background, it puts emphasis on attachment to Roman catholic and national tradition although not as strongly as LPR (see below). PiS was founded in 2001. After winning the largest proportion of votes (27%) in the 2005 parliamentary elections it created a government coalition with LPR and Self-defence.

Platforma Obywatelska RP (PO)/Civic Platform [Citizens' Platform]: A centre-right political party which founds its programme on principles of economic liberalism and Christian democracy. PO was founded in 2001 and incorporated some activists from Freedom Union (UW) and Solidarity Electoral Action (AWS), neither of which exists at present. It also incorporated activists from other parties with a Christian democratic, democratic liberal and conservative liberal profile. In the 2005 parliamentary elections Civic Platform won 24% of votes, which placed it second. Before the 2005 elections PO planned to form a coalition with PiS, however after the latter won the elections, the two parties could not come to an agreement as to manning the key positions and, as a result, they failed to build a coalition. At present PO is the main opposition party vis-à-vis the ruling coalition (consisting of PiS, LPR and Self-defence).

Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej/Self-defence: A party with leftist economic views and rightist outlook on other affairs, described as a populist party by political observers. It postulates that the agricultural sector receives more subsidies and the state increases its expenditure on social purposes. The party was founded in 1992 and owes its popularity to numerous protests organised in defence of farmers (road blocks, emptying imported grain from rail carriages onto the ground etc.). In 2001 the party got into the country's parliament for the first time and was perceived as supporting SLD throughout the term of office. In the 2005 parliamentary elections Self-defence won 11% of votes. In 2006 Self-defence joined the ruling coalition for the first time ever (partnering with PiS and LPR) and Self-defence leaders (former organisers of protests) took up positions in the country's government.

Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej (SLD)/Democratic Left Alliance: A left-wing party which officially denies its Communist roots (it propagates a programme of modern social democracy), yet a high proportion of its activists originate from SdRP (Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland, a party which existed until 1995), a descendant of the Communist party (PZPR, disbanded in 1989). In its programme, SLD supports the idea of the state keeping most social roles which is combined with economic liberalism and a secular outlook on morals. The popularity of SLD peaked in 2001 (47% of mandates), winning the elections to the lower and upper house of Poland's parliament. After four years of rule (2001-2005) it suffered a dramatic decline of citizens' trust (to 11%). This was related to scandals in the SLD circles (especially the Rywin scandal - cf. events) and an escalating conflict within the party. In 2004 a group of SLD activists, headed by the then parliament speaker, started a new party (Socjaldemokracja Polska, SdPI - Social Democratic Party of Poland). Some members of parliament and activists joined Partia Demokratyczna demokraci.pl (Democratic Party originating from the Freedom Union).

Liga Polskich Rodzin (LPR)/League of Polish Families: A right-wing party, strongly emphasising attachment to Roman catholic and national tradition in the sphere of morals and culture. Notably, its economic programme is social welfare-oriented and focuses on protecting the Polish market. After the 2005 elections it joined the coalition government with PiS and Self-defence. In the 2005 parliamentary elections LPR won 8% of votes.

Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe (PSL)/Polish Peasants' Party: A centrist political party, opposing liberal economic policies. The party supports state interventionism (particularly in agriculture) and slower privatisation. In the last parliamentary elections PSL won just under 7% of votes.

For an overview of changes in party variables between rounds, see Appendix A5.

#### Left-right position:

The notions of left and right in the context of political scene are very blurred in Poland's political life. In order to minimise our subjectivity in this area we will try to map the Polish political scene on the basis finding from the survey called "Good prospects for right wing - changes in declared political affinities of over the past four years" [Pogoda dla prawicy - zmiany w deklaracjach politycznych Polaków w ciągu ostatnich czterech lat], source: KOMUNIKAT Z BADAN, nr 11/2006

[http://www.cbos.com.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2006/K\\_11\\_06.PDF](http://www.cbos.com.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2006/K_11_06.PDF). The survey was conducted on 2-5 December 2005 by CBOS (Public Opinion Research Center) on a representative sample of adult Poles. The respondents were asked about their perception of the left-right position of particular parties with respect to economic programme and world outlook and ideology. The respondents placed each party on a 5-point scale with the following points: 1 - strongly leftist, 2 - somewhat leftist, 3 - centrist, 4 - somewhat rightist, 5 - strongly rightist. The study covered the main political groupings/parties on Poland's political scene in 2005.

The 2005 survey results were compared against 2003 (the 2003 survey results were used as an illustration of Poland's political scene in ESS Round 2; the report was entitled "The left, the right and populism" [Lewica - Prawica i Populizm], KOMUNIKAT Z BADAN, nr 174/2003 [http://www.cbos.com.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2003/K\\_174\\_03.PDF](http://www.cbos.com.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2003/K_174_03.PDF)).

Respondents' average assessments of key political groupings on the left wing/right-wing scale in 2003 and 2005. Data concerning overall assessment of political parties on the left-right scale were presented only for 2003 (the question was not asked in 2005).

2003:

SLD: 1,44 (overall rating), 1,63 (economic programme), 1,56 (world outlook and ideology)

PSL: 2,75 (overall rating), 2,79 (economic programme), 2,87 (world outlook and ideology)

SAMOOBRONA: 3,13 (overall rating), 3,04 (economic programme), 3,15 (world outlook and ideology)

PO: 3,62 (overall rating), 3,70 (economic programme), 3,67 (world outlook and ideology)

PiS: 3,91 (overall rating), 3,83 (economic programme), 3,86 (world outlook and ideology)

LPR: 4,18 (overall rating), 4,00 (economic programme), 4,29 (world outlook and ideology)

2005:

SLD: 1,60 (economic programme), 1,45 (world outlook and ideology)

PSL: 2,91 (economic programme), 2,95 (world outlook and ideology)

SAMOOBRONA: 2,99 (economic programme), 3,07 (world outlook and ideology)

PO: 3,68 (economic programme), 3,66 (world outlook and ideology)

PiS: 3,94 (economic programme), 4,12 (world outlook and ideology)

LPR: 3,55 (economic programme), 3,80 (world outlook and ideology)

For a chart showing placement of parties on left-right scale for 2003 and 2005, see Appendix A5.

Party size:

Below are the comparative results of parliamentary elections in September 2001 and September 2005.

The table shows percentages of votes won by parties (and coalitions) which entered the parliament with their respective percentages of seats in the Sejm. The threshold for political parties was 5% whereas the one for coalitions was set at 8%.

2001:

turnout = 46.29%

Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej: 41,04 (% VOTES), 47,0\* (% OF SEATS\*\*)

Platforma Obywatelska RP: 12,68 (% VOTES), 14,1 (% OF SEATS\*\*)

Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej: 10,20 (% VOTES), 11,5 (% OF SEATS\*\*)

Prawo i Sprawiedliwość: 9,50 (% VOTES), 9,6 (% OF SEATS\*\*)

Polskie Stronictwo Ludowe: 8,98 (% VOTES), 9,1 (% OF SEATS\*\*)

Liga Polskich Rodzin: 7,87 (% VOTES), 8,3 (% OF SEATS\*\*)

Source: Official Electoral Commission of Poland (PKW)

\* In 2001 SLD was running in the elections together with Labour Union (UP).

\*\* In Polish Lower Chamber of Parliament (Sejm) German minority has guaranteed 2 seats regardless of the elections' result, so within the table number of seats do not sum up to 100%.

2005:

turnout = 40.57%

Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej: 11,31 (% VOTES), 12,0 (% OF SEATS\*\*)

Platforma Obywatelska RP: 24,14 (% VOTES), 28,9 (% OF SEATS\*\*)  
Samoobrona Rzeczpospolitej Polskiej: 11,41 (% VOTES), 12,2 (% OF SEATS\*\*)  
Prawo i Sprawiedliwość: 26,99 (% VOTES), 33,7 (% OF SEATS\*\*)  
Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe: 6,96 (% VOTES), 5,4 (% OF SEATS\*\*)  
Liga Polskich Rodzin: 7,97 (% VOTES), 7,4 (% OF SEATS\*\*)

Source: Official Electoral Commission of Poland (PKW)

\*\* In Polish Lower Chamber of Parliament (Sejm) German minority has guaranteed 2 seats regardless of the elections' result, so within the table number of seats do not sum up to 100%.

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Only one single vote registered

Polish Parliament consists of two assemblies: Sejm (Lower Chamber of Parliament) and Senat (Higher Chamber of Parliament).

The voting for each assembly usually takes place once every four years.

In the voting to Sejm (the primary legislative assembly) only one vote is registered. Each voter (Polish citizen who, no later than on the day of vote has attained 18 years of age) can indicate one candidate to the assembly. It is the vote for the candidate and the vote for the election committee (party, coalition), which has nominated this candidate. Parties, which receive at least five percent of votes in the country and coalitions which receive at least 8 percent of votes participate in apportionment of seats (this condition doesn't concern national minorities). Number of seats for parties and coalitions, in each election district is apportioned according to the d'Hondt method, but in the last election (2005) Saint-League method was used (we asked about this election in the questionnaire).

In the voting to Senat (the second legislative assembly) two, three or four votes are registered. It depends on a size of election district.

These votes are not ranked. In election district, in which four candidates to Senat are elected, the voter can indicate any number of candidates, but not greater than four, etc....

Candidates with the greatest number of votes in a given district are elected to Senat.

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

1 Euro = 3,80 National currency (PLN) - exchange rate for 13th of Dec. '06

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Portugal

### 33 Data collector

TNS Euroteste

### 34 Depositor

Jorge Vala, National Coordinator.

### 35 Funding agency

Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia

### 36 Grant number

PDCT/SOC/63989/2006

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Portuguese

### 39 Field work period(s)

12.10.06 - 28.02.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Norte
2. Centro
3. Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
4. Alentejo
5. Algarve

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

We have used NUTS II for region variables

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: No

### 41 Geographic coverage

Mainland Portugal

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

For stratification: The frame covers localities (these are administrative areas with varying sizes; e.g. Lisboa is one locality) in all regions of the mainland of Portugal, except

localities with less than 10 households. For each locality the number of households and persons 15 years and older is known. For selection of households: list of households included in the street studies.

Sampling design:

Stratified three-stage probability sampling

Stratification: 5 regions \* 5 municipality (habitat) size classes Altogether 23 strata because in the biggest size class two cells are empty.

Within each stratum, the number of the localities (these are administrative areas with varying sizes; e.g. Lisboa is one locality) is known.

Stage 1: For the ESS 150 localities are selected. The allocation is done using Cox method of controlled rounding. The selection of municipalities is done proportionally to the number of households in each stratum.

The number of starting addresses in each locality is fixed as follows:

- in localities except the five biggest cities, 2 starting addresses (each defining a PSU)
- in the five big cities, the allocation is as follows: Braga: 4; Porto: 9; Coimbra: 3; Amadora: 6; Lisboa: 18

Thus, we have  $145 \cdot 2 + 40 = 330$  PSUs.

Stage 2: In each starting point (PSU) there will be conducted a street study (random-route technique) for selection of households. The starting point is defined using two different ways:

- For the localities where a good map is available the co-ordinates for the starting point are selected with a random method
- For the other localities a starting point is randomly selected with the help of the telephone book.

The proportion will be 50% for each method. In each PSU about 6-7 interviews will be conducted (10-12 gross sample size per PSU).

Stage 3: Selection of individuals: Last birthday method.

### **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 Employment status of interviewers**

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

#### **43.4 Payments of interviewers**

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

#### **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**

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

#### **43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion**

Strategies for refusal conversion:	Yes
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#### **43.9 Pretest**

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	15.07.06 - 19.07.06
Number of pretest interviews:	50

## 44 Control operation

### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	1180
Number of back-checks achieved:	920
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	850
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Personal, Telephone

### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	50
Number of back-checks achieved:	34
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	34
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	200
Number of back-checks achieved:	150
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	85
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal

## 45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	10%
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	10%
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

## 46 Deviations

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLPA), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):  
The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.

AGE (constructed variable):  
One respondent IDNO 134 is younger than the lower age cut-off.

1 case (idno=2253) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3135
b) Refusal by respondent:	232
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	420
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	116
e) Language barrier:	2
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	8
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	54
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	14
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	48
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	19
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
y) Invalid interviews:	0
z) Number of valid interviews:	2222
o) Interviews not approved:	
p) Records in the data file:	2222
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	72.76%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2222
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

Included in the questionnaire

BE - Bloco de Esquerda

CDS/PP - Centro Democrático Social / Partido Popular

PCP-PEV - Partido Comunista Português - Partido Ecologista os Verdes

PCTP-MRPP - Partido Comunista dos Trabalhadores Portugueses - Movimento Reorganizativo do Proletariado Português

PDA - Partido Democrático do Atlântico

PH - Partido Humanista

PND - Partido da Nova Democracia

PNR - Partido Nacional Renovador

POUS - Partido Operário de Unidade Socialista

PSD - Partido Social Democrata

PS - Partido Socialista

Note: Only the political parties with presence in Parliament are listed below.

LEFT: LEFT: BE/PCP/PEV/PS

RIGHT: PSD / CDS - PP

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Only one single vote registered

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Romania

### 33 Data collector

Center for Urban and Regional Sociology - CURS-SA  
21 Tudor Arghezi, Sector 2, Bucharest, Romania

### 34 Depositor

Dr. Catalin Augustin Stoica, Joint National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

National University Research Council - Romania (NURC)

### 36 Grant number

#869

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Romanian

### 39 Field work period(s)

01.12.06 - 31.01.07

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

11. Nord-Vest  
12. Centru  
21. Nord-Est  
22. Sud-Est  
31. Sud-Muntenia  
32. Bucuresti-Ilfov  
41. Sud-Vest Oltenia  
42. Vest

#### Correspondence with NUTS:

NUTS level 2

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: No

#### Suggested grouping of the regional categories:

Representativity at country level

### 41 Geographic coverage

Romania

## 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

For stratification: Census 2002/stratum weights 2005 from INSVoting districts used for general election in 2005.

Sampling design:

Regional/Residence stratification:

Voting districts are stratified with regard of 18 Cultural Areas and 5 Locality type (cities with less than 30 thousands inhabitants, cities of 30-100 thousands inhabitants, cities of 100-200 thousands inhabitants, cities with more than 200 thousands inhabitants, rural).

Theoretically, the schema has  $18 \times 5 = 90$  strata.

The strata with less than 7 cases were cumulated at the closest neighbour inside the cultural area and, for the same residential environment, urban or rural. The final number of strata will be 86.

Number of PSU's (voting districts) to be selected within a stratum: Proportional allocation of 214 PSU's. Measures of sizes are the number of inhabitants within a cell.

- Stage 1: PPS systematic selection of voting districts in each stratum proportional to their number of registered adults.
  
- Stage 2: 15 households are selected within a selected voting district via random route. One person will list the households on the random route another will contact the listed households for interviewing.
  
- Stage 3: Within all households, the target persons (15+) will be drawn by the First Day - Birthday Method (the individual with birthday data closest to the 1st of a month, no matter which month).

### **43 Fieldwork procedures**

#### **43.1 Interviewer selection**

Total number of interviewers:	195
Number of experienced interviewers:	195
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

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

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	195
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	No

#### **43.3 Employment status of interviewers**

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

#### **43.4 Payments of interviewers**

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

#### **43.5 Advance information**

Use of advance letter:	No
Use of brochure:	No

#### **43.6 Call schedules**

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

#### **43.7 Respondent incentives**

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

#### **43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion**

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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#### **43.9 Pretest**

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	01.06.06 - 01.07.06
Number of pretest interviews:	50

## 44 Control operation

### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	220
Number of back-checks achieved:	220
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	220
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Personal: 71 Telephone: 149

### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	60
Number of back-checks achieved:	55
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	55
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal: 45 Telephone: 10

### 44.3 Non-contacts

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

## 45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – both individual and automatic corrections
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	10 %
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	10 %
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

## 46 Deviations

(DWEIGHT): No design weights.

(PSPWGHT): No Post-stratification weights.

E48 (STFJB) and E49 (STFJBOT):

Scale reversed according to the source questionnaire. The data for Romania have been recoded in the international data file.

The original variables have been renamed to STFJBRO and STFJBTRO and are available in the country specific file for Romania.

F6 (EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):

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

F10 (PDJOBEB): Data for variable PDJOBEB contained only 9 cases with valid values.

The Romanian data for this variable has been omitted from the international file but the variable has been renamed to PDJOBEBRO and is available from a separate country

specific data file for Romania.

F11 (PDJOBYR): Data for variable PDJOBYR contained only 5 cases with valid values. The Romanian data for this variable has been omitted from the international file but the variable has been renamed to PDJOBYRO and is available from a separate country specific data file for Romania.

F32 (HINCTNT): The income categories in Romania differ from the Data Protocol. Please see Source Showcards (Card 53) and Romanian Showcards (Card 53) in ESS Round 3 - Fieldwork documents at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>. The Romanian data from the variable has been omitted from the international data file, and the variable has been renamed HINCTNRO and is available from a separate file with deviating income variables available from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

20 cases (idno=48, 115, 152, 412, 419, 420, 556, 777, 786, 799, 807, 808, 1016, 1148, 1204, 1297, 1675, 1885, 1897, 1993) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3210
b) Refusal by respondent:	275
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	251
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	297
e) Language barrier:	0
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	6
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	11
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	155
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	76
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
y) Invalid interviews:	0
z) Number of valid interviews:	2139
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2139
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	71.80%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2139
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

National Liberal Party (PNL): Currently in the governmental coalition

Democratic Party (PD): Currently in the governmental coalition

Social Democratic Party (PSD): The main opposition party in the Parliament

Greater Romania Party (PRM): The second largest opposition party in the Parliament

Conservative Party (PC, formerly the Humanistic Party): PC was a part of the ruling coalition until December 2006; currently in the opposition.

Democratic Union of Ethnic Hungarians (UDMR): Currently in the governmental coalition; ethnic-based organization of Hungarian minority; the UDMR does not define itself as a political party but as an alliance of associated members.

National Initiative Party (PIN): It was formed by several MPs who were elected to the Parliament as members of the Democratic Party (PD) and subsequently left it.

Popular Christian Democratic Party (PPCD, formerly National Peasants Christian Democratic Party): Did not obtain enough votes to enter the Parliament in 2004. However, in the national elections from 1996 PPCD (PNTCD) was a major political force and between 1996 and 2000 was a part of the governmental coalition.

New Generation Party (PNG): Did not obtain enough votes to enter the Parliament in the last general election from 2004; public opinion polls have shown that it has considerably grown since 2004 due to its populist leader Gigi Becali, one of the wealthiest Romanian businessmen.

The Alliance between National Liberal Party (PNL) and Democratic Party (PD), known as the "Justice & Truth Alliance" (or Alianța D.A., in Romanian language); its Presidential candidate (Traian Băsescu) won the 2004 Presidential election. The "Justice & Truth Alliance", however, did not have enough Parliamentary support to form the government. Yet, the Presidential victory of Traian Băsescu helped tremendously and after negotiations with the Conservative Party (formerly the Humanistic Party) and the Democratic Union of Ethnic Hungarians, the "Justice & Truth Alliance" was able to obtain the Parliament's support and formed the government. (See, please, below.)

The Alliance between the Social Democratic Party (PSD) and the Humanistic Party (currently, the Conservative Party). This was an electoral coalition between the Social Democrats and the (former) Humanistic Party (currently, the Conservative Party). The Presidential victory of Traian Băsescu was followed by intense negotiations between the Humanistic Party, on the one hand, and the National Liberal Party and the Democratic Party, on the other hand. Eventually, the Humanistic Party left the alliance with the Social Democrats, and joined the governmental (as well as parliamentary) coalition that included the National Liberal Party, the Democratic Party, and the Democratic Union of Ethnic Hungarians. After the 2004 national elections, the Humanistic Party was renamed the Conservative Party. It was a part of the ruling coalition until December 2006, when, due to frictions with other members of the ruling coalition, left the government.

Left - right position of parties:

National Liberal Party (PNL): Right (affiliated with the Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe [ALDE] in the European Parliament and member of the Liberal International); currently in the governmental coalition.

Democratic Party (PD): Center-right (affiliated with the Group of the European People's Party and European Democrats [EPP-ED] in the European Parliament); currently in the governmental coalition.

Social Democratic Party (PSD): Left wing (affiliated with the Socialist Group in the European Parliament); currently in the opposition (the largest opposition party in the Parliament).

Greater Romania Party (PRM): Right-wing, nationalist; currently in the opposition as the second largest opposition party in the Parliament. According to recent media accounts, PRM might join the "Identity, Tradition and Sovereignty" group in the European Parliament alongside Jean Marie Le Pen.

Conservative Party (PC, formerly Humanistic Party): Center-right; currently in the opposition; until December 2006 was a part of the governmental coalition.

The Democratic Union of Ethnic Hungarians (UDMR): Ethnic-based organization of Hungarian minority; the UDMR does not define itself as a political party but as an alliance of associated members; currently in the governmental coalition.

National Initiative Party (PIN): Center; currently in the opposition; it was established by 3 MPs who left the Democratic Party.

New Generation Party (PNG): Right-wing, Christian; it did not obtain enough votes to enter the Parliament in the 2004 national election.

Popular Christian Democratic Party (PPCD, formerly National Peasants Christian Democratic Party): Center-right, Christian.

Results for the 2004 National Elections (28 November 2004; source Central Electoral Bureau)

Chamber of Deputies, % of Votes:

The Alliance between the Social Democratic Party and the Humanistic Party: 36.80 %.

Justice & Truth Alliance (National Liberal Party & Democratic Party): 31.48 %.

Greater Romania Party: 12.99%.

The Democratic Union of Ethnic Hungarians: 6.19 %.

The Senate, % of votes:

The Alliance between the Social Democratic Party and the Humanistic Party: 37.16 %.

Justice & Truth Alliance (National Liberal Party & Democratic Party): 31.80 %.

Greater Romania Party: 13.64 %.

The Democratic Union of Ethnic Hungarians: 6.23 %

The following two parties, which are included in our variables PRTCLORO and PRTMBRO and did not enter the Parliament in 2004, obtained the following percentages of votes in 2004:

Chamber of Deputies, % of Votes:

New Generation Party: 2.24 %.

Popular Christian Democratic Party (PPCD, formerly National Peasants Christian

Democratic Party): 1.85 %.

The Senate, % of Votes:

New Generation Party: 2.36 %.

Popular Christian Democratic Party (PPCD, formerly National Peasants Christian Democratic Party): 1.91 %.

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Only one single vote registered.

National parliamentary elections are held every four years for both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies (the lower chamber of the Parliament). The Romanian Constitution does not distinguish clearly the roles of the two chambers and the laws passed by each of them.

The last national parliamentary election took place in November 2006; the minimum voting age is 18 years. The current electoral system is based on the principle of proportional representation. There is a 5% national vote threshold for individual parties; electoral alliances including two members are required to obtain 8% of the vote, 9% for alliances with three members, and 10% for alliances with four members or more.

Organizations of ethnic/national minority groups that do not obtain 5% of the vote have the right to one deputy seat.

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

1 euro = 3.5 RON (New currency),

1 euro = 35000 ROL (Old currency)

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Russian Federation

### 33 Data collector

CESSI (Institute for Comparative Social Research), B. Dmitrovka, 20/5, off.66, 107031  
Moscow

### 34 Depositor

Anna Andreenkova. National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

CESSI (Institute for Comparative Social Research)

### 36 Grant number

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Russian

### 39 Field work period(s)

18.09.06 - 09.01.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. North and North West Russia
2. Central Russia
3. Volgo-Vyatsky region
4. Central-Chernozhem region
5. Volga region
6. North Caucasus
7. Urals
8. West Siberia
9. East Siberia
10. Far East

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

Russia is not included in the NUTS classification

For further documentation of the Russian region variable see "ESS Region Variable in the Russian Federation", available under Data and Documentation by Country - Russian Federation.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

## **Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed

### **41 Geographic coverage**

Russian Federation

### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

Area sample.

Sampling design:

Stratified four-stage probability cluster sampling:

- PSUs: Settlements - cities/ towns/ villages (150 in totl)
- SSUs: Electoral district
- Sampling unit on third stage: Housolds
- Sampling unit on fourth stage: Persons within a household (Kish tables)

The 13 largest cities are self-representing ( $N_i > N/150$ ), so we treat these as a separate domain ("domain 2"). These cities collectively contain 19.8% of the Russian population, so 30 sample clusters will be allocated to them and the remaining 120 to the rest of the country ("domain 1").

Domain 1: All except 13 largest cities.

Settlements are sorted into ten geographic zones (North West+North, Center, Volgo-Vyatsky, Central-Chernozhem, Volga, North Caucasus, Urals, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East). The number to select in each zone will be proportion to the population in the zone (using controlled rounding): 120 in total. Settlements will then be selected with probability proportional to population size (2006 population estimate) using systematic sampling.

In each selected settlement (city/town/village), all electoral districts are listed and one is selected with PPS. (An electoral district contains approx. 2,000 people).

Interviewers will make a list of all apartments in each housing unit of the electoral districts, with map. The list and map are forwarded to the Central Office to create an address database. Random selection is used to select the needed number of households. This will average 23.3, but will vary in inverse proportion to anticipated response rates (which range from 55% in Moscow to 85% in some rural areas).

At each selected housing unit, the interviewer lists all residents aged 15+, first men then women, from oldest to youngest. Kish grid is then used to select one.

Domain 2: Self-representing areas (see the appendix in the end of the document)

In domain 2, PSUs are electoral districts. A total of 30 electoral districts will be selected from the domain, with the number from each city being in proportion to population (using controlled rounding). The number of households to select in each city will be in proportion to population size (but adjusted by anticipated response rate differences, as indicated above). Then, households and persons selected as above.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	323
Number of experienced interviewers:	303
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	20

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	323
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	No

#### 43.6 Call schedules

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

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

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

**Please specify:**

Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview in Moscow city only as a measure to improve standard low response rate.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

- we sent more experienced and more successful (in terms of response rate) interviewer to convert the refusals. The primary goal was to convert "soft" refusals.

- we paid interviewers per interview but the payment for completed interview after refusal conversion was 30% higher than any other interview.
- the decision about refusal conversion was taken by regional field manager based on the evaluation of "soft-hard" refusal in the contact sheet and the de-briefing of interviewer (clarifying the reason of refusal and the circumstances of it).
- if the refusals were given in unfavorable circumstances (many people probably guests in the house, children in the house, some events in the house etc.), then the same interviewer was sent to the same address again in better time. If the refusal was related to the survey (dislike surveys, too long survey, etc.) or un-motivated refusal ("do not want to talk to you"), then we choose to send other interviewer.

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	18.08.06 - 23.08.06
Number of pretest interviews:	50

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	500
Number of back-checks achieved:	452
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	452
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Personal 110, telephone 342

##### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	50
Number of back-checks achieved:	28
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	28
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal 12, telephone 16

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	100
Number of back-checks achieved:	24
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	24
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal 14, telephone 10

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for consistency?:	Yes
If yes, were the data edited?:	Yes – data corrected individually
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:	20%
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:	Yes
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:	20%
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:	

#### 46 Deviations

F32 (HINCTNT): The income categories in The Russian Federation differ from the Data

Protocol. Please see Source Showcards (Card 53) and Russian Showcards (Card 54) in ESS Round 3 - Fieldwork documents at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>. A recoded version is available in the international file, and the original variable has been renamed to HINCTNRU and is available from a separate file with deviating income variables available from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

F54 (OCCF14A) and F60 (OCCM14A): Due to translation problems these questions were asked with only 7 answer categories. The Russian data for the variables have been omitted from the international file, but the variables are available from a separate country specific file for the Russian Federation (OCCFARU and OCCMARU). The country specific file also contains variables with 8 categories (OCCFBRU and OCCMBRU) after recoding based on questions about profession.

## 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):	3551
b) Refusal by respondent:	160
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	675
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	186
e) Language barrier:	2
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	12
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	21
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	5
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	26
j) Address not traceable:	7
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	11
y) Invalid interviews:	0
z) Number of valid interviews:	2437
o) Interviews not approved:	
p) Records in the data file:	2437
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	9
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	69.45%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2437
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Stages of History of School Education system in Russia:

1930 - the law about the obligatory free primary education  
1934 - the law about the obligatory free 7-grades education  
1958 - the law about the obligatory free 8-grades education  
1972 - the law about the obligatory free full secondary education (10-grades education)  
1992 - Yeltsin' law about the abrogation of the law about obligatory free full secondary education  
2000 and later - beginning of the reform toward 11-grades school system.

## 50.2 Political parties

### 1. United Russia (ER)

Type (position): Pro-government party, center

Leaders: B. Gryzlov, V.Volodin

Major issues: Support of President V.Putin

Established: 1999

Party size: Pro-government party established before elections 1999 under name "Edinstvo" (23,7% of votes) and participated in elections 2003 (38,2%).

### 2. Communist Party of the Russian Federation (KPRF)

Type (position): Left (greater state control in economy, social provision, strong state)

Leader: G. Zyuganov

Major issues: Social provision, care for pensioners, peoples in need, social justice, state-run economy, strong state

Established: 1993 (as a heritage of Communist party of USSR)

Party size: Participated in all Parliamentary selections, always elected and nominated candidate in all Presidential elections (V.Zhyuganov). In 1993-12% of votes, 1995-22,7%, 1999-24,8, 2003-12,8%.

### 3. Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR)

Type (position): Nationalist, populist

Leader: V.Zhirinovsky

Major issues: Nationalism, fight with corruption, support of V.Putin

Established: 1990

Party size: Participated in all Parliamentary selections, was always elected. nominated candidate in all Presidential elections (V.Zhirinovsky). In 1993 -22,9% of votes, 1995-11,4%, 1999-6,1, 2003-11,6%.

### 4. Rodina

Type (position): "Patriotic", center left

Leader: D.Rogozin

Major issues: Fight with Oligarchs, social issues

Established: 2002, formed recently into new party "Fair Russia-Pensioners-Life"

Party size: Participated only in Parliamentary elections of 2003 (9,2% of votes) and nominated candidate to Presidential elections 2004 (Glaziev)

### 5. Union of the Right Forces (SPS)

Type (position): Right party (pro-market reform, liberal democracy)

Leader: N.Belych

Major issues: Free market economy, human rights, democracy, civic society, closer cooperation with Western countries

Established: 2001

Party size: Participated in two parliamentary elections 1999-8,65% of votes in single mandate district and 4,0 in 2003 (did not pass 5% threshold)

#### 6. Yabloko

Type (position): Right center

Leader: G.Yavlinsky

Major issues: Free market economy with some state control, civic rights and freedoms, social justice

Established: 1993

Party size: Participated in all Parliamentary selections - 7,8% of votes in 1993, 7,0 in 1995, 6,0 in 1999, 4,0 in 2003 (did not pass 5% threshold)

#### 7. Agrarian Party of Russia (APR)

Type (position): Left

Leader: V.Plotnikov

Major issues: Support and development of agriculture, social provision of rural residents

Established: 1993

Party size: Participated in all Parliamentary selections but was elected only once (in 1993-7,9% of votes). In 1995 the party got 3,8%, in 1999 the party allied with "Otechestvo", in 2003 it got 3,7% of votes.

#### 8. Russian party of pensioners and Party of Social Justice

Type (position): Left

Leader(s): A.Podberezkin, I.Zotov

Major issues: Social and economic provision of pensioners

Established: 1997, included recently into new party "Fair Russia-Pensioners-Life"

Party size: In 1999 the party got 1,98%, in 2003 - 3,1% of national votes

#### 9. Party of Revival of Russia - Russian Party of Life

Type (position): Center left

Leader(s): G.Seleznev, S.Mironov

Major issues: "Natural rent", social provision, terrorism, national safety

Established: 2003

Party size: 1,9% of votes in 2003

#### 10. Party of development of entrepreneurship

Type (position): Right

Leader: I.Grachev

Major issues: Support and development small companies, entrepreneurship

Established: 1998

Party size: 0,4% of votes in 2003

#### 11. Fair Russia (SR)

Type (position): Center left

Leader: S.Mironov

Established: 2006 - union of several political parties and movements (including Party of pensioners) before 2007 elections

Party size: New party

#### 12. Our Choice

Type (position): Right

Leader: I.Khakamada

Major issues: Support of civic society, free market economy, further reforms

Established: 2004 - was established by one of former leader of SPS after the loss of SPS in 2003 elections

Party size: New party

#### 14. Free Russia

Type (position): Central right

Leader: A.Ryavkin

Major issues: Liberal economy, civic liberties

Established: 2002

Party size: Participated only in some regional elections

#### 15. Green Party

Type (position): Center

Leader: A.Panfilov

Major issues: Ecologically orientate state policies, environment issues

2002 as a party but formerly ecological movement "Kedr"

Party size: 0,4% of votes in 2003

#### 16. People-republican party of Russia

Type (position): Patriotic

Leader: V.Kushnerenko

Major issues: Strong state, patriotic slogans, "third way" for Russia

Established: 1996 as a party of the movement "Dignity and Fatherland" of A.Lebed

Party size: 0,13% of votes in 2003 Parliamentary elections

#### 17. Real Patriots of Russia

Type (position): Religious (Islam)

Leader: Z.Radzhabov

Major issues: Spread of Islam values in Russia

Established: 2002

Party size: 0,2% of votes in 2003 Parliamentary elections

#### 18. People's party of RF

Type (position): Center left

Leader(s): G.Raikov, G.Gudkov

Major issues: Modern welfare state in Russia, against any radical reforms

2001 established from fraction of State Duma of 1999

Party size: 1,2% of votes in 2003 Parliamentary elections

#### 19. Democratic party of Russia

Type (position): Center right

Leader(s): A.Bogdanov, A.Polovinkin, G.Pushko

Major issues: Political stability, strong state, development of democracy, forming middle class, economy based on private companies

Established: 1990 - one of the oldest political party in Russia

Party size: 5,6% of votes in Parliamentary elections of 1993. Then only 2,3% in 2003.

#### 20. Edinenie

Type (position): Unclear

Leader: K.Petrov

Major issues: Global peaceful co-existence based on principles of public security

Established: 2000

Party size: 1,19% of votes in 2003 Parliamentary elections

### 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered

### 50.4 Exchange rate

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

1 Euro=34 Russian rubles

**51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Slovakia

### 33 Data collector

Institute of Social Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Karpatska 5, 040 01 Kosice,  
Slovakia

### 34 Depositor

Michal Kentos, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic

### 36 Grant number

174/2004

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Slovak, Hungarian

### 39 Field work period(s)

01.12.06 - 28.02.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Bratislava Region
2. Trnava Region
3. Trencin Region
4. Nitra Region
5. Zilina Region
6. Banska Bystrica Region
7. Presov Region
8. Kosice Region

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS level 3.

NUTS Code	Slovak	English
SK010	Bratislavsky kraj	Bratislava Region
SK021	Trnavsky kraj	Trnava Region
SK022	Trenciansky kraj	Trencin Region
SK023	Nitriansky kraj	Nitra Region
SK031	Zilinsky kraj	Zilina Region

SK032 Banskobystrický kraj Banská Bystrica  
SK041 Presovský kraj Presov Region  
SK042 Kosický kraj Košice Region

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Yes

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

As listed.

**41 Geographic coverage**

Slovakia

**42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

Slovakian "Central Register of Residents" CRR is updated continuously (monthly) and has approximately 99.99% coverage of residents according to the Ministry of Interior. Homeless persons without an address and those in institutions will be excluded.

Sampling design:

Simple random sample of persons born before 1.11.1991.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	272
Number of experienced interviewers:	272
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	272
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	No

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 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

No respondent incentives:	Yes
Unconditional monetary incentives, paid before the interview:	No
Conditional monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	Yes
Unconditional non-monetary incentives, provided before the interview:	No
Conditional non-monetary incentives, upon completion of the interview:	No
<b>Please specify:</b>	
Shopping vouchers (value 100 Sk or 3€)	

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	13.11.06 - 17.11.06
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Number of pretest interviews: 30

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 150  
Number of back-checks achieved: 117  
Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 117  
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Personal, telephone

##### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check: 50  
Number of back-checks achieved: 22  
Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 22  
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Personal, telephone

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check: 30  
Number of back-checks achieved: 7  
Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 7  
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail: Personal

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

Where data checked for consistency?: Yes  
If yes, were the data edited?: Yes – both individual and automatic corrections  
Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?: Yes  
Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked: 5 %  
If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?: Yes  
Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked: 5 %  
Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

6 cases (idno=10261, 10712, 10719, 10941, 11402, 12236) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2500
b) Refusal by respondent:	268
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	72
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	94
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:	94
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	10
j) Address not traceable:	6
k) Other ineligible address:	15
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	46
m) Respondent deceased:	16
y) Invalid interviews:	0
z) Number of valid interviews:	1766
o) Interviews not approved:	
p) Records in the data file:	1766
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	94
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	73.19%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1766
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

3 levels

1. Basic (primary) education
  - primary education (8,9 classes)
  
2. Upper education (2 - 4 years)
  - vocational without upper secondary diploma (maturita) 2-4 yrs
  - vocational, diploma (maturita) 4 yrs
  - secondary technical, diploma 4 yrs
  - secondary academic, diploma 4 yrs
  - higher education
  
3. University education
  - university, bachelor degree, 3 yrs
  - university, master degree, 4-6 yrs
  - post graduate (PhD., etc.)

## **50.2 Political parties**

1. Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS)
2. Slovak Democratic Christian Union (SDKU)
3. SMER
4. Party of Hungarian Coalition (SMK)
5. Christian Democratic Movement (KDH)
6. Slovak National Party (SNS)

Left right position:

LEFT - SMER

RIGHT - Slovak Democratic Christian Union (SDKU), Party of Hungarian Coalition (SMK), Christian Democratic Movement (KDH)

Party size:

Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS) - 8,79%

Slovak Democratic Christian Union (SDKU) - 18,35%

SMER - 29,14%

Party of Hungarian Coalition SMK - 11,68%

Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) - 8,31%

Slovak National Party (SNS) - 11,73%

## **50.3 Electoral system**

Only one single vote registered.

## **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

1 Euro = 40 SKK

## **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Slovenia

### 33 Data collector

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Public Opinion and Mass  
Communication Research Center, Kardeljeva pl. 5, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

### 34 Depositor

NC and senior researcher at the survey organization: Brina Malnar  
Senior researcher at the survey organization: Slavko Kurdija

### 35 Funding agency

Slovenian Research Agency; Government Office for European Affairs; Ministry of Health;  
Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs

### 36 Grant number

contract No. 3311-04-828909, project code: V5-0909

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Slovenian

### 39 Field work period(s)

18.10.06 - 04.12.06

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

1. GORENJSKA
2. GORISKA
3. JUGOVZHODNA SLOVENIJA
4. KOROSKA
5. NOTRANJSKO-KRASKA
6. OBALNO-KRASKA
7. OSREDNJESLOVENSKA
8. PODRAVSKA
9. POMURSKA
10. SAVINJSKA
11. SPODNJEPOSAVSKA
12. ZASAVSKA

#### Correspondence with NUTS:

NUTS level 3

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

## **41 Geographic coverage**

Slovenia

## **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

The sampling frame is Central register of population (CRP) and includes all residents with permanent address, citizens and non-citizens (in principle at least 99% of the population). Institutionalized persons (army, prisons) are included with their permanent addresses, but are unlikely to be reached by interviewers. Central register represents a rather 'ideal' sampling frame for survey research. It is regularly updated. 6.7% ineligible cases is expected, which is an estimate, based on ESS round 2.

Sampling design:

Stratified two stage probability sampling:

Slovenia can be divided into Clusters of Enumeration Areas(CEA). Total number of CEA is about 9000. CEA are first stratified according to 12 regions'6 type of settlement.

- Primary sampling units: (150 PSU's) Selection of fixed numbers of CEA inside strata is made by probability proportional to size of CEA.

- Secondary sampling units: (15 SSU's per PSU) Fixed number of individuals inside CEA is selected by simple random sampling.

### **43 Fieldwork procedures**

#### **43.1 Interviewer selection**

Total number of interviewers:	140
Number of experienced interviewers:	80
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	60

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

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	140
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### **43.3 Employment status of interviewers**

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

#### **43.4 Payments of interviewers**

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

#### **43.5 Advance information**

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	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**

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

#### **43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion**

Strategies for refusal conversion:

#### **43.9 Pretest**

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	09.10.06 - 16.10.06
Number of pretest interviews:	45

## 44 Control operation

### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:	1476
Number of back-checks achieved:	approx. 1000
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	approx. 1000
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:	Mail, Telephone

### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	40
Number of back-checks achieved:	33
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	31
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	30
Number of back-checks achieved:	16
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	16
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Telephone

## 45 Cleaning operations

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

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

## 46 Deviations

B15 (WRKORG):

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

F6a (EDUFLD):

Filter error, respondents with value 02 ("Dokoncana osnovna sola") on variable F6 (EDULVLA) has not been given question F6a (EDUFLD).

1 case (idno=237) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2340
b) Refusal by respondent:	292
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	53
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	124
e) Language barrier:	2
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	40
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	198
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	1
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	15
j) Address not traceable:	5
k) Other ineligible address:	11
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	26
m) Respondent deceased:	18
y) Invalid interviews:	0
z) Number of valid interviews:	1476
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1476
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	79
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	65.05%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1476
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

- Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS):  
29 seats; right-center (29% of votes) changed name!

- Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (LDS):  
23 seats; left-center (23%)
- Social Democrats (SD):  
10 seats; left (11%) changed name!
- New Slovenia - Christian People's Party (NSi):  
9 seats; right-center (9%)
- Slovene People's Party:  
7 seats; right-center (7%)
- Slovenian National Party (SNS):  
6 seats; right (6%)
- Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia (DeSUS):  
4 seats; left-center (4%)

### **50.3 Electoral system**

Ones single vote registred.

- a. More than one vote for the same assembly (e.g. parallel and mixed member proportional systems; double ballot systems)
- b. Preferential systems (e.g. single transferable vote or alternative vote).

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

1 euro=240 SIT

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Spain

### 33 Data collector

Metroscopia

### 34 Depositor

Mariano Torcal, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia (Spanish Ministry of Education and Science)

### 36 Grant number

SEJ2004-21978-E ("Diseño y aplicación de la tercera ola de la European Social Survey en España")

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Spanish and Catalan

### 39 Field work period(s)

25.10.06 - 04.03.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

11. Galicia
12. Principado de Asturias
13. Cantabria
21. País Vasco
22. Comunidad Foral de Navarra
23. La Rioja
24. Aragón
30. Comunidad de Madrid
41. Castilla y León
42. Castilla-La Mancha
43. Extremadura
51. Cataluña
52. Comunidad Valenciana
53. Illes Balears
61. Andalucía
62. Región de Murcia
63. Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta

64. Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla

70. Canarias

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

The 19 regional categories used in the survey have been coded according to NUTS level 2 codes for Spain.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

Yes

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

In the sampling design, the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla were collapsed in a single stratum because the scarce population of 15 years or more. The only PSU selected in this stratum belongs to Ceuta.

**41 Geographic coverage**

Spain, including the North-African cities of Ceuta and Melilla

**42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

The population census structured in census sections taken from the Continuous Census (Padrón Contínuo), updated in April 2006 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE, the Public Statistics Office of Spain).

There are 34,600 census sections in Spain. Census sections are the most elementary framing units of eligible voters. The size of sections vary between 500 and 2,000 voters (18+ years old), being the average size of 1,300. Nevertheless, it should be stressed that although census sections are defined with regard to electoral processes, these are only used for establishing the boundaries of administrative units that are used for sample designs. Census sections do include all citizens registered in the municipal rolls, regardless of their voting rights.

Sampling design:

Stratified Two-stage probability sampling.

The strata will be obtained by crossing two population classification criteria: Autonomous Community of residence (18 regions) and Type of habitat (4 brackets).

The four brackets of habitat are:

- First: cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants
- Second: cities between 50,001 and 100,000 inhabitants and capitals of province not included in the first bracket.
- Third: municipalities between 10,001 and 50,000 inhabitants
- Fourth: municipalities with less than 10,001 inhabitants.

66 of the 72 theoretical strata are not empty.

Stage 1:

Selection of 504 PSUs proportionally to population of 15+ years old.

Stage 2:

Random selection of 6 or 7 individuals in each PSU selected in the previous stage (7 in the two first brackets and 6 in the rest).

Overrepresentation in the first two habitat brackets of the Basque Country (50% more) due to the observed low response rate in these regions in the wave 2004.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	71
Number of experienced interviewers:	71
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	56
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

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

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

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

**Please specify:**

A 12 Euro token card for purchases in the department store "El Corte Inglés". Only in a few cases -specially when respondents lived far away from any branch store- they were given the same amount in cash. The incentive was conditional upon participation in the survey. It was not announced on the initial presentation letters, but announced either by the interviewer when he/she deemed it was necessary for refusal conversion or by a 3rd letter.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion: Yes

**If yes, please describe:**

A second letter asking for collaboration was sent to those individuals who refused to participate in the first instance. In addition, a different interviewer made new attempts to contact/interview the selected unit. The same unit could be assigned to up to three different interviewers.

**43.9 Pretest**

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 22.09.06 - 2.10.06

Number of pretest interviews: 24

**44 Control operation**

**44.1 Interviews**

Number of units selected for back-check: 505

Number of back-checks achieved: 422

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 404

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

**44.2 Refusals**

Number of units selected for back-check: 559

Number of back-checks achieved: 531

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 265

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

**44.3 Non-contacts**

Number of units selected for back-check: 755

Number of back-checks achieved: 265

Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 173

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

**45 Cleaning operations**

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

Where data checked for consistency?: Yes

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

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

Both the survey organisation and the Spanish team checked that the filters worked properly. The pre-test was carried out with the PDAs in order to test the CAPI program as well as the questionnaire.

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

**46 Deviations**

1 case (idno=296721001006) have more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3290
b) Refusal by respondent:	525
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	34
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	227
e) Language barrier:	13
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	52
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	78
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	4
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	38
j) Address not traceable:	22
k) Other ineligible address:	15
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	350
m) Respondent deceased:	38
y) Invalid interviews:	18
z) Number of valid interviews:	1876
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	1876
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	65.94%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1876
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

PP (Partido Popular): center-right/conservative party in government from 1996 to 2004, currently the main opposition party.

PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español): center-left/social-democratic party, currently the incumbent party.

IU (Izquierda Unida): left-wing coalition (including the former Spanish Communist Party), located to the left of the PSOE

POLITICAL.

CiU (Covergència i Unió): Catalan nationalist, center-right party.

ERC (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya): Catalan nationalist, left-wing party.

ICV (Iniciativa per Catalunya-Verds): Catalan left-wing, eco-socialist coalition.

PNV (Partido Nacionalista Vasco): Basque nationalist, center-right/conservative party.

EA (Eusko Alkartasuna): Basque nationalist, social-democratic party.

BNG (Bloque Nacionalista Galego): Galician nationalist, left-wing coalition.

CC (Coalición Canaria): nationalist center coalition from the Canary Islands.

PA (Partido Andalucista): Andalusian nationalist, center party.

CHA (Chunta Aragonesista): nationalist, left-wing party from the region of Aragón.

NA-BAI (Nafarroa Bai): Basque nationalist, left-wing coalition from the region of Navarra.

1. Nation-wide parties (left - right):

IU - PSOE - PP

2. Non nation-wide parties (left - right), nation-wide within brackets to help locate the whole spectrum:

2.1. Catalonia:

(IU) - ICV - ERC - (PSOE) - CiU - (PP)

2.2. Basque Country:

(IU) - EA - (PSOE) - PNV - (PP)

2.3. Galicia:

(IU) - BNG - (PSOE) - (PP)

2.4. Canary Islands:

(IU) - (PSOE) - CC - (PP)

2.5. Andalucía:

(IU) - (PSOE) - PA - (PP)

2.6. Aragón:

(IU) - CHA - (PSOE) - (PP)

2.7. Navarra:

(IU) - NA-BAI - (PSOE) - (PP)

### 50.3 Electoral system

One single vote registered.

Party-list proportional representation using the d'Hondt method. The province is established as the electoral district (N=52). The lower chamber of the parliament

(Congreso de los Diputados) has 350 deputies. Variable district size, with a minimum of two seats per district (except for the districts of Ceuta and Melilla, which elect one MP each). Threshold of 3% at the district level for parliamentary representation. Closed lists of candidates.

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Sweden

### 33 Data collector

SCB, Stockholm, Sweden

### 34 Depositor

Mikael Hjerm. National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

Vetenskapsrådet, Riksbankens jubileumsfond, FAS

### 36 Grant number

In2005-0966, 429-2005-8796, FAS ESS3 2006-2007

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI: Yes

Paper and pencil interview, PAPI: No

If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire: No

If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire: No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Self-completion questionnaire

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Swedish

### 39 Field work period(s)

21.09.06 - 03.02.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Stockholm

2. Östra Mellansverige

3. Sydsverige

4. Norra Mellansverige

5. Mellersta Norrland

6. Övre Norrland

7. Småland och Öarna

8. Västsverige

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

NUTS Second level

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

### 41 Geographic coverage

Sweden

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

The frame to be used is the register of the population, which includes all individuals living in Sweden. The frame is extremely well suited for this kind of sampling due to the full coverage of the total population. Updating: The register is updated continuously, which means that the problem with selecting individuals that have e.g. died, moved abroad, emigrated etc is small and applies mainly in those cases where such events take place between the selection process and the time for the interviews. Individuals that do not reside on the address stated in the register will be traced through the use of complimentary registers. The sampling frame includes those living in institutions, since there is no way to filter them.

Sampling design:

One-stage probability sample without clustering. Fully random sample of individuals (equal probability selection) born before 15 years + at start of survey.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	124
Number of experienced interviewers:	124
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

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

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

First contact by:	Telephone
Number of minimum required calls per respondent (in total):	4
Number of calls required to be on a weekend:	1
Number of calls required to be in the evening:	1

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

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

##### **Please specify:**

All of sample received two lottery tickets of app value: 5 Euro attached to the advance letter.

We reissued 100 percent of the refusals and offered them another two lottery tickets conditionally.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

All refusals were reissued to a special team of refusal conversion experts. Those contacted the refusals, but left the interviewing in the majority of the cases to the original interviewer (in case of a successful conversion).

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 10.09.06 - 16.09.06  
 Number of pretest interviews: 40

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 100  
 Number of back-checks achieved: 97  
 Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 97  
 Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:

##### 44.2 Refusals

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

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

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

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

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

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

1. Manual checks
2. Checks by fictional interviews
3. Pretest

Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:  
 Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:  
 If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:  
 Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:  
 Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

F6(EDULVLA), F36 (EDULVLP), F49 (EDULVLFA), F55 (EDULVLMA):  
 The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.

For EDULVLP, EDULVLFA, EDULVLMA category 5 contains some not completed university exam respondents. This deviates from the official ISCED mapping.

1 case (idno=300027380) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main questionnaire.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3000
b) Refusal by respondent:	648
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	13
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	93
e) Language barrier:	50
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	125
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	0
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	9
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	69
k) Other ineligible address:	11
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	32
m) Respondent deceased:	23
y) Invalid interviews:	0
z) Number of valid interviews:	1927
o) Interviews not approved:	
p) Records in the data file:	1927
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	65.88%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1585
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

A) Compulsory nine years of elementary schooling

- B) 3 years of high school (before 2 -4 years)
- C) University

## 50.2 Political parties

1. Centre party: Belong to the right coalition, but place in the middle on the left right scale. Connected to farmers and people living in rural areas.
2. Liberals: Belong to the right coalition, but place in the middle on the left right scale.
3. Christian Democrats: Belong to the right coalition. Adhere many non religious people on issues of moral.
4. Green party: Belong to the left coalition.
5. Conservatives: Belong to the right coalition. More liberal (in an economic sense) than conservative.
6. Social democrats: left.
7. Left: to the left, former communist party
- 8: Other: Mostly racist or regional parties.

From left to right:

Left, Green party, Social democrats, Centre party, Liberals, Conservatives, Christian Democrats

The Green party can be placed to the right or left of the Social democrats depending on the issue. The same goes for the Christian democrats that could be placed further left on the scale depending of the issue.

1. Centre party: 7.9%
2. Liberals: 7.5%
3. Christian Democrats: 6.6%
4. Green party: 5.2%
5. Conservatives: 26.2%
6. Social democrats: 35%
7. Left: 5.9%
8. Other 5.7%

## 50.3 Electoral system

One single vote registered.

Members of Parliament are directly elected by a proportional representation system to serve four-year terms.

## 50.4 Exchange rate

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

1 Euro = 9.3 SEK

## 51 Population statistics

See Appendix A1

## Switzerland

### 33 Data collector

M.I.S. Trend SA

### 34 Depositor

Dominique Joye, National Coordinator.

### 35 Funding agency

Swiss National Science Foundation

### 36 Grant number

SNF P 10FI13-11148

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

Computer assisted personal interview, CAPI: Yes

Paper and pencil interview, PAPI: No

If PAPI used, Data keyed from questionnaire: No

If PAPI used, Data optically scanned from questionnaire: No

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

Swiss German, French, Italian

### 39 Field work period(s)

24.08.06 - 02.04.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. Région lémanique

2. Espace Mittelland

3. Nordwestschweiz

4. Zürich

5. Ostschweiz

6. Zentralschweiz

7. Ticino

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

The 6 Swiss regions correspond with the level 2 of the NUTS classification.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level: Yes

### 41 Geographic coverage

Switzerland

### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

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.

Sampling design:

Stage 1:

Regional stratification of households according to NUTS II. Selection of 3713 telephone numbers of households with probabilities proportional to the number of households in the strata.

Stage 2: Random selection of a respondent in each household according to Kish grid

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	47 CAPI / 32 CATI
Number of experienced interviewers:	43 CAPI / 32 CATI
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	4 CAPI / 0 CATI

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	47
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½-1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

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

#### 43.7 Respondent incentives

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

**Please specify:**

The incentives were announced in the advance letter. The people were told that they will receive an incentive (amount: 30 Swiss Francs) and that they can choose which incentive they would like to receive. People could choose between cash, a voucher for the train, a voucher for flowers or decide to make a donation to a charitable organisation.

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

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

Every household or person (depending if a respondent could be selected or not in the household) that refused to participate was contacted again for a refusal conversion. First a specialized interviewer tried to contact the household or person again face-to-face. If, after three trials, the household/person could not be reached, the telephone central continued to contact that household/person (number of trials only limited by the end of fieldwork).

Most of the refusals were re-contacted per telephone (the idea is to use another mode of contact) for another refusal conversion. This procedure was initially only planned for cases that could not be reached during the face to face refusal-conversion, but in most cases two refusal conversion attempts were done (the first one face-to-face and the second one per telephone).

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held: 02.08.06 - 03.08.06  
 Number of pretest interviews: 50

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 540  
 Number of back-checks achieved: 540  
 Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 539  
 Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: T

##### 44.2 Refusals

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

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

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

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

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

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

Extended testing by MIS Trend and SIDOS staff + 50 pretest interviews.  
 Was the scanning or keying of the main questionnaire checked?:  
 Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:  
 If the supplementary questionnaires were scanned or keyed, was the scanning or keying checked?:  
 Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:  
 Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

1 case (idno=1024) has more than 50% Refusal, Don't know or No answer in Main

questionnaire.

C31 (LNGHOMB):

Change in question asked. Mentioning a second language is more explicit compared to ESS2 - 2004, possibly resulting in a larger proportion of the respondents declaring a second language in LNGHOMB in ESS3.

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.

AGE (constructed variable):

Two respondents IDNO 1075, 2750 are 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):	3713
b) Refusal by respondent:	634
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	696
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	62
e) Language barrier:	65
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	14
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	181
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	64
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	61
j) Address not traceable:	43
k) Other ineligible address:	65
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	19
m) Respondent deceased:	4
y) Invalid interviews:	1
z) Number of valid interviews:	1804
o) Interviews not approved:	
p) Records in the data file:	1804
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	51.54%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	1803
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Switzerland provides various schools at different levels. Because the cantons are

responsible for the educational service, the names, the programmes, the subjects, the duration, the starting age and the number of the students vary significantly between the cantons. Therefore a classification of the education isn't easy for this country.

The general features of the Educational System are the following:

Kindergarten is voluntary and free. Compulsory schooling, which lasts for 9 years begins with primary school (between the ages of 6 and 7) and ends with secondary level I. Again, since there are, in fact, 26 slightly different educational systems, the length of study at each level may vary slightly.

In spite of the growing interchangeability of the elements of the educational programme the secondary level I of compulsory school is organized by separate schools or sections according to the division of education and professions at the further levels of education or at the world of work. Depending on their section during the last years at the secondary I level, students either choose to go on to a vocational training, to a vocational school, to diploma schools or secondary schools ("Maturitätsschulen"). The latter allows entrance into the public university system. Besides attending university, other paths in higher education include attending an advanced vocational training ("Fachhochschule/école technique supérieure") or a Teachers' Training College. In the last decade, the status of many of the certificates of the vocational training education has been changed to the tertiary level and the admittance and the programme of these departments are still in a changing process. This is also true for the curricula and the programmes of the secondary education level schools.

An important part of the students chooses to start the career with an apprenticeship. The vocational training is completed by different types of schooling. The possibilities range from one day per week to full time vocational school. In case of emphasizing the study part of this training, it is possible to start an academic career at either a secondary school or a technical or vocational school leading to a higher technical or vocational degree.

Pre-primary Education: (1 to 2 years):

Swiss children aged 5 and 6 may attend Kindergarten (German-speaking cantons), école enfantine (French-speaking cantons), or scuola dell'infanzia (Italian-speaking cantons) for at least one year before entering primary school.

Kindergarten is not compulsory. Nevertheless, today an average of around 99% of all children throughout Switzerland receive preschool education. 63% attend for two years. In the past, the differences between German, French, and Italian pre-schools were more pronounced, with the German-speaking schools emphasizing play and the French and Italian pre-schools emphasizing learning. Currently, the differences are less marked, with all schools striving for a fine balance between play and education. Kindergarten is regulated by the communes and cantons. In all cantons, children have the right to receive pre-school education and to receive it at no cost.

In a country where roughly one fifth of the population (over 1.3 million people) is non-Swiss, Kindergarten also plays an important role in integrating foreigners into Swiss society. The children can attend extra classes to study the regional language and, while maintaining their own identity, begin to learn about their new country and acquaint themselves better with the local dialect.

Compulsory Schooling (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:

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 (2 to 4 years):

Secondary school (Gymnasium) + Graduation Diploma (Berufsmatur) Schools (3-4 years).

Secondary schools or academic high-schools last 3-4 years and prepare students for entrance into any of the nine Swiss universities or the two federal institutes of technology. The curriculum includes 3 basic subjects (language, second national language, and mathematics) and compulsory subjects (history, geography, physics, chemistry, biology, music/arts, sports). Students also choose a major ("Schwerpunktfach" or "option spécifique") and, the following year, a minor ("Ergänzungsfach" or "option complémentaire") subject. At the end of their studies, students take a cantonal matriculation examination ("Matura" or "baccalauréat"). All cantons as well as the federal authorities recognize the "Matura" certificate. This is important, since only 10 cantons out of 26 have universities. The number of young people with this university entrance certificate has more than doubled since 1970, and the number of women in this group has risen over 50% within 30 years.

Nowdays, there exists also an opportunity to get an university entrance certificate through an advanced programme offered by the vocational schools.

#### 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.

#### Vocational Schools (2-4 years):

Over one half of the Swiss students who finish their compulsory schooling choose to continue their education with vocational training. The training lasts from 2 to 4 years depending on the trade or profession selected, and there are currently about 260 federally registered vocations under federal governance. Examples are: industry, commerce, banking, insurance, hotel trade, other sectors of the service industries, and domestic sciences. Health care training is organized separately by the Swiss Red Cross. Training in agriculture and forestry are covered under separate federal legislation. The Swiss system of vocational training is a dual system, which enables the student to gain both practical and theoretical knowledge in the chosen field. The student signs an apprenticeship contract which is approved by cantonal authorities. After this, the apprentice attends a cantonal or regional training school one or more days a week and spends the rest of the week on the job, paid on the basis of an official rate system, under the guidance of a master, who has had several years of experience and study in his or her trade and has acquired a master certificate. At the end of the training, the apprentice takes a final examination and, upon passing, receives a federal diploma, which, in accordance to the fulfilled programme, may lead to advanced vocational training.

Tertiary level (3-6 years):

Universities (3-6 years):

Switzerland has one university for every 650,000 inhabitants. Five are located in the German-speaking part (Basel, Zürich, Berne, St. Gallen and Lucerne) in addition to one Federal Institute of Technology (ETH Zürich). Three (Lausanne, Geneva, Neuchâtel) are in the French-speaking part including one Federal Institute of Technology (EPUL Lausanne). One university is bilingual, the University of Fribourg, offering classes in both French and German. The last, and most recently founded university, is the Università della Svizzera italiana in the canton of Ticino. Although the universities are similar in structure, they each have their own particular strength. For example, St. Gallen specializes in economics, business administration and law, Lucerne specializes in Catholic theology and philosophy, the Università della Svizzera italiana emphasizes architecture and communication. The two Federal Institutes of Technology focus on engineering, architecture, and natural sciences. All Swiss universities stress teaching as well as research. The total length of university studies varies, depending on the subject and the degree desired, usually between 4 to 6 years. Degrees conferred are the Lizentiat or licence, the Diploma or diplôme, and the Doktorat, the first two are the equivalent of a master's degree, the last of a PhD. Actually, the universities are changing to the bachelor/master system of the Bologna declaration.

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:

Technical or vocational high school (3-4 years):

The first technical or vocational high school or colleges of higher education (Fachhochschule or école technique supérieur) were adopted by the Federal government in 1995, and all 36 current colleges were formally recognized by the state. These schools offer university-level courses, but with a more practical and technical emphasis, for example: engineering, agriculture, commerce, business management, teaching, social sciences, and health care. The training lasts between 3 and 4 years, and students with a diploma from a Fachhochschule may continue their studies at the Federal Institute of Technology or another university.

## 50.2 Political parties

It was relatively late that the political trends of the 19th century developed into actual party organisations in Switzerland. The history, the boundaries of the cantons and the electoral system have had as a consequence the existence of many political parties.

The 4 main parties are: the Radicals, the Christian-Democrats, the Social-Democrats and the Swiss People's Party (contrary to what happened in Germany, Austria and Italy, the radical liberal party has remained powerful: the permanency of radicalism is even one of the peculiarities of Swiss politics). Apart from these 4 parties that are represented by members of the Federal Council and which represent the main tendencies at a national level, there are numerous small parties which sometimes have only regional significance.

The so-called bourgeois groups are clearly dominated by the Radical Party (FDP) which developed from the Liberal- and Radical Democrats who created the modern federal state in the 19th century. The only liberal conservative party which is slightly different

from them is the Swiss Liberal Party. The Swiss People's Party (SVP) developed as a farmers' branch of the mainstream liberal movement. The National Association of Independents (LdU), which is closely allied to the largest retail concern in Switzerland, calls itself social-liberal. The Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP) dominates the field of confessional and social parties; it has a trades-allied wing and a Christian-social wing. The other party with a definite confessional character, the Protestant People's Party (EVP), is far smaller. The mainstream within the socialist movement is represented by the Swiss Social Democratic Party (SPS). There are also groups further to the left, movements on the extreme right with a low number of supporters, and various "green" groups.

Left-right position:

Far left

- Swiss Labour Party
- Alliance de Gauche (Solidarité-Indépendants)

Left, center left

- Social-democrats
- Green Party
- Green Alliance

Center, liberal

- Christian-Social Party

Right, conservative

- Radicals
- Christian-democrats
- Swiss People's Party
- Liberal Party

Far right

- Swiss Democrats
- Lega dei Ticinesi

Unclassifiable

- Evangelical People's Party
- Federal Democratic Union
- Grün-Liberalen Zürich

Note: The Swiss People's Party is put in the category "right, conservative", could also be placed between "right, conservative" and "far right".

Other parties:

Alternative Liste / Linkes Bündnis (left, center left)

Freedom Party (far right)

Jungfreisinnige Schweiz (center, liberal)

JungsozialistInnen Schweiz (left, center left)

JCVP Schweiz (center, liberal)

JSVP Schweiz (right, conservative)

Katholische Volkspartei Schweiz

Party size: Factions and parties in the Swiss Parliament in the 47th legislative 2003-2007:

Faction: Swiss People's Party

Swiss People's Party: 55 (National Council), 8 (Council of the States), 63 (total)

Lega dei Ticinesi: 1 (National Council), 1 (total)

Faction: Social-Democrats

Social-Democrats: 52 (National Council), 9 (Council of the States), 61 (total)

Faction: Radical-Liberal

Radicals: 36 (National Council), 14 (Council of the States), 50 (total)

Liberal Party: 4 (National Council), 4 (total)

Faction: Christian Democrats

Christian Democrats: 28 (National Council), 15 (Council of the States), 43 (total)

Faction: Green Faction

Green Party: 12 (National Council), 12 (total)

Christian-Social Party: 1 (National Council), 1 (total)

Swiss Green Alliance: 1 (National Council), 1 (total)

Faction: EPP / FDU Faction

Evangelical People's Party: 3 (National Council), 3 (total)

Federal Democratic Union: 2 (National Council), 2 (total)

Factionless

Swiss Labour Party: 2 (National Council), 2 (total)

Alliance de Gauche (Solidarité-Indépendants): 1 (National Council), 1 (total)

Swiss Democrats: 1 (National Council), 1 (total)

Grün-Liberalen Zürich: 1 (National Council), 1 (total)

Total: 200 (National Council), 46 (Council of the States), 246 (total)

The National Council gives a rather true picture of the electorate, in spite of the reapportionment in cantons. On the contrary, the Council of the States, because of the system of the majority vote, comprises few Social-Democrats and Swiss People's Party and many Radicals and Christian-Democrats.

### 50.3 Electoral system

Two or more votes registered.

The Swiss Federal Parliament consists of two Houses. The two Houses have strictly the same powers: they legislate, approve treaties, vote the budget and the loans, and supervise the Federal Council and the Administration. They elect, in a plenary session, the members of the Federal Council and the Federal Judges.

The House of the People, called National Council, has 200 members allotted, between the cantons, in proportion of the population. The allotment is re-examined every ten years. The deputies are elected for a period of four years, according to the system of the proportional representation. Each canton (at large) represents a constituency. Therefore some cantons elect, altogether, more than 30 deputies, others only 2 or 3. In the cantons which return only one member, the majority vote (first past the post) is obvious.

All adult Swiss citizens above the age of 18 enjoy both "active and passive" voting rights in elections to the National Council: in other words, they may cast their votes and also themselves stand for election. Only federal civil servants are required to choose between their profession and elected office, if they are elected.

People can vote by either using a list of candidates of one party or by writing a proper list of candidates from different parties. On either list, one can put twice the name of each candidate.

The Federate House is called the Council of States, with 46 members, two for each canton, one for each half canton. Elections to the Council of States are not administered at federal level; they are governed by cantonal provisions. Deputies are, generally, elected by the people, for a period of four years, by the system of the two rounds majority vote. Their prestige is slightly superior to that of the National Councillors.

In federal matters, Switzerland presents, every allowance being made, a similar structure to that of the United States. It is an assemblage of cantons, like the Union is an assemblage of states. Therefore there are a Swiss State and 26 cantonal States. What distinguishes federalism from other systems is the juridical character of these cantonal states, principally the various details which make them different from mere departments, like the French departments for example.

#### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

1 Euro = 1.5 Swiss Franks

#### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## Ukraine

### 33 Data collector

Centre of the Social and Political Researches SOCIS, www.socis.kiev.ua; office 24,  
Shovkovychna str. 38, 01021, Kyiv, Ukraine

### 34 Depositor

Andriy Gorbachyk, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine;  
International Renaissance Foundation

### 36 Grant number

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**  
Ukrainian, Russian

### 39 Field work period(s)

06.12.06 - 12.01.07

### 40 Geographic unit

#### Geographic units in dataset:

Crimea, Autonomy Republic  
Vynnytska oblast  
Volynska oblast  
Dnipropetrovska oblast  
Donetska oblast  
Zhytomyrska oblast  
Zakarpatska oblast  
Zaporizska oblast  
Ivano-Frankivska oblast  
Kyivska oblast  
Kirovogradska oblast  
Luganska oblast  
Lvivska oblast  
Mykolaivska oblast  
Odessa oblast  
Poltavska oblast  
Rivenska oblast

Sumska oblast  
Ternopiiska oblast  
Kharkivska oblast  
Khersonska oblast  
Khmelnitska oblast  
Cherkasska oblast  
Chernovytska oblast  
Chernigivska oblast  
Kyiv city

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

Ukraine is not in the list of NUTS countries  
Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

Kyiv city = Kyiv city [26]  
North = Zhytomyrska + Kyivska + Chernigivska oblasts [6, 10, 25]  
Center = Vynnytska + Kirovogradska + Poltavska + Cherkasska oblasts [2, 11, 16, 23]  
North-East = Sumska + Kharkivska oblasts [18, 20]  
North-West = Volynska + Rivenska + Khmel'nitska oblasts [17, 22, 3]  
South-East = Dnipropetrovska + Zaporizska oblasts [4, 8]  
West = Ivano-Frankivska + Lvivska + Ternopiiska oblasts [9, 13, 19]  
South-West = Zakarpatska + Chernovytska oblast [7, 24]  
South = Mykolaivska + Odessa + Khersonska oblasts [14, 15, 21]  
Crimea = Crimea, Autonomy Republic [1]  
East = Donetska + Luganska oblasts [5, 12]

#### 41 Geographic coverage

Ukraine

#### 42 Sampling procedure

Sampling frame:

For selection of PSUs: Census 2001 data.  
For selection of SSUs: Register of streets within settlement.  
For selection of addresses and households: Area sampling.

Sampling design:

Stratified 4-stage probability sample: Settlements (towns/ villages), streets, dwellings, persons. Statistically, the first stage is nominal and streets (the SSUs) are the clustering units.

Stage 1 (PSUs = settlements):

Allocation of sample clusters to regional strata. 56 strata: 11 geographic regions \* 7 types of settlement sizes (habitat). Total is 56 because some settlement types are missing in some regions (21 empty cells). 301 clusters are allocated to the 56 strata proportional to the size of the stratum population (15 years and older).

In some cases, the stratum consists of a single settlement (large city). In other cases, it is necessary to select settlements. This will be done PPS to settlement population size (15 years and older) with replacement.

Stage 2 (SSUs = streets):

Within each selected settlement (less than 301 as some - the large cities- will have more than one cluster allocated to them), the required number of streets will be selected using

equal probabilities (simple random sample). There is no information on the list about number of addresses or households in each street, so equal probabilities is the only possibility.

Stage 3 (dwellings):

In each sampled street, an interviewer will count the number of dwelling spaces (flats or single-household houses), excluding any that are obviously vacant. The counts will then be returned to the central office, where the number of selections to make in each street will be calculated as  $9.99 * m_j * N_{ij} / N_j$ , where  $m_j$  is the number of clusters allocated to stratum  $j$ ;  $N_{ij}$  is the number of dwelling spaces in street  $i$  in stratum  $j$ ; and  $N_j$  is the total number of dwelling spaces in the sampled streets in stratum  $j$ . Interviewers will select the prescribed number of dwellings using systematic random sampling, i.e. a fixed interval throughout the street.

Stage 4 (persons):

One person aged 15+ will be selected for interview at each sampled dwelling using the last birthday method.

## 43 Fieldwork procedures

### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	244 (including 40 supervisors)
Number of experienced interviewers:	244
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	244
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	more than 1 day
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	No
Use of brochure:	No

### 43.6 Call schedules

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

### 43.7 Respondent incentives

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

#### Please specify:

Sweets, pack of tea, value approximately 1 euro

### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:	No
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### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:	18.09.06 - 30.09.06
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Number of pretest interviews: 50

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check: 265  
Number of back-checks achieved: 265  
Number of units where outcome was confirmed: 256  
Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone: Personal

##### 44.2 Refusals

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

##### 44.3 Non-contacts

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

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

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

#### 46 Deviations

##### F32 (HINCTNT)

This question was asked without a showcard. Respondents were simply asked to state their income, with answers then coded into the ESS standard. The Ukrainian data from the variable has been omitted from the international data file, but the variable has been renamed HINCTUA and is available from a separate file with deviating income variables available from ESS Round 3 - Data download, at <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org>.

## 47 Response rates

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

a) Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3014
b) Refusal by respondent:	546
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	247
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	195
e) Language barrier:	1
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	23
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	0
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
j) Address not traceable:	0
k) Other ineligible address:	0
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	0
y) Invalid interviews:	0
z) Number of valid interviews:	2002
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2002
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	66.42%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2002
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, released in February 2011, the former 7 category EDULVL variable for respondent, partner, father and mother has been replaced by a 5 category EDULVLA variable.

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

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

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

### 50.2 Political parties

Political parties:

- 1 Party of Regions
- 2 "Bloc of Yulia Tymoshenko"
- 3 Bloc "Our Ukraine"
- 4 Socialist party of Ukraine
- 5 Communist party of Ukraine
- 6 Bloc of Natalya Vitrenko "Peoples' opposition"
- 7 "Peoples' bloc of Lytvyn"
- 8 Ukrainian Peoples' bloc of Kostenko and Plyusch
- 9 Party "Veche"
- 10 "Civil bloc PORA-PRP"
- 11 "Oppositional bloc NOT THIS WAY!"

Left right position of the political parties:

- 1 Party of Regions - center
- 2 "Bloc of Yuliya Tymoshenko" - left center
- 3 Bloc "Our Ukraine" - right center
- 4 Socialist party of Ukraine - left
- 5 Communist party of Ukraine - left
- 6 Bloc of Natalya Vitrenko "Peoples' opposition" - left
- 7 "Peoples' bloc of Lytvyn" - center
- 8 Ukrainian Peoples' bloc of Kostenko and Plyusch - right
- 9 Party "Veche" - left center
- 10 "Civil bloc PORA-PRP" - right center
- 11 "Oppositional bloc NOT THIS WAY!" - left center

Party size:

- 1 Party of Regions - 32.14%
- 2 "Bloc of Yuliya Tymoshenko" - 22.29%
- 3 Bloc "Our Ukraine" - 13.95%
- 4 Socialist party of Ukraine - 5.69%
- 5 Communist party of Ukraine - 3.66%
- 6 Bloc of Natalya Vitrenko "Peoples' opposition" - 2.93%
- 7 "Peoples' bloc of Lytvyn" - 2.44%
- 8 Ukrainian Peoples' bloc of Kostenko and Plyusch - 1.87%
- 9 Party "Veche" - 1.74%
- 10 "Civil bloc PORA-PRP" - 1.47%
- 11 "Oppositional bloc NOT THIS WAY!" - 1.01%

### 50.3 Electoral system

Only one single vote registered.

In 2006 was elections of the Parliament according to new electoral law. Every party or bloc formed on the party or bloc conference one list of the candidates. The whole Ukraine is like one district. People voted for this lists. Then all parties or blocs that received 3% or more are elected to the parliament. Parties and blocs share seats in the parliament proportionally the number of received votes.

### 50.4 Exchange rate

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

1 Euro = UAH 6.65

**51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1

## United Kingdom

### 33 Data collector

BMRB, Ealing Gateway, 26-30 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, London, W5 2BP

### 34 Depositor

Alison Park, National Coordinator

### 35 Funding agency

ESRC

### 36 Grant number

-

### 37 Mode of data collection

#### 37.1 Main questionnaire

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

#### 37.2 Supplementary questionnaire

Face-to-face interview

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

### 38 Type of research instrument

**Structured questionnaires in:**

English

### 39 Field work period(s)

05.09.06 - 14.01.07

### 40 Geographic unit

**Geographic units in dataset:**

1. North East (UKC)
2. North West (UKD)
3. Yorkshire and the Humber (UKE)
4. East Midlands (UKF)
5. West Midlands (UKG)
6. South West (UKK)
7. East of England (UKH)
8. London (UKI)
9. South East (UKJ)
10. Wales (UKL)
11. Scotland (UKM)
12. Northern Ireland (UKN)

**Correspondence with NUTS:**

Compatible with NUTS level 1.

Statistical inference possible at the regional level:

No

**Suggested grouping of the regional categories:**

The whole country

#### **41 Geographic coverage**

Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man are excluded from the survey.

#### **42 Sampling procedure**

Sampling frame:

There exists a Postcode Address File (PAF) as sampling frame of over 27 million addresses with 1.78 million Postcodes. PAF is a database containing all known addresses and Postcodes in the United Kingdom, including England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man.

Sampling design:

Stratified three stage probability sampling:

The (grouped where these have less than 500 delivery points) Postcode sectors will be stratified on the basis of 38 region and 2001 Census information. Within each region, sectors are to be listed in increasing order of population density and tenure.

First stage:

192 Postcode sectors (or grouped sectors) in GB and 6 in NI will be selected systematically with probability proportional to delivery point count.

Second stage:

24 delivery points

Third stage:

One person aged 15+ at the selected address. This will be done by random methods as follows:

- if there are several occupied dwelling units, one dwelling unit is selected using a Kish grid and computer-generated random numbers;
- within the (selected) dwelling unit, one person aged 15+ is selected using a Kish grid and computer-generated random numbers.

### 43 Fieldwork procedures

#### 43.1 Interviewer selection

Total number of interviewers:	220
Number of experienced interviewers:	220
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0

#### 43.2 Briefing of interviewers

How many of the interviewers received ESS specific personal briefing?:	220
Total length of ESS specific personal briefing(s) per interviewer:	½ day or less
Written ESS specific instructions:	Yes
Training in refusal conversion:	Yes

#### 43.3 Employment status of interviewers

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

#### 43.4 Payments of interviewers

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

#### 43.5 Advance information

Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of brochure:	Yes

#### 43.6 Call schedules

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

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

##### **Please specify:**

Survey used the following incentives:

- Conditional incentive only - cash
- Combination of conditional (voucher) and unconditional (stamps) incentives
- Unconditional incentive only - stamps

2 stage incentive experiment: At the first stage (original issue), addresses were allocated

to three incentive groups:

Group 1a

- Unconditional: Book of stamps
- Conditional: £10 voucher

Group 2a

- Unconditional: Book of stamps
- Conditional: None

Group 3a

- Unconditional: None
- Conditional: £10 cash

The second stage tested the effect on response of increasing the value of the incentive at the reissue stage. Therefore, each of the groups above (1a, 2a and 3a) were split into two so that the other half were allocated into groups 1b, 2b and 3b respectively.

Group 1b

- Unconditional: Book of stamps
- Conditional: £15 voucher

Group 2b

- Unconditional: Book of stamps
- Conditional: £5 voucher

Group 3b

- Unconditional: None
- Conditional: £15 cash

#### 43.8 Strategies for refusal conversion

Strategies for refusal conversion:

Yes

**If yes, please describe:**

All respondents who refused were re-contacted (with the exception of those who phoned the office directly to refuse or where it was deemed inappropriate to recontact).

Respondents who refused were first notified by letter that we would like to re-contact them. The letters made reference to the incentive, whether it increased or not at the reissue stage.

Addresses which had refused initially were re-issued to a different interviewer. The interviewers who worked on the re-issues were usually more experienced interviewers.

Some were chosen based on the number of interviews they were able to achieve on their first assignment.

#### 43.9 Pretest

The period in which the pretest interviews were held:

17.06.06 - 10.07.06

Number of pretest interviews:

27

#### 44 Control operation

##### 44.1 Interviews

Number of units selected for back-check:

258

Number of back-checks achieved:

258

Number of units where outcome was confirmed:

258

Type of back-check: Personal or Telephone:

Telephone

#### 44.2 Refusals

Number of units selected for back-check:	1044
Number of back-checks achieved:	523
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	277
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal

#### 44.3 Non-contacts

Number of units selected for back-check:	481
Number of back-checks achieved:	215
Number of units where outcome was confirmed:	120
Type of back-check: Personal, Telephone or Mail:	Personal

#### 45 Cleaning operations

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

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

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

The CAPI programme was thoroughly checked by more than one researcher and then by someone in the field management department prior to being sent out. As well as checking the programmes, an 'auto-topline' was also checked. An 'auto-topline' is where dummy sample is run through the programme and the output checked from this. An actual topline is checked one day into the fieldwork period - or alternatively when there is enough sample to check key filters.

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

Approximate proportion of the main questionnaires checked:

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

Approximate proportion of the supplementary questionnaires checked:

Were corrections always done according to filter instructions?:

#### 46 Deviations

C18 (RLGDNM), C20 (RLGDNME):

In ESS 3, unlike round 1, many interviewers appear not to have probed respondents sufficiently if they simply reported their religion as being "Christian". Rather than asking for more details about the Christian denomination to which the respondent felt they belonged, the interviewer instead used the "Other Christian Denomination" category (category 4). This is likely to apply mainly to respondents belonging to the Anglican church/Church of England. When compared to R1 data, this results in far fewer respondents being coded as category 1 "Protestant", and far more as category 4 "other Christian Denominations". The variables RLGDNM and RLGDNME have been omitted from the integrated file, renamed to RLDNGB and RLDEGB, and included in the country specific file for United Kingdom.

D3 (LVPNTYR):

Ambiguous category. "No answer" has erroneously been assigned 0 by the Fieldwork agency making it impossible to distinguish answer category 0000 "Still in parental home, never left 2 months" from "No answer". All 175 cases with value 0/0000 have been assigned 9999 "No answer."

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

The underlying national questionnaire items have changed since ESS2-2004.  
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):	4752
b) Refusal by respondent:	567
c) Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	625
d) No contact (after at least 4 visits):	393
e) Language barrier:	51
f) Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	78
g) Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	249
h) Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	77
i) Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	280
j) Address not traceable:	15
k) Other ineligible address:	6
l) Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
m) Respondent deceased:	2
y) Invalid interviews:	15
z) Number of valid interviews:	2394
o) Interviews not approved:	0
p) Records in the data file:	2394
x) Number of sample units not accounted for:	0
Response rate main questionnaire $p/(a-(\text{sum } h,i,k,l,m))$ :	54.57%

### 47.2 Supplementary questionnaires

Number of completed supplementary questionnaires:	2394
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## 48 Estimates of Sampling error

### 49 Weighting

Please see item 21.

## 50 Other study-related materials

### 50.1 Educational system

PLEASE NOTE:

For ESS rounds 1 to 4 there has been an upgrade of the harmonised variables for highest level of education. As of ESS3 integrated file edition 3.3, 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.

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EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

\* No qualifications

- \* GCSE/ Short course/Vocational GCSE
  - CSE
  - GCE O-level
  - School certificate or matriculation
  - Scottish SCE Ordinary/ Scottish Standard Grades
  - SCOTVEC/SQA National certificate modules
  - Scottish School Leaving certificate Lower Grade
  - Scottish Access 1-3
  - Scottish intermediate 1 or 2
  - SUPE Ordinary.
  - Northern Ireland Junior Certificate
  - OCR/RSA - (Vocational) Certificate or (First) Diploma
  - City and Guilds - Level 1/Part I or Level 2/Craft/Intermediate/Part II
  - Edexcel/BTEC First Certificate or First General Diploma
  - NVQ/SVQ Level 1 or 2/ GNVQ/GSVQ Foundation/intermediate
  - Trade apprenticeship or Foundation/advanced (modern) apprenticeship completed or equivalent
  
- \* A-level, S-level, A2-level, AS level
  - International Baccalaureate
  - Vocational A-level (AVCE)
  - Scottish Higher
  - Scottish SCE/SLC/SUPE at Higher Grade
  - Scottish Higher School Certificate
  - Certificate of Sixth Year Studies/Advanced Higher Grades
  - Northern Ireland Senior Certificate
  - OCR/RSA - Advanced diploma
  - City and Guilds - Level 3/ Advanced/Final/Part III
  - Edexcel/BTEC/BEC/TEC - General/Ordinary National Certificate or Diploma(ONC/OND)
  - NVQ/SVQ Level 3/ GNVQ/GSVQ Advanced level or equivalent
  
- \* OCR/RSA - Higher Diploma
  - City and Guilds - Level 4/ Full technological/ Part IV
  - NVQ/SVQ Level 4 or 5 or equivalent
  
- \* University/CNAA Bachelor degree, Masters Degree, diploma or M.Phil.
  - Foundation degree
  - Teacher training
  - Nursing qualification
  - Edexcel/BTEC/BEC/TEC - Higher National Certificate or Diploma (HNC/HND) or equivalent
  
- \* Ph.D., D.Phil or equivalent

## 50.2 Political parties

Great Britain:

Conservative - main Conservative party with 196 seats in the UK parliament

Labour - nearest equivalent to a European Social-Democratic party with 352 seats in the UK parliament - currently forms the government  
Liberal Democrat - Liberal Party with 63 seats in the UK parliament  
Scottish National Party - regional Scottish party with 6 seats in the UK parliament  
Plaid Cymru - regional Welsh party with 3 seats in the UK parliament  
Green Party - no seats in the UK parliament  
British National Party - no seats in the UK parliament  
UK Independence Party - no seats in the UK parliament  
Independent - 2 seats in the UK parliament held by independent candidates

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 Fein (SF), and two main Unionist or Protestant parties, the Ulster Unionist Party (UUP) and the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP).

Ulster Unionist Party - was the largest Unionist party until 2003  
Democratic Unionist Party - now the largest Unionist party  
Sinn Fein - since 2001 the largest Nationalist party, and often linked with the Irish Republican Army (IRA)  
Social Democratic and Labour Party - before 2001 was the largest Nationalist party  
Alliance Party - largest "cross-community" party in Northern Ireland  
Progressive Unionist Party - smaller Unionist party founded in 1970s. Often linked with loyalist paramilitary organisations  
United Kingdom Unionist Party - small Unionist party  
Women's Coalition - cross-community grouping founded in 1996, which only runs women candidates  
United Unionist Assembly Party - founded in 1998 and included the three members of the Assembly elected as Independent Unionists in 1998 on an anti-Agreement ticket  
Northern Ireland Unionist Party - formed by defectors from the United Kingdom Unionist Party (UKUP) in 1999  
Workers Party - had its roots in the old IRA but is now avowedly non-sectarian and socialist

Approximate left-right position:

Labour - Liberal Democrat - Conservative (some political scientists now consider the Liberal Democrats to the left of Labour)

UK 2005 General Election

Conservative: 32.3%

Labour: 35.3%

Liberal Democrat: 22.1%

Others: 10.3%

Parties added to pre codes (NI only) - these were back-coded from others in R2:

- Ulster Unionist Party
- Democratic Unionist Party
- Sinn Fein
- Social Democratic and Labour Party

- Alliance Party
- Progressive Unionist Party
- United Kingdom Unionist Party
- Women's Coalition
- United Unionist Assembly Party
- Northern Ireland Unionist Party
- Workers Party

### **50.3 Electoral system**

One single vote registered.

A term of the UK parliament lasts five years. Before this time is up the Prime Minister may call a General Election. Once called, the government is considered a 'caretaker' administration for four weeks, after which a national poll must be held. The current system for electing MPs to the House of Commons is called First-Past-The-Post. There are 646 separate constituencies across the UK each electing one single Member of Parliament. Only one single vote is registered. The candidate who gets the most votes wins, regardless of whether he or she has more than 50% support. Once members have been individually elected, the party with the most seats in Parliament, regardless of whether or not it has a majority across the country, normally becomes the next government.

### **50.4 Exchange rate**

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

1euro = £0.667

### **51 Population statistics**

See Appendix A1