

# APPENDIX A5

## OTHER COUNTRY SPESIFIC DOCUMENTATION, ESS3-2006 ed. 3.3

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- Belgium.....
- Bulgaria.....
- France.....
- Hungary .....
- Netherlands .....
- Norway.....
- Poland.....
- Switzerland .....

## Other country specific documentation, Belgium

### Left right position of the (chosen) political parties

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

Party Name	LEFT										RIGHT											
VLD	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CD&V	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NV-A	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vlaams Blok	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SP.a	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MR	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CDH	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ecolo	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FDF	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PTB	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FN	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

### Party Size

(Source: www.fgov.be)

#### Result National Elections 2003

##### Belgium : Parliament

PARTY	AC	%
VLD	1009223	14,69%
sp.a-spirit	979750	14,26%
CD&V	870749	12,67%
VLAAMS BLOK	767605	11,17%
N-VA	201399	2,93%
AGALEV	162205	2,36%
PS	844992	12,30%
MR	748952	10,90%
CDH	359660	5,23%
ECOLO	201118	2,93%
Others	362897	5,28%
Blanco or invalid	363042	5,28%
	6871592	100,00%

#### Result National Elections 2003 for the Flanders region : Parliament

VLD	994597	23,15%
sp.a-spirit	966949	22,50%
CD&V	862421	20,07%
VLAAMS BLOK	733884	17,08%
N-VA	198983	4,63%

Others	194443	4,52%
Blanco or invalid	187493	4,36%
AGALEV	158343	3,68%
	4297113	100,00%

**Result National Elections 2003 for  
the Walloon region : Parliament**

PS	726558	34,08%
MR	566662	26,58%
CDH	306531	14,38%
ECOLO	148823	6,98%
FN	111026	5,21%
Others	113244	5,31%
Blanco or invalid	158887	7,45%
	2131731	100,00%

**Result National Elections 2003 for  
the Brussels region : Parliament**

PS	113999	23,82%
MR	144069	30,10%
CDH	44234	9,24%
ECOLO	44285	9,25%
VLAAMS BLOK	70884	14,81%
Others	44112	9,22%
Blanco or invalid	17058	3,56%
	478641	100,00%

## Other country specific documentation, Bulgaria

### Educational system:

Short description of the national categories.

Level of education	Description
По-ниско от начално образование- <b>Pre-primary education</b>	ISCED - 0 - 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
Начално- <b>Primary education</b>	ISCED - 1 - 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
Основно- <b>Lower - secondary education</b>	ISCED - 2A - 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.
Средно- <b>Secondary education</b>	ISCED - 3A, 3C - 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
Полувисше- <b>Post-secondary non-tertiary education</b>	ISCED - 4C - 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 “ <b>semi-higher</b> ”. 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.
Висше- <b>Univercity/ College education</b>	ISCED - 5B - Tertiary education at colleges, which leads to acquirement of a 'Specialist' qualification degree. ISCED - 5A - 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.
Научна степен- <b>Doctorate or second stage</b>	ISCED - 6 - Doctorate or second stage of tertiary education, which leads to acquirement of 'Doctor' qualification and scientific degree.

### Political parties:

Short description of each political party in the data set.

Code in SPSS	Name of the party	Brief description
01	БЗНС-НС (Анастасия Мозер) <b>BAPU-PU (Anastasya Mozer)</b>	<b>The Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union–People's Union</b> ( <i>Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz–Naroden Sajuz</i> ) is an agrarian-conservative party in <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> . It is part of the <a href="#">Bulgarian People's Union</a> , that won at the last <a href="#">legislative elections (25 June 2005)</a> 5.7 % of the popular vote and 13 out of 240 seats. The leader of the party is Anastasya Mozer.
02	Българска социалистическа партия (БСП) <b>Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP)</b>	<b>The Bulgarian Socialist Party</b> is the successor to the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party (BSDP) founded by 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	ВМРО <b>IMRO</b>	<b>The IMRO-Bulgarian National Movement</b> is a nationalist <a href="#">political party</a> . The party didn't win any seat in the 2001 elections. It is nowadays part of the <a href="#">Bulgarian People's Union</a> , which won 5.7 % of the popular vote and 13 out of 240 seats at the last <a href="#">legislative elections on 25 June 2005</a> .
04	Движение за права и свободи (ДПС) <b>Movement for Rights and Freedoms (MRF)</b>	<b>The Movement for Rights and Freedoms</b> is a centrist <a href="#">political party</a> in <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> , based in the Turkish minority. The MRF is a member of the <a href="#">Liberal International</a> and considers itself a <a href="#">liberal party</a> , probably like the <a href="#">Swedish People's Party</a> , the party of the <a href="#">Swedish-speaking minority of Finland</a> . Started out as an underground organization in the 1980s as a response to <a href="#">Todor Zhivkov's</a> policy of Bulgarization of the Turkish minority in the country. Since 1990, an officially recognized political party. It has been chaired by <a href="#">Ahmed Doğan</a> since its official establishment in 1990.
05	Демократи за силна България (ДСБ) – Иван Костов- <b>Democrats for a Strong</b>	<b>The Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria</b> is a <a href="#">political party</a> in <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> established by former Bulgarian Prime Minister <a href="#">Ivan Kostov (1997-2001)</a> . The <a href="#">motto</a> of the party is " <i>For a Strong Bulgaria in Unified Europe</i> ". The DSB define themselves as a moderately <a href="#">conservative</a> party.

	<b>Bulgaria (DSB) – Ivan Kostov</b>	They regard themselves as successors of the ruling mandate of the <a href="#">United Democratic Forces</a> (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 <a href="#">Constitution</a> . Kostov and the DSB are outspoken opponents of the <a href="#">Bulgarian Socialist Party</a> whom they regard as the heir to the totalitarian <a href="#">Bulgarian Communist Party</a> and define them as their main political enemy. They have also often criticized ex-Prime Minister <a href="#">Simeon Saksoburggotskia</a> for allying himself with the socialists and who is accused, very much like Kostov was, of corruption.
06	Демократическа партия (Александър Праматарски) <b>Democratic Party (Alexander Pramatarski)</b>	<b>The Democratic Party</b> is a center-right party in <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> . It is part of the <a href="#">United Democratic Forces</a> . The United Democratic Forces won in the 2001 elections 18.2 % of the popular vote and 51 out of 240 seats. At the last <a href="#">legislative elections, 25 June 2005</a> , it won 8.4 % of the popular vote and 20 out of 240 seats. The Leader of the party is Alexander Pramatarski.
07	Партия “Атака” – Волен Сидеров <b>Party “Attack” - Volen Siderov</b>	<b>The National Union Attack or Attack Coalition</b> is a <a href="#">nationalist political party</a> in <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> . At the last <a href="#">legislative elections, 25 June 2005</a> , it won 9.0% of the popular vote and 21 out of 240 seats. Attack is formed by the <a href="#">National Movement for the Salvation of the Fatherland (Natsionalno Dvizhenie za Spasenie na Otechestvoto)</a> , the <a href="#">Bulgarian National Patriotic Party (Bălgarska Natsionalna-Patriotichna Partiya)</a> and the <a href="#">Union of Patriotic Forces and Militaries of the Reserve Defense (Săyuz na Patriotichnite Sili i Voinite ot Zapatsa Zashtita)</a> . Led by TV host <a href="#">Volen Siderov</a> , 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 <a href="#">NATO</a> , the <a href="#">Iraq War</a> and closer ties with the <a href="#">USA</a> . Although the party is not particularly against Bulgaria's <a href="#">European Union</a> membership, it has strongly demanded a revision of some of the previously signed documents (like the document for shutting down the <a href="#">Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant</a> near the <a href="#">Danube</a> ), some of which are largely considered to be against the interests of Bulgaria. <a href="#">Bulgarian Socialist Party</a> 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 <a href="#">Volen Siderov</a> .
08	Национално движение Симеон II (НДСВ) <b>National Movement Simeon II (NMSS)</b>	<b>The National Movement Simeon II</b> is a <a href="#">political party</a> in <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> , the vehicle of <a href="#">Simeon Borisov Saksoburggotski</a> , the deposed <a href="#">Tsar of Bulgaria</a> and former <a href="#">Prime Minister</a> . 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 <a href="#">Movement for Rights and Freedoms</a> . It has developed into a <a href="#">liberal party</a> which became a full member of the <a href="#">Liberal International</a> at its <a href="#">Sofia</a>

		Congress in May 2005. At the last <a href="#">legislative elections</a> on <a href="#">June 25, 2005</a> , it received 21.83% of the popular vote and 53 out of 240 seats, a significant decrease.
09	Партия “Новото време” <b>New Time Party</b>	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	Политическо движение „Евророма” <b>Political movement Euroroma</b>	<b>Euroroma</b> is the biggest <a href="#">political party</a> engaged with the problems of the <a href="#">Roma</a> in <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> . Established on <a href="#">12 December 1998</a> , Euroroma is not strictly an <a href="#">ethnic</a> party, as it is open for everybody who shares its ideas and goals. In accord with the <a href="#">stability pact</a> , over 30% of the leadership of the <a href="#">political party</a> are <a href="#">ethnic Bulgarians</a> . Similarly, members of Euroroma 's municipal and regional <a href="#">structures</a> are not only people with <a href="#">Roma</a> , but also <a href="#">Bulgarians</a> and <a href="#">Turks</a> .
11	ПП Движение “Гергьовден” <b>George’s Day Movement</b>	<b>The George's Day Movement</b> ( <i>Dviženie Gergiovden</i> ) is a nationalist <a href="#">political party</a> in <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> . The movement did not win any seat in the 2001 elections. It joined the <a href="#">United Democratic Forces</a> 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	Съюз на демократичните сили (СДС) <b>Union of Democratic Forces (UDF)</b>	<b>The Union of Democratic Forces</b> is a <a href="#">political party</a> in <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> , founded in December <a href="#">1989</a> , as a union of eleven political organizations in opposition to the Communist government. The following year, six more parties were incorporated. In February <a href="#">1997</a> , the Union was transformed into a single unified party, the <a href="#">United Democratic Forces</a> , by then-chairman and Prime Minister-to-be <a href="#">Ivan Kostov</a> . The UDF is a member of the <a href="#">European People's Party</a> . The UDF is currently chaired by <a href="#">Petar Stoyanov</a> , former president of the country. Meanwhile, Kostov, the former Prime Minister and UDF party leader went on to form his own party - <a href="#">Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria</a> . At the last <a href="#">legislative elections</a> , 25 June 2005, the United Democratic Forces won 8.4% of the popular vote and 20 out of 240 seats.
13	Съюз на свободните демократи (ССД) - Стефан Софиянски <b>Union of Free Democrats</b>	<b>The Union of Free Democrats</b> is a conservative <a href="#">political party</a> in <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> , led by <a href="#">Stefan Sofiyanski</a> - the ex-mayor of Sofia City. It contested the <a href="#">2001</a> elections as part of the <a href="#">United Democratic Forces</a> electoral alliance, which picked up 51 of 240 seats. It is nowadays part of the <a href="#">Bulgarian People's Union</a> , that at the last <a href="#">legislative elections</a> , <a href="#">25 June 2005</a> , 5.7 % of the popular vote and 13 out of 240 seats.
14	ГЕРБ – Бойко Борисов <b>GERB/CEDB- Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria-<a href="#">Boyko Borisov</a></b>	Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria ( <i>GERB/CEDB</i> ) is a <a href="#">Bulgarian</a> centre-right <a href="#">political party</a> established on <a href="#">2006-12-03</a> . GERB is formally headed by <a href="#">Tsvetan Tsvetanov</a> , former deputy mayor of <a href="#">Sofia</a> , but the party's actual leader is the <a href="#">mayor</a> of Sofia, <a href="#">Boyko Borisov</a> . In early January 2007, it came second in a public poll on party support with 14%, trailing the <a href="#">Bulgarian Socialist Party</a> which had 25%; its stated priorities are fighting crime and corruption, preserving family as the cornerstone of society and achieving energy independence. The abbreviation ГЕРБ means " <a href="#">coat of arms</a> " in Bulgarian.

Each party's percentage of the votes in the last national election.

The last parliamentary elections were held in June 25, 2005

Coalitions and parties	Votes	%	Seats
<a href="#">Coalition for Bulgaria</a> ( <i>Koalicija za Bălgarija</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Bulgarian Socialist Party</a> (<i>Bălgarska Socialističeska Partija</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Party of Bulgarian Social Democrats</a> (<i>Partija Bălgarski Socialdemokrati</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Political Movement Social Democrats</a> (<i>Političesko Dviženie "Socialdemokrati"</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union Alexander Stambolijski</a> (<i>Bălgarski Zemedelski Narodni Săjuz "Aleksandăr Stambolijski"</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Civil Union "Roma"</a> (<i>Graždansko Obединenie "Roma"</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Movement for Social Humanism</a> (<i>Dviženie za Socialen Humanizăm</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Green Party of Bulgaria</a> (<i>Zelena Partija na Bălgarija</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Communist Party of Bulgaria</a> (<i>Komunističeska Partija na Balgarija</i>)</li> </ul>	1,129,196	34.0	82
<a href="#">National Movement Simeon II</a> ( <i>Nacionalno Dviženie Simeon Vtori</i> )	725,314	21.8	53
<a href="#">Movement for Rights and Freedoms</a> ( <i>Dviženie za Prava i Svobodi</i> )	467,400	14.1	34
<a href="#">National Union Attack</a> ( <i>Nacionalno Obединenie Ataka</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">National Movement for the Salvation of the Fatherland</a> (<i>Nacionalno Dviženie za Spasenie na Otečestvoto</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Bulgarian National Patriotic Party</a> (<i>Bălgarska Nacionalna-Patriotična Partija</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Union of Patriotic Forces and Militaries of the Reserve Defense</a> (<i>Săjuz na Patriotičnite Sili i Voinite ot Zapasa Zaštita</i>)</li> </ul>	296,848	8.9	21
<a href="#">United Democratic Forces</a> ( <i>Obединeni demokratični sili</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Union of Democratic Forces</a> (<i>Săjuz na Demokratičnite Sili</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Democratic Party</a> (<i>Demokratičeska Partija</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union-United</a> (<i>Bălgarski Zemedelski Narodni Săjuz-Obединeni</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">George's Day Movement</a> (<i>Dviženie Gergiovden</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Movement for an Equal Public Model</a> (<i>Dviženie za ravnopraven model DROM</i>)</li> </ul>	280,323	8.4	20
<a href="#">Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria</a> ( <i>Demokrati za Silna Bălgarija</i> )	234,788	7.1	17
<a href="#">Bulgarian People's Union</a> ( <i>Bălgarski Narodni Săjuz</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union-People's Union</a> (<i>Bălgarski Zemedelski Narodni Săjuz-Narodni Săjuz</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Bulgarian National Movement</a> (<i>Vătrešna Makedonska Revoljucionna Organizacija-Bălgarsko Nacionalno Dviženie</i>)</li> <li><a href="#">Union of Free Democrats</a> (<i>Săjuz na svobodnite demokrati</i>)</li> </ul>	189,268	5.7	13
Total (turnout 55.8%)	3,648,177	100.0	<b>240</b>
Invalid votes	99,616		
Votes cast	3,747,793		
Registered voters	6,720,941		

## Other country specific documentation, France

**Table 1: Results of French presidential elections 2002**

Candidate	Party	Programme analysed?	1st round %	2nd round %
Chirac	RPR	Yes	19.9	82.2
Le Pen	FN	Yes	16.9	17.8
Jospin	PS	Yes	16.2	
Bayrou	UDF	Yes	6.8	
Laguiller	LO	Yes	5.7	
Chevènement	PR	Yes	5.3	
Mamère	Verts	Yes	5.3	
Besancenot	LCR	No	4.3	
Sainte-Josse	CPNT	Yes	4.2	
Madelin	DL	Yes	3.9	
Hue	PCF	Yes	3.4	
Mégret	MNR	No	2.3	
Taubira	PRG	Yes	2.3	
Lepage	CAPVS	Yes	1.9	
Boutin	FRS	No	1.2	
Gluckstein	PT	No	0.5	

## Other country specific documentation, Netherlands

A5.4 c:

Indication of party size, each party's percentage of the votes in the last national election is provided. The last Dutch election was in January 2003, but during our fieldwork period there was another national election, held in November 2006.

### *Results National-elections 2003 Question B12*

Partij	2002			2003			Difference zetels
	Stemmen	Perc.	Zetels	Stemmen	Perc.	Zetels	
<a href="#">CDA</a>	2.653.723	27,9	43	<i>2.763.480</i>	<i>28,6</i>	<i>44</i>	+1
<a href="#">PvdA</a>	1.436.023	15,1	23	<i>2.631.363</i>	<i>27,2</i>	<i>42</i>	+19
<a href="#">VVD</a>	1.466.722	15,5	24	<i>1.728.707</i>	<i>17,9</i>	<i>28</i>	+4
<a href="#">SP</a>	560.447	5,9	9	<i>609.723</i>	<i>6,3</i>	<i>9</i>	0
<a href="#">LPF</a>	1.614.801	17,0	26	<i>549.975</i>	<i>5,6</i>	<i>8</i>	-18
<a href="#">GroenLinks</a>	660.692	7,0	10	<i>495.802</i>	<i>5,1</i>	<i>8</i>	-2
<a href="#">D66</a>	484.317	5,1	7	<i>393.333</i>	<i>4,0</i>	<i>6</i>	-1
<a href="#">ChristenUnie</a>	240.953	2,5	4	<i>204.694</i>	<i>2,1</i>	<i>3</i>	-1
<a href="#">SGP</a>	163.562	1,7	2	<i>150.305</i>	<i>1,5</i>	<i>2</i>	0
<a href="#">PvdD</a>	-	-	-	<i>47.754</i>	<i>0,4</i>	<i>0</i>	0
<a href="#">Leefbaar Nederland</a>	153.055	1,6	2	<i>38.894</i>	<i>0,4</i>	<i>0</i>	-2
<a href="#">PvdT</a>	6393	0,1	0	<i>13.845</i>	<i>0,1</i>	<i>0</i>	0

<a href="#">Lijst Ratelband</a>	-	-	-	<b>9.045</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	0
<a href="#">Duurzaam Nederland</a>	9058	0,1	0	<b>7.271</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	0
<a href="#">NCPN</a>	-	-	-	<b>4.854</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	0
<a href="#">Conservatieven.nl</a>	-	-	-	<b>2.521</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	0
<a href="#">VIP</a>	10.033	0,1	0	<b>1.623</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	0
<a href="#">AVD</a>	-	-	-	<b>990</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	0
<a href="#">Lijst Veldhoen</a>	-	-	-	<b>296</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	0
Totaal	9.501.152	79,0	150	<b>9.654.475</b>	<b>79,9%</b>	<b>150</b>	0

**Results National-elections November 2006 question F75**

Partij	2003			2006				Difference zetels
	stemmen	perc.	zetels	stemmen	perc.	zetels	perc.	
<a href="#">CDA</a>	2.763.480	28,6	44	2.608.573	26,5	41	-2,1	-3
<a href="#">PvdA</a>	2.631.363	27,3	42	2.085.077	21,2	33	-6,2	-9
<a href="#">SP</a>	609.723	6,3	9	1.630.803	16,6	25	+10,3	+16
<a href="#">VVD</a>	1.728.707	17,9	28	1.443.312	14,7	22	-3,2	-6
<a href="#">PVV</a>	-	-	-	579.490	5,9	9	+5,9	+9
<a href="#">GroenLinks</a>	495.802	5,1	8	453.054	4,6	7	-0,5	-1
<a href="#">ChristenUnie</a>	204.694	2,1	3	390.969	4,0	6	+1,9	+3
<a href="#">D66</a>	393.333	4,1	6	193.232	2,0	3	-2,1	-3
<a href="#">PvdD</a>	47.754	0,5	0	179.988	1,8	2	+1,3	+2
<a href="#">SGP</a>	150.305	1,6	2	153.266	1,6	2	0,0	0
<a href="#">EénNL</a>	-	-	-	62.829	0,6	0	+0,6	0
<a href="#">Fortuyn</a>	549.975	5,7	8	20.956	0,2	0	-5,5	-8
<a href="#">VSP</a>	-	-	-	12.522	0,1	0	+0,1	0
<a href="#">ABC</a>	-	-	-	5.149	0,1	0	+0,1	0
<a href="#">Partij voor Nederland</a>	-	-	-	5.010	0,1	0	+0,1	0

Lijst 21	-	-	-	<b>4.339</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	0
<a href="#">Nederland Transparant</a>	-	-	-	<b>2.318</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	0
<a href="#">Groen Vrij!</a>	-	-	-	<b>2.297</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	0
<a href="#">LibDem</a>	-	-	-	<b>2.276</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	0
Lijst 14	-	-	-	<b>2.181</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	0
<a href="#">CDDP</a>	-	-	-	<b>559</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	0
<a href="#">HetZeteltje</a>	-	-	-	<b>185</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	0
<a href="#">SMP</a>	-	-	-	<b>184</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	0
<a href="#">TOP</a>	-	-	-	<b>114</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	0
overig	79.339	0,8	0	-	-	-	<b>-0,8</b>	0
<b>Totaal</b>	<b>9.654.475</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>9.838.683</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Other country specific documentation, Norway

### NUS2000: Country-specific educational variable

LEVEL	INCLUDES	EXCLUDES
0 No education or pre-primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education prior to compulsory education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
1 Primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compulsory education from the 1<sup>st</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> class level</li> <li>Specially adapted schooling at the lower and upper primary level (1<sup>st</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> class level)</li> <li>Education from abroad at the 1<sup>st</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> class level, or the first part of the compulsory education in the relevant country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic school for adults</li> <li>Elementary school, seven years</li> <li>Education from abroad corresponding to education at the lower secondary level, 8<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> class level</li> </ul>
2 Lower secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compulsory education from the 8<sup>th</sup> class level and up</li> <li>Special adapted schooling at lower secondary school level</li> <li>Basic education for adults</li> <li>Introductory course for immigrants at primary school level</li> <li>Elementary school education, seven years</li> <li>Continuation school education, one-year and two-year education after elementary school</li> <li>Education from abroad at the 8<sup>th</sup> class level and up, or second part of compulsory education in the relevant country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compulsory education at lower primary and upper primary level (1<sup>st</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> class level)</li> <li>Special education at lower primary and upper primary level (1<sup>st</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> class level)</li> <li>Compulsory education from abroad at the 1<sup>st</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> class level, or the first part of compulsory education in the relevant country</li> </ul>
3 Upper secondary, basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education at the 11<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> class level</li> <li>Foundation course and Advanced Course I in upper secondary education</li> <li>Folk high school education</li> <li>General secondary education</li> <li>Education that does not require the completion of a three-year upper secondary education for admission, and is not approved by KUF.</li> <li>Education from abroad corresponding to the 11 - 12<sup>th</sup> class level in upper secondary education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuation school education, one-year and two-year</li> <li>Compulsory education from abroad corresponding to education at the lower secondary class level (8<sup>th</sup> class level and up), or other part of compulsory education in the relevant country</li> <li>Education from abroad corresponding to upper secondary education, 13<sup>th</sup> class level and up</li> </ul>
4 Upper secondary, final year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education at the 13<sup>th</sup> class level and up</li> <li>Advanced Course II and III in upper secondary education</li> <li>The old grammar school education, as a rule five years</li> <li>Education from abroad corresponding to upper secondary school, 13<sup>th</sup> class level and up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foundation course and Advanced Course I in upper secondary education</li> <li>Folk high schools</li> <li>General secondary school education</li> <li>Preliminary examinations and courses at universities and colleges</li> <li>Education from abroad corresponding to 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> class level in upper secondary education</li> <li>Education from abroad at tertiary level</li> </ul>
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education at the 14<sup>th</sup> class level and up</li> <li>College education requiring qualification for tertiary education or trade examination for admission, but is not approved by KUF.</li> <li>Preliminary courses that provide neither credits nor are an integrated part of a tertiary education, or which otherwise can be included as part of a degree, i.e. preliminary courses regarded as advanced courses, e.g. preliminary courses in French, Spanish, Italian and Norwegian for foreign students</li> <li>Technical vocational school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education approved by KUF. Preliminary examinations at universities and colleges that result in credits or otherwise can be regarded as being part of a degree, e.g. examen philosophicum and examen facultatum.</li> <li>Military education requiring only basic school or foundation course from upper secondary education for admission.</li> <li>Military war college or officer education</li> <li>Education from abroad at tertiary level</li> </ul>

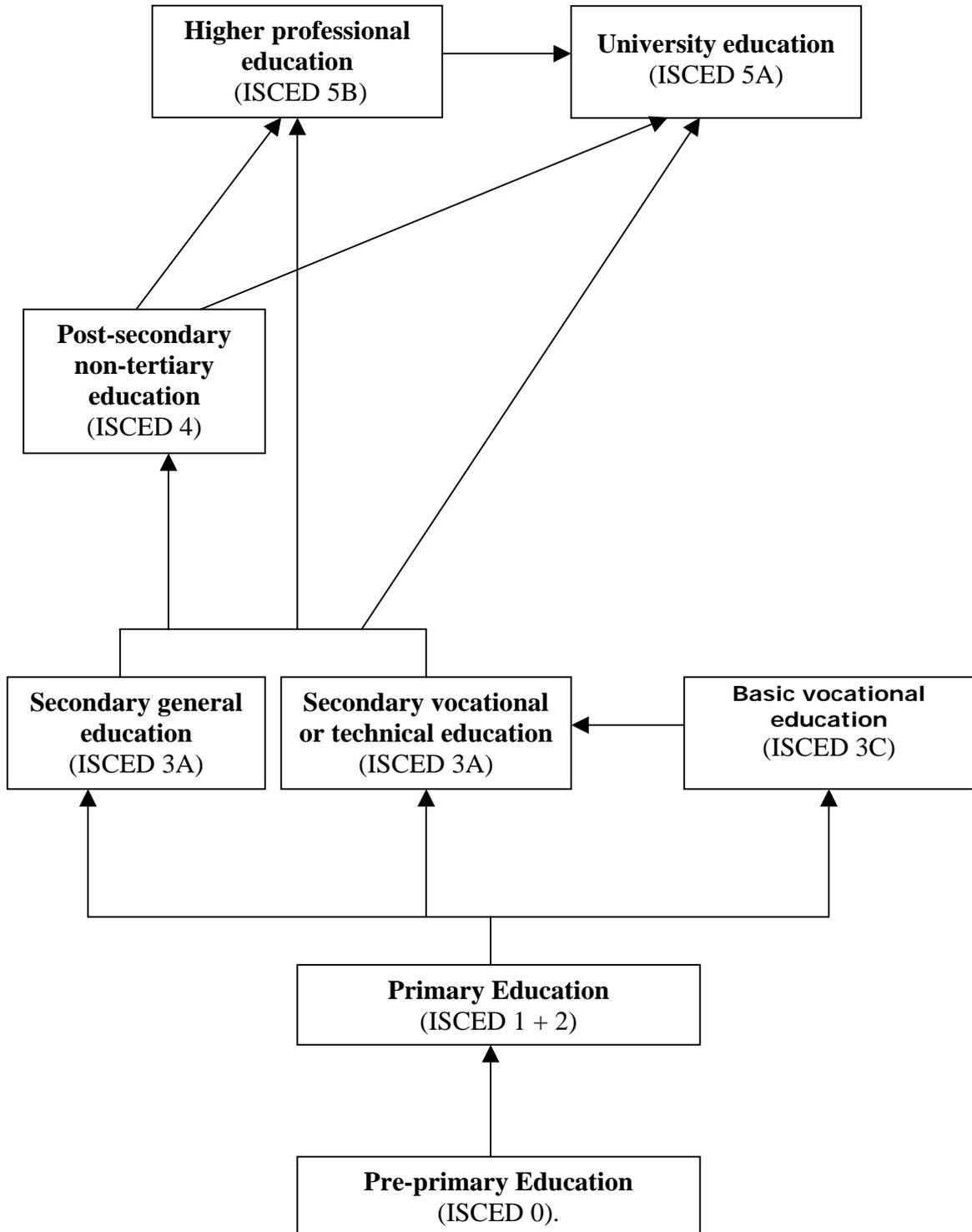
6 First stage of tertiary education, undergraduate level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education at the 14<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> class level</li> <li>• Undergraduate education at universities or colleges: individual subjects and degrees at universities and colleges lasting four years or less, e.g. <i>foundation</i> (grunnfag) and <i>intermediate</i> (mellomfag) courses, cand.mag. degree, <i>college degrees</i> (høgskolekandidater), college degrees in engineering.</li> <li>• Preliminary examinations that result in credits and are an integrated part of a tertiary education or degree.</li> <li>• Education from abroad lasting four years or less, both degrees and individual educational programmes, e.g. Bachelors and Licence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• College education requiring entrance qualifications for tertiary education or trade examination for admission, but is not approved by KUF. Preliminary courses that neither provide credits nor are an integrated part of a tertiary education, or which otherwise could be included as part of a degree, i.e. preliminary courses regarded as upper secondary courses, e.g. preliminary courses in French, Spanish, Italian.</li> <li>• Education from abroad lasting more than four years, e.g. Master's in English-speaking countries and Maîtrise in French-speaking countries</li> </ul>
7 First stage of tertiary education, graduate level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education at the 18<sup>th</sup> class level and up</li> <li>• Tertiary education lasting more than four years, e.g. <i>graduate subject</i> (hovedfag) and Master's programmes, <i>magister</i> degree, graduate engineering degree, professional degrees and graduate studies at the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration</li> <li>• Education from abroad lasting more than four years, e.g. Masters and Maîtrise.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undergraduate education at colleges and universities</li> <li>• Preliminary examinations resulting in credits, and which are integrated parts of a tertiary education.</li> <li>• Education from abroad lasting four years or less</li> </ul>
8 Second stage of tertiary education (postgraduate education)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education at the 20<sup>th</sup> class level and up</li> <li>• Requires completed graduate-level tertiary education, e.g. <i>hovedfag</i> (graduate subject) and Master's programmes, <i>magister</i> degree, graduate engineering degree and professional degrees</li> <li>• Doctoral degrees</li> <li>• Doctoral degrees from abroad</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tertiary education lasting more than four years. <i>Hovedfag</i> (graduate subject) and Master's programmes, <i>magister</i> degree, graduate engineering degree and professional degrees.</li> <li>• Education from abroad lasting more than four years.</li> </ul>
9 Unspecified		

Other country specific documentation, Poland

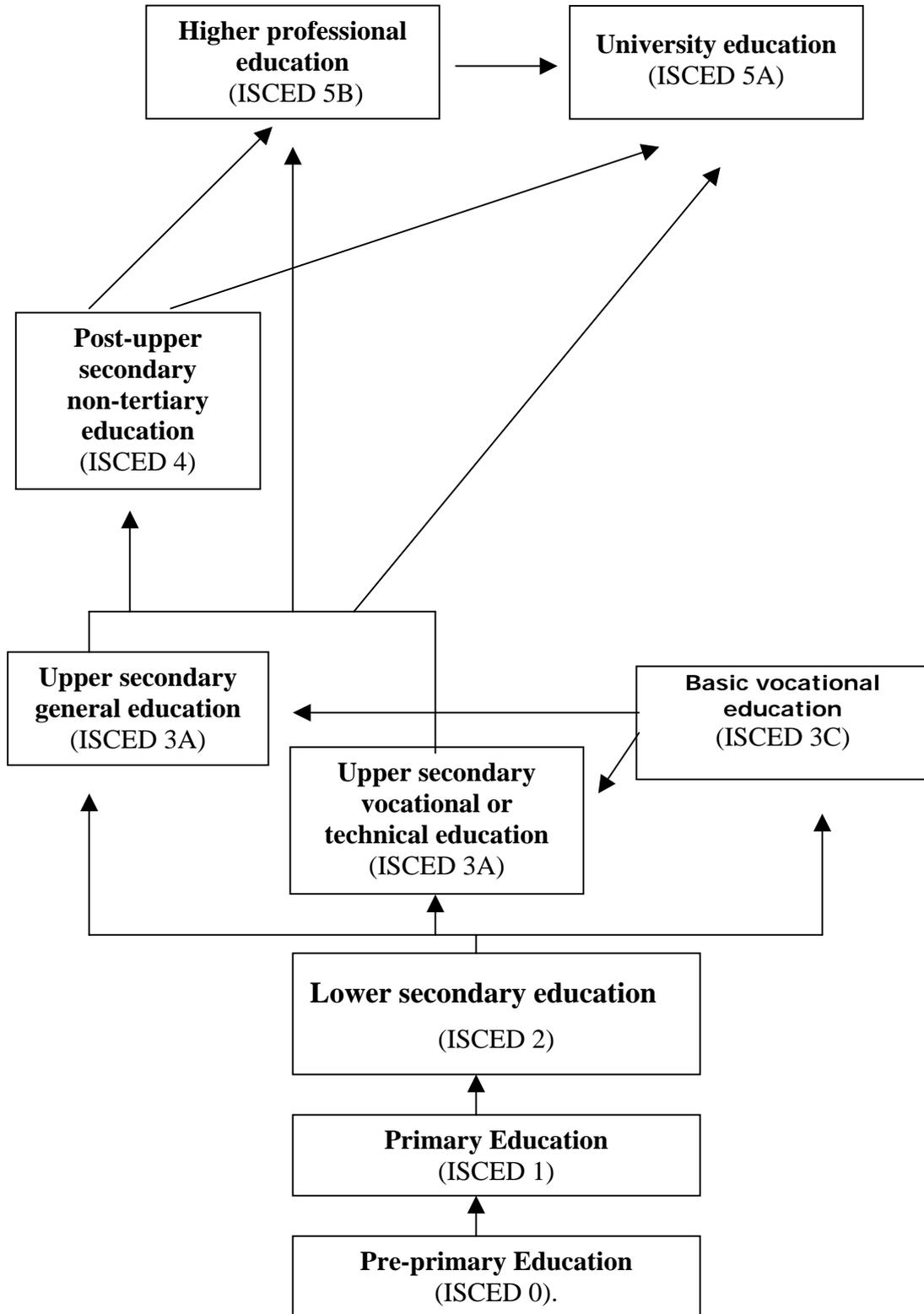
Statistical inference at regional level:

Code	NUTS Level 2 (Name of a Region)	Number of respondents	Statistical inference possible	NUTS Level-1 necessary for statistical inference	NUTS Level-1 optional
2	Dolnośląskie	103	Yes	South-West (157)	
<b>16</b>	<b>Opolskie</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>No</b>		
4	Kujawsko-pomorskie	95	<b>No</b>	Central-North (188)	
<b>22</b>	<b>Pomorskie</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>No</b>		
6	Lubelskie	100	Yes	Central-East (164)	
<b>26</b>	<b>Świętokrzyskie</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>No</b>		
8	Lubuskie	47	No	North-West (117)	
<b>32</b>	<b>Zachodniopomorskie</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>No</b>		
10	Łódzkie	138	Yes		Central (388)
<b>14</b>	<b>Mazowieckie</b>	<b>250</b>	Yes		
12	Małopolskie	141	Yes		South-East (234)
<b>18</b>	<b>Podkarpackie</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>No</b>		
20	Podlaskie	51	No	North-East (110)	
<b>28</b>	<b>Warmińsko-mazurskie</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>No</b>		
24	Śląskie	223	Yes		
30	Wielkopolskie	137	Yes		

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TILL 1999. TRANSITION PATTERN



**EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM (PRESENT). TRANSITION PATTERN**



*The chart presents positions of main political parties (present in both houses of the parliament) on the*

### Changes in variable PRTVTAPL:

List of parties accompanying this question: 'Which party did you vote for in that [last] election?'  
Columns marked ESS R1, R2, R3 record question numbers from the respective questionnaires of the European Social Survey as well as value categories for each party.

A dash means that the party did not exist or played a marginal role (was classified as 'other') when the respective ESS round was conducted.

Party (translated name)	Party (Polish name)	ESS R.1	ESS R. 2	ESS R.3
	(prtvtpl)	(B14)	(B12)	(B12)
Centre	Centrum	-	-	1
Electoral Action Solidarity of the Rightist Forces	Akcja Wyborcza Solidarność Prawicy	2	2	-
Native Home	Dom Ojczysty	-	-	2
League of Polish Families	Liga Polskich Rodzin	10	10	3
National Revival of Poland	Narodowe Odrodzenie Polski	-	-	4
All-Polish Citizen's Coalition	Ogólnopolska Koalicja Obywatelska	-	-	5
Democratic Party	Partia Demokratyczna – demokraci.pl	-	-	6
RP Initiative Party	Partia Inicjatywa RP	-	-	7
Alternative Social Movement	Alternatywa Ruch Społeczny	8	8	-
Janusz Korwin-Mikke's Platform	Platforma Janusza Korwin-Mikke	-	-	8
Civic Platform	Platforma Obywatelska Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej	7	7	9
Polish Confederation – Dignity and Labour	Polska Konfederacja – Godność i Praca	-	-	10
Polish National Party	Polska Partia Narodowa	-	-	11
Polish Labour Party	Polska Partia Pracy	-	-	12
Polish Peasants' Party	Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe	6	6	13
Law and Justice	Prawo i Sprawiedliwość	5	5	14
Patriotic Movement	Ruch Patriotyczny	-	-	15
Self-defence	Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej	4	4	16
Social Democracy of Poland	Socjaldemokracja Polska	-	-	17
Democratic Left Alliance	Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej	-	-	18
Coalition: Democratic Left Alliance + Labour Union	Koalicja Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej - Unia Pracy	1	1	-
Freedom Union	Unia Wolności	3	3	-
Polish National Community	Polska Wspólnota Narodowa	9	9	-
German Minority	Mniejszość Niemiecka	11	11	-
Polish Economic Union	Polska Unia Gospodarcza	12	12	-
Polish Socialist Party	Polska Partia Socjalistyczna	13	13	-
German Minority of Upper Silesia	Niemiecka Mniejszość Górnego Śląska	14	14	-

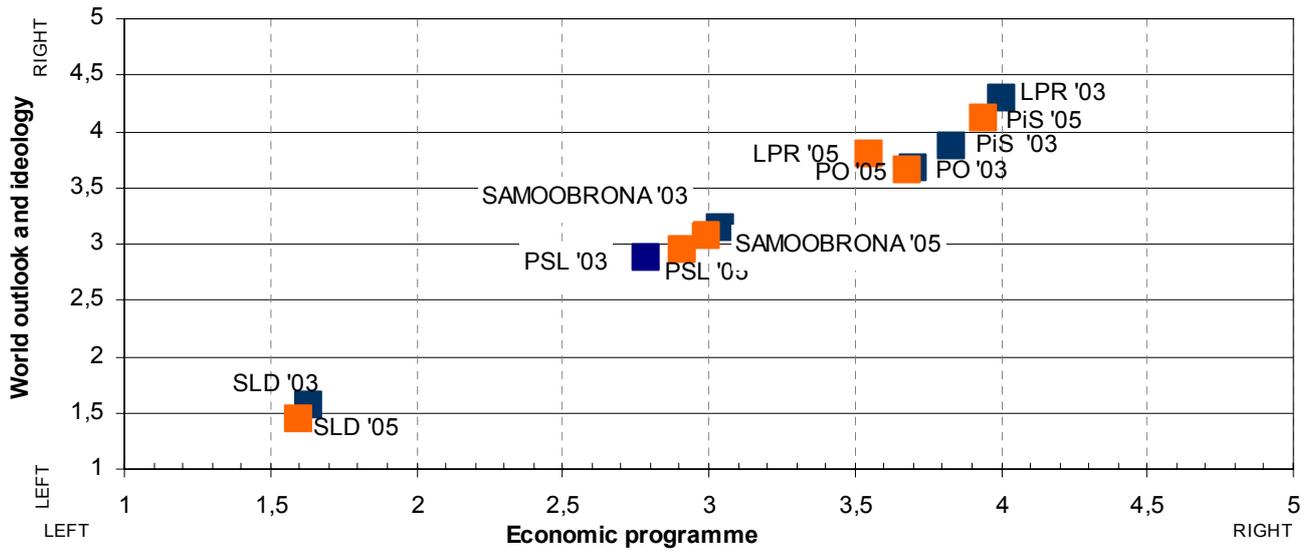
### Changes in variables PRTCLBPL/PRTMBBPL:

List of parties accompanying two questions: 'Which party feel closer to?'(prtclpl)and 'Member of which party(...)?' (prtmbsp).

Party (Names in brackets are the parties' leaders when respective ESS round was conducted.)	ESS R.1	ESS R.2	ESS R.3
(R.1:prtclpl/R.2:prtclapl/R.3:prtclpl/prtmbsp)	B25b/B27	B20b/B22	B20b/B22
Centrum (R1,R2: Z. Religa)/(R3:J. Steinhoff)	-	2	1
Dom Ojczysty (B. Pęk)	-	-	2
Krajowa Partia Emerytów i Rencistów (T. Mamiński)	3	6	3
Liga Polskich Rodzin (R1:M. Kotlinowski)/(R2,R3:R. Giertych)	4	7	4
Narodowe Odrodzenie Polski (A. Gmurczyk)	-	-	5
Ogólnopolska Koalicja Obywatelska (W. Kornowski)	-	-	6
Partia Demokratyczna – demokraci.pl (W. Frasyniuk)	-	-	7
Partia Inicjatywa RP (Z. Łuczak)	-	-	8
Platforma Janusza Korwin-Mikke (J. Korwin-Mikke)	-	-	9
Platforma Obywatelska Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (R1: M. Płażyński)/ (R2:D. Tusk)	6	10	10
Polska Konfederacja – Godność i Praca (A. Słomka)	-	-	11
Polska Partia Narodowa (L. Bubel)	-	-	12
Polska Partia Pracy (D. Podrzycki)	-	-	13
Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe - PSL (R1: J. Kalinowski)/ (R2:J. Wojciechowski)/(R3:W. Pawlak)	10	14	14
Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (L. Kaczyński)	11	15	15
Ruch Patriotyczny (J. Olszewski)	-	-	16
Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (A. Lepper)	13	18	17
Socjaldemokracja Polska (M. Borowski)	-	19	18
Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej - SLD (R1: L. Miller)/ (R2: K. Janik)/ (R3:W. Olejniczak)	14	20	19
Centrolewica Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (D. Kantorski)	-	1	-
Demokratyczna Partia Lewicy (A. Ciach)	-	3	-
Inicjatywa dla Polski (A. Kamela-Sowińska)	-	4	-
Konfederacja Polski Niepodległej – Obóz Patriotyczny (P. Sytek)	-	5	-
Nowa Lewica (P. Ikonowicz)	-	8	-
Partia Ludowo-Demokratyczna (R. Jagieliński)	5	9	-
Polska Partia Socjalistyczna - PPS (Z. Puchajda)	7	11	-
Polska Unia Gospodarcza (W. Kornowski)	8	12	-
Polska Wspólnota Narodowa (B. Tejkowski)	9	13	-
Ruch Społeczny (K. Piesiewicz)	12	17	-
Unia Polityki Realnej - UPR (R1: J. Korwin-Mikke)/(R2: S. Wojtera)	17	21	-
Unia Pracy - UP (R1: M. Pol)/ (R2: I. Jaruga-Nowacka)	18	22	-
Unia Wolności - UW (W. Frasyniuk)	19	23	-
Zjednoczenie Chrześcijańsko-Narodowe - ZChN (J. Kropiwnicki)	20	24	-
Alternatywa Partia Pracy (D. Podrzycki)	1	-	-
Konfederacja (A. Słomka)	2	-	-
Stronnictwo Demokratyczne - SD (A. Arendarski)	15	-	-
Stronnictwo Konserwatywno Ludowe – Ruch Nowej Polski (A. Balazs)	16	-	-
Ruch Katolicko-Narodowy (A. Macierewicz)	-	16	-

left-right scale for economic programme and ideology.

■ - 2003 ■ - 2005



The chart presents positions of main political parties (present in both houses of the parliament) on the left-right scale for economic programme and ideology.

## Other country specific documentation, Switzerland

### The Educational System of Switzerland

Switzerland provides various schools at different levels. Because the cantons are responsible for the educational service, the names, the programmes, the subjects, the duration, the starting age and the number of the students vary significantly between the cantons. Therefore a classification of the education isn't easy for this country.

The general features of the Educational System are the following:

Kindergarten is voluntary and free. Compulsory schooling, which lasts for 9 years begins with primary school (between the ages of 6 and 7) and ends with secondary level I. Again, since there are, in fact, 26 slightly different educational systems, the length of study at each level may vary slightly.

In spite of the growing interchangeability of the elements of the educational programme the secondary level I of compulsory school is organized by separate schools or sections according to the division of education and professions at the further levels of education or at the world of work. Depending on their section during the last years at the secondary I level, students either choose to go on to a vocational training, to a vocational school, to diploma schools or secondary schools („*Maturitätsschulen*“). The latter allows entrance into the public university system. Besides attending university, other paths in higher education include attending an advanced vocational training („*Fachhochschule/école technique supérieure*“) or a Teachers' Training College. In the last decade, the status of many of the certificates of the vocational training education has been changed to the tertiary level and the admittance and the programme of these departments are still in a changing process. This is also true for the curricula and the programmes of the secondary education level schools.

An important part of the students chooses to start the career with an apprenticeship. The vocational training is completed by different types of schooling. The possibilities range from one day per week to full time vocational school. In case of emphasizing the study part of this training, it is possible to start an academic career at either a secondary school or a technical or vocational school leading to a higher technical or vocational degree.

Education curriculum:

<b>Pre-primary education</b>	Kindergarten (1-2 years)		
<b>Compulsory School</b>	Primary school (6 years)		
	Secondary level I (three different levels) (3 years)		
<b>Secondary level II</b>	Secondary school or graduation diploma schools (3-4 years)	General training schools (2-3 years)	Vocational schools (-training) (2-4 years)
<b>Tertiary level</b>	Universities (3-6 years)		Advanced vocational training (3-4 years)

### **Pre-primary Education: (1 to 2 years)**

#### **Kindergarten: ISCED-97: level 0**

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: ISCED-97: level 1**

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: ISCED-97: level 2**

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): ISCED-97: level 3A+3B**

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):** *ISCED-97: level 3B+3C*

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):** *ISCED-97: level 3C+3B*

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):** *ISCED-97: level 5a+6a*

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:** *ISCED-97: level 5b+4a*  
We count these programmes to the tertiary level although there are options of education that lead to a specification in the chosen profession which has to be interpreted as level 4a of ISCED-97 classification.
- **Technical or vocational high school (3-4 years):** *ISCED-97: level 5b*  
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.

## HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, [SWITZERLAND] :

French	German	Italian	Englisch
<b>Ecole primaire inachevée</b>	<b>Nicht abgeschlossene Primarschule</b>	<b>Scuola elementare non terminata</b>	<b>Incomplete primary school</b>
<b>Ecole primaire</b>	<b>Primarschule</b>	<b>Scuola elementare</b>	<b>Primary school</b>
<b>Cycle d'orientation, école secondaire</b>	<b>Sekundar-, Real- und Oberschule</b>	<b>Scuola secondaria, scuola media</b>	<b>Secondary education, first stage</b>
<b>Formation professionnelle initiale</b> ( <i>Attestation fédérale de formation professionnelle</i> )  Apprentissage court (2 ans), Ecole commerciale (1 an), Ecole de formation générale (1-2 ans)	<b>Berufliche Grundbildung</b> ( <i>Eidg. Berufsattest</i> )  Anlehre in Betrieb und Schule, Handelsschule (1 Jahr), Allgemeinbildende Schule (1-2 Jahre)	<b>Formazione professionale di base</b> ( <i>Certificato federale di formazione pratica</i> )  Apprendistato corto (2 anni), Scuole commerciali (1 anno), Scuole di formazione generale (1-2 anni)	<b>Elementary vocational training (1-2 years)</b>
<b>Apprentissage (CFC)</b>  Ecoles professionnelles, Entreprises formatrices	<b>Berufslehre</b> ( <i>Eidg. Fähigkeitszeugnis</i> )  Lehrbetriebe, Berufsfachschulen	<b>Apprendistato (AFC)</b>  Aziende di tirocinio, Scuole professionali di base	<b>Apprenticeship (vocational training, dual system)</b>
<b>Ecoles de culture générale (ECG)</b> ( <i>Maturité spécialisée, certificat d'ECG</i> )  Ecoles de degré diplôme (EDD), Ecole commerciale (3 ans)	<b>Fachmittelschulen (FMS)</b> ( <i>Fachmaturität, Fachmittelschulenausweis</i> )  Diplommittelschulen (DMS), Handelsschule (3 Jahre)	<b>Scuole specializzate per le professioni sanitarie e sociali (SSPSS)</b> ( <i>Certificato e maturità specializzata</i> )  Scuole di diploma (SDD), Scuola commerciale (3 anni)	<b>General training school (2-3 years)</b>

<p><b>Ecoles de maturité</b> (<i>Maturité gymnasiale et professionnelle</i>)</p> <p>Gymnase, Collège, Ecole normale, Etudes pédagogiques, Ecole supérieure de commerce</p>	<p><b>Maturitätsschulen</b> (<i>Berufs- und gymnasiale Maturität</i>)</p> <p>Gymnasium, Lehrerseminar, Schule für Unterrichtsberufe, Höhere Handelsschule</p>	<p><b>Scuole di maturità</b> (<i>Maturità professionale e ginnasiale</i>)</p> <p>Liceo, liceo magistrale, Scuola per professioni didattiche, Scuola superiore di commercio</p>	<p><b>School preparing for university and vocational baccalaureate</b></p>
<p><b>Formation professionnelle (deuxième formation)</b></p>	<p><b>Berufsbildung (Zweitausbildung)</b></p>	<p><b>Formazione professionale (seconda formazione)</b></p>	<p><b>Vocational training (second education)</b></p>
<p><b>Ecoles pour maturité après apprentissage et pour adultes</b> (<i>Maturité professionnelle et gymnasiale</i>)</p>	<p><b>Maturitätsschulen nach der Lehre et für Erwachsene</b> (<i>Berufsmaturität und Gymnasiale Maturität</i>)</p>	<p><b>Scuole di maturità dopo apprendistato e per adulti</b> (<i>Maturità professionale e ginnasiale</i>)</p>	<p><b>School preparing for university for adults and vocational baccalaureate after vocational training</b></p>
<p><b>Formation professionnelle supérieure</b> (<i>Diplôme, brevet fédéral</i>)</p> <p>Ecoles supérieures spécialisées (ESS), Ecoles techniques supérieures (ETS)</p>	<p><b>Höhere Berufsausbildung</b> (<i>Diplom, Eidg. Fachausweis</i>)</p> <p>Höhere Fachschulen, Höhere Technische Lehranstalt (HTL)</p>	<p><b>Formazione professionale superiore</b> (<i>Diploma, brevetto federale</i>)</p> <p>Scuole superiori specializzate (SSS), Scuole tecniche superiori (STS)</p>	<p><b>Higher vocational training</b></p>
<p><b>Hautes écoles spécialisées (HES), Hautes écoles pédagogiques (HEP)</b> (<i>Master, bachelor, diplôme, postgrade</i>)</p>	<p><b>Fachhochschulen (FH), Pädagogische Hochschulen (PH)</b> (<i>Master, Bachelor, Diplom, Nachdiplom</i>)</p>	<p><b>Scuole specializzate superiori (SSS), Alte scuole pedagogiche (ASP)</b> (<i>Master, Bachelor, diploma, post-grado</i>)</p>	<p><b>University of applied science and pedagogical university</b></p>
<p><b>Hautes écoles universitaires, Ecoles polytechniques fédérales (EPF)</b> (<i>Master, bachelor, licence, diplôme, postgrade</i>)</p>	<p><b>Universitäre Hochschulen, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschulen (ETH)</b> (<i>Master, Bachelor, Lizentiat, Diplom, Nachdiplom</i>)</p>	<p><b>Università cantonali e politecnici federali (PF)</b> (<i>Master, bachelor, licenza, diploma, post-grado</i>)</p>	<p><b>University diploma and post-graduate (including technical)</b></p>

<i>Doctorat, PhD</i>	<i>Doktorat, PhD</i>	<i>Dottorato, PhD</i>	<i>University doctorate</i>
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### Left-right position of the political parties

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:

We put the Swiss Peoples Party in the category “right, conservative”, others would place it 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 47<sup>th</sup> legislative 2003-2007:

Faction	Parties	National Council	Council of the States	Size
Swiss People's Party	Swiss People's Party	55	8	63
	Lega dei Ticinesi	1	-	1
Social-Democrats	Social-Democrats	52	9	61
Radical-Liberal Faction	Radicals	36	14	50
	Liberal Party	4	-	4
Christian Democrats	Christian Democrats	28	15	43
Green Faction	Green Party	12	-	12
	Christian-Social Party	1	-	1
	Swiss Green Alliance	1	-	1
EPP / FDU Faction	Evangelical People's Party	3	-	3
	Federal Democratic Union	2	-	2
Factionless	Swiss Labour Party	2	-	2
	Alliance de Gauche (Solidarité-Indépendants)	1	-	1
	Swiss Democrats	1	-	1
	Grün-Liberalen Zürich	1	-	1
Total		200	46	246

The National Council gives a rather true picture of the electorate, in spite of the reapportionment in cantons. On the contrary, the Council of the States, because of the system of the majority vote, comprises few Social-Democrats and Swiss People's Party and many Radicals and Christian-Democrats.

## Changes in translation of core questions

ESS round 2 – FRENCH	ESS round 3 – FRENCH	Comments
<p><b>B20a</b> Y a-t-il un parti politique dont vous vous sentiez plus proche que des autres partis? 1 Oui 2 Non 8 Ne sait pas</p>	<p><b>B20a</b> Y a-t-il un parti politique dont vous vous <b>sentez</b> plus proche que des autres partis? 1 Oui 2 Non 8 Ne sait pas</p>	Correction (error) : the sentence was asked in the past form
<p><b>C14_C15</b> 1 Chaque jour 2 Plus d'une fois par semaine 3 Une fois par semaine 4 Au moins une fois par mois 5 Seulement à l'occasion de fêtes religieuses 6 Moins souvent 7 Jamais 88 Ne sait pas</p> <p>1 Carte 22. Sans compter les occasions spéciales comme les mariages ou les décès, à quelle fréquence environ suivez-vous actuellement des services religieux ? Veuillez utiliser cette carte pour répondre. 2 Carte 22. Mis à part les services religieux, à quelle fréquence, le cas échéant, priez-vous? Veuillez utiliser cette carte pour répondre.</p>	<p><b>C22_C23</b> 1 Chaque jour 2 Plus d'une fois par semaine 3 Une fois par semaine 4 Au moins une fois par mois 5 Seulement à l'occasion de fêtes religieuses 6 Moins souvent 7 Jamais 88 Ne sait pas</p> <p>1 Carte 24. Sans compter les occasions spéciales comme les mariages ou les <b>enterrements</b>, à quelle fréquence environ suivez-vous actuellement des services religieux ? Veuillez utiliser cette carte pour répondre. 2 Carte 24. Mis à part les services religieux, à quelle fréquence, le cas échéant, priez-vous? Veuillez utiliser cette carte pour répondre.</p>	Correction (vocabulary error) : "décès" is decease or death and not funerals
<p><b>F6a</b> Carte 42a. Dans lequel de ces domaines avez-vous le plus de compétences ?  Enq. : Si le niveau de qualification a été atteint dans plus d'un domaine, coder "Domaine général ou aucun domaine particulier".  1 Domaine général ou aucun domaine particulier 2 Beaux-arts ou arts appliqués 3 Lettres et sciences humaines - langues, littérature, histoire, théologie, etc. ...</p>	<p><b>F6a</b> Carte 48a. Dans lequel de ces domaines avez-vous le plus de compétences ?  Enq. : Si le niveau de qualification a été atteint dans plus d'un domaine, coder "Domaine général ou aucun domaine particulier".  1 Domaine général ou aucun domaine particulier 2 <b>Arts</b> ou arts appliqués 3 Lettres et sciences humaines - langues, littérature, histoire, théologie, etc. ...</p>	Change : seems closer to the source questionnaire (arts - applied or fine)  Idem in Italian.

<p><b>F50</b> Lorsque vous aviez 14 ans, est-ce que votre père travaillait en tant qu'employé, en tant qu'indépendant ou ne travaillait-il pas à cette époque?</p> <p>1 Employé 2 Indépendant 3 Sans activité lucrative 4 Père décédé/absent lorsque répondant avait 14 ans 8 Ne sait pas</p>	<p><b>F50</b> Lorsque vous aviez 14 ans, est-ce que votre père travaillait en tant qu'employé, en tant qu'indépendant ou ne travaillait-il pas à cette époque?</p> <p>1 Employé 2 Indépendant 3 Sans activité rémunérée 4 Père décédé/absent lorsque répondant avait 14 ans 8 Ne sait pas</p>	<p>Change (synonyms) : homogeneity in the questionnaire (F26, F37 and following = "rémunéré") and this word is more usual</p> <p>Idem for mother.</p>
<p><b>F56</b> Lorsque vous aviez 14 ans, est-ce que votre mère travaillait en tant qu'employée, en tant qu'indépendante ou ne travaillait-elle pas à cette époque?</p> <p>1 Employée 2 Indépendante 3 Sans activité lucrative 4 Mère décédée/absente lorsque répondant avait 14 ans 8 Ne sait pas</p>	<p><b>F56</b> Lorsque vous aviez 14 ans, est-ce que votre mère travaillait en tant qu'employée, en tant qu'indépendante ou ne travaillait-elle pas à cette époque?</p> <p>1 Employée 2 Indépendante 3 Sans activité rémunérée 4 Mère décédée/absente lorsque répondant avait 14 ans 5 Ne sait pas</p>	<p>Change (synonyms) : homogeneity in the questionnaire (F26, F37 and following = "rémunéré") and this word is more usual</p> <p>Idem for father.</p>
<b>ESS round 2 – GERMAN</b>	<b>ESS round 3 – GERMAN</b>	<b>Comments</b>
		Nothing
<b>ESS round 2 – ITALIAN</b>	<b>ESS round 3 – ITALIAN</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<p><b>F6a</b> Scheda 42a. In quali di questi settori o argomenti dispone delle più alte qualifiche ?</p> <p>Int. : Se le più alte qualifiche dell'intervistato sono in più di un settore codificare come "In generale o in settori non specifici".</p> <p>1 In generale o in settori non secifici 2 Belle arti o arti applicate 3 Discipline umanistiche - lingue, storia, teologia, ecc. ...</p>	<p><b>F6a</b> Scheda 48a. In quali di questi settori o argomenti dispone delle più alte qualifiche ?</p> <p>Int. : Se le più alte qualifiche dell'intervistato sono in più di un settore codificare come "In generale o in settori non specifici".</p> <p>1 In generale o in settori non secifici 2 <b>Arti</b> o arti applicate 3 Discipline umanistiche - lingue, storia, teologia, ecc. ...</p>	<p>Change : seems closer to the source questionnaire (arts - applied or fine)</p> <p>Idem in French.</p>
<p><b>F53</b> Qual'è il nome o titolo del principale lavoro da lui svolto?</p>	<p><b>F53</b> Qual'è <b>stato</b> il nome o titolo del principale lavoro da lui svolto?</p>	<p>Correction (wording error)</p>

<p><b>Ha_Hu</b> Le fornirò ora una breve descrizione di alcune persone. Ascolti attentamente e mi dica in seguito in che misura ogni persona descritta è simile o non è simile a lei. Utilizzi la scheda A per rispondere.</p> <p>1 Molto simile a me 2 Come me 3 Piuttosto simile a me 4 Un po' come me 5 Non simile a me 6 Per niente simile a me 8 Non so</p> <p>1 Ha -&gt; È importante per lui avere nuove idee ed essere creativo. Gli piace agire seguendo un suo modo di fare originale. 2 Hb -&gt; È importante per lui essere ricco. Vuole possedere tanti soldi e cose costose. 3 Hc -&gt; Secondo lui è importante che tutte le persone a questo mondo vengano trattate allo stesso modo. Crede inoltre che ciascuno debba godere di uguali opportunità. ...</p>	<p><b>Ha_Hu</b> Le fornirò ora una breve descrizione di alcune persone. Ascolti attentamente e mi dica in seguito in che misura ogni persona descritta è simile o non è simile a lei. Utilizzi la scheda A per rispondere.</p> <p>1 Molto simile a me 2 Come me 3 Piuttosto simile a me 4 Un po' come me 5 Non simile a me 6 Per niente simile a me 8 Non so</p> <p>1 Ha -&gt; È importante per lui avere nuove idee ed essere creativo. Gli piace agire seguendo un suo modo di fare originale. 2 Hb -&gt; È importante per lui essere ricco. Vuole possedere tanti soldi e cose costose. 3 Hc -&gt; Secondo lui è importante che tutte le persone <b>in</b> questo mondo vengano trattate allo stesso modo. Crede inoltre che ciascuno debba godere di uguali opportunità. ...</p>	<p>Correction (wording error)</p>
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Changes in scales used in post-coding :

ESS round 2 – FR, GE, IT	ESS round 3 – FR, GE, IT	Comments
<p><b>C10</b> Laquelle ?</p> <p>1 Catholique (romain) 2 Protestante 3 Orthodoxe (église russe, grecque) 4 Autre religion chrétienne (Notez) 5 Juive 6 Islamique 7 Religions asiatiques 8 Autre religion non chrétienne (Notez) 99 Pas de réponse</p>	<p><b>C18</b> Laquelle?</p> <p>Catholique romaine <b>Catholique-chrétienne</b> Protestante (<b>y compris Eglise évangélique, Néo-apostolique, Méthodiste</b>) Orthodoxe (Eglise russe, grecque) Autre religion chrétienne (NOTEZ) Juive Islamique Religions asiatiques Autre religion non chrétienne (NOTEZ) Refus Pas de réponse</p>	<p>RELIGION : C18, C20</p>

<p><b>C19</b></p> <p>Quelle nationalité avez-vous ?</p> <p>1 Suisse  2 Belgique  3 Danemark  4 Allemagne  5 Grèce  6 Espagne  7 France  8 Irlande  9 Italie  10 Luxembourg  11 Pays-Bas  12 Portugal  13 Royaume-Uni (Grande-Bretagne, Irlande du Nord)  14 Autriche  15 Suède  16 Finlande  17 Autre pays (Notez)  18 Sans nationalité  88 Ne sait pas</p>	<p><b>C27</b></p> <p>Quelle nationalité avez-vous?</p> <p>Enq. : Coder "Kosovo" sous Serbie.</p> <p>Italie  Portugal  Allemagne  Espagne  Turquie  France  Autriche  Royaume-Uni (Grande-Bretagne, Irlande du Nord)  Pays-Bas  Belgique  Serbie  Monténégro  Croatie  Bosnie-Herzégovine  Macédoine (ancienne République yougoslave de)  Albanie  Autre pays (NOTEZ)  Sans nationalité  Ne sait pas</p>	<p>NATIONALITY : C27, C29, C34, C36</p> <p>Changes according to 2004 results (frequencies).</p>
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<p><b>F6</b> Carte 42. Quel est le plus haut niveau de formation que vous avez terminé ? Utilisez cette carte s'il vous plaît.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Ecole obligatoire inachevée</li> <li>2 Ecole obligatoire (école secondaire)</li> <li>3 Formation professionnelle élémentaire (entreprise + école)</li> <li>4 Gymnase/collège, baccalauréat, école normale/ études pédagogiques</li> <li>5 Maturité professionnelle</li> <li>6 1 an: Ecole commerciale/de formation générale/stage ménager, séjour linguistique</li> <li>7 Apprentissage (niveau CFC)</li> <li>8 2 à 3 ans: Ecole de formation générale (EDD=école de degré diplôme, école d'adm.)</li> <li>9 2 à 3 ans: Ecole professionnelle/métiers à plein temps (éc. sup. de commerce, ateliers profess.)</li> <li>10 Formation professionnelle supérieure avec maîtrise, brevet fédéral</li> <li>11 Ecole technique ou prof. (2 ans plein temps/3 ans temps partiel)</li> <li>12 Ecole prof. sup./technicum/ingénieur ETS, haute école spécialisée (3 ans plein temps/4 ans temps partiel)</li> <li>13 Université (3 ans, licence courte)</li> <li>14 Université, haute école (4 ans et plus, licence, diplôme)</li> <li>15 Université, haute école (doctorat, post-grade)</li> <li>16 Autre formation : Notez</li> <li>88 Ne sait pas</li> </ol>	<p><b>F6</b> CARTE 48. Quel est le plus haut niveau de formation que vous avez terminé? Utilisez cette carte s'il vous plaît.</p> <p>A - Ecole primaire inachevée</p> <p><b>B - Ecole primaire</b></p> <p><b>C - Cycle d'orientation, école secondaire</b></p> <p>D - Formation professionnelle initiale **(Attestation fédérale de formation professionnelle) Apprentissage court (2 ans), Ecole commerciale (1 an), Ecole de formation générale (1-2 ans)</p> <p>E - Apprentissage **(CFC) Ecoles professionnelles, Entreprises formatrices</p> <p><b>F - Ecoles de culture générale (ECG)</b> **(Maturité spécialisée, certificat d'ECG) Ecoles de degré diplôme (EDD), Ecole commerciale (3 ans)</p> <p><b>G - Ecoles de maturité</b> **(Maturité professionnelle et gymnasiale) Gymnase, Collège, Ecole normale, Etudes pédagogiques, Ecole supérieure de commerce</p> <p><b>H - Formation professionnelle (deuxième formation)</b></p> <p><b>I - Ecoles pour maturité après apprentissage et pour adultes</b> **(Maturité professionnelle et gymnasiale)</p> <p>J - Formation professionnelle supérieure **(Diplôme, brevet fédéral) Ecoles supérieures spécialisées (ESS), Ecoles techniques supérieures (ETS)</p> <p>K - Hautes écoles spécialisées (HES), Hautes écoles pédagogiques (HEP) **(Master, bachelor, diplôme, postgrade)</p> <p>L - Hautes écoles universitaires, Ecoles polytechniques fédérales (EPF)£ **(Master, bachelor, licence, diplôme, postgrade)</p> <p>M - Doctorat, PhD Autre formation (NOTEZ) Ne sait pas</p>	<p>EDUCATION : F6, F24, F36, F41, F49, F55.</p>
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