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**ESS4**

**European Social Survey Round 4  
Improving Social Measurement in Europe**

Instrument - Thematic Priority: Thematic Priority 7 Research Area 3.2

**Publishable Final Activity Report**

By the ESS Central Coordinating Team

Edited by Rory Fitzgerald and Sally Widdop

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# Section 1 - Project Execution

## Project objectives and background

The three aims of the European Social Survey continue to be:

- to chart and explain changes in Europe's social, political and moral climate;
- to achieve and promote standards of rigour in cross-national attitude measurement never accomplished before; and
- to achieve recognition for social and attitudinal indicators on a par with those currently awarded to economic indicators.

The European Social Survey (ESS) started in 2001 with support from the European Commission under FP5 Call 2 (Round 1 of the survey), and then continued under FP5 Call 3 (Round 2 of the survey). The third and fourth rounds were funded under FP6. The fourth round of the ESS seeks to build on the collection of organisations, individuals and data gathering facilities amassed for the previous rounds. It therefore shares the key objectives shown above with earlier rounds.

In particular the focus is on:

- Producing rigorous trend data, at both a national and a European level, about continuity and change in people's underlying values – climate shifts in attitudes rather than fluctuations in the weather.
- Tackling head-on the longstanding and notorious difficulties of collecting rigorous cross-national attitudinal data. Perversely, the very factors that make political and cultural differences interesting and important also make them difficult to measure in a comparative perspective.

Europe's unique combination of diversity and integration makes it a natural laboratory for tackling these problems. More importantly, its governance requires them to be solved. Evidence-informed policy at a European level needs high-quality data that help to understand and explain the interactions between Europe's institutional structures on the one hand and both the behaviour patterns and attitudes of its citizens on the other. Therefore, a key objective of the European Social Survey is to raise methods of cross-national attitude research to a level of rigour comparable with the best research at a national level.

These objectives are reflected directly by the workpackages within the project. In general, the workpackages are concerned with ensuring high methodological standards within particular areas of the survey (thus contributing to the first objective). The experience of adhering to these standards, the resulting example set, the transparent documentation of the procedures and the capacity for assessment of the procedures, feed equally well into the second objective.

The scale and high methodological standards used on the ESS are rarely implemented on a cross-national basis. This achievement was recognised by the European Science Foundation's initiated review report which has also been made available to the Commission. The report stated:

*"The panel unanimously finds that the importance of ESS, its demonstrated success in initial launch, and its clear signals of impact justify fully continuous funding at levels necessary to achieve its vision and maintain its quality"* (Bethlehem, et al. 2008).

An academically-driven, uniquely rigorous survey, the ESS continues to document and help to interpret hitherto inadequately-charted aspects of the European condition. The wide-ranging questionnaire covers people's value orientations, their cultural perspectives and the underlying social structure of the societies in which they live. A separate data collection exercise monitors major events during fieldwork in order to provide a background to understanding attitude change. Always intended as a time series, the ESS has quickly established a remarkable momentum, a Europe-wide infrastructure and a world-wide reputation for both its content and its rigour. The award of the Descartes Prize, the nomination of the project to be a future long term infrastructure via the ESFRI roadmap, and the praise received in the recent peer review of the project all demonstrate this. The first four rounds have now been completed and preparations for the fifth round are already underway.

## Contractors involved

Participant name	Short name	Country	Contact	E-mail
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6. Norwegian Social Science Data Services	NSD	NO	Bjørn Henrichsen	ess@nsd.uib.no
7. University of Ljubljana	UL	SI	Brina Malnar	brina.malnar@fdv.uni-lj.si
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\* Name changed to GESIS. GESIS added as Partner 8 in CPFs at request of Commission's project officer (24/04/08).

\*\* Partner exited project 30/04/08. All roles and responsibilities assumed by Partner 9 after Professor Saris vacated his position at ESADE and joined Partner 9.

\*\*\* Assume all roles of Partner 4 (ESADE).

Six partner institutions all report to and work with the Coordinator (Partner 1) to fulfil the numerous central management roles in the project. Personnel from the seven organisations together constitute the Central Coordinating Team (CCT). Each Partner has pre-specified responsibilities, some of which continue throughout the project's life, others for shorter periods. The seven institutions are also jointly responsible for overall quality control and transparent quality assessment, producing a series of papers, reports and analyses on all aspects of the project so that future users of the data, coordinators of future rounds, or planners of similar projects, may draw on our successes and avoid repeating our failures.

## Work performed and end results

Workpackage Number	Description	Responsibility
1	Coordination and implementation of the multi-nation survey (management)	City
2	Design, development, and process quality control	City
3	Sampling Coordination	GESIS
4	Translation of instruments	GESIS
5	Fieldwork Commissioning	SCP
6	Contract Monitoring	GESIS
7	Piloting and Quality Control	Leuven
8	Design and Analysis of pilot studies	SRC/UPF
9	Analysis of reliability and validity of main stage questions	SRC/UPF
10	Data Archiving and Delivery	NSD
11	Collection of event data	SCP
12	ESS Dissemination Monitoring	UL

# Workpackage 1: Coordination and implementation of a multi-nation survey (City)

## 1.1 Workpackage objectives and progress

The objective of this Workpackage was to ensure delivery of ‘...the fourth round of a 25-nation European-wide social survey carried out to exacting standards and according to timetable’. This objective was achieved in totality.

The overall description of work was as follows: ‘Leadership of project, responsible for all deliverables to timetable and for overall budget and contract. Assembling and coordinating 25 national project teams and two questionnaire design teams. Arranging and accounting for plenary sessions, board meetings and specialist meetings throughout project.’

This workpackage involved leadership of the project, responsibility for all deliverables as well as for overall budget and contractual matters. City, in collaboration with other members of the Central Coordinating Team (CCT), ensured that both national project teams and the Questionnaire Design Teams (QDTs) were ready to facilitate ESS Round 4 in good time. The workpackage team also took responsibility for arranging and accounting for plenary sessions, board meetings and specialist meetings throughout the duration of the project.

The overall coordination of the project was the responsibility of the CCT members based at City University London (Partner 1), headed by the Principal Investigator (PI), Professor Roger Jowell and supported by Rory Fitzgerald, Sally Widdop, Caroline Roberts, Gillian Eva and Mary Keane. This team was legally and contractually answerable for a range of things, including:

- the delivery of the project in its entirety to the standards specified;
- adherence to the budget, timetable and quality standards;
- liaison with the Commission and compliance with its detailed and exacting progress-reporting;
- and fulfilment of the PI role with responsibility for achieving the project’s aims.

These responsibilities were fulfilled through close liaison with the other five partners (the CCT), as well as with the numerous other bodies which have been established to ensure the smooth running of the project. A crucial element of the coordination workpackage has been to maintain and develop the organisational structure necessary for the project. For a multi-national project like the ESS, the organisational structure becomes a central component of the methodology itself (Fitzgerald and Jowell, 2008). This infrastructure includes groups set up to provide advice and guidance, as well as working groups with specific roles within the various workpackages. These groups are outlined below.

The **Central Coordinating Team (CCT)** constitutes the central management of the project. As well as the specified and self-contained responsibilities of the individual partners, the group collectively ensures the achievement of uniformly high standards within all participating countries. The CCT met nine times in Round 4 to report on progress within individual workpackages, to plan coordination with other groups and to discuss the strategic development of the project as a whole.

The **Scientific Advisory Board (SAB)**, chaired by Professor Max Kaase of the International University, Bremen, consists of one representative from each participating country (selected by the principal funding agency in that country), plus two representatives from the Commission and the ESF. Some CCT members are also present at SAB meetings - most notably members of the City management team. The SAB is important not just for providing scientific advice and guidance but also for liaison and intervention within participating countries. The SAB makes an important contribution to critical aspects of the project, such as approving suggestions to alter the timing of the release of the Call for Question Design Teams for Round 5 and to allow applications for repeat modules as well as new modules to be designed. Both contributions were made during the second period. The SAB met five times during Round 4. Funding for the meeting costs of the SAB was provided by the ESF.

The **Funders’ Forum** consists of one representative from the principal funding agency of each participating country. This body aims to ensure that participating countries can fund their fieldwork and national coordination (which is not covered at all by the EC). The costs of fieldwork and national coordination are the largest financial component of the project. The Funders forum is organised by the ESF and has met twice during Round 4.

The **National Coordinators (NCs)** are appointed by the funding agency in each participating country to head the team that will carry out the national survey in each case. There have been four National Coordinator meetings during Round 4, at which general information about the project as well as improvements for Round 4 – such as pre-testing and changes to

occupation coding were discussed. National Coordinators (NCs) were also involved in the questionnaire design process, discussing this at the Warsaw NC Meeting in May 2008.

The **Methods Group**, chaired by Denise Lievesley, Head of School of Social Science and Public Policy at Kings College London, consists of five members from different countries, chosen by virtue of their survey and statistical expertise. They have met three times during Round 4 to discuss technical issues raised by the CCT.

The **Sampling Panel** is convened by Sabine Häder (GESIS) and is made up of five experts in the field. Responsibility for providing advice and guidance on sampling to the participating countries has been divided between the members, each working directly with several countries. The members of the panel liaise regularly with individual countries and assist with sample design issues whilst also dealing with specific problem areas. The panel met several times during Round 4 to discuss both central and country-specific issues collectively.

The **Translation Taskforce** was set up by Janet Harkness (GESIS) in Round 1; it was made up of five specialists drawn from relevant survey and translation fields. The group was responsible for designing the ESS translation and assessment strategy, building on their considerable experience and research in the area. The task force ceased to exist at the end of 2008 but new arrangements have now been put in place, which serve equally well to pool translation knowledge and expertise.

**Two Questionnaire Design Teams** were selected through an open competition which followed a Europe-wide Call. The Call was organised and overseen by City team following instruction from the SAB. The multi-national teams were selected by the SAB after discussions at their meeting on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2007. The SAB decided to include two rotating modules for Round 4, each consisting of 50 items. The two successful teams were charged with the design of the rotating modules for the fourth round of the ESS. The subjects chosen were: *“Experiences and expressions of Ageism”* and *“Welfare attitudes in a changing Europe”*.

Another key task of the City team was to work closely with the European Science Foundation in securing participation from as many countries as possible. Participation during each round of the ESS including Round 4 is shown below. It was a major achievement that 31 countries took part in Round 4 including two new countries from Eastern Europe; and Israel returned to the survey after two rounds away.

**Table 1.1: ESS Participation Rounds 1-4**

Country	R1	R2	R3	R4	Country	R1	R2	R3	R4
Austria	✓	✓	✓	✓	Latvia			✓	✓
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓	Lithuania				✓
Bulgaria			✓	✓	Luxembourg	✓	✓		
Croatia				✓	Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cyprus			✓	✓	Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓
Czech Republic	✓	✓		✓	Poland	✓	✓	✓	✓
Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Portugal	✓	✓	✓	✓
Estonia		✓	✓	✓	Romania			✓	✓
Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓	Russia			✓	✓
France	✓	✓	✓	✓	Slovakia		✓	✓	✓
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	Slovenia	✓	✓	✓	✓
Greece	✓	✓		✓	Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hungary	✓	✓	✓	✓	Sweden	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iceland		✓			Switzerland	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	Turkey		✓		✓
Israel	✓			✓	Ukraine		✓	✓	✓
Italy	✓	✓			UK	✓	✓	✓	✓

## 1.2 Communication with the groups

The ESS website ([www.europeansocialsurvey.org](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org)) is a crucial means of keeping participants, data users and other interested parties informed about the project. The site contains background information about the development of the ESS, details of all participants and copies of key documents. The site is regularly updated by the City team with news items and new pages containing key information about the project. In addition, an intranet area was set up for Round 4 to improve communication amongst members of the CCT and National Coordinators. The intranet was used as a secure place for project documents to be made available to National Coordinators, as well as being the home of the ESS fieldwork log for Round 4 and the place where NCs could submit their event reports.

## Workpackage 2: Design, development and process quality control (City)

The City team under Workpackage 2 were charged with the tricky task of balancing the need for central specification with sensitivity to the requirements of measurement across a range of different countries. In this report we discuss how this was achieved in ESS Round 4.

### 2.1 Design and implementation of consistent survey methods, instruments and procedures

#### *Questionnaire for ESS Round 4*

A major element of this workpackage was the design of the questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of a ‘core’ module lasting about half an hour – which will remain relatively constant from round to round – plus two (or more) ‘rotating’ modules, potentially repeated at intervals, each of which is devoted to a substantive topic or theme. Thus, while the purpose of the rotating modules is to provide an in-depth focus on a series of particular academic or policy concerns, the core module aims instead to monitor change and continuity in a wide range of socio-economic, socio-political, socio-psychological and socio-demographic variables.

#### *Changes to the content of the core*

Owing to the importance of continuity in a time series, the CCT and the SAB have agreed that no questions will be deleted from the core unless there are compelling reasons for so doing. This approach was recently endorsed by the ESS Review Panel (Bethlehem, et al. 2008).

However, a number of issues had arisen suggesting that some measures in the core questionnaire are performing sub-optimally. These included:

- Marital / partnership status questions
- Net household income measure
- Education measures
- Religion measures
- Parental occupation measures
- Respondent occupation measures

Some of these had been identified through feedback from data analysts. The occupation issue was also discussed at the ESSi funded Quality Enhancement Meeting on occupation<sup>1</sup>. In addition, the ESS Data Archive team at NSD raised some concerns based on matters arising during data processing in previous rounds.

The marital status, occupation and income issues potentially required amendments to the core questionnaire itself, whilst the religion and education issues involved more careful consideration of links between country-specific questions and ESS code frames (see WP 10).

Members of the CCT produced papers on the marital status, income and occupation issues describing the problems based upon data analysis (including pilot data from Round 4) and suggesting strategies for improving the quality of the measures in future rounds.

The CCT Questionnaire Design Subgroup decided that the marital status issues could not be addressed in time for Round 4 because of the complexities involved. However, in collaboration with other CCT partners, City presented recommendations for changes to the parental occupation and income measures. The SAB endorsed the proposed changes and these were duly implemented for Round 4. Some small changes and an additional question for respondent’s occupation were also made based on recommendations from the occupational quality enhancement meeting group.

As in previous rounds a number of other small changes also needed to be made to the core questionnaire such as deleting items from the previous rotating modules and improving layout. As in previous rounds a document detailing changes between the most recent and current round was produced. This can be found in Annex 1.

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<sup>1</sup> See [http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=165&Itemid=229](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=165&Itemid=229)

## *Rotating modules*

The timetable for the **two rotating modules** was less truncated than in previous rounds. We placed an advertisement in the Supplement of the Official Journal of the European Communities on 24 November 2007 inviting proposals from potential question module design teams, with a deadline of 23 February 2007 17:00 CET. Letters or e-mails were also sent to all ESF member organisations, all SAB members and National Coordinators enclosing the advertisement and asking them to publicise it within their countries. In the event, we received 14 applications by the due date, two of which were selected by the Scientific Advisory Board at its meeting on 2 April 2007.

The teams selected were:

### **1. Experiences and Expressions of Ageism**

#### **Proposal Abstract:**

Europe has a steadily ageing population, but the age ratios differ markedly between different European countries. This poses a major challenge both for people's personal and working lives and for public policy. This module is based on items designed and implemented in two major national surveys conducted in the UK (2004, 2006). The surveys used theory and research methods from social psychology to examine several key components of ageism: age stereotypes, attitudes towards ageing, intergenerational contact, intergenerational attitudes, and experiences of ageism. The surveys demonstrated reliable and important findings but only in the context of the UK. The most important finding was that age discrimination is more commonly experienced (by young and old alike) than any other form of prejudice, by a very substantial margin. Yet ageism has never been the subject of a comprehensive cross-national study. Different EU countries are introducing age-discrimination legislation at different rates and this provides an ideal opportunity to examine how different policy contexts, as well as cultural contexts, bear on the management of age-related demographic changes. The proposed module, with a team from the UK, Portugal and France, will provide the first major European study of ageing related perceptions, relationships and stereotypes.

#### **Team:**

Dominic Abrams, University of Kent, UK  
Luisa Lima, University of Lisbon, Portugal  
Genevieve Coudin, Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale, France  
Sibilia F M Marques, University of Lisbon, Portugal

### **2. Welfare attitudes in a changing Europe (50-item module)**

#### **Proposal Abstract:**

The module concerns attitudes towards, and perceptions and evaluations of welfare policies in the broad sense. These data are expected to provide essential input to the interdisciplinary field of comparative studies of welfare state attitudes, to address important everyday-life concerns by citizens, and to offer critical insights of the public legitimacy of welfare state reform. The following topics are covered: Predispositions: trust, risk perception, beliefs, social values and personal experiences. Attitudes towards: welfare state scope and responsibilities; taxation and financing; alternative welfare state models; service delivery (privatisation, choice etc); target groups / receivers; Europeanisation of welfare policies. Evaluations of: Task performance, Economic consequences, Moral/Social consequences.

#### **Team:**

**Stefan Svallfors**, *Umeå University, Sweden*  
Wim van Oorschot, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*  
Peter Taylor-Gooby, *University of Kent, UK*  
Christian Staerklé, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*  
Jørgen Goul Andersen, *Aalborg University, Denmark*  
John Hills, *LSE, UK*  
Tom Sefton, *LSE, UK*  
Steffen Mau, *University of Bremen, Germany*

In order to improve the structural design of the modules and to help with documenting the development process, a questionnaire development template was developed (Fitzgerald, 2007). Following an initial meeting with the CCT Questionnaire Design subgroup at the start of ESS4, the teams completed their template outlining the concepts and

dimensions they wished to measure. In the second section of the template the precise items proposed for administration to measure these concepts and dimensions were also specified. The template was used to aid communication between the QDT and CCT Questionnaire Design subgroup throughout the remaining stages of module design. A second meeting between the QDTs and CCT subgroup was held in July to discuss the next drafts. A series of further drafts were produced by the QDTs followed by comments from the CCT. The CCT subgroup provided expert advice including SQP prediction analysis from Willem Saris, advice on scaling from Jaak Billiet and advice on translation issues from Janet Harkness with overall coordination and quality control by the City team.

In November 2007 a draft of both modules was made available to the National Coordinators for their detailed comments. In addition to written comments the modules were discussed between the QDTs and NCs at a meeting in Barcelona in November 2007. Following this, in conjunction with both the CCT and National Coordinators, the teams produced a version for piloting that was passed to fieldwork agencies in both the UK and Bulgaria<sup>2</sup>.

### *Establishing equivalence of methodology and procedures*

This is predominantly achieved through close working with partners involved in the various workpackages and by seeking advice from the SAB and Methods Group when appropriate. In addition to organising the agenda and much of the content for CCT meetings, the City team also supervised the scientific liaison with the SAB and Methods group producing papers as appropriate.

### Examples

A good example comes from efforts to ensure equivalence in sampling procedures. City liaises with the Sampling Panel, who report on any difficulties and try to find potential solutions. Where an issue needs to be dealt with centrally, City takes responsibility, in consultation with the rest of the CCT, for finding a resolution. For example a query arose from Denmark in Round 4 as to whether part of the sample could be drawn from sample units selected in Round 1. The Sampling Panel were split on the issue so a final decision was taken by the PI at City that this would not in fact be permissible.

Another example relates to ensuring effective communication channels. It became clear to the WP2 team that some of the queries arising in regard to the draft questionnaire for Round 4 suggested that some National Coordinators were assuming that word for word translations of questions was called for. In fact the ESS translation guidelines do not recommend this approach, instead asking countries to find a functionally equivalent translation that conveys the same meaning. The WP2 team therefore raised these issues within the translation workpackage and additional guidance was provided to NCs at a meeting in November 2007.

Some issues of equivalence that did not fall within the remit of a particular workpackage were addressed centrally, such as fieldwork procedures. City provided updated guidelines on certain aspects of fieldwork, such as advance letters, project instructions and fieldwork monitoring guidelines. In addition they ensure quality control of many documents prior to them being distributed to national teams. In the first reporting period this included (but was not limited to) the following:

- ESS Contact forms and associated documentation - including new guidelines for completing the contact forms and briefing examples (authored by WP7)
- Progress reports from fieldwork organisations and response rate enhancement guidelines (jointly authored with WP6)
- Round 4 translation guidelines (authored by WP4)
- Round 4 long and short sampling guidelines (authored by WP3)
- Round 4 event reporting guidelines (authored by WP11)

### *Preparing and Monitoring Round 4 fieldwork*

In preparation for fieldwork, guidelines and documents were updated and made available to National Coordinators either via email or the ESS website. These included interviewer instructions and briefing guidelines. The City team worked with colleagues from GESIS and SCP (Workpackages 5 and 6) to ensure that all guidelines were clear and accessible.

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<sup>2</sup> See Annex 4 'ESS Round 3 Pilot Questionnaire'

Prior to the start of Round 4 fieldwork, City worked alongside GESIS (Workpackage 4) to assist in resolving translation queries. Queries and responses were collated and regularly made available to all ESS participating countries via email and the Intranet area of the ESS website.

A new online fieldwork monitoring log was implemented in Round 4. This enabled members of the CCT to access up-to-date information on all countries' pre-fieldwork activities (including translation, sampling and checklist sign off) as well as monitoring their progress during fieldwork. The fieldwork log was updated regularly by the City team.

The City team and other members of the CCT (from Workpackages 5 and 6) are assigned to specific countries and are responsible for supporting National Coordinators in their fieldwork monitoring role. Some countries sought specific guidance on how to overcome problems in the field (e.g. Ireland and Germany); others requested more advice on how to code ineligible respondents (e.g. Estonia) or simply required more general advice on funding delays and implications for fieldwork (e.g. Croatia and Romania).

One difficulty that arose in Round 3 was that countries had not always had their sampling plans and fieldwork checklists signed off *prior* to starting fieldwork. This issue was revisited during Round 4 and closer monitoring of progress towards fieldwork by members of Workpackages 2 and 6 as well as improved communication between NCs and the CCT, ensured that this happened far less frequently in Round 4.

## **2.2. Oversee the specified tasks allocated to all Partners and the national teams**

City was responsible for overseeing the work of all Partners as well as the national teams. The details of all workpackages were discussed and determined both at CCT meetings and between the Coordinating institution and the workpackage leader. In order to improve communication between NCs and the CCT an area for storing all important documentation for Round 4 was set up in the password protected intranet area of the ESS website. This helped to ensure effective version control and improved communication during preparations for Round 4 fieldwork.

## **2.3. Assessment of equivalence of procedures and standards & remedying deviations where necessary**

The Principal Investigator had ultimate responsibility for ensuring equivalence of standards and procedures throughout the project, dealing with any difficulties that arise in individual countries. This often involves negotiating a delicate balance between maintaining strict comparability and allowing flexibility in specific countries. There have been instances where participating countries have asked to be allowed to deviate from the ESS Project Specifications, in order to accommodate their local situation.

One example of how the City team dealt with this in Round 4, in conjunction with other CCT members, was responding to a request from the Russian NC to implement the new ESS income question in a different way to other countries. Upon reflection it was felt this would compromise comparability too much and so the Russian team were asked to follow the same guidelines as other countries. Similarly, a query was raised by the Lithuanian NC team about whether they should start fieldwork as soon as possible with the risk of getting high non-response during the summer months or whether they should postpone the start of fieldwork in order to avoid this period. City advised that fieldwork should start as soon as possible to avoid any further delays – fieldwork in Lithuania was already extremely delayed due to difficulties securing funding.

Many further issues involving individual countries have either been dealt with by City or by expert groups, whose workpackage covers that issue. This includes visits to participating countries where appropriate to assist with specific matters such as sampling and contracting. For example, during Round 4, members of the Sampling Panel attended a meeting with the Portuguese national coordinating team and their selected survey institute in Lisbon on 9 September 2008 to assist with the development of a sample design.

## **2.4. Communication with ESS users**

The City team operates the main ESS website [www.europeansocialsurvey.org](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org). This site acts as the focal point for the ESS providing background to the study, information on ESS methodology, documentation for the project designed for National Coordinators and details about the project's funding. The site also operates a news service keeping interest parties abreast of the latest developments. Data users and other interested persons are able to contact the City ESS team via the 'contact' function of the ESS website and by using the email address [ess@city.ac.uk](mailto:ess@city.ac.uk).

During Round 4, around 150 queries have been responded to by the City team (sometimes after consultation with other CCT institutions) with an additional 150 dealt with by the Data Archive team at NSD. These have covered a range of topics – including advice on locating ESS documents; requests for clarification e.g. on weighting or sampling issues as well as more general requests for guidance on technical issues concerning the Round 4 data. They have been from students, funding agencies, academics and media personnel.

## Workpackage 3: Sampling Coordination (GESIS)

### 3.1 Objectives

The main objective of Workpackage 3 in Round 4 of the European Social Survey (ESS) was the “design and implementation of *workable and equivalent sampling strategies* in all participating countries”. Thus it had to be assured that probability samples were applied in all participating countries. Moreover, we applied our knowledge of the designs used in Rounds 1-3 and our past experiences to suggest improvements to the sample designs in some countries. Hence, computations of the design effects in Rounds 1-3 were very helpful. These gave us a first hint of in which countries clustering effects had to be reduced in order to reduce the design effect. Also we found indications for the quality of the frames used in former rounds.

In the following section, we will show how the workpackage was managed and how the sampling designs were improved in many countries for Round 4 of the ESS.

### 3.2 Management of the workpackage

In Rounds 1 and 2 an expert panel on sampling was established. The panel continued its work in Round 3 and was also responsible for the sampling procedures in Round 4. The members of the panel were:

- Dr. Sabine Häder (convenor, GESIS, Germany)
- PD Dr. Siegfried Gabler (GESIS, Germany)
- Dr. Matthias Ganninger (GESIS, Germany)
- Prof. Dr. Seppo Laaksonen (University of Helsinki, Finland)
- Prof. Dr. Peter Lynn (University of Essex, UK)

The tasks of the Sampling Expert Panel in Round 4 were:

- carrying out analysis of the quality of the samples in the first three rounds;
- identifying and implementing improvements for Round 4;
- contacting the National Coordinators (NCs) and liaising with them about their sample plans and designs in Round 4; division among experts as shown in Table 3.1 (overleaf)
- developing the sample designs;
- signing off the sample designs;
- providing assistance for the NC's in creating the sample design data files; and
- computing design weights and design effects.

The countries participating in ESS Round 4 were allocated to one of the Sampling Expert Panel members (this division is shown in Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Assignment of countries to sampling experts for ESS Round 4**

Country	Sabine Häder	Siegfried Gabler	Peter Lynn	Seppo Laaksonen	Matthias Ganninger
Austria	✓				
Belgium	✓				
Bulgaria					✓
Croatia			✓		
Cyprus		✓			
Czech Republic		✓			
Denmark			✓		
Estonia				✓	
Finland			✓		
France					✓
Germany				✓	
Greece				✓	
Hungary				✓	
Israel					✓
Ireland	✓				
Latvia				✓	
Lithuania					✓
Netherlands		✓			
Norway				✓	
Poland				✓	
Portugal	✓				
Romania		✓			
Russia			✓		
Slovakia			✓		
Slovenia					✓
Spain				✓	
Sweden		✓			
Switzerland	✓				
Turkey	✓				
Ukraine			✓		
UK		✓			

### 3.3 Steps to improve sample designs for Round 4

The following steps were taken to ensure that workable and equivalent sampling strategies could be implemented in Round 4 of the ESS:

- The paper on basic principles and requirements for sampling (“Sampling for the European Social Survey - Round IV: Principles and requirements”) was revised and improved for this round. This paper is the sampling guidelines for the National Coordinators. There are *two* versions of the paper: one for countries that have already participated in previous rounds of the ESS. This version is a short guideline that reminds the NCs on basic principles for sampling. The second version was intended for new ESS countries this was more detailed and provided comprehensive information and examples for all sampling questions.
- Design weights were computed for the samples used in Round 3 for each participating country. The design weights are a prerequisite for the estimation of design effects due to weighting. The design effects had to be known for the computation of the net sample sizes in Round 4.

The design weights  $w$  were calculated as follows:

1.  $\underline{w} = 1/(\text{PROB1} * \dots * \text{PROB}k)$  is a  $n \times 1$  vector of weights;  $k$  depends on the number of stages of the sampling design. Inaccuracies in higher decimal places in the PROB variables were smoothed.
2. All weights were rescaled in a way that the sum of the final weights equals  $n$ . This means  
 $\underline{w} = 1/(\text{PROB1} * \dots * \text{PROB}k)$   
 rescaled weights =  $n * \underline{w} / \text{sum}(\underline{w})$

The abbreviation PROB corresponds to the inclusion probabilities of sampling units (e.g. municipalities, households, respondents within households) at each stage.

- Design effects for a set of variables from ESS Round 3 have now been estimated. This was necessary to be able to estimate the net sample size, i.e. the number of interviews that have to be conducted in each country. For this calculation we used the following formula (Kish 1965, Kish 1994, see also Gabler, Häder, Lahiri 1999):

$$DEFF = m \frac{\sum_{i=1}^I m_i w_i^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^I m_i w_i)^2} [1 + (b^* - 1) \rho] = DEFF_w \cdot DEFF_c$$

where  $m$  is the number of PSUs,  $w_i$  are the weights defined above,  $b^*$  is a measure of the mean cluster size, and  $\rho$  is the intra class correlation coefficient.

The following lessons have been learned from Rounds 1-4:

1. In general design effects (deff) seem to be a good measure for the quality of a sample since it captures its deviation from the “ideal” of simple random sampling in respect of the precision of estimators.
  2. Whenever the sample design was changed from Round 1 to Round 2 and/or from Round 2 to Round 3 and/or from Round 3 to Round 4, this change is reflected in deff. For example, A change from cluster sampling to simple random sampling as in Switzerland is indicated by a significant decrease of deff, whereas a change from two-stage sampling to a more complex scheme leads to a remarkable increase in deff. Furthermore, a decrease in the regional proximity of randomly selected addresses in Portugal had a positive effect on the magnitude of  $\rho$ .
  3. Predictions of deff in Rounds 1, 2 and 3 were based on underestimated values of the intraclass correlation coefficient. Our prediction of  $\rho=0.02$  in former rounds was clearly too low (except for UK). This is why in some countries the effective sample size could not be reached. However, after three rounds, we arrived at more robust estimates.
  4. There seems to be a cross-cultural difference regarding the magnitude of the intraclass correlation coefficient. In rural countries like, for example, Portugal, clustering effects have a higher impact than in urbanized countries like, for example, Germany.
- Matthias Ganninger represented the Sampling Panel at a Round 4 preparation meeting in Paris on 28 February 2008. Other members of the CCT (including Annelies Blom - Workpackage 6 contract adherence and Rory Fitzgerald - Workpackage 2 design, development and process quality control) as well as representatives from two survey institutes (TNS-SOFRES and GFK-ISL) and the French NC team also attended. The purpose of this meeting was to give guidance and advice to the French NCs during negotiations on fieldwork and sample design for ESS Round 4. Matthias’s role was to try and improve the sample design for France for Round 4.
  - The first Sampling Expert Panel meeting of Round 4 took place in Vienna on April 29 – 30 2008. The most important topics that were covered were:
    - Analysis of Austrian design
    - Assignment of countries to experts; discussion of first information from countries
    - Problems in Round 3
    - Changes in Round 4

- ESSi project, part of JRA2: Sample Design Data Files of Round 1 and Round 2 to be published<sup>3</sup>
- At the National Coordinator's meeting in Warsaw, Poland (5-7 May 2008) Sabine Häder, Siegfried Gabler and Matthias Ganninger presented the results of sampling in Round 3 and requirements for sampling in Round 4. The panellists emphasised the importance of delivering high quality sample design data files (SDDF). A detailed description was given of how SDDFs should be generated by NCs.
- Sabine Häder and Matthias Ganninger attended a meeting with the Portuguese Team and their selected survey institute in Lisbon on 9 September 2008 to assist with the development of a sample design for Round 4.

Table 3.2 gives an overview of the applied sampling frames, the predicted response rates, the predicted design effects and the predicted sample sizes in all participating countries for ESS Round 4. The overview shows that in the planning stage of the survey in almost all countries the required effective sample size of  $n_{\text{eff}} = 1500$  could be reached. However, in some countries such as France or Slovakia, the effective sample size is somewhat below this margin because of funding restrictions.

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<sup>3</sup> This work is part of the FP6 ESS Infrastructure Grant and is included here for information only.

**Table 3.2: Final Sample Designs in ESS Round 4**

Country	Frame	Design Effect			Anticipated Response rate (%)	n <sub>net</sub>	n <sub>gross</sub>	n <sub>eff</sub>
		Deff <sub>c</sub>	Deff <sub>p</sub>	Deff				
Austria	Selection of households: Telephone Book	1,29	1,26	1,62	65,00	2430	3800	1500
Belgium	Selection of individuals: National Register	1,20	1,00	1,20	62,00	1800	3056	1500
Bulgaria	Selection of households: List of households	1,20	1,22	1,46	65,00	2190	3743	1500
Croatia	Selection of addresses: Postal delivery point file	1,12	1,35	1,51	70,00	2260	3280	1500
Cyprus	Selection of households: Electricity Authority of Cyprus	1,00	1,21	1,21	70,00	1008	1600	833
Czech Republic	Selection of households: Registr budov BUDINFO	1,12	1,20	1,34	70,00	2016	3000	1504
Denmark	Selection of individuals: Central Person Register	1,00	1,00	1,00	70,00	2063	3008	1500
Estonia	Selection of individuals: Population register	1,00	1,00	1,00	65,00	1700	3077	1700
Finland	Selection of individuals: Population database	1,00	1,00	1,00	70,00	2000	3300	2000
France	Selection of individuals: INSEE population data from census 1999	1,28	1,17	1,49	50,50	2043	4500	1371
Germany	Selection of individuals: Local residents registers	2,04	1,10	2,24	70,00	3056	4872	1364
Greece	Selection of individuals: Frame of building blocks, provided by National Statistics Agency	1,18	1,22	1,44	70,00	2161	3150	1501
Hungary	Selection of individuals: Population register	?	?	1,58	61,00	1511	2635	1053
Ireland	Selection of individuals: GeoDirectory	1,19	1,22	1,45	60,00	3280	3280	1210
Israel	Selection of individuals: Population register	1,50	1,32	1,98	70,00	2970	4338	1500
Latvia	Selection of addresses: State Land Services	1,00	1,31	1,31	60,00	1980	3630	1511
Lithuania	Selection of individuals: National residents register	1,00	1,20	1,20	70,00	1800	2707	1500
The Netherlands	Selection of addresses: List of postal delivery points	1,00	1,21	1,21	70,00	1804	3100	1503
Norway	Selection of individuals: National population register	1,00	1,00	1,00	70,00	1855	2650	1855
Poland	Selection of individuals: National Register of Citizens (PESEL)	1,06	1,01	1,07	69,80	1608	2428	1500
Portugal	Area based	1,26	1,20	1,50	72,00	2250	3255	1500
Romania	Area based	1,18	1,20	1,42	70,00	2135	3210	1503
Russian Federation	Area based	1,31	1,25	1,63	70,00	2450	3500	1500
Slovakia	Area based	1,12	1,31	1,46	70,00	1750	2500	1200
Slovenia	Selection of individuals: Central register of population	1,36	1,00	1,36	70,00	1470	2250	1081
Spain	Selection of individuals: Continuous Census	1,26	1,00	1,26	67,00	1689	2898	1500
Sweden	Selection of individuals: Population register	1,00	1,00	1,00	70,00	1963	3000	1963
Switzerland	Selection of households: Postal delivery point file	1,00	1,21	1,21	50,00	1815	3743	1500
Turkey	Selection of individuals: Census 2001	1,30	1,22	1,58	55,00	2370	4536	1500
Ukraine	Area based	1,11	1,18	1,31	65,00	1958	3000	1500
United Kingdom	Selection of addresses: Postcode addresses files	1,23	1,27	1,56	70,00	2277	4500	1460

### 3.4 Dissemination activities

The second Sampling Expert Panel Meeting was held in Mannheim on 19 September 2008. The following topics were discussed:

- Sign-off procedures for Round 4
- Revision of the ESS Blueprint<sup>4</sup>

Matthias Ganninger gave a talk at the 10th Seminar of ESS Results' Discussion at University of Lisbon on design effects on 27 November 2008.

The sampling panellists gave talks or chaired sessions related to their work in the ESS at a number of international conferences, e.g.:

- Annual conference of the section for methods in the social sciences of the Austrian Society for Sociology, 29-30 May 2008 (Salzburg, Austria)
- 3MC Conference, 25-28 June 2008 (Berlin, Germany)
- 7<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Social Science Methodology, 1 – 5 September, 2008 (RC33 – Naples, Italy)
- Statistics Week, 16-17 September (Cologne, Germany)

Members of the Sampling Expert Panel also contributed their expertise in international journals and other publications. Among the main contributions were:

- Häder, S., Ganninger, M. & Gabler, S. (2009). Die Stichprobenziehung für den European Social Survey: Prinzipien und Ergebnisse (Sampling for the European Social Survey: Principles and Findings). *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Soziologie (Austrian Journal of Sociology)*
- Gabler, S. Ganninger, M., Häder, S. & Münnich, R. (2008). Design Effects. In *Encyclopaedia of Survey Research Methods* (Vol. 1). Thousand Oaks: Sage.
- Lynn, P. & Häder, S. (2007). How representative can a multi-nation survey be? In R. Jowell, C. Roberts, R. Fitzgerald & G. Eva (eds.), *Measuring Attitudes Cross-Nationally* (Chapter 3). London: Sage.
- Lynn, P., Häder, S., Gabler, S. & Laaksonen, S. (2007). Methods for Achieving Equivalence of Samples in Cross-National Surveys: The European Social Survey Experience. *Journal of Official Statistics*, 23(1), 107-124.

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<sup>4</sup> This work is part of the FP7 ESS Infrastructure Preparatory Phase and is included here for information only.

## Workpackage 4: Translation of instruments (GESIS)

### 4.1 Process and method

A specialist multi-nation Translation Taskforce<sup>5</sup>, chaired by Janet Harkness (formerly of GESIS), was established in ESS Round 1 to develop and implement the most appropriate approach to ESS translation and assessment. This approach has been described in the ESS Translation Guidelines in every round of the ESS to date. As in previous rounds, these guidelines were updated for Round 4 and were then made available via the ESS website (Harkness, 2008)<sup>6</sup>.

The following factors and/or requirements were taken into account when developing the ESS Translation Guidelines:

- All countries translate the source questionnaire into all languages spoken as a first language by five percent or more of their resident population. This means that some countries have to undertake two or three translations of the source questionnaire, such as in Belgium where translations into both Flemish and French are required.
- All ESS translations have to be available as written applications or questionnaires. Oral/live translations are *not* permitted; this is also stressed in the ESS Specification for Participating Countries (see for example ESS, 2008).
- The fact that the core questionnaire has been designed for replication at each round and the rotating modules for (less frequent) repetitions, means that it is especially important for each country to produce optimally equivalent translations that will stand the test of time.
- A ‘paper trail’ of the translation process is essential so that the provenance of every question in every country can be understood and considered by data analysts. To achieve this, the ESS translation process has been enhanced to make it as transparent as possible.
- Countries ‘sharing’ languages (see Table 4.1), i.e. those translating into the same language, should be able to benefit from each other’s translations. Such countries are encouraged to consult each other and to reduce differences across translations when this is beneficial. At the same time, every country is encouraged to use the appropriate phraseology for its own population(s).

The strategy devised for the ESS translation efforts consists of five interrelated procedures: *Translation, Review, Adjudication, Pre-testing* and *Documentation* (TRAPD). As adjustments are made to translations in the course of producing a final questionnaire, review, adjudication, and documentation activities may also need to be repeated.

The three different roles involved in translation are those of: *translator, reviewer, and adjudicator*. Two translators are always required to produce the draft translations. Depending on the expertise given team members have, the roles of reviewer and adjudicator may be fulfilled by one, two, or more people. This multi-stage approach was chosen to mitigate the subjective nature of translation and text-based translation assessment procedures; to ensure and bring together the different expertise needed to produce an optimally comparable translation; to ensure appropriate stage by stage documentation which would help both adjudicators and subsequent analysts; and to allow careful but parsimonious translations in countries which share a language with other countries.

In ESS Round 4, as in all previous rounds, Translation Guidelines were provided to National Coordinators on the most appropriate characteristics of translators, reviewers and adjudicators, and how to assess candidates. Guidance notes on briefing and training of personnel were also provided, along with information on the use of the annotated questionnaire, all designed to ease and improve the translation process. These materials were produced in the knowledge that well-trained and well-briefed translators are more likely to be able to understand the nature of the task in survey translation and to produce appropriate translations<sup>7</sup>.

The structured procedures in the Translation Guidelines required participating countries to put great care and effort into their translations. Details of translation requirements were explicitly included in the ESS Specification for Participating Countries so that they could be appropriately costed by the countries from the outset.

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<sup>5</sup> The ESS Translation Taskforce was in place until the end of 2008 and consisted of: Janet Harkness, Convenor GESIS, USA; Beth-ellen Pennell, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA; Alisu Schoua-Glusberg, Research Support Services, Evanston, Illinois, USA; Paul Kussmaul, formerly University of Mainz, Germany; independent consultant, and Christine W. L. Wilson, Herriot-Watt University, UK.

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=66&Itemid=366](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=66&Itemid=366).

<sup>7</sup> For further information please refer to the Round 4 Translation Guidelines.

## 4.2 Application of TRAPD

Within the TRAPD framework, translators were asked to produce either parallel or split translations:

- Parallel translations involve several people making independent translations of the same questionnaire. Then at a reconciliation meeting the reviewer and translators review the questionnaire item-by-item and agree on a final reviewed version. The adjudicator may attend the review process or even be a reviewer. If he or she is not involved in the review process, the version produced through discussion moves on to adjudication.
- Parallel translations were recommended for the ESS. However, split translation (see below) was offered as an option to countries which ‘shared’ a language or languages with another country. Split translations also involve at least two translators plus a reviewer and adjudicator (or reviewer-cum-adjudicator). The questionnaire is divided between the translators in the alternating fashion used when dealing cards. With two translators, each receives fifty per cent of the material, spread across the questionnaire. Each translator then translates his/her own section. At a reconciliation meeting, translators and the reviewer go through the questionnaire using the same procedure as for parallel translations. The adjudicator may attend the review process and become involved in the review or merely enter the process afterwards to adjudicate. Task-splitting can save time and effort, particularly if the questionnaire is long, but careful attention must be paid to consistency across the work.

In the ESS only countries sharing a language with other countries were offered the option of producing split translations. As it was, the majority of countries in Rounds 1-4 of the ESS produced parallel translations. In addition, in most countries, the review and adjudication processes were merged wholly or in part.

Properly administered, team-based arrangements for translation efforts provide rich output in terms of translation alternatives and facilitate a balanced critique of versions. A growing body of specialists now advocate team-based arrangements for questionnaire translation. They argue persuasively that a translator working alone and simply ‘handing over’ the finished assignment has no opportunity to discuss and develop alternatives. However, the team must bring together the mix of skills and disciplinary expertise needed to decide on optimal versions. The procedures must also be followed with the proper attention to detail since no procedure, however good, can succeed if not conducted properly. Collectively, members of this team must supply knowledge of the study, of questionnaire design and the fielding processes. Key members of the team must also have the cultural and linguistic knowledge needed to translate appropriately in the required variety of the target language (cf. Behr, 2009; Harkness, Pennell and Schoua-Glusberg, 2004; Harkness and Schoua-Glusberg, 1998; Hambleton, 2005).

## 4.3 Procedures for countries with ‘shared’ languages

Table 4.1 shows the ESS countries that shared languages in Round 4. ‘Sharing languages’ in the ESS context means that these countries translate into the same language, but do not necessarily work together when doing so.

**Table 4.1: Shared languages in ESS Round 4**

Languages	Countries
Dutch/Flemish	Belgium, The Netherlands
English <sup>8</sup>	Ireland, UK
French	Belgium, France, Switzerland
German	Austria, Germany, Switzerland
Greek	Cyprus, Greece
Hungarian	Hungary, Slovakia
Russian	Estonia, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Ukraine
Swedish	Finland, Sweden

As noted, the ESS encourages countries sharing languages to consult and cooperate but does not follow a policy of deliberate and strict harmonisation. Countries that shared a language could adopt a split approach to translation as outlined above. The precise steps for these procedures are described in section 2.3 of the Translation Guidelines.

Although there may be quite marked differences between same language versions that are fully warranted, partial review of translations from countries sharing languages suggests that closer cooperation between countries which translate into

<sup>8</sup> Apart from required adaptations, Ireland and the UK used the source version of the questionnaire.

the same language is advisable – language versions sometimes differ to such an extent that comparability is at least questionable. However, different time schedules amongst countries, individual budget constraints as well as geographic distances limit the possibility of cooperation. Language harmonisation and increased cooperation have been earmarked as issues to tackle in future rounds of the ESS.

#### 4.4 Countries translating into more than one language

Table 4.2 shows the ESS4 countries that produced more than one translation, complying either with the specification that an appropriate version of the questionnaire should be produced for all minority (first) language groups comprising 5% or more of the population, or because more than one official language existed and it was thought necessary to produce a version for each of those languages. For example, Switzerland produced three language versions - German, French and Italian representing the official languages in the country.

**Table 4.2 Countries producing more than one translation**

Country	Languages	Shared
Belgium	Flemish (Dutch) French	Yes Yes
Estonia	Estonian Russian	No Yes
Finland	Finnish Swedish	No Yes
Israel	Arabic Hebrew Russian	No No Yes
Latvia	Latvian Russian	No Yes
Lithuania	Lithuanian Russian	No Yes
Slovakia	Slovak Hungarian	No Yes
Spain	Spanish Catalan Galician <sup>9</sup>	No No No
Switzerland	French German Italian	Yes Yes No
Ukraine	Ukrainian Russian	No Yes

#### 4.5 Translation and documentation

All translation team members were asked to document each stage of their translation process. This was for the benefit of:

- reviewers and adjudicators to provide a record of points at issue in the initial translations;
- countries sharing languages who need to be able to compare and contrast versions and later to ‘defend’ the final version;
- future scholars and ESS analysts; and
- methodologists involved in assessing the reliability or validity of questions, where different national response patterns could stem from faulty translations.<sup>10</sup>

In Round 4 translation documentation were collected once countries had finished their entire translation process. This included drafts and final translations; comments on translation and information on translation teams and processes. The extent to which countries actually submitted translation documentation varied, ranging from no documentation at all to very detailed documentation of each step in the translation process. This documentation was analysed with a view to improving and expanding the current translation guidelines for future rounds of the ESS.

<sup>9</sup> Spain translated into Galician for the first time in ESS Round 4. In previous rounds, only translations for Spanish and Catalan were produced. The decision to translate into Galician was voluntary and does not follow either the ESS Specifications for Participating Countries or the ESS Translation Guidelines.

<sup>10</sup> For more discussion of translation documentation see the ESS Translation Guidelines and Harkness, Pennell & Schoua-Glusberg, (2004).

## 4.6 Translation support for Countries

During Round 4, support for translation was provided to all NCs in each participating country as required. This was given in the following forms:

- In collaboration with the City team, a virtual help desk was provided to answer any translation queries raised by the countries. Question and responses were regularly made available to all countries via email and the Intranet area on the ESS website.
- Translation templates were designed and distributed to the NCs to enable them to document their translation process.
- At NC meetings presentations were given on translation-related issues, including translation problems and best-practice strategies for overcoming these.
- In collaboration with the City team, a few countries were consulted about their proposed changes for core translations. In general, tinkering with core translations is avoided at all costs and changes are only permitted when bias has been introduced through an inaccurate translation. All changes to the core translation in a country are documented for future reference.
- A translation quality checklist was devised and issued to NCs. This aimed to assist countries in their final proof-reading and editing efforts before fieldwork took place.

## 4.7 Participation in questionnaire design sub-group

In the ESS, the source questionnaire is designed in British English and then translated into the other languages required. It is therefore essential that the questions are suitable for export, i.e. they can be translated well and that good translations result in comparable questions in other languages (for discussion of possible problems, see Harkness, van de Vijver & Johnson, 2003, and Braun and Harkness, 2005).

In Round 4 a CCT sub-group on questionnaire design was formed to develop the two rotating modules for the fourth round of the survey. Members of the translation workpackage participated in this sub-group and assisted in the questionnaire design process for Round 4. This involved commenting and reviewing questionnaire drafts of items intended for inclusion in the rotating modules on welfare and ageism as well as participating in discussions and meetings with the drafting teams. The Translation Team provided advice and guidance with a special emphasis on cultural and translation issues.

In addition, in ESS Round 4, all participating countries were urged to provide specific feedback on draft versions of the source questionnaire before questions were finally formulated. This enabled potential translation problems to be considered at an earlier stage of question development than in previous rounds.

## 4.8 Annotating the questionnaire

The ESS source questionnaire like other cross-national questionnaires, leads a double life: while on the surface it appears to be straightforward and simple, it is in fact a highly complex document. Choices about wording, sequence, degree of explanation and layout are all critical to the design of individual questions and of the questionnaire as a whole. Annotations on the ESS source questionnaire are employed to help translators, reviewers and adjudicators find optimal translations from the original source language. The translation annotations that appeared on the Round 4 questionnaire were developed after discussions between the Translation Team, City University and the Questionnaire Design Teams from the two rotating modules.

## Workpackage 5: Fieldwork commissioning (SCP)

### 5.1 Central specifications

For Round 4 new project specifications<sup>11</sup> were drafted with close cooperation between Workpackages 1, 3 and 6. The specifications for Round 4 were based on the specifications from the previous three rounds of the ESS but were improved and amended based on new methodological insights, clarifications requested by National Coordinators in previous rounds and strategies to overcome observed deviations in previous rounds. The general rules for fieldwork procedures, however, remained essentially the same:

- Countries are set a target response rate of 70%, and a maximum noncontact rate of 3%. Naturally, these targets could not be turned into contractual conditions. In the contracting phase (see below) extensive discussions based on experiences from previous rounds, general best practices and costs took place with many National Coordinators to ensure that these targets were pursued as far as possible within the available budget. The procedures for calculating 'response rates' were also set out in the specification.
- The specification required that interviewers had to make at least four personal visits to a sampled unit before treating it as non-productive. Moreover, at least one visit had to be in the evening and one at the weekend, and visits were to be spread over at least two different weeks. Similarly, to allow hard-to-contact or temporarily unreachable people to be located, the fieldwork period itself had to last at least 30 days, within a four month period from September-December 2008. In special circumstances and following prior agreement with the CCT this period could be extended.
- First contacts were to be made face-to-face (mostly but not in all cases following an advance letter). The exception to this rule was in countries where the sample was one of named individuals with telephone numbers. In these cases only, first contact could be made by telephone. All interviews were to be carried out face-to-face. The supplementary questionnaire could be carried out by either self-completion or as a continuation of the face to-face interview, but not a combination of the two.
- Quality control back-checks had to be carried out and documented on at least 5% of respondents, 10% of refusals and 10% of non-contacts.
- Interviewer assignment sizes were not to exceed 24 issued units and no interviewer was to carry out more than two assignments.
- Interviewers were to be personally briefed about all aspects of the survey.

Aside from general revisions of guidelines, all documents were evaluated and amended for Round 4 based on an assessment of the successes and weaknesses of the documents used in Round 3. This task was overseen by Workpackage 2. As always, all documents are available on the ESS website.

### 5.2. Contracting

Activities with respect to contracting in ESS Round 4 were focused on overseeing commissioning of fieldwork in all participating countries in accordance with the central specifications, assessing previous experiences with contracting, relaying deviances in previous rounds and developing best practice guidelines.

In Round 3, based on experiences from previous rounds a checklist for fieldwork commissioning was developed. In Round 4 this fieldwork checklist was implemented online for the first time. This greatly improved internal communication since it enabled the CCT to have immediate access to the information provided by the National Coordinators. It also increased and improved communication between the National Coordinators and the CCT. This enabled the CCT fieldwork team to provide more timely assistance which in turn helped to increase the quality of the fieldwork. Both of these activities were carried out jointly with Workpackage 6 (more information about contract monitoring is also reported in Workpackage 6) and the checklist was also developed in cooperation with Workpackage 2.

The ESS Round 4 fieldwork checklist includes information on the following:

- Name of person filling in the questionnaire
- Name of survey organisation selected for fielding the ESS
- Contract/agreement made with the survey organisation
- Questionnaire information (mode used, translation issues, additional questions in ESS questionnaire)
- Pretesting of questions
- Interviewers

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<sup>11</sup> [http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=74&Itemid=350](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=74&Itemid=350)

- Contact schedule and response rate enhancing procedures during fieldwork
- Fieldwork (timing, target response rates, number of interviews, fieldwork monitoring)
- Fieldwork quality control procedures (back-check)
- Survey costs
- Amendments and Remarks

Questions in the fieldwork checklist included basic practical information often requiring a simple tick to indicate that a requirement would or would not be met. In other cases questions would ask for detailed information about targets and how these would be pursued. Often the completed checklist was the start of subsequent discussions on how to meet the ESS specifications and how to improve quality. After the checklists had been signed off by the contracting team, the National Coordinators were asked to send the final contract or agreement to the CCT – if such a document existed. This document did not have to be translated into English as the checklist comprised the necessary information.

An overview of the fieldwork organisations selected to conduct ESS fieldwork in Round 4 is given in Table 5.1 below.

**Table 5.1: ESS fieldwork organisations in Round 4**

Austria	ipr	<a href="http://www.ipr.co.at">www.ipr.co.at</a>
Belgium	Dimarso	<a href="http://www.dimarso.be">www.dimarso.be</a>
Bulgaria	Fieldwork team of the Institute of sociology at BAS	<a href="http://www.asa-bg.netfirms.com">www.asa-bg.netfirms.com</a>
Croatia	IVO PILAR Institute of Social Sciences	<a href="http://www.pilar.hr">www.pilar.hr</a>
Cyprus	European University Cyprus, Research Centre	<a href="http://www.rsunit.com">www.rsunit.com</a>
Czech Republic	Factum Invenio	<a href="http://www.factum.cz">www.factum.cz</a>
Denmark	SFI-Survey	<a href="http://www.sfi.dk">www.sfi.dk</a>
Estonia	AS Turu-uuringud	<a href="http://www.turu-uuringute.ee">www.turu-uuringute.ee</a>
Finland	Statistics Finland	<a href="http://www.stat.fi">www.stat.fi</a>
France	ISL - Institut de sondages Lավialle	<a href="http://www.islavialle.fr">http://www.islavialle.fr</a>
Germany	Infas (Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH/Institute for Applied Social Sciences)	<a href="http://www.infas.de">www.infas.de</a>
Greece	OPINION SA	<a href="http://www.opinion.gr">www.opinion.gr</a>
Hungary	Gallup Organization Hungary	<a href="http://www.gallup.hu">www.gallup.hu</a>
Ireland	IPSOS-MORI	<a href="http://www.ipsos-mori.com">www.ipsos-mori.com</a>
Israel	B.I. and Lucille Cohen Institute for Survey Research	<a href="http://bicohen.tau.ac.il">http://bicohen.tau.ac.il</a>
Latvia	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia	<a href="http://www.fsi.lv">www.fsi.lv</a>
Lithuania	Baltijos tyrimai (Baltic Surveys)	<a href="http://www.gallup.com">www.gallup.com</a>
Netherlands	GfK Panel Services Benelux bv	<a href="http://www.gfk.nl">www.gfk.nl</a>
Norway	Statistics Norway	<a href="http://www.ssb.no">www.ssb.no</a>
Poland	The Centre of Sociological Research (Polish abbreviation: ORBS) in Institute of Philosophy and Sociology PAS	<a href="http://www.ifispan.waw.pl">www.ifispan.waw.pl</a>
Portugal	TNS - Euroteste	<a href="http://www.tnsglobal.com">www.tnsglobal.com</a>
Romania	TNS-CSOP	<a href="http://www.csop.ro">www.csop.ro</a>
Slovakia	GfK Slovakia, Ltd.	<a href="http://www.gfk.sk">www.gfk.sk</a>
Slovenia	Public Opinion and Mass Communications Research Centre at the Faculty of social Sciences, University of Ljubljana	<a href="http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si">http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si</a>
Spain	Metroscopia	<a href="http://www.metroscopia.es">www.metroscopia.es</a>

Sweden	Statistics Sweden	<a href="http://www.scb.se">http://www.scb.se</a>
Switzerland	M.I.S. Trend, Pont Bessières 3 CH-1005 Lausanne	<a href="http://www.mistrend.ch">www.mistrend.ch</a>
Turkey	Bulgu Arastirma	<a href="http://www.bulguarastirma.com.tr">www.bulguarastirma.com.tr</a>
United Kingdom	National Centre for Social Research	<a href="http://www.natcen.ac.uk">www.natcen.ac.uk</a>
Ukraine	Centre of the Social and Political Researches SOCIS	<a href="http://www.socis.kiev.ua">www.socis.kiev.ua</a>

## **Workpackage 6: Contract Monitoring (GESIS)**

The ESS Round 4 Specification for Participating Countries (ESS, 2008) contained details of the various responsibilities and obligations of National Coordinators (NCs), survey houses and the CCT itself (as the overall coordinating group). To ensure adherence with the Specification, all countries were monitored and supported at several stages of their survey preparation: (1) Where applicable, feedback was given on performance in previous rounds on the important aspects of the survey process, before plans for Round 4 fieldwork were made; (2) Guidelines on how to organise fieldwork effectively were updated based on experiences from former rounds; (3) The CCT signed off a fieldwork questionnaire with each country to check the fieldwork plans for the current round and to make sure that the content of the contracts with the survey organisations complied as closely as possible with the ESS Specification; (4) During fieldwork several members of the CCT were involved with monitoring fieldwork progress; (5) After fieldwork completion and data deposit, CCT members from the Workpackage 6 team prepared a report on compliance with the Specification.

### **6.1 Feedback on previous performance**

For each country participating in a previous round of the ESS, an individual feedback report was prepared on compliance with the Specification regarding key aspects of the survey process. This included sampling, translation and fieldwork implementation in the previous round. The reports were sent to each country in advance of the Round 4 preparations to be used in deciding on implementation of the ESS in Round 4.

### **6.2 Round 4 fieldwork guidelines**

In order to help countries to plan and organise fieldwork effectively and to achieve consistent survey standards across countries, the CCT produces key guidelines and recommendations. During the reporting period, individuals from Workpackage 6 in cooperation with Workpackage 2 revised the guidelines on 'Enhancing Response Rates' and on 'Fieldwork Progress Checks' taking into consideration the results of and experiences from Round 3 of the ESS. These documents are publicly available on the ESS website.<sup>12</sup>

### **6.3 Fieldwork plans and content of contracts**

As in previous rounds, the costs for fielding the ESS Round 4 were borne by national funders. As a consequence, all participating countries were responsible for the selection of the national survey organisations. The ESS Specification detailed that only high quality survey organisations should be appointed for the ESS.

In the ESS, Workpackage 5 oversees the commissioning of fieldwork organisations and supports the countries in the selection process in close cooperation with Workpackage 6. During this period, the two workpackage teams worked towards ensuring that fieldwork plans and the contracts with the survey organisations complied as closely as possible with the ESS Specification.

The precise nature and content of the ESS contracts with survey houses differs between countries. However, they do naturally have many common elements. In order to consistently monitor the plans for implementing the ESS in 31 different countries, the fieldwork questionnaire used in the previous round was revised by Workpackages 5 and 6 in cooperation with Workpackage 2. The questionnaire asks about details of fieldwork plans, including the number of interviewers to be deployed, assignment sizes, interviewer briefings, call schedules, target non-contact and response rates, etc. In this reporting period, Workpackage 6 developed an online version of the questionnaire for the first time, which was sent to the NCs of ESS 4 at the beginning of 2008. The new online questionnaire improved communication during the contracting process between the NCs and the CCT, as well as amongst different CCT members.

All countries were required to complete the questionnaire and return it to the teams from Workpackages 5 and 6. The plans for ESS implementation were then further discussed with the countries, aiming to find an optimal strategy in each country. In the end, all implementation plans were signed off before Round 4 fieldwork started.

### **6.4 Fieldwork projections and progress checking of fieldwork**

During the ESS fieldwork period, fieldwork progress is closely monitored, both by the NCs and members of the CCT. A contact person from the CCT was appointed to act as a fieldwork monitor for each country. Individuals from City

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<sup>12</sup> [http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=75&Itemid=154](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=75&Itemid=154)  
[http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=118&Itemid=156](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=118&Itemid=156)

(Workpackage 2), SCP (Workpackage 5) and GESIS (WP6) were engaged in this task with the work overseen by City. As in Round 3, all countries and survey organisations were asked to provide a projection of interviews to be completed in each week of fieldwork at least one month prior to the start of fieldwork. These projections should allow for the early identification of difficulties during fieldwork enabling problems to be remedied within the allocated fieldwork period. The vast majority of countries participating in Round 4 delivered fieldwork projections.

NCs were responsible for regular checks on the progress achieved by the survey organisations throughout the fieldwork period. As noted in the Specification, “fieldwork progress must be closely monitored, including producing a fortnightly report on response”. A set of recommendations for the content of these fortnightly progress reports and complementary measures was devised (as mentioned in Section 6.2).

During the fieldwork period, CCT fieldwork monitors kept in touch with the NCs, they checked the progress reports and discussed any problems that emerged with them. Based on the information gathered, global progress reports were prepared and presented to all NCs and other relevant bodies of the ESS at regular meetings throughout the reporting period.

## 6.5 Compliance and divergence

The overall Coordinator of the ESS (City) and the CCT had to ensure that standards and procedures were equivalent throughout the project and deal with any difficulties that arose at both macro and micro levels. Doing this involved striking a delicate balance of strict equivalence between countries on the one hand and appropriate variation on the other (see Workpackage 2 for more on this).

In some cases, participating countries wished to deviate from the Specification in order to accommodate their local situation. For instance, Germany, which had problems in finalising fieldwork in due time in Round 3, wanted to start fieldwork a week before the official start date of data collection in order to be able to finish fieldwork by the end of the year. In another case, Hungary, the sample size had to be lower than required due to budget restrictions. In both cases, it was agreed that these were necessary deviations from the Specification. In other cases, unplanned deviations occurred and came to light only once the deposited data from each country were scrutinised. The appropriate way to deal with such deviations had to be decided case by case. In most instances, all that could be done was to ‘flag’ the issue in the ESS Documentation Report and on the ESS Data Archive website as a way of making data users aware of the deviation. For instance, in the majority of countries Round 4 fieldwork took longer than the envisaged four months and could not be completed by the end of 2008.

All deviations from the Specification are documented in the remaining part of this section. The documentation covers important aspects of all stages of the survey process. In addition, this information will be reported back to the NCs on an individual basis. Measures on how to avoid similar problems in the future will be discussed with the NCs in order to achieve continuous improvement from round to round.

Below we summarise **all** known deviations from the Specification, no matter how minor. Not all of these deviations will affect the quality, comparability or reliability of the data collected, but for the sake of transparency and completeness they are all recorded and made available to all data users so that they have access to information about all stages of the survey process that might have impacted on the data.

We divide the deviations into ten headings each to do with a different aspect of the project. In each case we first set out the requirement from the Specification and then the deviations.

## Summary

In the fourth round of the ESS a total of 31 countries participated. This report is mainly based on the ESS4 2008 Documentation Report, Edition 2.0, which includes 21 countries being part of the second data release.<sup>13</sup> These were Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.<sup>14</sup> As well as information from the Documentation Report, information provided by other ESS workpackages is drawn together in several places.

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<sup>13</sup> European Social Survey (2009): *ESS-4 2008 Documentation Report*. Edition 2.0. Bergen, European Social Survey Data Archive, Norwegian Social Science Data Services. The Documentation Report is available at <http://ess.nsd.uib.no/ess/round4/>

<sup>14</sup> The countries not included yet comprise Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.

## a) Set-up and contractual issues

Requirement: “In order to carry out the ESS to a comparable standard within each participating country, each national funding agency is to appoint (or cause to be appointed) a National Coordinator and a Survey Organisation.” (2.1)

**All countries appointed a National Coordinator and a survey organisation.**

Requirement: “Before the fieldwork contract has been signed or the fieldwork proposal has been agreed upon, a checklist – to be provided by the CCT – detailing data collection procedures will have to be completed by the NC and then signed off by the CCT. Adherence to the fieldwork specifications...will be one item on the checklist.... A copy of the final contract with the fieldwork organisation, referring to the survey specifications, must be forwarded to the CCT as soon as it has been agreed upon by all partners.” (4.2)

**All 31 countries filled in the checklist and discussed it with the CCT. All checklists were signed off. However, only seven countries forwarded their contract or proposal with the survey organisation to the CCT. Another six countries declared that they do not have a formal contract. These were mostly countries where NCs carried out fieldwork in-house. 18 countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Lithuania, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the Ukraine) declared that they had a contract but did not provide a copy to the CCT.**

## b) Sample size and design<sup>15</sup>

Requirement: “The survey will be representative of all persons aged 15 and over (no upper age limit) resident within private households in each country, regardless of their nationality, citizenship or language.” (5.1)

**All countries were assigned a sampling expert; the expert discussed the sampling design with each country that would lead to the best possible results regarding the above requirement. In three countries (Israel, Portugal, UK) there were some minor deviations from the aforementioned definition.**

Requirement: “The sample is to be selected by strict random probability methods at every stage...” (5.2)

**All countries carried out strict random probability sampling at every stage.**

Requirement: “In any event, the relative selection probabilities of every sample member must be known and recorded...” (5.2) “Furthermore, a sample design data file has to be produced by each country and then delivered to the sampling panel.” (5.4)

**All countries provided a dataset containing the selection probabilities of every sample unit in the gross sample.**

Requirement: “The **minimum ‘effective achieved sample size’ should be 1,500**, after discounting for design effects ..., or 800 in countries with populations of less than 2 million.” (5.3)

**All but 6 countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Israel, Portugal, Russia, and Slovakia) reached the required effective sample size.**

## c) Response and non-response

Requirement: “...the minimum target response rate...should be 70%.” (5.5)

<b>Countries with response rates less than 70%</b>
<b>Less than 50%:</b> Germany, France, Netherlands, Switzerland
<b>Between 50% and 60%:</b> Denmark, UK, Estonia, Belgium, Slovenia
<b>Between 60% and 70%:</b> Norway, Hungary, Sweden, Spain, Russia, Finland

Requirement: “The proportion of non-contacts should not exceed 3 per cent of all sampled units...” (5.5)

<sup>15</sup> Unless otherwise noted all information in section b) refers to the 21 countries included in the 2<sup>nd</sup> data release for ESS Round 4.

<b>Countries with non-contact rates above 3%</b>
<b>More than 10%:</b> Spain, UK
<b>Between 5% and 10%:</b> Estonia, Germany, France, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, Slovenia, Denmark, Bulgaria, Russia
<b>Between 3% and 5%:</b> Sweden, Slovakia, Belgium, Norway

*Requirement:* “Regardless of how the supplementary questionnaire is administered, a target response rate of 90% of those who completed the main interview must be aimed at.” (5.9)

The majority of countries fielded the supplementary questionnaire as an extension of the main face-to-face interview questionnaire. Only five countries (Finland, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden) administered the supplementary questionnaire as a self-completion questionnaire.<sup>16</sup> In the three Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Finland, Norway) the self-completion questionnaire was to be returned by post by the respondent. These three countries achieved a response rate for the supplementary questionnaire of less than 90%.

#### d) Pretest and questionnaire

*Requirement:* “There will be two questionnaires: a) a face-to-face interview questionnaire of around 60 minutes average duration; and b) a short supplementary questionnaire (self-completion or face-to-face).” (5.9)

All countries except Hungary implemented the main and supplementary questionnaire as specified without major deviations. In Hungary, section H of the supplementary questionnaire was not fielded due to financial difficulties.<sup>17</sup>

*Requirement:* “Translations are required for each language used as a first language by 5 per cent or more of the population.” (5.11)

All countries complied with this requirement.

*Requirement:* “The translated questionnaires will be pre-tested in each participating country ... on a quota-controlled, demographically-balanced sample of around 50 people.” (5.11) [‘Around 50’ interpreted for deviation purposes as not fewer than 45.]

All countries carried out pretests of the translated questionnaire.

<b>Countries with pretest sample size less than 45 interviews</b>
<b>Less than 30 interviews:</b> Belgium, Estonia
<b>Between 30 and 44 interviews:</b> Slovakia, France, Slovenia, Sweden

*Requirement:* “The questionnaire will be administered face-to-face either in a paper-and-pencil form or by computer-assisted interviewing ...” (5.9)

All countries fielded the ESS either in paper-and pencil form (PAPI, 9 countries) or computer-based (CAPI, 12 countries).

*Requirement:* “The supplementary questionnaire may be administered in **either one** of the following ways:

1. as an extension of the main interview questionnaire **OR**

2. as a self-completion questionnaire.

A combination of the two methods above may **NOT** be used.” (5.9)

All but two countries (Estonia and Hungary) complied with this requirement.

<sup>16</sup> Estonia planned to field the supplementary questionnaire this way, but it was actually fielded using face-to-face interviewing in the majority of cases.

<sup>17</sup> For details of individual questions that were not implemented in line with the source questionnaire, please refer to the “Deviations and fieldwork summary” on the ESS Data Archive website: <http://ess.nsd.uib.no/ess/round4/deviations.html>

#### e) Timing of fieldwork

Requirement: "The main fieldwork period will last for at least one month within a four-month period between 1 September and end December 2008." (5.12)

<b>Countries with fieldwork not completed by end December 2008</b>
<b>Fieldwork finished by June 2009:</b> <i>Netherlands</i>
<b>Fieldwork finished by May 2009:</b> <i>Bulgaria</i>
<b>Fieldwork finished by April 2009:</b> <i>Russia, Switzerland, Hungary</i>
<b>Fieldwork finished by March 2009:</b> <i>Portugal, Estonia, Israel, Belgium</i>
<b>Fieldwork finished by February 2009:</b> <i>Sweden, Finland, Poland, Slovakia</i>
<b>Fieldwork finished by January 2009:</b> <i>Denmark, UK, Norway, Slovenia, France, Germany, Spain</i>

<b>Countries with fieldwork lasting longer than 4 months</b>
<b>More than 5 months:</b> <i>Russia, Germany, Israel, Switzerland, Netherlands</i>
<b>Between 4 and 5 months:</b> <i>France, Estonia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, UK, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Portugal</i>

There was no country with a fieldwork period of less than a month.

#### f) Fieldwork projections and fieldwork progress reports

*Requirement:* "One month prior to fieldwork commencing the NC must agree projections for fieldwork with the CCT. At a minimum this must include the number of completed interviews expected per fortnight. Progress must then be closely monitored, including producing a fortnightly report on response for the CCT ..." (5.12)

**All but three countries** (Austria, Hungary and Turkey) **provided fieldwork projections. Austria provided projections but only on a monthly basis. All but two countries** (Lithuania and the Ukraine) **provided fieldwork progress reports.**

#### g) Interviewers

*Requirement:* "All interviewers will be personally briefed by the National Coordinator or members of the research team from the survey organisation before carrying out an assignment, drawing on detailed interviewer instructions prepared by the CCT." (5.12)

**All countries carried out personal interviewer briefings. In six countries** (Spain, Russia, UK, Finland, Netherlands, Poland) **some of the interviewers did not attend a personal briefing session.**

*Requirement:* "Interviewers' assignment sizes (workload) should not exceed 24 issued sampling units (i.e. 24 named individuals, households or addresses) and no interviewer should carry out more than two assignments." (5.12)

**In eleven countries** (Portugal, Israel, Switzerland, Estonia, Cyprus, Netherlands, Slovakia, Denmark, Belgium, Poland, Germany), **at least one interviewer completed more than 48 interviews. In three countries** (Israel, Portugal, Switzerland), **a serious violation occurred, as a few interviewers with a high workload completed a considerable proportion of all interviews (between 46% and 63% of all interviews).**

*Requirement:* "Quality control back-checks (in person, by telephone or by post) must be carried out and documented in a pre-specified form on at least 10% of respondents, 5% of refusals and 5% of cases where no contact with the sampled person was made including ineligible (non contacts). ... Quality control back-checks of respondents involve a short interview with the respondent (whether by telephone or in person)." (5.12)

**Most countries carried out back-checking as required. Nine countries** (Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the UK) **had some (mostly minor) deviations regarding back-checking**

## h) Call schedule

*Requirement:* “The first contact with potential respondents, following a possible advance letter, will be face-to-face. ... The one exception to this is where the country’s sample is one of named individuals with telephone numbers.” (5.12)

**All countries complied with this requirement.**

*Requirement:* “Various specific steps designed to enhance response rates must also be allowed for. They include **at least four personal visits** by interviewers to each sampling unit before it is abandoned as non-productive, on different days, of which at least 1 must be at the weekend and 1 in the evening.” (5.6)

**All but one country (Finland) required their interviewers to carry out at least four visits. All but two countries (Germany, Finland) required their interviewers to carry out at least one visit in the evening and at least one visit at the weekend.**<sup>18</sup>

## i) Data deposit

*Requirement:* The scheduled deadline for depositing Round 4 data to the ESS archive was end January 2009. (5.14)

<b>Countries not delivering data by end January 2009</b> <sup>19</sup>
<b>Data delivery in June 2009 or later:</b> Israel, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Ukraine, Hungary, Romania, Netherlands, Greece
<b>Data delivery in May 2009:</b> Belgium, Russia, Germany, Poland, Estonia, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland
<b>Data delivery in April 2009:</b> France, UK, Cyprus, Portugal, Slovakia
<b>Data delivery in March 2009:</b> Spain
<b>Data delivery in February 2009:</b> Slovenia

## j) Event data

*Requirement:* “The National Coordinator ... His or her role will be to: ... submit to the CCT weekly reports on major events that may influence national fieldwork progress or that may be closely related to topics in the questionnaire, according to pre-specified guidelines, starting two weeks before the start of fieldwork and continuing until the fieldwork has ended.” (3.3)

**All but six countries (Austria, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Turkey and the Ukraine) provided event reports.**

<sup>18</sup> The next report on compliance will consider whether or not all interviewers actually met these requirements.

<sup>19</sup> Information provided by Kirstine Kolsrud 04-12-2009. Date of the deposit of the main and supplementary data file. At that time six countries had not yet delivered any data (Austria, Croatia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Turkey).

## Workpackage 7: Piloting and Quality Control (University of Leuven)

The objectives of this workpackage are: overseeing a successful two-nation quantitative pilot study; assessing the quality of constructs in the pilot study; detecting problems in interviewer-respondent interaction in the pilot study; subsequently setting up and implementing evaluation procedures that help to assess and, wherever possible, improve data quality in the main survey; obtain information of response processes, differential response rates and possible bias as a consequence of non-response.

### 7.1 Overseeing a successful two-nation quantitative pilot study

The questionnaires to be fielded in the Round 4 pilot were prepared over the course of several meetings in the period July-November 2007 (see Workpackage 2). A specification for the pilot was written in collaboration with City and following this a tendering process took place. This was overseen by the workpackage team based at the University of Leuven. The preparation of the tender and contract with the selected field organisation in the UK took longer than anticipated because of the necessity to apply EU rules which had to be applicable to the situation in Flanders (where the documents were prepared). This meant that the contract with the UK fieldwork agency BMRB was only signed at the end of December 2007 – a month after the contract with ASA in Bulgaria was signed.

Fieldwork for the Round 4 pilot took place in both countries between the third week of January 2008 and the second week of February 2008. Both countries agreed to deliver a dataset consisting of 400 completed interviews at the end of February 2008. In the event, 361 interviews were completed in Bulgaria and 982 were completed in the UK.<sup>20</sup> As part of the contracts agreed with the survey organisations, a detailed pilot report was compiled in each country. This described the methodology used as well as detailing the results of the fieldwork – including any problems noted with specific questions. The Round 4 pilot reports are available on request from [ess@city.ac.uk](mailto:ess@city.ac.uk).

The pilot studies were designed to test some possible additions to the core questionnaire as well as the new items for the two rotating modules designed for inclusion in Round 4. This included items focusing on the welfare state and attitudes to ageism (see Workpackage 2).

The University of Leuven, along with colleagues from WP2, WP4 and WP8 (City, ESADE/UPF & GESIS) worked with the Question Design Teams (QDTs) in developing their modules for ESS Round 4. Part of this work involved analysing the pilot data and advising the QDTs on revision to their modules to enhance the quality of the items to be included in Round 4. The pilot data was analysed focusing in particular on: (1) item non-response and response sets; (2) correlations, scales, (3) testing concepts and indicators based on exploratory factor analysis and (4) testing measurement models on indicators and concepts based on structural equation models. Several concepts and their indicators were discussed with the QDTs and proposals for improvement made. The QDTs also conducted their own detailed analysis of the pilot data. As in previous rounds, final decisions were made in agreement with the QDTs (see WP2 for more detail about this).

### 7.2 Setting up and implementing evaluation procedures that help to assess and, wherever possible, improve data quality in the main survey

#### 1) Overview of data quality issues

This workpackage is concerned with quality assessment of the datasets before they are released to users. Quality control procedures rely on close cooperation between the CCT, National Coordinators and the survey organisations carrying out the fieldwork in each country. The aim is to ensure continuous supervision and control of interviewers and fieldwork procedures. Thus, this workpackage is integrally linked with Workpackages 2, 3 5 and 6. A key focus of this workpackage has been on data quality in the main survey and particularly assessing response rates, contact rates and the resulting bias in survey estimates. The following section gives an overview of the essential (and preliminary) steps taken to assess data quality in the ESS.

Call record data was delivered by participating countries (from January 2008 onwards) according to an agreed data protocol. Call record data includes information on the calling schedule, the contact outcomes, profile information on refusers and the dwelling and neighbourhood characteristics on all selected sample units throughout the survey process.

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<sup>20</sup> The total number of completed interviews was 982; however a split sample design was used in the UK pilot - this meant that in 495 interviews respondents were asked the welfare module and in 487 completed interviews respondents were asked the ageism module.

The data protocol was developed together with the corresponding syntax (a SAS program), which enabled systematic and standardised control of the datasets<sup>21</sup>.

The following steps were then undertaken:

- ensuring call record data was present for all sample units;
- matching call record data between each sample unit in the contact forms and the main files;
- ensuring all variable codes and value categories are recorded in the dataset in line with the data protocol;
- ensuring all records are related to visits and calls made by interviewers;
- ensuring full information for each visit e.g. timing (dates and hours), sequence and mode used;
- checking information related to non-response units: neighbourhood characteristics;
- checking information related to refusals: the sequence and reason for refusals; estimation of future cooperation; and age and gender;
- checking information on ineligible units;
- checking information on dwelling and neighbourhood characteristics and
- checking interviewer information including the number and sequence of visits to the sample units.

## 2) Process of data quality assessment on call record data

The success of these tasks requires good communication with National Coordinators because queries often require further investigation. Some countries responded fairly quickly when queries were raised but others did not. In addition the volume of queries differs markedly between countries. Some countries, for example Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland and Russia, had a relatively small number of queries whereas the number of queries in other countries, for example Germany, Estonia, Israel, Slovakia and UK was relatively high.

## 3) Summary of assessment

A number of other issues arose during the assessment process:

- Due to national data protection legislation some countries had to restrict access to full information related to neighbourhood characteristics leading to a complete loss of information (Norway, Sweden);
- Loss of contact forms themselves or the loss of all information on several key variables resulted in difficulties in retrieving accurate records for all cases in Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Israel, Norway, Slovenia, Slovakia, UK;
- Generally, there was a high number of errors in cases where there was no interview (e.g. information on two variables concerning the outcome of each contact attempt was incomplete);
- There was a high concentration of errors related to refusals (especially on age and gender);
- There was frequent missing information on the dwelling and neighbourhood characteristics where there were non-response units.

## 4) Recommendations for future rounds

Based on these findings the following recommendations have been made for future rounds of the ESS:

- To provide detailed briefings for National Coordinators to ensure that the contact forms are completed in a standardised way across countries and that the information is correctly recorded in the final dataset;
- To try to capture precise information on dwelling and neighbourhood characteristics among all sample units;
- Ensure six new adjustments<sup>22</sup> are made to improve the contact forms.

## 5) Overview of overall results

Among the first 24 countries that were investigated, the final response and nonresponse codes per country are displayed in Table 7.1<sup>23</sup>.

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<sup>21</sup> For a detailed description of this process see Matsuo, H., Billiet, J. and Loosveldt, G. (2010). *Response-based quality assessment of ESS Round 4: Results for 24 countries based on contact files*. Leuven: European Social Survey, University of Leuven.

<sup>22</sup> Six changes have been made to the contact forms in ESS Round 4 compared to the previous round (Billiet, 2008; Matsuo et al., 2008).

<sup>23</sup> Table A and all other figures have been taken from Matsuo, et al., 2010.

**Table 7.1: Achieved response rates, non-contact, refusal and other non-response rates (%), Round 4**

	N					%			
	Interview	Non-contact	Refusal	Not able/other	eligible	Interview	Non-contact	Refusal	Not able/other
<b>BE</b>	1760	67	774	382	2983	59.00	2.25	25.95	12.81
<b>BG</b>	2230	148	476	120	2974	74.98	4.98	16.01	4.03
<b>CH</b>	1819	323	1244	340	3726	48.82	8.67	33.39	9.13
<b>CY</b>	1215	18	149	118	1500	81.00	1.20	9.93	7.87
<b>CZ</b>	2018	0	778	108	2904	69.49	0.00	26.79	3.72
<b>DE</b>	2751	412	2098	1182	6443	42.70	6.39	32.56	18.35
<b>DK</b>	1596	9	981	392	2978	53.59	0.30	32.94	13.16
<b>EE</b>	1661	192	577	503	2933	56.63	6.55	19.67	17.15
<b>ES</b>	2576	99	622	562	3859	66.75	2.57	16.12	14.56
<b>FI</b>	2195	85	670	259	3209	68.40	2.65	20.88	8.07
<b>FR</b>	2073	322	1508	254	4157	49.87	7.75	36.28	6.11
<b>GB</b>	2345	339	1051	567	4302	54.51	7.88	24.43	13.18
<b>GR</b>	2072	170	501	47	2790	74.27	6.09	17.96	1.68
<b>HU</b>	1542	64	691	218	2515	61.31	2.54	27.48	8.67
<b>IL</b>	2490	20	254	477	3241	76.83	0.62	7.84	14.72
<b>NL</b>	1778	106	1447	237	3568	49.83	2.97	40.55	6.64
<b>NO</b>	1549	23	791	200	2563	60.44	0.90	30.86	7.80
<b>PL</b>	1614	36	410	218	2278	70.85	1.58	18.00	9.57
<b>PT</b>	2367	95	627	35	3124	75.77	3.04	20.07	1.12
<b>RO</b>	2146	410	144	420	3120	68.78	13.14	4.62	13.46
<b>RU</b>	2512	189	933	95	3729	67.36	5.07	25.02	2.55
<b>SE</b>	1827	115	743	253	2938	62.19	3.91	25.29	8.61
<b>SI</b>	1284	103	476	321	2184	58.79	4.72	21.79	14.70
<b>SK</b>	1809	214	320	148	2491	72.62	8.59	12.85	5.94

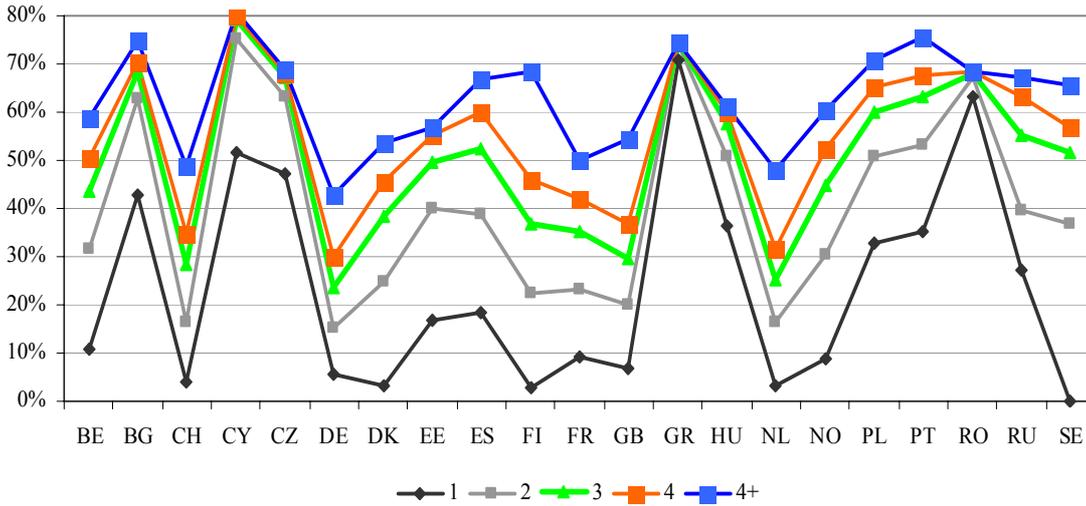
Based on the final response and nonresponse codes per country we can identify the following key points:

- Minimum response rate of 70%: 7 countries (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Israel, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia) achieved a 70% response rate or above. Also, a fairly large number of countries (8) achieved response rates of between 60 and 69%;
- The maximum non-contact rate of 3%: a relatively high number of countries (11: Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Israel, Poland, Norway, the Netherlands and Spain) had less than 3% non-contact rate;
- Response rate trends: performance was relatively stable for most countries compared to Round 3. In addition, improved performance was confirmed for two countries (Bulgaria, Cyprus) but reduced performance was also noted for four countries (Germany, Estonia, the Netherlands and Slovenia);
- Higher response rates were associated with lower refusal rates and vice versa.

As far as the contact procedure was concerned, in general we can conclude the following:

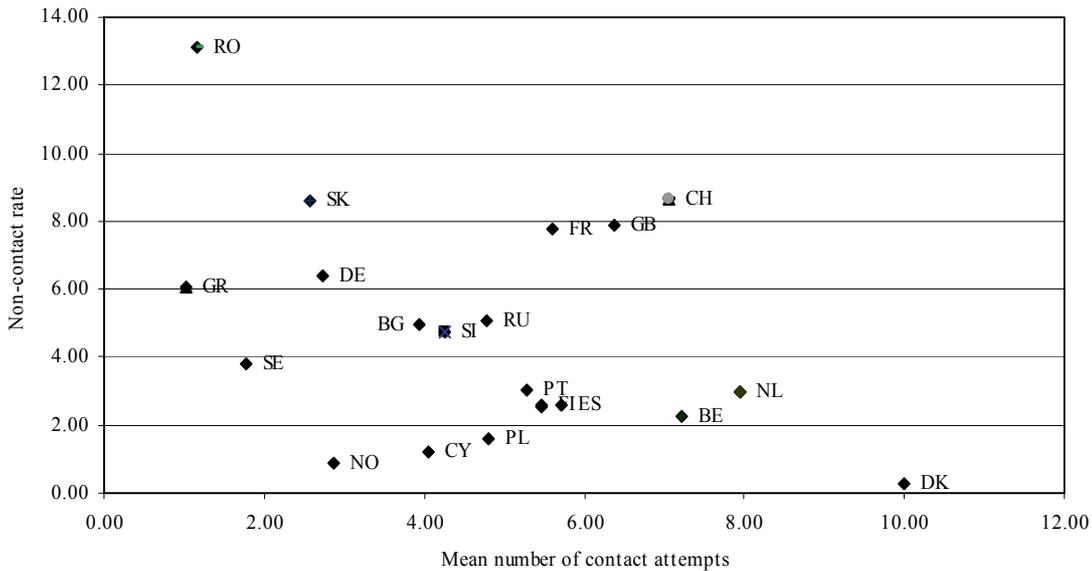
- Substantial diversity in the implementation of the contact procedure was found between countries;
- Not all countries rigorously implemented the four rules set out in the ESS Specification (that at least four visits/calls on different days should be attempted to make contact - at least one in the evening (after 5 pm); at least one at the weekend and spread over a period of at least 2 weeks);
- Adhering to these four protocol rules, however, did not always lead to lower non-contact rates and higher response rates as some countries implemented less but achieved better results; and
- There was an increased chance of interview by each additional visit by an interviewer (see Figure 7.1 below and Figure 7 in Matsuo, et al., (2010).

**Figure 7.1: Obtained response rates (%) after 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and more contact attempts**



Other aspects of the contact attempts are also studied in view of making suggestions to National Coordinators for strategies to enhance response in future rounds of the ESS. Special attention was paid to the probability of successful contact according to the time of the contact. The full report of the findings can be found in Matsuo et al., (2010). One important aspect is the relation between the number of contact attempts and the number of non contacted sampling units (see Figure 7.2 below and Figure 8 in Matsuo et al., 2010)).

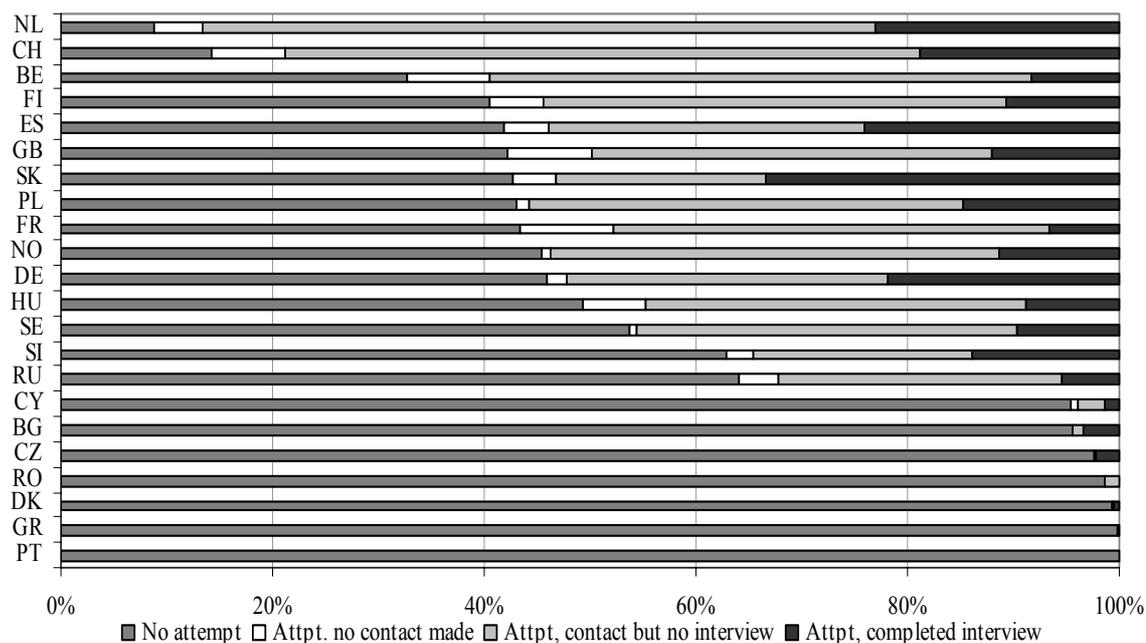
**Figure 7.2: Scatter plot between non-contact rates and mean number of contact attempts**



6) Refusal conversion activities

The ESS Specification recommends that refusal conversion activities should be carried out on sample units classified as ‘soft refusals’ if there is the possibility of future cooperation. Experienced interviewers were requested to re-approach these units. Our results show that large differences were found between countries in the scale of implementing refusal conversion activities (see Figure 7.3 below & Figure 13 in Matsuo et al., 2010). The effect of refusal conversion on response enhancement in Round 4 is high because more countries now have substantially higher response rates because of refusal conversion (See Table 7.2 below and Table L in Matsuo et al., 2010).

**Figure 7.3: Outcome of refusal conversion attempts**



**Table 7.2: Outcome of refusal conversion attempts, success rate and overall success rate**

	Re-approached (N)	Re-approached among initial refusers (%)	Success rate on re-approached	Overall success rate
BE	568	67.30	0.12	0.08
BG	22	4.46	0.77	0.03
CH	1328	86.51	0.22	0.19
CY	7	4.64	0.29	0.01
CZ	19	2.44	0.00	0.00
DE	1513	55.85	0.40	0.23
DK	6	0.61	0.83	0.01
ES	477	58.17	0.42	0.24
FI	447	59.60	0.18	0.11
FR	916	56.75	0.12	0.07
GB	698	58.31	0.21	0.12
GR	1	0.20	1.00	0.00
HU	384	50.66	0.17	0.09
NL	1717	91.23	0.25	0.23
NO	487	54.60	0.21	0.11
PL	274	56.96	0.26	0.15
PT	0	0.00	N.A.	N.A.
RO	2	1.39	0.00	0.00
RU	355	36.00	0.15	0.05
SK	277	57.59	0.58	0.33
SI	206	37.25	0.37	0.14
SE	381	46.35	296	79

7) Interviewer network characteristics<sup>24</sup>

Interviewer characteristics have long been recognised as a potential source of non-sampling error in social surveys. Numerous experiments have revealed that respondents may attempt to hide their true preferences when they believe their answer goes against perceived societal norms, or they may not give an honest answer in order to avoid being embarrassed

<sup>24</sup> The full report can be found as Appendix 3 in Matsuo, et al., 2010.

by their responses. Part of the activities of this workpackage aimed to explore the likely impact of interviewer demographic characteristics on data validity in the ESS. The Round 4 ESS interviewer questionnaire documented interviewers' age and gender for the first time, making it possible to directly observe demographic patterns of national interviewer networks.

The analysis revealed a fairly good spread of interviewer age and gender groups across the combined ESS sample, but also found that in a number of ESS countries large proportions of interviews are conducted by a particular demographic group. This indicates that there are structural elements in a number of ESS countries that create age and gender-of-interviewer effects. The inclusion of 'age' and 'gender of interviewer' variable into the ESS questionnaire is therefore a welcome addition and should provide an opportunity to detect the presence and size of interviewer related effects.

The findings also suggest that members of the ESS network and data users should be alerted to potential validity problems in cases of disproportionate representation of a certain demographic characteristic, i.e. the possibility of cross-country differences in attitudes arising from significant differences in interviewer networks. They should also be alerted of the possibility of assessing these effects via the relevant interviewer-related variables which are now incorporated into the ESS instrument.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Data from the Interviewer's questionnaire is now available from the ESS Data Archive website (<http://ess.nsd.uib.no/ess/round4/download.html>)

## Workpackage 8: Design and analysis of pilot studies (SRC/UPF)

The objectives for this workpackage were to ensure quality control during the questionnaire design process, design experiments to evaluate new items or scales in the pilot and to analyse the pilot survey results with particular emphasis on maximising the reliability and validity of items and scales to be included in the final questionnaire.

### 8.1 Progress towards objectives

The main tasks that were focussed on were:

- Evaluating the proposed questions for the rotating modules for ESS Round 4 pilot
- Proposing experiments for inclusion in the Round 4 pilot

The first activity concentrated on commenting on the design of the two rotating modules proposed for ESS Round 4. As noted under WP2 one module focussed on the issue of attitudes towards ageism and the other on the evaluation by European citizens of different aspects of welfare. Willem Saris from ESADE was a member of the CCT questionnaire design sub-group and worked with the two module design teams to help improve their modules.

The evaluation of the two modules was enhanced by the implementation of the Question Module Design Template (Fitzgerald, 2007) which documented the initial proposals, all subsequent comments and iterations of the questions as well as the analysis of the pilot data. The Question Design Template for each module is available on the ESS website.<sup>26</sup> The ESADE research group led by Willem Saris provided reports for both rotating modules, including evaluations of the questions using the Survey Quality Predictor Program (SQP). This process highlighted a number of questions that needed to be explored further in the pilot.

The issues that were considered in the Round 4 pilot were as follows:

#### 1. *Testing alternative forms of frequency questions from the Welfare module*

The welfare team were interested in the number of people respondents thought were in different groups e.g. were born outside of a specific country, were unemployed and looking for work and were long-term sick or disabled. An open question was used in the main pilot questionnaire but due to concerns about the accuracy of open questions, two alternative formulations were tested. The first alternative used categories with 4 points e.g. 0-4, 5-8 etc and the other used categories with widths of 10 e.g. 0-10, 11-20 etc.

#### 2. *Testing alternative formulations of questions concerning tax systems*

One question from the welfare module asked respondents to indicate their preference for taxation systems. The CCT Questionnaire Design Sub-group were concerned that the question was too complicated so alternative forms of wording were used to try and identify the simplest and clearest formulation.

#### 3. *Testing for the effect of age on social prestige (for the Ageism module)*

In the Ageism module, a lot of attention was given to the issue of the 'status' of different age groups and the influence of age in determining status. An experiment was conducted to find out whether the status given to an age group is determined by age or by occupation. This experiment was designed in conjunction with City.

In order to test the alternative question formats to assist the selection of the most optimal form for the mainstage data collection, a supplementary questionnaire was used in the Round 4 Pilot. This questionnaire was administered in both of the pilot countries (in Round 4 in the UK and Bulgaria) after the main questionnaire using face-to-face interviewing. Respondents are randomly allocated to one of three versions of the supplementary questionnaire.

### 8.2 Results of the Round 4 Pilot tests

#### 1. *Testing alternative forms of frequency questions from the Welfare module*

The analysis of data from the first experiment showed that the open question produced a vast range of responses as well as a considerable number of outliers. The answers given to the open questions were also far out of the ranges available in the alternative forms of the questions. This suggested that respondents did not know how high the frequencies should be and were just guessing. The frequency scales split into categories of either 4 points or 10 points worked better overall but

<sup>26</sup> [http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=219&Itemid=361](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=219&Itemid=361)

both had problems. Only a limited range of categories was possible with using category widths of 4 points (otherwise there is a danger of presenting too many categories to respondents); on the other hand the 10 point categories may produce inaccurate data for countries with low numbers. In the end, the CCT sub-group recommended that a category scale using 5 points should be adopted. The final version implemented in mainstage Round 4 therefore used categories such as 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and so on up to '50 or more'.

## *2. Testing alternative formulations of questions concerning tax systems.*

Three alternative question formulations were tested in the Round 4 pilot and evaluated by the team at ESADE. One of these provided monetary examples to illustrate the implications of each scenario. The results of this test indicated that providing monetary examples had a clear impact on the response distribution at this question suggesting respondents views in principle and practice may differ. However, testing revealed several doubts about data quality and further concerns about measuring the item cross-nationally. In the end, one of the suggested formulations was used as the basis for redefining the question for the mainstage.

## *3. Testing for the effect of age on social prestige (for the Ageism module)*

A test was devised using a series of vignettes which enabled the occupation position and the age of described persons to be considered. Examples included a cleaner, primary school teacher and a university professor aged 25, 45 and 75 in each experiment a different combination of these ages and occupations was presented and the respondents had to assess the 'social position' of each person. This experiment showed that effect of occupation on social prestige had a larger effect than age although both were significant. The results led to an adjustment of the questionnaire in the mainstage.

## **Workpackage 9: Analysis of reliability and validity of main stage questions (SRC/UPF)**

### **9.1 Summary of proposals**

In constructing composite scores on key measures for ESS countries, we were confronted with several problems – this included only having incomplete data for countries that joined the survey later than Round 2 and insufficient operationalisation of concepts, meaning that the quality of the constructs is not currently good enough to be used in cross-national and cross-cultural comparative research. We tried to rectify these problems using the MTMM experiments in ESS Round 4 as well as carry out specific tests on the key concepts outlined below.

#### *Media use measured with open or closed questions of frequencies or amounts*

We used the tests in Round 4 as an opportunity to obtain composite scores for questions on media use. In addition, Coromina et al. (2008) found that open questions on media use (e.g. with amounts or frequencies) are much worse than closed questions, which use numeric categories. Since we do not know if this result applies to all countries we decided to test this for the new countries in ESS Round 4.

#### *Social trust measured by an 11 point scale*

We have found that the number of categories used to measure social trust has a strong effect on the data quality. The key question is whether respondents in the new ESS countries can use an 11 point scale as well as respondents in the other countries. We also want to use this opportunity to find out if the third item measuring social trust can be adjusted. The analyses conducted by Van der Veld (2007) have shown that the third item of the set does not fit very well with the rest of the items as it seems to measure another concept.

#### *Confidence in institutions measured using short labels*

Saris and Gallhofer (2007) found that short labels used for the political trust response scale in the ESS have a positive effect on the reliability of the measures. We wanted to check whether this finding was also true in ‘new’ ESS countries. Another issue was that Oberski and Saris (forthcoming) found that the responses on these items are rather different for politically interested and not interested people: for less interested people higher correlations have been found. This is another reason to repeat this experiment because a distinction can be made between differences in data quality and heterogeneity in the population.

#### *Political efficacy measured using trait specific scales*

It has been shown for several items that trait specific scales are much better than agree-disagree scales (Saris and Krosnick, forthcoming). A very convincing case was obtained for political efficacy. Unfortunately the items that remained for political efficacy in the core are only the items for internal efficacy or subjective competence. In this test we see whether additional items increase the quality of the measures of political efficacy.

#### *Satisfaction with the economy, government and democracy*

In previous tests we have found that the use of fixed reference points does make a difference to the responses given. The scale labels that are used in these scales only indicate the end point of the scales, which ensures that all respondents have the possibility of using the scale in the same way and it increases the reliability and comparability of the responses given. To test whether this occurs in all countries equally, we conducted an experiment using the satisfaction items from the ESS Round 4 questionnaire.

### **9.2 Design of experiments**

The experiments in Round 4 were carried out using the same design as used in Rounds 1-3, i.e. the split ballot MTMM design. This reduced the response burden for the respondents considerably because each group was only asked one repetition of the same questions in a different form. However by using two different groups for each experiment two alternative forms of the same question can be evaluated. Using three groups where each respondent gets 12-13 extra questions, 6 MTMM experiments can be included in the supplementary questionnaire. In Round 4 a mixed-mode design was also used. This was achieved by using face-to-face interviewing in the main survey and a LISS web-panel of Centre data in the Netherlands.

The design of the experiments included in the main and supplementary questionnaire for Round 4 is indicated in Table 9.1.

**Table 9.1: The six SB-MTMM experiments**

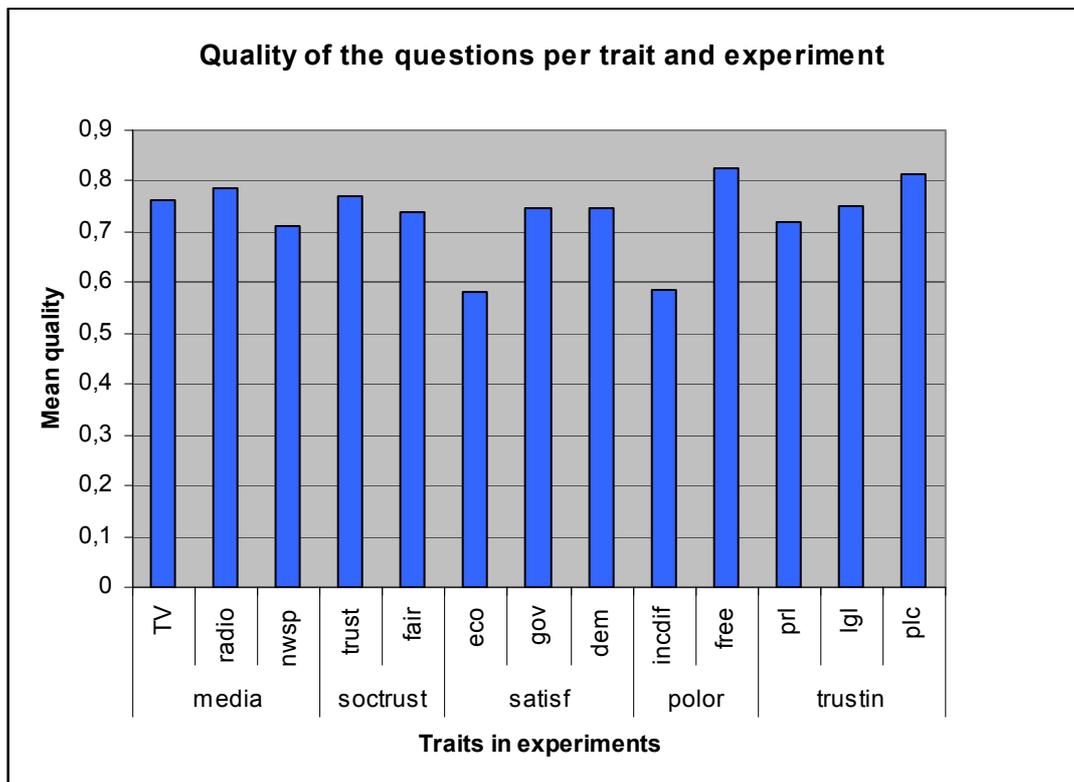
Experiment name	Variables	Short wording of the questions	M1	M2	M3
media	tvatot rdtot nwsptot	On an average weekday, how much time, in total: - do you spend watching television? - do you spend listening to the radio? - do you spend reading the newspapers?	8 categ. hours	Hours and min	7 categ
satisf	stfec0 stfgov stfdem	How satisfied are you with: - the present state of the economy in NL? - the way the government is doing its job? - the way democracy works?	11 pts (extr)	11 pts (very)	5 AD
polor	gincdif  freehms  *	- The government should take measures to reduce differences in income level - Gay men and lesbians should be free to live their own life as they wish - The government should ensure that all groups in society are treated equally	5 AD	5 pts	5 AD
soctrust	ppltrst  pplfair  *	- Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? - Do you think that most people would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance, or would they try to be fair? - Would you say that most people deserve your trust or that only very few deserve your trust?	11 pts	6 pts	2pts
trustin	trstprl trstlgl trstp1c	How much do you personally trust each of the institutions: - Dutch parliament - The legal system - The police	11 pts Battery	6 pts	11 pts score

Notes: \* = New question wording for the experiments; M1 is used in the main questionnaire and M2 and M3 represent the two different versions used in the supplementary questionnaire; AD = Agree-disagree scale

### 9.3 Results of the MTMM experiments

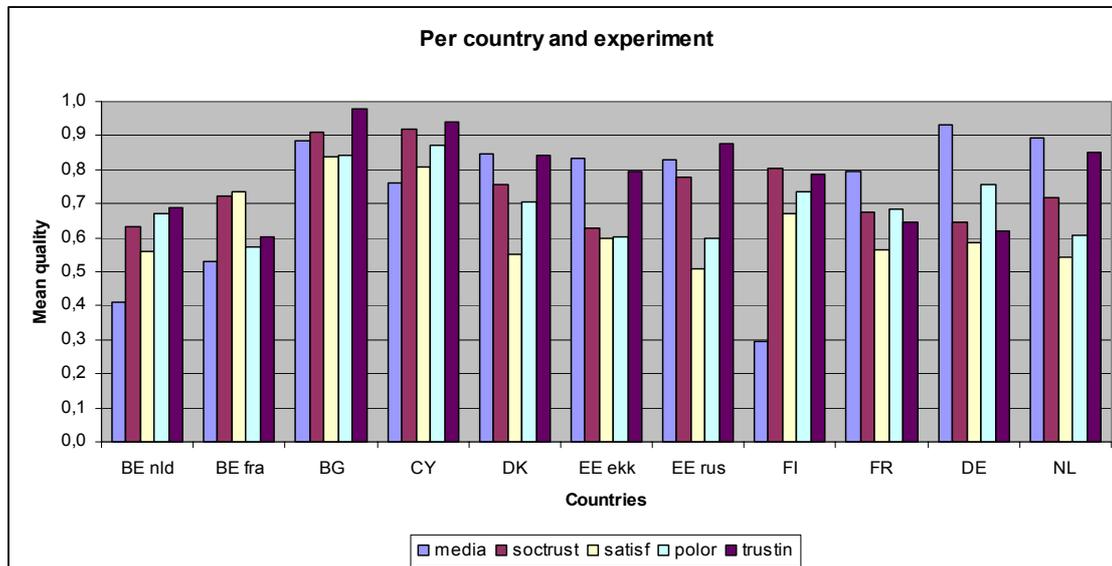
The quality of the questions was assessed by comparing the results of the experiments and the results across the countries. The quality of the traits in each experiment (for all countries) can be seen in Figure 9.1.

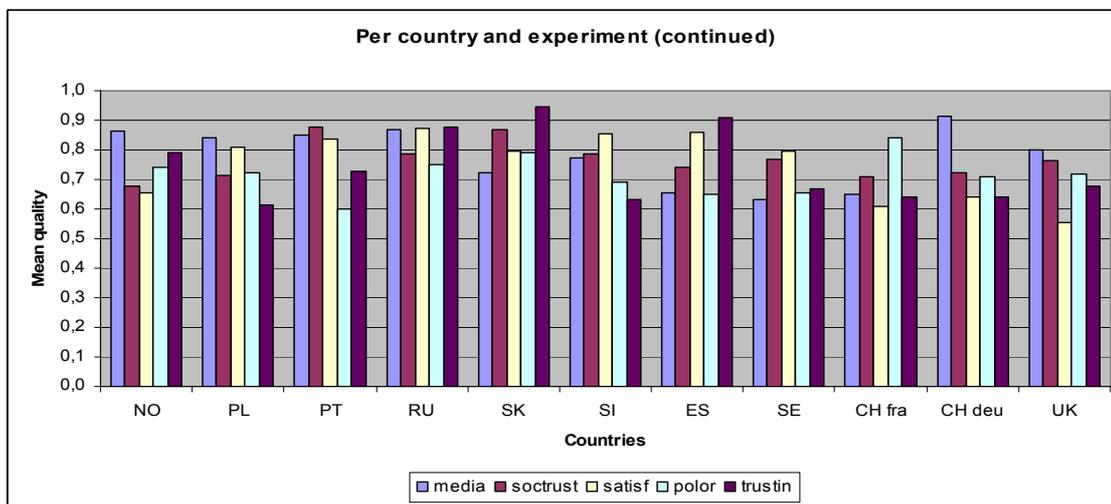
Figure 9.1: The mean quality of questions across all countries



The quality of the questions for each country and for each experiment can be seen in Figure 9.2.

Figure 9.2: the mean quality of the questions per experiment and country/language area





The main findings from all of the experiments were:

- Media – the quality of the question about reading newspapers was not as good as the other two questions (about watching television and listening to the radio) but there was not a dramatic reduction in quality.
- Social trust - both of the social trust questions had rather high quality in all countries.
- Confidence in institutions - overall the questions on the economic situation and policies about it have a much lower quality than the other questions although the differences are not that great.
- Political efficacy - the first question in the set on political orientations concerning reduction of income inequality has a much lower quality than the question on freedom of lifestyle for homosexuals.
- Satisfaction with the economy, government & democracy – the question on the economy in the set of satisfaction questions has much lower quality than the other two satisfaction questions.

The results illustrate how large the differences in quality of the questions are across countries. The consequences of these differences are important. This can easily be demonstrated using the results for this study. If two variables have an equal correlation of .6 in Bulgaria and in Belgium but the quality of the questions is as different as found here (.9 versus .6) then the observed correlation in Bulgaria will be .54 i.e. rather close to the real correlation but in Belgium the correlation will be .36. In general one would see these two correlations as quite different and would try to explain this by considering cross-national variation. However this would be a mistake because the discrepancy is actually due to differences in data quality. On the other hand if the true correlation in Bulgaria is .4 and .6 in Belgium then the observed correlation will be .36 in both countries. Most people will conclude on the basis of such a result that there is no difference in correlation between these two countries. However, this result might also be produced because of big differences in quality. This shows how important it is to have these quality estimates. The estimates make it possible to correct for the quality and estimate the true correlations i.e. the correlations can be corrected for measurement error.

## Workpackage 10: Data Archiving and Dissemination (NSD)

As in the previous rounds of the ESS, NSD was responsible for data archiving and distribution of the fourth wave of ESS data and documentation. This work includes different tasks such as upgrading and maintaining the ESS Data website, the processing of data and metadata and the upgrading and maintenance of the data distribution mechanism; the official ESS Data website at <http://ess.nsd.uib.no>. Other major tasks have been substantial upgrades and improvements of the data checking and editing programs, conscientious archiving and back-up of all data and metadata, and the provision of information and support services to users.

### 10.1 The “online workbench”

#### The ESS Data website

During the first round of the ESS the Data team developed a comprehensive and user-friendly archive website to be used by national data producers and the CCT. The website served as the central archive service for ESS Rounds 1, 2 and 3 and included all services necessary to plan and produce the required data and documentation deliverables. Updating this website involved preparing new versions of international classifications and standards, a revised version of the specifications for the production and delivery of data and documentation files (the Data Protocol), as well as a new form for documentation of metadata (National Technical Summary). This work started during the first year of Round 4 and was completed by September 2008 in the second year of the project, providing data producers with updated specifications, programs and instructions relating to the production and deposit of the data and documentation files for ESS Round 4.

The website enables participating countries to download necessary material for the preparation of national files and deliverables and to upload these files to the Archive at NSD. NSD then checks and edits the data thoroughly before a draft file is presented to the national teams for their final validation and approval. Through the website, the national teams have access to all programs used and files produced during the data control and editing process. This ensures full transparency of NSD’s processing methods. All steps and actions are documented in the programs used and all programs and preliminary data files are permanently archived. This makes it possible to trace back and eventually replicate all decisions, actions and results of data processing. Approved data, together with required documentation, are then integrated and published on the official ESS Data website, where there is free access to data and documentation download.

Access to programs and data files on the website is controlled by login usernames and passwords. The National Coordinators/teams have access to their own catalogue only, while the CCT members have full access, making the website an on-line workbench for the project.

#### ESS 2008 Data Protocol

One of the most important documents available from the ESS Data website is the ESS4 - Data Protocol (2008). The Data Protocol is a comprehensive document with specifications and procedures to be used in the production of national ESS data files. In general, the Data Protocol gives specifications for the coding of data, the production and delivery of data files and other electronic deliverables. Some of the specifications, for example coding standards, can be found elsewhere on the ESS website. The Data Protocol also defines what the national teams are required to deposit to the Data Archive, and pays special attention to the anonymisation of data.

The largest part of the Data Protocol offers specifications of variables from all questionnaires (i.e. the main questionnaire, the supplementary questionnaire and the interviewer questionnaire) as well as country-specific variables and administrative variables. The specifications give detailed instruction on all attributes of the variables. As a result the Data Protocol can only be completed after the source questionnaires have been finalised. The first edition of the 2008 Data Protocol was made available to national teams on the 7th of July 2008.

#### Programs for applying Data Protocol attributes to data files

Another central resource of the Archive website is the programs for applying Data Protocol attributes to the variables in the data files. These programs were available from the Archive website in parallel with the Data Protocol. They are available in SPSS and SAS; the two most widely used statistical packages in academia.

#### National Technical Summaries

The National Technical Summary form is also a central document that is available from the Archive website. The form is completed by the national teams and includes all the elements selected for the metadata documentation. It is available

both in electronic form (Adobe Acrobat) as well as a regular text document (Microsoft Word). The form was revised, updated and improved during the autumn of 2008 and was made available to the participating countries on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2008.

The form is set up with the aim of making the documentation process less strenuous for the data producers as well as facilitating a higher degree of standardisation of reporting and thus hopefully contributing to higher quality documentation. Elements incorporated match the structure of the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) Document Type Definition, so that metadata can be presented on the Internet in a standardised and structured language along with the data files. The ESS4 Documentation Report (European Social Survey, 2010) is based on the information given in the technical summaries.

## 10.2 Data processing

### The processing programs

NSD's processing of the national data files includes a wide range of completeness and consistency checks. In ESS Round 4, the national files were processed in two major steps engaging 15 programs of around 10,000 lines of source code altogether. Substantial upgrades to the data processing have been carried out, both as an upgrade of the processing programs to match the new variables in ESS Round 4 but also involving considerable improvements to the checks performed. A new program checking significant percentage differences between Rounds 3 and 4 value to value in the main data file was particularly important in this respect. The automatic procedures were complemented by manual controls.

The basic principle for processing data is to produce integrated data files that balance two goals:

- 1) the data files should be as standardised and user-friendly as possible, and
- 2) the data files should reflect the reliability and quality of the data, i.e. data editing at the archive was exercised with great caution.

### Processing and procedures

In Round 4, NSD focused on processing the data files produced from the main, supplementary and interviewer questionnaires, while data files from the Contact Forms and the Sample Data were checked by other workpackages and only underwent basic control procedures at NSD. The processing was organised in two main steps (summarised below), each resulting in a report that documented the data checking and editing that was completed with outputs attached as evidence. Feedback from the national teams on the issues and questions raised in these reports plays an important role in the finalisation of data. Thus, processing ESS data depends on extensive communication between NSD and the national teams. This communication has been crucial to ensure the high quality of the final data. To ensure comparability over time, the comparison of post-coded variables (education, religion, occupation and industry) between rounds was expanded in ESS Round 4 by introducing pre-fieldwork consultations on national instruments between the National Coordinators and NSD.

### *Steps in ESS Data Processing*

Step 1:

- ✓ Automatic content control:
  - ID number uniqueness (files from all work packages)
  - Absence of/diverging names of ESS variables
  - Presence of ESS country-specific variables
  - Presence of extra variables not specified in the Data protocol
  - Wild code checking of post-coded variables
  - Check of logical inconsistency for selected variables (introduced in this round)
  - Comparison of post-coded variables in ESS Round 3 and ESS Round 4
  - Comprehensive filter checks
- ✓ Manual content control:
  - Browsing of variable distributions
  - Browsing of structural consistency
- ✓ 1<sup>st</sup> Data Processing Report to National Team, documenting step 1:
  - ID number duplicates
  - Deviations from Data Protocol triggering actions from national team

- Listing of wild codes in post-coded variables
- Wild codes with large Ns, structural inconsistencies
- Item non response
- Missing documentation in National Technical Summary
- ✓ Feedback from national teams based on report

#### Step 2:

- ✓ Data editing:
  - Wild codes of pre-coded variables are set to “No answer”
  - “Not applicable” is only used when data unambiguously confirm this
  - Inconsistency between substantive variables is not edited
  - Inconsistency between filter (routing) variables, ex. interviewer variables, and substantial variables: data in substantial variables not edited, data in filter variables are set to “No answer”
- ✓ Controlling data editing:
  - The input file of the data editing is compared with the result file
  - Incidents of edited inconsistencies
  - Incidents of observed but not edited inconsistencies
- ✓ 2<sup>nd</sup> Data Processing Report to National Team, documenting step 2:
  - The national teams are informed about the processing of the data files (with reference to programs and output that can be downloaded) and the rules of data editing in the 2nd Data Processing report
  - Output from the new program comparing data over rounds was attached
- ✓ Draft file produced and ready for NC validation:
  - The national team is asked to download the country’s data files for validation
- ✓ Feedback and final NC approval of draft file:
  - When the national team has approved the processing, the data files are included in the integrated files
  - If processing of data reveals deviations from ESS specifications, whether it is systematic error in filter instruction, questions not asked correctly etc., this could be a reason to make such variables country-specific and move them to a separate country-specific file. If decided to keep them in the integrated file, detected deviations are “flagged” to notify users. Decisions to remove variables are done in consultation with both CCT and National Coordinators

#### Metadata processing

Just as important as the processing and merging of the actual ESS data sets, was the processing of the metadata, and the preparation and accommodation for metadata dissemination. The ESS metadata system, producing documentation reports on the ESS Data website as well as through the Nesstar on-line system consists of the following sources, storage databases and outputs:

- ✓ “National Technical Summaries” (NTS), filled in by the National teams, have provided detailed information on administration, funding, implementation, fieldwork, data processing, educational and political systems etc. at a country level. In addition, the national teams have delivered other country-specific documentation and statistics, for example population statistics.
- ✓ Metadata documenting the ESS in general, and country-specific metadata centrally organised by other workpackages in ESS Round 4, have also been collected. This type of metadata consists of, for example, sampling documentation, documentation of design weights, information about module topics, the ESS organisation, general information about the data files and disclaimer for use of data.
- ✓ The ESS metadata were then archived in a generic format in two different databases; a documentation database with the information from the sources mentioned above and a question database combining all information from the main questionnaire with the variable descriptions in the data files.
- ✓ The generic format of the databases ensures flexibility in the output formats of the metadata, and NSD has generated DDI-xml files to be used in the Nesstar system, and PDF files to produce the ESS4-2008 Documentation Report and its appendices.

The documentation report consists of the following sections:

- ✓ Study description containing general information on the ESS survey:
  - Information on the study and its frame

- Key persons and institutions
- Information on access to ESS data
- Summary description of the data file
- Legal aspects concerning the use of ESS data
- ✓ The country reports consisting:
  - Information on the data collector
  - Funding agencies
  - The sampling procedures
  - Fieldwork procedures
  - Response rates
  - Other country specific study related information, such as information on geographical units, educational system, political parties, coding of occupations and population statistics.

In addition to the documentation report, five separate appendices are available for separate download:

- Appendix 1: Population statistics
- Appendix 2: Classifications and standards used in the ESS4-2008
- Appendix 3: Variables and questions, main and supplementary questionnaires
- Appendix 4: Variable lists sorted by question number and by variable name
- Appendix 5: Income documentation
- Appendix 6: Other country-specific documentation

### Data processing progress

The official deadline for all data deposit to the Data Archive at NSD was the end of January 2009. Data processing started as soon as the first country data was deposited. After the final sign-off of programs and procedures, the data processing ran efficiently and on 23 September 2009 data from 18 countries were ready to be published in the first edition of the integrated file at the ESS Data Archive website (<http://ess.nsd.uib.no>). New releases took place on 17 December 2009 and 24 March 2010, including 21 and 28 countries respectively.

### **10.3 Data and metadata archiving**

The actual archiving of the ESS data, the merged datasets, codebooks, documentation and so on is a key part of NSD's responsibilities. NSD's ICT systems conform to high security standards, including environmental and access controls. Within this infrastructure NSD's work with ESS data and documentation is performed on several high-capacity servers. For the dissemination of ESS data and metadata NSD uses two servers. One is used for test publications of the ESS, but is also a hot backup for the ESS Data website. All data, metadata, programs and systems are thus immediately available if problems with the main dissemination server should arise. The main dissemination server is exclusively used for the ESS and hosts the ESS Data website and the on-line Nesstar system.

All servers involved in the ESS have one feature in common, namely that all files from all rounds of the ESS are permanently stored and thereby continuously included in the backup routines. Full backups are performed weekly, while differential backups are performed daily. The backup tapes are stored in-house in a fireproof cabinet, while a full out-of-house backup is scheduled every three months.

### **10.4 Data distribution and dissemination**

#### ESS Data website (<http://ess.nsd.uib.no>)

The ESS Data website is the main gateway for all users of ESS data and metadata. Access is free and only subject to a straightforward user registration process. The website has a comprehensive holding of data and documents from all rounds of the ESS including, for example, questionnaires and showcards in all languages used in different countries. It offers services such as:

- ✓ Direct download of data
- ✓ Survey documentation:
  - Documentation Report with additional appendices
  - Methodology reports
  - Data Protocol
- ✓ Fieldwork documents:

- Questionnaires
- Show cards
- Interviewer instructions
- ✓ Guidance on use and weighting of the data
- ✓ On-line browsing, analysis and download of data (Nesstar system):
  - Data are presented alongside with metadata following the DDI standard

The data website now holds data and metadata from all four rounds of the ESS, and access to data is possible both through direct download of SPSS/SAS data files and through the “On-line analysis” option (<http://ess.nsd.uib.no/webview/index.jsp>) run by Nesstar 3.5 software. From Nesstar, data can be subset and downloaded in other widely used statistical programs, for example Stata.

The website also contains an educational program, the ESS EduNet (<http://essedunet.nsd.uib.no/>), which introduces users to common statistical tools step by step by drawing on the vast amount of data available at the ESS Data website. In addition, the ESS Bibliography is also available online allowing users to register their publications based on ESS data<sup>27</sup>.

Many users access and explore data through the online option, which perhaps contribute to a more widespread distribution of the ESS survey data, also reaching people beyond the academic communities. For instance, NSD has experienced a rising number of queries from the media. This option offers users a possibility to explore data without using separate statistical packages and software. However, recent analysis of the user statistics has shown that an increasing amount of the users also tend to make use of the direct download option.

### **10.5 Information and support service to users**

Since the release of the first round of ESS data in September 2003, the activity on the ESS Data website has increased considerably and by the end of February 2010, 2,932 users were registered as using data from ESS Round 4. Requests for user support are a logical consequence of running an active online data service, and there have been daily enquiries from the users of the site. NSD give all enquiries high priority, and both technical and substantive questions have been answered swiftly and conscientiously. Many queries are also answered in collaboration with or by the City team (see Workpackage 2).

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<sup>27</sup> Recent ESS EduNet modules and the ESS online Bibliography have been financed through the ESSi Infrastructure grant under FP6.

# Workpackage 11: Collection of contextual and Event Data (SCP)

## 11.1. Contextual data

As in previous rounds of the ESS, contextual data were made available to aid the analysis of the survey data and for methodological purposes (e.g. weighting of survey outcomes). A wide range of population statistics have been provided by the National Coordinators in each participating country and are available from the ESS Data Archive website at NSD<sup>28</sup>. In addition, the inventory of publicly available information on country context has been updated. The databases included in the inventory differ with regard to coverage, completeness, reliability and the extent to which the information is up to date. Two positive developments enhance the value of the context inventory. Firstly, an increasing number of organisations publish country files that include metadata, for instance, sources and information on the calculation of indices. Secondly, international organisations such as Eurostat now give access to all their data free of charge as a matter of routine.

Assessing the quality of contextual data, adding different sources and combining countries is a time-consuming job. Valuable information on the availability and comparability of existing regional and contextual data has been produced as part of the project “European Social Survey Infrastructure – Improving Social Survey Infrastructure – Improving Social Measurement in Europe”. The NSD activities (<http://www.nsd.uib.no/macrodatabguide>) in this area will replace the present contextual data initiatives.

An indication of the present overview of contextual data is given below. This information is also available from the ESS website<sup>29</sup>.

### **General**

EUROSTAT: Statistical Office of the European Communities

- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home>

European System of Social Indicators (EUSI) Population, Households and Families, Housing, Education and Vocational Training, Labour Market and Working Conditions, Health, Income, Standard of Living and Consumption Patterns

- [www.geis.org/dienstleistungen/daten/soziale-indikatoren/eusi/](http://www.geis.org/dienstleistungen/daten/soziale-indikatoren/eusi/)

UN/ECE: statistical database maintained by the Statistical Division of the UNECE Secretariat, provides detailed statistical information on countries in Europe, North America and Central Asia. Data are organized by domains and subject or policy areas.

- [www.unece.org/stats/data.htm](http://www.unece.org/stats/data.htm)

Human Development Reports: Report and Statistics 2004 (including country files)

- <http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/>

BBC world: country profiles (overview, facts, leaders, and media)

- [news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country\\_profiles/default.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country_profiles/default.stm)

CIA World Fact book

- [www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook](http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook)

Country Reports

- [www.countryreports.org/](http://www.countryreports.org/)

Country profiles: the Spire Project (overview of country profiles)

- [spireproject.com/country.htm](http://spireproject.com/country.htm)

World Flag Database: flags and basic information per country

- [www.flags.net/mainindex.htm](http://www.flags.net/mainindex.htm)

### **Education**

UNESCO statistics

- [http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=143&IF\\_Language=eng](http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=143&IF_Language=eng)

UNESCO Global Education Digest

- [www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?ID=7628\\_201&ID2=DO\\_TOPIC](http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?ID=7628_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC)

IBE (International Bureau of Education): world data on education, educational profiles, country dossiers

- [www.ibe.unesco.org/countries/countrydossiers.htm](http://www.ibe.unesco.org/countries/countrydossiers.htm)

Eurybase: information database on education systems in Europe

- [http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/eurybase\\_en.php](http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/eurybase_en.php)

OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2000, 2003

- <http://www.pisa.oecd.org/>

### **Health**

European observatory on health care systems: country information

<sup>28</sup> See <http://ess.nsd.uib.no/ess/round4/> under ‘Survey documentation’

<sup>29</sup> See [http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=88&Itemid=359](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=88&Itemid=359)

- [www.euro.who.int/observatory/ctryinfo/ctryinfo](http://www.euro.who.int/observatory/ctryinfo/ctryinfo)

World Health Organisation (WHO): country reports

- [www.who.int/country/en/](http://www.who.int/country/en/)

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF): country profiles

- [www.ippf.org/regions/countries](http://www.ippf.org/regions/countries)

Environmental Performance Index (EPI): country scores

- <http://epi.yale.edu/CountryScores>

### **Culture and languages**

Compendium: Cultural Policies and Trends in Europe (Council of Europe and ERICarts), including country profiles

- [www.culturalpolicies.net/](http://www.culturalpolicies.net/)

UNESCO statistics

- [www.uis.unesco.org/en/stats/stats0.htm](http://www.uis.unesco.org/en/stats/stats0.htm)

Languages across Europe (BBC)

- [www.bbc.co.uk/languages/european\\_languages/countries/index.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/european_languages/countries/index.shtml)

### **Social and economic issues**

International Labour Organization: ILO databases

- [www.ilo.org/public/english/support/lib/dblist.htm](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/lib/dblist.htm)

EIRONLINE: European industrial relations observatory on-line (including working time, quality of work, work-related stress, progressive retirement)

- [www.eiro.eurofound.eu.int/country\\_index.html](http://www.eiro.eurofound.eu.int/country_index.html)

European Observatory on Demography and the Social Situation: demography, social inclusion and income distribution, social capital, health status and living conditions

- [http://ec.europa.eu/employment\\_social/social\\_situation/sso\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_situation/sso_en.htm)

MISSOC: Mutual information system on Social Protection in the EU member states and the EEA

- <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=815&langId=en>

MISSCEEC: Mutual information system on Social Protection in European candidate countries

- [http://ec.europa.eu/employment\\_social/social\\_protection/missceec\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_protection/missceec_en.htm)

IMF: Country Information

- [www.imf.org/external/country/index.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/country/index.htm)

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (education, employment, health, international migration, social issues)

- [www.oecd.org/](http://www.oecd.org/)

International Reform monitor: social policy (health care, pensions provision, family policy, state welfare), labour market policy and industrial relations

- [www.reformmonitor.org/](http://www.reformmonitor.org/)

World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report

- [www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/Global%20Competitiveness%20Report/index.htm](http://www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/Global%20Competitiveness%20Report/index.htm)

Global Information Technology Report

- [www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/Global%20Information%20Technology%20Report/index.htm](http://www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/Global%20Information%20Technology%20Report/index.htm)

Global risk report

- [www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/globalrisk/Reports/index.htm](http://www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/globalrisk/Reports/index.htm)

Global Gender Gap report

- [www.weforum.org/en/Communities/Women%20Leaders%20and%20Gender%20Parity/GenderGapNetwork/index.htm](http://www.weforum.org/en/Communities/Women%20Leaders%20and%20Gender%20Parity/GenderGapNetwork/index.htm)

IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook

- [www.imd.ch/research/publications/wcy/index.cfm](http://www.imd.ch/research/publications/wcy/index.cfm)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): (mobile) telephone and internet indicators

- [www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/](http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/)

### **Politics and civil society**

Comparative Study of Electoral Systems on aggregate electoral returns, electoral rules and formulas, and regime characteristics

- [www.umich.edu/~cses/](http://www.umich.edu/~cses/)

Election Resources on the Internet

- <http://electionresources.org/>

International organization of Parliaments of sovereign States (IPU); Parline country database

- [www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp](http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp)

Transparency International: international centre of expertise on combating corruption

- [www.transparency.org/](http://www.transparency.org/)

Reporters without borders: Press Freedom Index

- [www.rsf.org/rubrique.php3?id\\_rubrique=554](http://www.rsf.org/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=554)

Democracy and Freedom index

- [www.freedomhouse.org/](http://www.freedomhouse.org/)

Index of Economic Freedom

- [www.heritage.org/research/features/index/](http://www.heritage.org/research/features/index/)

Bertelsman Transformation Index (BTI)

- [www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/](http://www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/)

Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index

- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democracy\\_Index](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democracy_Index)

Commitment to Development Index, Centre for Global Development

- [www.cgdev.org/section/initiatives/active/cdi/](http://www.cgdev.org/section/initiatives/active/cdi/)

### **Regional**

EUROCITIES: a network of some 100 major cities from the EU, Norway, Switzerland, Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States (NIS).

- [www.eurocities.org/main.php](http://www.eurocities.org/main.php)

Urban audit: assessing the quality of life of Europe's cities

- [www.urbanaudit.org/](http://www.urbanaudit.org/)

## **11.2. Event data**

Before the start of Round 4 fieldwork, the event reporting guidelines from Round 3 were re-drafted<sup>30</sup>. In Round 4, the participating countries in total recorded more than 1700 media reported events, the content of which can be accessed via the ESS website<sup>31</sup>. Two specific categories were used in Round 4 to classify events that pertained to the two rotating modules included in the round. These were 'Experiences and Expressions of Ageism' and 'Welfare attitudes in a changing Europe'. The first module comprised of several components of ageism such as: age stereotypes, attitudes towards ageing, intergenerational contact, intergenerational attitudes and experiences of ageism. The module asked questions such as: "*In particular, how often in the past year has someone treated you badly because of your age, for example by insulting you, abusing you or refusing you services?*" (E39, ESS Round 4) and "*Overall, how negative or positive do you feel towards people over 70?*" (E34, ESS Round 4).

The number of events reported by National Coordinators in the category for 'ageism' was very small. It seems likely that most events on 'Ageism' were classified into other categories. However, one example of an event that was reported focused on a debate which started in Switzerland on 8 October 2008 and focused on the age at which young people should be allowed to vote. Some people felt that 16 year olds were not mature enough for politics whereas others argued that it would give them a greater sense of responsibility. Events about older people were also reported, such as in the Czech Republic on 20 May 2009 - '*Czech republic is getting old*'. Different sources in the Czech Republic (TV, newspapers and internet) stated that the number of pensioners would reach 3.5 million in 2065 from the current 2.1 million, which could have an impact on the balance between the economically active (aged 20-64) and inactive people.

The module measuring 'Welfare attitudes' concerned attitudes towards and perceptions and evaluations of welfare policies in the broad sense and posed questions such as: "*During the next 12 months how likely is it that there will be some periods when you don't have enough money to cover your household necessities?*" (D49) (European Social Survey, 2008) and "*What do you think overall about the standard of living of people who are unemployed?*" (D12) (European Social Survey, 2008).

The number of events reported in the category 'Welfare' was 58 (as reported by 12 countries). This was much smaller than the vast number of events reported in the category "Events concerning the national economy, labour market", which totalled at over 400.

Media reported events classified as being related to this rotating module were, for instance:

- On 12 October 2008 in Portugal: The High Commissioner of Health wants to find an effective anti-tobacco message for young people, because the existent information is "boring".
- On 4 December 2008 in Russia: the Russian prime minister informed the public that in 2009 pensions will be increased in three stages and in case of high inflation 4 times for the year.
- On 10 December 2008 in the United Kingdom: Welfare reform was reported stating that plans to force more benefit claimants to prepare for work or face losing payments were a "fair deal". Private firms would also be paid to get people back to work while those unemployed for a year would have to do four weeks' full-time activity.

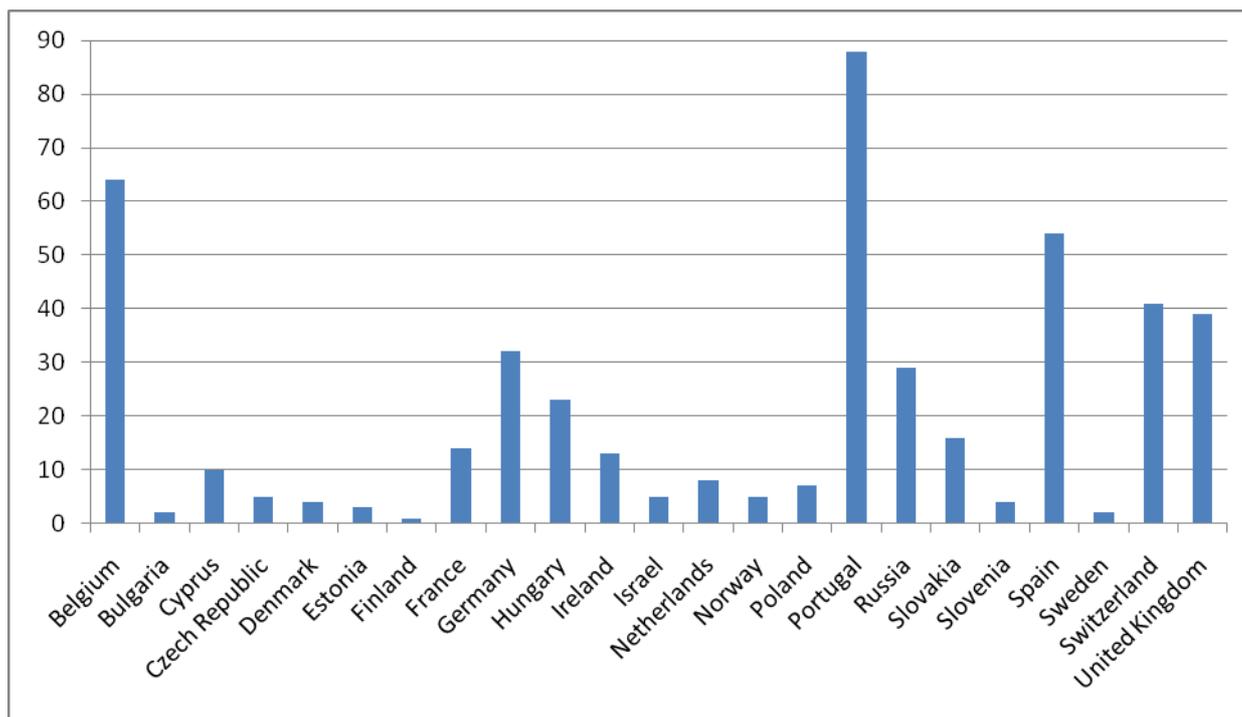
These events could also have been recorded as belonging to other categories (such as health or ageism), which clearly shows the need to be able to score events in more than one category.

Figure 11.1 gives an overview of events per country either reported as belonging to the welfare rotating module category or to the "National economy, labour market" category.

<sup>30</sup> [www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=88&Itemid=359](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=88&Itemid=359)

<sup>31</sup> Go to [www.europeansocialsurvey.org](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org) and click on the links under the menu item 'ESS Event Reports'

**Figure 11.1 Media reported events in ESS R4 classified as “Welfare attitudes in a changing Europe” or “Events concerning the national economy, labour market”.**



The figure clearly shows that there are very large differences in the number of reported events that relate to economy/welfare across countries. This is not due to the fact that the economic situation drew much more attention from the media in some countries than in others, but simply to the fact that some countries – as in previous rounds – reported many more events than others.

## Workpackage 12 - ESS dissemination and monitoring (UL)

The dissemination monitoring activities carried out in ESS Round 4 focused on working with ESS National Coordinators in promoting and encouraging the dissemination of ESS data from all previous rounds, as well as filling in the dissemination gaps, balancing the type of dissemination outputs and activities in the participating countries etc. Particular emphasis was placed on encouraging theoretical outputs, policy usage and outreach activities.

Country dissemination reports gathered from participating countries in Round 4<sup>32</sup> demonstrated that the range of reported activities is wide and can be loosely classified into the following categories:

- Scientific publications (ESS based papers, books etc.)
- Events and briefings (launch conferences, other ESS based conferences, seminars, workshops, introductory talks, personal briefings)
- Teaching (courses; substantive or methodological, based on ESS data or expertise, EduNet usage)
- Policy and research use (ESS based policy reports, research grant applications)
- Informing user groups (setting up ESS websites, all media related activities, distributing information notes, distributing ESS brochures etc.)
- Future dissemination planning

The intensity of dissemination activities differs quite significantly across ESS countries. This is due to factors such as the size of national ESS teams, the overall workload and reporting efforts of the National Coordinators and the frequency of change in the National Coordinator position leading to inconsistency in organising and reporting dissemination activities, as well as more general factors such as the empirical culture within ESS participating countries.

The average size of a national ESS coordination team is four people, but this varies considerably depending on national funding arrangements. Consequently, larger national teams have a greater capacity to carry out ESS dissemination tasks and can engage in a much wider range of activities. While smaller teams allocate most of their time to the most urgent fieldwork-related tasks, larger teams can dedicate more efforts into promoting the ESS and disseminating ESS data in their country, be that in the form of publishing, editing, organising events and conferences, presenting results or setting up web pages.

Generally speaking, an increasingly large number of dissemination activities have been taking place across ESS countries, suggesting that ESS survey data are becoming ever more relevant with each additional round fielded. This is reflected in a growing number of scientific publications, ESS based seminars and conferences, university courses and similar - both within individual countries and at an international level.

The observed upward trend in ESS dissemination efforts is expected to continue into the future, partly because of the growing appeal of the ESS as a time-series and partly because of greater efforts on the part of both the Central Coordinating Team and National Coordinators of the ESS. Members of the ESSPrep Consortium are about to launch a much more coordinated, wide-reaching and proactive communication and networking strategy in order to encourage substantive analysis, publications using ESS data and increase the number of QDT module applications, as well as expanding on policy related analysis.

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<sup>32</sup> Final country dissemination reports were received from 24 out of the 31 participating countries. The remaining 7 reports were not received in time to be considered for this report.

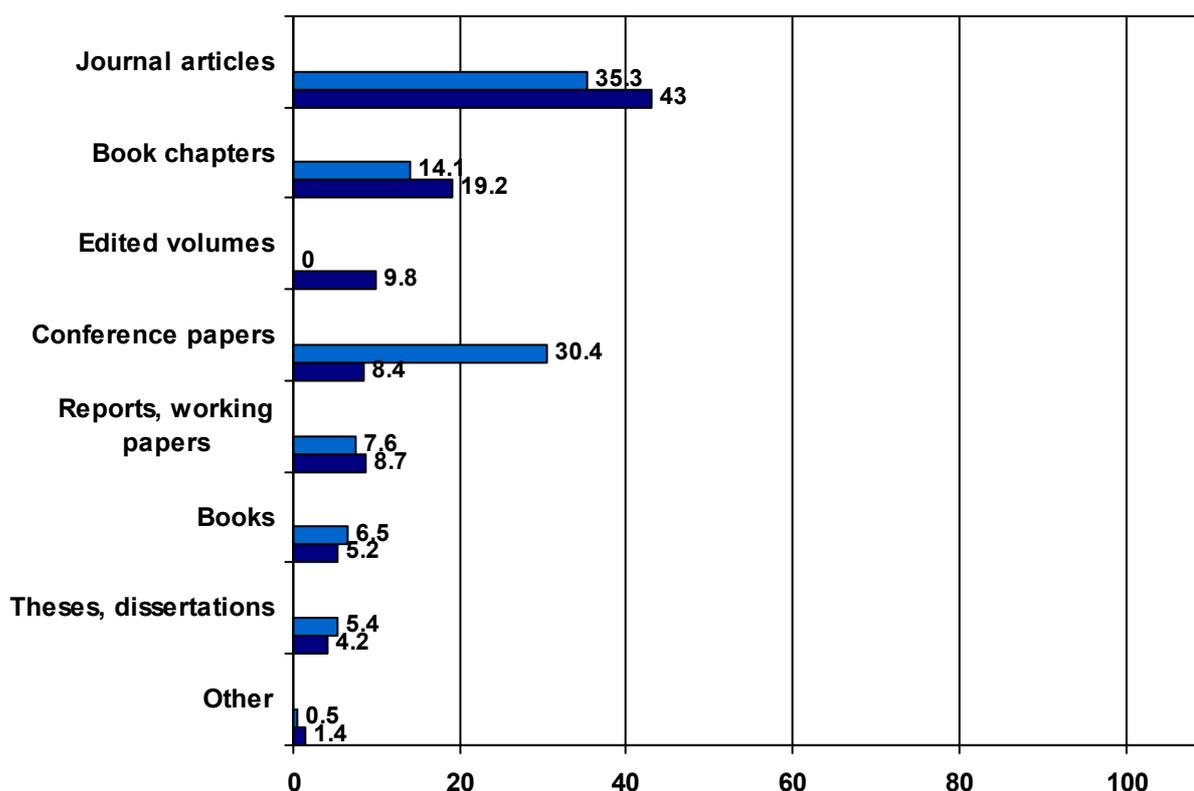
## 2. Dissemination and use

### 2.1 Widespread public use of ESS data

Use and dissemination of data from the ESS are hard if not impossible to pin down to individual rounds. Two releases of data for ESS Round 4 had taken place by the end of Round 4 (the first in September 2009; the second in December 2009) with a third scheduled for March 2010. Members of the CCT as well as the National Teams in each participating country – along with thousands of other users – continue to quarry the dataset for both substantive and methodological purposes and are expected to do so long into the future.

There has, of course, already been significant dissemination of the ESS, of which the publication of four integrated datasets is only the starting point. The ESS Data Archive (NSD) hosts the ESS online bibliography<sup>33</sup>. The bibliography enable authors to input their publication details directly into the bibliography but also allows users to search by author and keywords. There are now 504 registered titles in the bibliography – 295 of which were recorded between 2007 and 2010.

**Figure 2.1: Type of publications, % by time period published**



The volume and range of outputs produced so far, is indicative of the variety of research taking place that uses ESS data. The authors of ESS outputs come from a variety of countries across the world – from Cape Verde to the USA and from Canada to over 25 European countries. As expected, most emanate from countries that have participated in at least one round of the survey, but a range of countries from further afield are also quarrying the data.

### 2.2 Dissemination of ESS Data by CCT members and National teams

Following Rounds 2 and 3, and throughout Round 4, CCT members have continued to disseminate the ESS data at various conferences, seminars and workshops. Publications have also been mounting in various journals (see section 2.2 below). In keeping with the broad target audience of the ESS data, these papers and presentations cover a wide range of topics, both substantive and methodological. It should be noted that published works often build upon multiple rounds of the ESS.

The National Coordinators have also continued their excellent work in disseminating the ESS at a national level (see section 2.2.1 below). All participating countries are urged to encourage data use within their countries and we are getting

<sup>33</sup> See: <http://ess.nsd.uib.no/index.jsp?year=2003&country=&module=essbib>

very encouraging feedback about workshops, publications and other dissemination. At the last count over 15 books based on ESS data had been published in France, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, the Ukraine and the UK.

### 2.2.1 National Dissemination

Generally speaking, an increasingly large number of dissemination activities have been taking place across ESS countries, suggesting that survey data and documentation from the ESS are becoming ever more relevant with each additional round fielded. This is reflected in a growing number of scientific publications, ESS based seminars and conferences, university courses and similar - both at an international level, as well as within individual countries.

The range of reported activities is very wide and can be loosely classified into the following categories:

- Scientific publications (ESS based papers, books etc.)
- Events and briefings (launch conferences, other ESS based conferences, seminars, workshops, introductory talks, personal briefings)
- Teaching (courses; substantive or methodological, based on ESS data or expertise, EduNet usage)
- Policy and research use (ESS based policy reports, research grant applications)
- Informing user groups (setting up ESS websites, all media related activities, distributing information notes, distributing ESS brochures etc.)
- Future plans

Below are details of events and publicity in almost all of the countries that participated in Round 4<sup>34</sup>. For further information about specific activities please contact the relevant National Coordinator, using the email address given.

## COUNTRY REPORTS<sup>35</sup>

**AUSTRIA**                      Karl Müller – [Mueller@wisdom.at](mailto:Mueller@wisdom.at)

### Publications

- N. Toš, K.H. Müller (2009). (eds.) *Three Roads to Comparative Research: Analytical, Visual and Morphological*. Wien: edition echoraum (ISBN 978-3-901941-17-7)
- C. Bischof, V. Miheljak, K.H. Müller, N. Toš (2009). “The Third Road to Comparative Research: Morphological Designs”, in: N. Toš, K.H. Müller et al. (eds.), *Three Roads to Comparative Research, op. cit.*, 425 - 467
- K.H. Müller, N. Toš (2009), “Towards New Frontiers in Comparative Survey Research”, in: N. Toš, K.H. Müller et al. (eds.), *Three Roads to Comparative Research, op. cit.*, 461 - 505

### Web-based information

- A new program for comparative visual data analysis has been produced which in its current format specialises in the visualisation of ESS-data. The online program is available at: <http://linux.wisdom.at/wisdomize/>
- The WISDOM-homepage has been re-organised and contains now a special section on the Austrian aspects of the ESS.

### Lectures, Teaching

- Lectures and seminars have taken place based on comparative methods and comparative research using ESS data.

**BELGIUM**                      Marc Jacquemain – [marc.jacquemain@ulg.ac.be](mailto:marc.jacquemain@ulg.ac.be)  
Dirk Heerwegh – [Dirk.Heerwegh@soc.kuleuven.be](mailto:Dirk.Heerwegh@soc.kuleuven.be)

### Lectures, Teaching

- Heerwegh, D. (2009). Cluster steekproeven trekken en analyseren in SAS, de European Social Survey case. [Drawing and analysing cluster samples with SAS, the case of the European Social Survey]. Lecture given at a SAS users' day held at Katholiek University of Leuven 6 February 2009, Belgium.

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<sup>34</sup> This information was collated during 2009 and has been included in ESS4 Deliverable 18; ESS4 Final Publishable Activity report and this ESS4 interim report.

<sup>35</sup> This information was also included in the Periodic Activity Report for Period 2. This information was collated during 2009 and has been included in ESS4 Deliverable 18; Periodic Activity Report for Period 2 and this Final Publishable Activity report.

- ESS data was used for a university course ‘S0A28A Data-analyse in de sociale wetenschappen met oefeningen: inleiding [Data analysis in the Social Sciences with exercises: introduction]’. The course was taught by Dr. Dirk Heerwegh at Katholik University of Leuven (Belgium) for 2<sup>nd</sup> year University students of Sociology, Political sciences and Masters in Social Work during 2008-2009 and in 2009-2010. ESS data was used in both the manual (for practical exercises) and in the classes.

**BULGARIA**                      Lilia Dimova – [lilia.dimova@consultant.bg](mailto:lilia.dimova@consultant.bg)

#### Publications

- The ESS booklet “Exploring public attitudes, informing public policy” was translated into Bulgarian and disseminated to interested persons.
- A collective book with ESS data analyses is under preparation and will be published in 2010.

#### Web-based information

- A special website ESS-Bulgaria has been created (<http://www.ess-bulgaria.org>) to make all ESS documents, data, analyses, publications and news available in English and Bulgarian.

#### Seminars, Presentations

- Numerous presentations were given using ESS data. For example, Lilia Dimova and Martin Dimov - “Bulgaria in the European social panorama – why we have such low indexes of happiness” and Lilia Dimova: ‘Women and the crisis: what is specific?’ (May 2009).
- A specific seminar on EduNet was conducted in Sofia where the visiting lecturer was the author of the program - Atle Jåstad from NSD, Norway.

#### Lectures, Teaching

- Several Sofia University courses use ESS data e.g. – ‘Quality of life’ using ESS data – taught by Nikolay Tilkidjiev and ‘Labour Market’ taught by Romania Stoilova and Nikolay Haralampiev.
- Several university courses in University of World and National Economy use results from the ESS and EduNet

#### Conferences

- A specific international science conference titled ‘Bulgaria in the mirror of the European Social Survey (ESS)’ based on ESS results took place in Sofia on 6-7 November 2008 with over 30 participants.
- ESS results were presented in the international conference ‘Women and Crisis’ held in May 2009 in Sofia.

#### Media Activities

- A press-conference was organised at the end of 2007 to announce the participation of Bulgarian in the ESS to the media and research community in Bulgaria. All national newspapers, radio and TV companies broadcasted the comparative results of the ESS that were presented to them. Members of the science team in Bulgaria also gave several interviews for different media companies.

**CROATIA**                      Ljiljana Kaliterna-Lipovcan - [ljliljana.kaliterna@pilar.hr](mailto:ljliljana.kaliterna@pilar.hr)

No report available

**CYPRUS**                      Lina Tsoumpanou - [L.Tsoumpanou@euc.ac.cy](mailto:L.Tsoumpanou@euc.ac.cy)  
Marios Vryonides - [M.Vryonides@euc.ac.cy](mailto:M.Vryonides@euc.ac.cy)

#### Book

- Gouliamos K. & Vryonides, M. (eds.) (2010) Perspectives of the contemporary Cypriot society through the findings from the ESS (3rd round), Nicosia: En Toipois. (This edited book contains six chapters based on finding from the third round of the ESS).

#### Conference

- A colloquium was organised on the 20-21 November 2009 which was open to students and the public at the European University Cyprus in Nicosia.

### Conference presentation

- Vryonides, M. (2009) 'Religiosity in Cyprus: Towards secularisation or cementing an ethnicity identity?' Findings from the ESS, RS11 Religion and the Sociology of Religion in Europe, European Sociological Association conference, Lisbon, 3-5 September 2009.

### Report

- ESS findings report compiled by M. Vryonides and K. Gouliamos was sent to government agencies and parliamentary committees of the House of Representatives of Cyprus.

### Media events

- Dr Marios Vryonides (Cyprus NC) and Prof. K. Gouliamos (member of the SAB) appeared in a high profile program on national TV and discussed the findings of the ESS with the Cypriot Minister of Interior.
- Both Dr Marios Vryonides (Cyprus NC) and Prof. K. Gouliamos (member of the SAB) appeared in a number of radio programmes.
- A series of publications were produced by the 'Phileleftheros' newspaper on the findings of the ESS. This newspaper has the biggest audience in Cyprus by far.

### Courses at the European University Cyprus (EUC)

- At the EUC several courses use ESS data as a primary resource e.g. Statistics in the Social Sciences, Social and Cultural Aspects of Modern Europe and Advanced Research methods in Sociology.

### Future plans

- A colloquium is being organised (scheduled for early March 2010) which will be open to students and the public at the European University Cyprus in Nicosia. The book mentioned above will be launched at this event.

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No report available

**DENMARK** Torben Fridberg – [tf@sfi.dk](mailto:tf@sfi.dk)

No report available

**ESTONIA** Mare Ainsaar – [Mare.Ainsaar@ut.ee](mailto:Mare.Ainsaar@ut.ee)

### Media events

Mare Ainsaar (National Coordinator) carried out the following activities:

- Produced a press release about the start of the ESS fieldwork and ESS data in Europe.
- Conducted a radio interview Radio KUKU, Estonia, 31 October 2008.
- Press event in occasion of book presentation "Estonia in European Comparison", Tallinn, Office of the University of Tartu, 10 November 2008.
- Press release in occasion of Round 4 data release (25 September 2009). A number of publications appeared in main newspapers about the main results of ESS.

### Web-based

- Establishment and maintenance of ESS Estonia webpage since 2008: <http://www.so.ut.ee/ssi/teadus/ess>

### Course and Seminars in higher Education based on ESS data

- Tutor: Liina-Mai Tooding. Course: Applied statistics, University of Tartu, spring and autumn terms.
- Tutor: Liina-Mai Tooding. Data analyses in social sciences, 6 EAP. University of Tartu, spring and autumn terms.
- Tutor: Liina-Mai Tooding. Quantitative methods in sociology. University of Tartu.
- Tutor: Liina-Mai Tooding. Data analyses in Humanitarian Sciences. University of Tartu.
- Tutor: Liina-Mai Tooding. Master seminar about quantitative methods 1. University of Tartu.
- Tutor: Liina-Mai Tooding. Master seminar about quantitative methods 2. University of Tartu.
- Tutor: Liina-Mai Tooding. Seminar of doctoral studies. University of Tartu.

- Tutor: Ellu Saar. Course for statistics in social sciences - Life event analyses. University of Tallinn, spring term.
- Tutor: Mare Ainsaar, Kairi Talves Course: Social science data sources. University of Tartu, Spring term
- Tutor: Mare Ainsaar. Seminar for data users about ESS. University of Tartu 30 January 2008 (social scientists), 5 November 2008 (medicine) and 13 November 2009 (regional research).
- Tutor: Andu Rämmer: Course values in Europe. University of Tartu – spring term.

#### Scientific Publications

- Ainsaar, M. (2008) [Why child is happy? Influence of environment and personality to the happiness of 15-18 year old youngsters in ten European countries](#). Linno, M. (ed.) Uued ajad uued lapsed. Tallinn: TLÜ kirjastus, 63-80.
- Ainsaar, Mare (2008) [Support of the society, trust, health and income as factors of life satisfaction for children and parents in 13 countries in Europe](#). Kutsar, D and Ainsaar, M. (eds). Estonia in European Comparison. Tallinn: Ministry of Social Affairs, 49-66.
- Kasearu, Kairi (2008) [Cohabitation in Estonia and Europe – do Estonians prefer cohabitation due to financial reasons?](#) Kutsar, D and Ainsaar, M. (eds). Estonia in European Comparison. Tallinn: Ministry of Social Affairs, 9-18.
- Rootalu, Kadri (2008) [Consequences of divorces and attitudes towards divorce in Europe](#). Kutsar, D and Ainsaar, M. (eds). Estonia in European Comparison. Tallinn: Ministry of Social Affairs, 35-48.
- Rämmer, Andu (2008) [Job values of Estonians in the context of East- and West-Europeans' preferences](#). Kutsar, D and Ainsaar, M. (eds). Estonia in European Comparison. Tallinn: Ministry of Social Affairs, 83-100.
- Tart, I. (2008) [Basic human values in Estonia – a resource for integration?](#) Kutsar, D and Ainsaar, M. (eds). Estonia in European Comparison. Tallinn: Ministry of Social Affairs, 101-112.
- Toomla, Rein (2008) [Young electorship: Comparison of Estonia and Finland](#). Taru, M. (ed.) Noorte aktiivsus. Päri ja pahupool.
- Ainsaar, Mare and Maripuu, Lee (2009) Eakate heaolu Eestis, võrdlus lastega perede ja mitte-estlastega. Tallinn: Rahvastikuministri büroo.
- Kaasa, Anneli and Kaldaru, Helje (2009) [Subjective and objective indicators of well-being](#). Heidmets, M. (ed.) Estonian Human Development Report 2008. Tallinn: Eesti Koostöökogu, 125-130.
- Kasearu, Kairi (2009) [The Effect of Union Type on Work-Life Conflict in Five European Countries](#). Social Indicators Research (online first).
- Masso, Anu (2009) [Ethnic differentiations in satisfaction evaluations: Estonia's distinctions in the European context](#). Heidmets, M. (ed.) Estonian Human Development Report 2008. Tallinn: Eesti Koostöökogu, 81-87.
- Masso, Anu (2009) [A Readiness to Accept Immigrants in Europe? Individual and Country-Level Characteristics](#). Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 35 (2), 251- 270.
- Pullmann, Helle, Allik, Jüri and Realo, Anu (2009) [Global self-esteem across the life span: A cross-sectional comparison between nationally representative and self-selected Internet samples](#). Experimental Aging Research 35, 20 – 44.
- Realo, Anu (2009) [Happiness and satisfaction with life](#). Heidmets, M. (ed.) Estonian Human Development Report 2008. Tallinn: Eesti Koostöökogu, 63-67.
- Solvak, Mihkel (2009) [Events and Reliability of Measures: The Effect of Elections on Measures of Interest in Politics](#). International Journal of Public Opinion Research 21(3), 316 – 332.
- Trumm, Avo and Kasearu, Kairi (2009) [Social-economic Situation of Non-Estonians](#). Heidmets, M. (ed.) Estonian Human Development Report 2008. Tallinn: Eesti Koostöökogu.
- Trumm, Avo and Kasearu, Kairi (2009) [Development of individual quality of life, 1994–2008](#). Heidmets, M. (ed.) Estonian Human Development Report 2008. Tallinn: Eesti Koostöökogu, 55-63.
- Trumm, Avo and Kasearu, Kairi (2009) [Quality of life in Estonia in the European context](#). Heidmets, M. (ed.) Estonian Human Development Report 2008. Tallinn: Eesti Koostöökogu, 78-80.

#### Conference Papers

- Realo, A. Õnne valem. (Formula for Happiness) Conference ‘What is happiness?’ Tartu (Estonia) 23 May 2008
- Realo, A. Eluga rahulolu Eestis: Kas rikkus ja hea tervis teevad õnnelikuks? Life satisfaction in Estonia. Do wealth and health make happy) Conference of a Centre of Excellence of Behavioural and Health Sciences Narva-Jõesuu (Estonia) 30 May 2008
- Solvak, M. Events and reliability of measures: the effect of elections on measures of interest in politics, Conference paper/poster, International Conference on Survey Methods in Multinational, Multiregional, and Multicultural Contexts. Location Berlin 25-28 June 2008.
- Realo, A. Age and Birth Cohort Differences in Life-Satisfaction. 14th European Conference on Personality Tartu (Estonia) July 2008
- Kasearu, K., Kutsar, D. The division of labour among cohabiting and married couples in European countries, paper presented at the conference of ISA "Family Diversity and Gender, Lisbon, Portugal. 11 September 2008.

- Realo, A Kultuur, isiksus ja eluga rahulolu (Culture, personality and life satisfaction). Seminar of Librarians. Kääriku 20 October 2008
- Realo, A. Rahvuslusest ja rahvuslikust iseloomust./ Nationalism and national character Presentation of a book "Rahvuslus ja patriotism: valik kaasaegseid filosoofilisi võtmetekste" Tartu (Estonia) 20 May 2009
- Kasearu, K. Intergenerational solidarity in European countries comparatively, paper presented at the conference on Intergenerational Relations Society, Family and Individual Perspectives, Luxembourg. 11 June 2009.
- Realo, A. Understanding Culture and Cultural Differences Presentation at Swedbank Tallinn (Estonia) 19 June 2009
- Kasearu, K., Kutsar, D. Intergenerational solidarity on the societal level in European countries, paper presented at the 9<sup>th</sup> conference of ESA, Lisbon, Portugal. 3 September 2009
- Realo, A. Individual and Culture-Level Determinants of Subjective Well-Being Paper presented at the EAPP Expert meeting on "Values and Virtues" Rome, Italy October 2009

## FINLAND

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### Book

- Ervasti, H., Fridberg, T., Hjerm, M. & Ringdal, K. (2008): Nordic Social Attitudes in a European Comparison. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

### Articles

- Lynn, P., Häder, S., Gabler, S. & Laaksonen, S. (2007): Methods for achieving equivalence of samples in cross-national surveys: the European Social Survey experience. Journal of Official Statistics
- Grönlund, K. & Setälä, M. (2007): Political Trust, Satisfaction and Voter Turnout. Comparative European Politics
- Räsänen, P. & Kouvo, A. (2007): Linked or Divided by the Web? Internet and Sociability in Four European Countries. Information, Communication and Society
- Räsänen, P. (2008): The persistence of information structures in four Nordic countries. The Information Society

### Events and briefings

- Introduction shows at Universities of Oulu, Jyväskylä and Turku.
- Research Seminar for ESS users - 2 November, 2007.

### Teaching

- PhD on multivariate methods in University of Tampere by the ESS national team using ESS data, August-September 2007.
- Course on regression methods for PhD students, Aalborg University, Denmark, November 26-28, 2008 (Ervasti, Lolle & Nordvik)
- Multilevel statistical analyses in comparative social research, An introductory course for PhD students, University of Turku, May 25-27, 2009
- Several under graduate courses at the University of Turku

### Informing user groups

- Articles about the ESS were published in the newsletters of the Academy of Finland and the Finnish Social Science Data Archive.
- A special section about the ESS in the web site of the Finnish Social Science Data Archive <http://www.fsd.uta.fi/aineistot/kvdata/ess.html>.

### Future plans

- Web pages about the ESS in Finnish will be opened in 2009

## FRANCE

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### Scientific publications

- Perrineau, P. & L. Rouban, 2007, *La politique en France et en Europe*, Paris, Presses de Sciences Po.
- CLARK, Andrew, SAUGER, Nicolas, SENIK, Claudia (dir.), 2009, "Welfare, Well-Being and Immigration in Europe: Evidence from the European Social Survey", special issue of *Social Indicators Research*, 91 (3).

- Chanvriil, Flora, Anne-Sophie Cousteaux, Viviane Le Haye, Laurent Lesnard, Chloé Méchinaud et Nicolas Sauger, 2009, *La parentalité en Europe : analyse séquentielle des trajectoires d'entrée dans l'âge adulte à partir de l'Enquête sociale européenne*, Dossier d'étude de la CNAF, 122.
- Boy, D., C. Cautrès, N. Sauger (eds.), 2010, *L'exception française en question*, Paris, Presses de Sciences Po.

#### Events and briefings

- Presentation of the ESS data, Colloque Francophone sur le Sondages, Marseille, June 2008.
- Journée francophone des utilisateurs d'ESS, Paris, December 2008
- Presentation of the infrastructure at the general conference of the Association Française de Science Politique, Grenoble, September 2009.
- Presentation of the infrastructure at the general conference of the Association Française de Sociologie, Paris, April 2009.

#### Teaching

- Post-graduate teaching programmes (Sciences Po, Paris and IEP Bordeaux and IEP Grenoble). Systemic use of ESS data in the framework of advanced courses on quantitative methods. At Sciences Po, Paris the ESS is used as a core dataset for Masters courses in Political Science and Sociology.

#### Informing user groups

- January 2007: article published in the CNRS international magazine: "A close look at Europeans" about the ESS framework.
- 17 February 2007: two page article on the ESS in leading national newspaper *Libération* (Title: *Le hasard mène l'enquête*, by Corinne Bensimon)
- 2009: French website of the ESS national team launched (<http://ess.sciencespo.com>)

#### **GERMANY**

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#### Scientific publications

- Meulemann, H. (eds.) (2008) *Social Capital in Europe: Similarity of Countries and Diversity of People? Multi-level analyses of the European Social Survey 2002*. Brill: Leiden.  
Various chapters written by members of the German National Coordination team; covering topics such as social participation in everyday life, religion, altruism, trust, media use, social capital and employment.
- Keil, S.I. and van Deth, J.W. (eds.) (2010-forthcoming) *Deutschlands Metamorphosen: Einheit und Differenzen in Europäischer Perspektive*. (Book is in German). Various chapters written by members of the German National Coordination team; based on ESS Rounds 1-4 and focussing on topics such as religion, social and political values, immigration and democracy.
- Gabriel, O.W. and Keil, S.I. (eds.) (2010-forthcoming) *Society and Democracy in Europe*. Various chapters written by members of the German National Coordination team; based on ESS Rounds 1-3 and focussing on topics such as Cognitive Engagement, Political Participation, Social Trust, Trust in Political Institutions, Party Choice, Social Values, Images of Social and Political Order and Media Use. (This book will be in English).

#### Events and briefings (June 2007- present)

- Heiner Meulemann: "Information and Entertainment in Mass Media Systems. Preferences and Uses of Television and Newspapers in Cross-National Perspective". Präsentation des Papers im Rahmen der Session „Macro Hypotheses and Macro Mechanisms“ im Rahmen der Konferenz der European Survey Research Association, 29 June – 3 July 2009, Warsaw.
- Heiner Meulemann: "Finding and examining macro Level Hypotheses". Begrüßung und Einführung zur Session "Macro Hypotheses and Macro Mechanisms" im Rahmen der Konferenz der European Survey Research Association, 29 June – 3 July 2009, Warsaw.
- Heiner Meulemann: Organisation der Session „Macro Hypotheses and Macro Mechanisms“ für die Konferenz der European Survey Research Association, 29 June – 3 July 2009, Warsaw.
- Heiner Meulemann: "Perspectives on Social Capital – Definitions, Questions and Some Research Results from the European Social Survey". Gastvortrag im Rahmen der "X. International Academic Conferences on Economic and Social Development" der State University – Higher School of Economics. 7-9 April 2009, Moskau.
- Heiner Meulemann: "Information and Entertainment in Mass Media Systems. Preferences and Uses of Television and Newspapers in Cross-National Perspective". Präsentation des Papers auf der "X. International Academic Conferences on Economic and Social Development" der State University – Higher School of Economics, 7-9 April 2009, Moskau.

- Jan W. van Deth: “New Modes of Participation and Norms of Citizenship”. Vortrag auf den ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, 14-19 April 2009, Lissabon.
- Silke I. Keil: “Voluntary Associations as a Training Ground of Democracy: The Impact of Social Participation on Civic Attitudes”. Präsentation im Rahmen des 5<sup>th</sup> ESSi National Coordinators’ Meeting, 10-11 February 2009, Frankfurt.
- Edeltraud Roller: “Bürger und Demokratie: Forschungsstand und Forschungsperspektiven“. Gemeinsame Tagung der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft (DVPW), der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Politikwissenschaft (ÖGVPW) und der Schweizerischen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft (SVPW), “Die Verfassung der Demokratien“, 21-23 November 2008, Universität Osnabrück.
- Heiner Meulemann: “Religion, Secularisation, and Well-Being”. CSDI-Konferenz organisiert von Prof. Peter Mohler (GESIS-ZUMA), 25-28 June 2008, Berlin.
- Oscar W. Gabriel: “Lokale Demokratie und Good Governance im europäischen Mehrebenensystem“. Freiherr vom Stein Akademie für Europäische Kommunalwissenschaften, 1 March 2008, Neuhausen auf den Fildern.
- Jan W. van Deth: “Participation in Voluntary Associations and Civic Orientations: A ‘Dark Side’ of Social Capital?” Vortrag im Rahmen des TRALEG Workshop “Civicness, Equality, and Democracy”, 10-12 November 2007, Darmstadt.
- Silke I. Keil: “Participation in Germany and France“. Vortrag auf der LEA (laboratoire européen associé)-Konferenz, 10-13 October 2007, Bordeaux.
- Silke I. Keil/ Katja Neller: “Ex-ante-Qualitätskontrolle im European Social Survey”. Vortrag auf der Tagung des Statistischen Bundesamtes in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Arbeitskreis Deutscher Markt- und Sozialforschungsinstitute e.V. und der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Sozialwissenschaftlicher Institute e.V., 28-29 September 2007, Wiesbaden.
- Heiner Meulemann: “Religion, Secularisation, and Well-Being”. Paper für die internationale Tagung "Subjektives Wohlbefinden und subjektive Indikatoren der Lebensqualität: Befunde, Daten und Methoden - Eine vorläufige Bilanz" der Sektion Soziale Indikatoren der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, 5-6 July 2007, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin.
- Heiner Meulemann: “Religion, Secularisation, and Well-Being”. Paper für die Session “Secularisation under different regimes” im Rahmen der Konferenz der European Survey Research Association, 25-29 June 2007, Prague.
- Heiner Meulemann: “Religion, Secularisation and Well-Being, Results from the ESS 2002 and 2004”. Paper für die Session “Secularisation under different regimes” im Rahmen der Konferenz der European Survey Research Association, 25-29 June 2007, Prague
- Heiner Meulemann: Organisation der Session “Secularisation under different regimes” im Rahmen der Konferenz der European Survey Research Association, 25-29 June 2007, Prague
- Jan W. van Deth: “Measuring Social Capital”. Keynote Speech auf der Konferenz der European Survey Research Association, 25 June 2007, Prague.
- Jan W. van Deth: “Sozialkapital und Partizipation in Europa“. Vortrag, Universität Duisburg, 23 June 2007.
- Jan W. van Deth: “Participation in Voluntary Associations and Civic Orientations: A ‘Dark Side’ of Social Capital?” Vortrag im Rahmen des TRALEG Workshop “Civicness, Equality, and Democracy”, 8-9 June 2007, Turin.

#### Teaching (June 2007- present)

- Silke I. Keil: “Der European Social Survey: Inhalte und Methodik in der international vergleichenden Surveyforschung”, Universität Stuttgart, Seminar WS 2009/2010.
- Heiner Meulemann: “Applied Multi-Level Analysis“. Universität zu Köln, Hauptseminar SS 2009.
- Jan W. van Deth: Colloquium for BA Alumni. Universität Mannheim, SS 2008 and 2009.
- Jan W. van Deth: “Politisches Engagement und Partizipation im internationalen und historischen Vergleich“. Universität Mannheim, Hauptseminar SS 2007, SS 2008 und SS 2009.
- Oscar W. Gabriel: Examenskolloquium. Universität Stuttgart, SS 2005 bis WS 2008/2009.
- Edeltraud Roller: Examenskolloquium. Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, SS 2005 und WS 2008/2009.
- Oscar W. Gabriel: “Sozialkapital in Deutschland und Frankreich“. Institut d’Etudes Politiques de Bordeaux, Hauptseminar WS 2007/2008.

#### Informing user groups

- Update of the German website: [www.europeansocialsurvey.de](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.de)
- Distribution of the ESS brochure.

## GREECE

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No report available

## HUNGARY

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### Web based

- A special website ESS-Hungary has been created (<http://www.esshu.hu>) to make all ESS documents, data, analyses, publications and news available in English and Hungarian. The English option is under construction.

### Teaching

- A Masters course on research methods in the comparative studies is to be organised at the University of Szeged in order to introduce students to the main goals, research approaches and features of international comparative research projects, including the ESS conducting by Prof. Ágnes Utasi.
- Data are used for teaching at Corvinus University of Budapest and students are encouraged to write their diploma or thesis using data from the ESS.

### Publications

- Two collective books with ESS data analyses were published in 2008. Edited by László Füstös- László Guba – Ivett Szalma. They can be accessed from the website above. The book chapters are written by members of the Hungarian National Team and focus on: Changes in Political Climate in Hungary 2002-2007, European Values System, Media, economic morality, attitudes towards immigration, domestic division of labour, trust, family and children, work satisfaction, education and occupation status and Social Integration and Personal Relationships.
- An executive summary of the ESS was published in 2008 and edited by László Füstös- László Guba – Ivett Szalma.

### Conference Papers

The ESS data were/are widely used in different scientific conference lectures e.g. 9<sup>th</sup> Conference of the European Sociological Association, Annual Conference of the Hungarian Sociological Association (2009).

- Lívía Murinkó – Zsolt Spéder: The Importance of Demographic Markers in the Transition to Adulthood in Europe
- Ivett Szalma - How different is the work-life balance satisfaction between men and women in European comparison?
- Veronika Paksi – Ivett Szalma: The age norms of childbearing in European comparison

### Research Reports

Comparative analysis papers written by young researchers at TARKI using ESS data and available online (in Hungarian):

- Hungarian trust in medical doctors: <http://www.tarki.hu/hu/news/2006/kitekint/20061113.html>
- Frequency of becoming a victim: <http://www.tarki.hu/hu/news/2006/kitekint/20061020.html>

### Future plans

- Report on the conference of the European Sociological Association in 2009: European Sociology or European Sociologies? (Lívía Murinkó, Ivett Szalma) – to be published in 2010.

## IRELAND

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### Presentations

Presentations on the Irish Social Science Data Archive (ISSDA), which included a description of the ESS, the range of variables covered and information on the availability of data. All presentations were made by James McBride, Director of ISSDA and ESS Round 4 National Coordinator for Ireland:

- University College Cork, Health Economics seminar, January 2007
- All Hallows College, Dublin, MA and PhD students, July 2008
- University College Dublin, Human Sciences PhD seminar, November 2008
- University of Limerick, Winter School in Social Science Research Methods, January 2009
- Central Statistics Office, Cork, CSO internal seminar series, January 2009
- University of Limerick, Masters in Sociology seminar series, February 2009
- NUI Maynooth, Masters in Sociology seminar series, April 2009

- University College Dublin, Data Day for Economics PhD students from UCD, TCD, and NUI Maynooth, October 2009
- University College Dublin, Human Sciences PhD seminar, October 2009
- (forthcoming) University of Limerick, Winter School in Social Science Research Methods, January 2010

#### Conference

When the Irish data for Round 4 is released, a conference will be held at University College Dublin to publicise its availability, and share current research utilising the data.

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No report available

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No report available

**LITHUANIA**                Vaidas Morkevičius - [vaidas.morkevicius@lidata.eu](mailto:vaidas.morkevicius@lidata.eu)

#### Public Seminar

Incentive to conduct ESS Round 4 in Lithuania presented at the public seminar of the Lithuanian Data Archive for Social Sciences and Humanities (LiDA). November 2007

#### Teaching materials

Study package “Statistical analysis of quantitative social science data with SPSS and Stata” prepared in Lithuanian for Kaunas University of Technology based on extensive use of ESS Round 1-3 data (September 2008).

#### Future plans

- Two doctoral dissertations are being prepared that use ESS data. Preliminary topics: Quality of life in Lithuania; Questionnaire translation methodology (based on Russian language translations of ESS Round 4 questionnaires).
- ESS Round 4 data confrontation seminar scheduled for Spring 2010. Preliminary topic: Data analysis issues in cross-cultural research.
- Brochure of ESS Round 4 results with presentation of key finding from Lithuania.
- Deposit of ESS Round 4 Lithuanian data set (in Lithuanian) at the LiDA.
- A special section on the LiDA website will be prepared for information about ESS (<http://www.lidata.eu/ess>) with special emphasis on metadata, data analysis issues (data analysis guide is being prepared), publications and news in Lithuanian.
- Statistical analysis training seminars including ESS data (study materials later to be made available online at [www.lidata.eu](http://www.lidata.eu)).

**NETHERLANDS**            Harry Ganzeboom - [h.ganzeboom@hetnet.nl](mailto:h.ganzeboom@hetnet.nl)

#### Presentations – by members of the Netherlands National Coordination Team & ESS CCT

The Netherlands in a Comparative Framework: The Hague, NW, 13 November, 2008:

- Tim Huijts (RUN) & Gerbert Kraaykamp (RUN): [Individual religiosity, religious context and health: A comparison between The Netherlands and the rest of Europe with the ESS](#)
- Pamala Wiepking (VU) & René Bekkers (UU): [Explaining differences in charitable giving in Europe](#)
- Aart C. Liefbroer (NIDI / VU) & Arieke Rijken (NIDI): [Religion and family values in the Netherlands and Europe: Internal secularization or polarization?](#)
- Stéfanie André (RUN) & Jaap Dronkers (EUI): [To vote or not to vote? Electoral participation of First and Second Generation Immigrants of Different Countries of Origin in Different EU Member-states](#)
- Melinda Mills (RUG), Rudi J.J. Wielers (RUG) & Denis Raven (RUG): [Globalization and Transnational Workers: A European Comparison](#)
- Ferry Koster (UL): [Economic openness, job insecurity and the welfare state](#)

- Hester van Herk (VU) & Joost van Rosmalen (EUR): Separating response style and content in [Schwartz values in the ESS: The Dutch situation in a European perspective](#)
- Ineke Stoop (SCP): [Event reporting in the ESS](#)
- Heike Schröder (VU) & Harry Ganzeboom (VU): [The values of Dutch diplomas: A quantification of the ESS-categories](#)
- Stéfanie André (RUN), Jaap Dronkers (EUI) & Fenella Fleischmann: [The Different Levels of Groups-Discrimination Perceived by First and Second Generation Immigrants from different Countries of Origin in different EU Member-States](#)
- Peggy Schyns (SCP): [Social networks and subjective wellbeing: The Netherlands as a guiding country in Europe?](#)
- Judith Soons (NIDI) & Matthijs Kalmijn (UvT): [Differences between unmarried cohabitation and marriage in subjective well-being in 30 European countries](#)

#### Courses in higher education

- Harry Ganzeboom, MA course in Data Analysis and Report; Spring Term; Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
- Harry Ganzeboom, BA course in Social Research Methodology, Spring Term, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

#### Publication

- Ganzeboom, H.B.G. & Wittenberg, M. (eds.) (2009) *Nederland in vergelijkend perspectief - Proceedings Tweede Nederlandse Workshop European Social Survey – 13 November 2008*. AKSANT, Amsterdam.

#### **NORWAY**

Kristen Ringdal - [kristen.ringdal@svt.ntnu.no](mailto:kristen.ringdal@svt.ntnu.no)

- Book - Ervasti, H., Fridberg, T., Hjerm, M. & Ringdal, K. (2008): *Nordic Social Attitudes in a European Comparison*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
- No other information available

#### **POLAND**

Pawel Sztabinski - [psztabin@ifispan.waw.pl](mailto:psztabin@ifispan.waw.pl)

#### Books

- 2009. H. Domański. 2009. *Stratyfikacja społeczna w Europie [Social Stratification in Europe]*. Warsaw: Scientific Press Scholar.
- 2009 H. Domański. 2009. *Spółeczeństwa europejskie. Stratyfikacja i systemy wartości [European Societies. Social Stratification and Values]*. Warsaw: Scientific Press Scholar.
- 2007. H. Domański and D. Przybysz. *Homogamia małżeńska i hierarchie społeczne [Marital Homogamy and Social Hierarchie]*. Warsaw: IFiS Publishers.

#### Articles

- 2009. H. Domański. *Związek między członkostwem w organizacjach a przynależnością klasową w perspektywie porównawczej [Relationship between membership in civic organisations and social class in cross-national perspective]*. *Culture and Society*, No 4 (52): pp. 51-75.
- 2009. *International Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 39 No. 1. Vol. title: *Across Nations. Trust, Fear, and Inequality: Analyses of the European Social Survey*, Guest Editor: Kazimierz M. Ślomeczynski. Within this issue six chapters were written by Polish scholars using the ESS or ESS data.
- 2009. P. B. Sztabiński, F. Sztabiński, D. Przybysz. *How does length of fieldwork period influence non-response? Findings from ESS 2 in Poland*. *ASK 18*: pp. 67-95.
- 2009. J. Billiet, H. Matsuo, K. Beullens, V. Vehovar. *Non-response bias in cross-national surveys: Designs for detection and adjustment in the ESS*. *ASK 18*: pp. 3-44
- 2009. H. Domański and D. Przybysz. *21st Century Cinderella*. *Academia 3(19)*: pp. 24-27.
- 2008. H. Domański. *New dimensions of social stratification in Poland? Class membership and electoral voting in 1991-2001*. *European Sociological Review 2 (24)*: pp. 169-182.
- 2008. H. Domański. *Dystanse inteligencji w stosunku do innych kategorii społecznych ze względu na położenie materialne, pozycję rynkową, prestiż, samoocenę pozycji i stosunek do polityki [Distances between intelligence and other social categories in terms of material position, market position, prestige, self-evaluation, and political orientations]*. In: H. Domański (ed.), *Inteligencja w Polsce. Specjaliści, klerkowie, klasa średnia? [Intelligentsia in Poland. Specialists. Clerks, middle class?]*. Warsaw: IFiS Publishers: pp. 292-324
- 2008. H. Domański and B. Mach. *Inteligencja w strukturze społecznej: dziedziczenie pozycji, wyższe wykształcenia i kariera zawodowa (1982-2006) [Intelligentsia in social structure: inheritance, education and*

- occupational Carter]. In: H. Domański (ed.), *Inteligencja w Polsce. Specjaliści, klerkowie, klasa średnia?* [Intelligentsia in Poland. Specialists. Clerks, middle class?]. Warsaw: IFiS Publishers: 265-291.
- 2008. Sztabiński, A. Dyjas-Pokorska, T. Żmijewska-Jędrzejczyk. Understanding Refusals. ASK 17: pp. 39-84.
  - 2007. B. Sztabiński, F. Sztabiński, D. Przybysz. Are Non-Respondents similar to Respondents? A case of ESS 2004 Project in Poland. ASK 16: pp. 29-54.
  - 2007. K. M. Słomczyński and S.T. Marquart-Pyatt. Changes in marital monogamy and mate selection. In: K. M. Słomczyński and S.T. Marquart-Pyatt (eds.), *Structural and Psychological Adjustment in Poland*. Warsaw: IFiS Publishers: pp. 107-135
  - 2007. H. Domański. Przyzwolenie na terroryzm i emancypacja kobiet [Approval of the terrorism and emancipation of women]. "Sentence". No. 1-2 (136-137): pp. 60-62
  - 2007. H. Domański and D. Przybysz. Educational monogamy in 22 European countries. *European Societies*, vol. 9, No 4: pp. 495-526
  - 2007. H. Domański. Housing conditions. In: J. Alber, T. Fahey and C. Saraceno (eds.). *Handbook of Quality of Life in the Enlarged European Union*. London and New York Routledge: pp. 235-253.
  - 2007. H. Domański: A New Dimension of Social Stratification in Poland? Class Membership and Electoral Voting in 1991 – 2001, *European Sociological Review*, Number 156, Vol. 4, pp. 471 – 488
  - 2007. P. B. Sztabiński, F. Sztabiński, D. Przybysz, Are Non-Respondents similar to Respondents? Findings from the ESS-2004 in Poland. ASK, 16, pp. 25-54

### Teaching

- ESS data are used for teaching as examples of 'best practice' and students are encouraged to write their diploma or thesis using the data.
- In March 2007 a set of tables from the Polish data crossed by ESS Round 1, 2 and 3 was also made available on the web site of Institute of Philosophy and Sociology Polish Academy of Sciences (<http://www.ifispan.waw.pl/badania/ess/>).
- List of methodological presentations and courses based on ESS data:
  - 2008. "ESS in Poland. 'Handling' the interviewers" – presentation during 1<sup>st</sup> ESS Field Directors' Meeting (Franciszek Sztabiński, Zbigniew Sawiński)
  - 2008. "Civilization Competences Conference – using ESS data for calculating some indicators showing civilization competences" - presentation during conference in the framework of the project of Economic Department of Warsaw University, Poland (Jolanta Perek-Białas)
  - 2008. "Statistical Secondary Data Analysis (45 hours)" – course on the University - Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland (Jolanta Perek-Białas)
  - 2008. "Colloquium for B.A. Alumni" – seminar. Warsaw School of Economics, Poland (Jolanta Perek-Białas)
  - 2008. "Survey Sampling in Social Science (15 hours)" - course on the University - Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland (Jolanta Perek-Białas)
  - 2008. "International Marketing Research (10 hours)" – course. Economic University, Cracow (Jolanta Perek-Białas)
  - 2008. "Survey Methods in Social Science (Transatlantic Studies (15 hours))" - Institute of American Studies, Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland (Jolanta Perek-Białas)
  - 2007. "How does length of fieldwork period influence non-response phenomenon and differences between Respondents and Non-Respondents? Findings from the ESS Project in Poland 2<sup>nd</sup> – presentation on the European Survey Research Association Conference in Praha (Paweł Sztabiński, Franciszek Sztabiński, Dariusz Przybysz)
  - 2007. "European Social Survey: methodology of cross-countries research" – presentation on the University of National and World Economy, Sofia (Paweł Sztabiński, Franciszek Sztabiński)
  - 2007. "Use of ESS data to calculate some indicators presented on the special Internet web page of the Ministry about "Monitoring the Equal Status of Poles in Poland" - presentation to The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. Warsaw, Poland (Jolanta Perek-Białas)
  - 2007. "European Social Survey. Joint Research Activities 1: Data Collection Strategies" – presentation in the Institute of Sociology Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia (Franciszek Sztabiński)
  - 2007. "How does length of fieldwork period influence non-response phenomenon and differences between Respondents and Non-Respondents? Findings from the ESS Project in Poland" – presentation in the Institute of Sociology Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia (Paweł Sztabiński)
  - 2007 "Identification with the EU. What does it mean and how can it be interpreted? A Case of Portugal, Switzerland and Poland" presentation during European Social Survey 2004 Seminar, Lisbon (Paweł B. Sztabiński, Franciszek Sztabiński, Anna Dyjas-Pokorska)

### Informing user groups

- Information on the ESS project and links to data are available in Polish language on the web site of Institute of Philosophy and Sociology Polish Academy of Sciences: <http://www.ifispan.waw.pl/badania/ess/>

#### Future plans

- Events & briefings: “European Social Survey (Round 4). Poland and Europe. Continuations and changes.” – The 4<sup>th</sup> Dissemination Conference will be held in Warsaw on 13 January, 2010. The conference will be organised by the National Coordinating Team and the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology Polish Academy of Sciences. ESS brochures in Polish language will be distributed among guests.
- Informing user groups: In January 2010 dedicated browser for ESS data in Polish language will be available on the web site of Institute of Philosophy and Sociology Polish Academy of Sciences (<http://www.ifispan.waw.pl/badania/ess/>). This browser has been prepared to encourage all those who might have problem with access to professional software (SPSS, SAS) or some difficulties to use data sets in English language. Browser enables generating simple distributions and tabulations using integrated data of ESS Round 1, 2, 3 and ESS Round 4 (for 21 countries).

## **PORTUGAL**

Jorge Vala - [jorge.vala@ics.ul.pt](mailto:jorge.vala@ics.ul.pt)

#### Publications

- One edited book by Luís de Sousa (2009) titled “Ética, Estado e Economia. Atitudes e práticas dos Europeus” [Ethics, State and Economy. Explaining attitudes and practices of the Europeans] Imprensa de Ciências Sociais: Lisbon. This included five chapters using ESS data and covering topics such as Economic morality, social capital and corruption, dishonesty amongst civil servants, the impact of institutional trust and power distance on cooperation and opportunism and Economic morality and everyday life crimes.
- Ramos, A., Vala, J. and Pereira, C. “Racial prejudice and opposition to anti-racist policies in Europe: individual and contextual predictors” In: M. Torcal & E. Martinez-Herrera *Immigration, Politics and Public Opinion in Europe* (in press).
- Ramos, A. and Vala, J. (2009) “Predicting opposition towards Immigration: Economic Resources, Social Resources and Moral Principles” In: A. Gari & K. Mylonas (Eds.) *Quod Erat Demonstrandum: From Herodotus' Ethnographic Journeys to Cross-Cultural Research*. Athens: Pedio Books Publishing. pp 245-254.
- Vala, J., Ramos, A. and Pereira, C. (2008) “Oposição a políticas anti-racistas na Europa: factores individuais e sócio-estruturais” [Opposition to anti-racist policies in Europe: individuals and socio-structural factors] In: M.V. Cabral, K. Wall, S. Aboim & F.C. Silva (Orgs.) *Itinerários-A investigação nos 25 anos do ICS*, Lisboa: Imprensa de Ciências Sociais, pp 257-281
- de Sousa, L. and Triães, J. (2008) “Corrupção e os Portugueses -Atitudes, práticas e Valores” [Corruption and the Portuguese – Attitudes, practices and values]. In: *Corrupção e os Portugueses -Atitudes, práticas e Valores*. Lisbon: RCP Edições
- Torres, A. and Brites, R. (2009) “Do Europeans values have sex?” Portugal in the European Context, vol. III-Chapter: Welfare and everyday life. pp. 37 - 72 Lisbon: CIES, ISCTE-UL, Celta Editora.
- Torres, A. (2008) “Women, Gender and Work. The Portuguese case in the context of the European Union” *International Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 38, n° 4, pp 36 – 56
- Torres, A., Mendes, R. and Lapa, T. (2008) Families in Europe. *Portuguese Journal of Social Science*, Vol.7, Issue 1, pp. 49-84

#### Conference Presentations

- Vala, J., Ramos, A. and Pereira, C. “Racial Prejudice and Opposition to Anti-Racist Policies in Europe: Individual and Contextual Predictors” Paper presented at the 2<sup>nd</sup> European Survey Research Association (ESRA) Conference, Prague, 25-29 June 2007
- Ramos, A. and Vala, J. “Predicting Opposition towards Immigration: Economic Resources, Social Resources and Moral Principles” Paper presented at the 2<sup>nd</sup> European Survey Research Association (ESRA) Conference, Prague, 25-29 June 2007
- de Almeida, João Ferreira “Europa: Classes, Representações e Valores” [Europe: Classes, Representations and Values] Paper presented at Ciclo de Conferências Justiça Social e Precariedade, Coimbra, June 2007
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Inês Cardoso “Event data: assessing the impact of headline news in values, attitudes and opinions” Paper presented at the 2<sup>nd</sup> European Survey Research Association (ESRA) Conference, Prague, 25-29 June 2007
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Bernardo Coelho, Inês Cardoso “New meanings of the family on the swing with work: an European overview” Paper presented at the 2<sup>nd</sup> European Survey Research Association (ESRA) Conference, Prague, 25-29 June 2007

- João Ferreira de Almeida and Rui Brites, “Values and social classes in Europe” Paper presented at the 2nd European Survey Research Association (ESRA) Conference, Prague, 25-29 June 2007
- João Ferreira de Almeida “A busca da felicidade”[In search of Happiness] Paper presented at Conferência Internacional Culturgest, Lisbon, June 2007
- Rui Brites “Moralidade económica em Portugal: uma comparação europeia e regional” [Economic Morality in Portugal: a European and regional comparison] Paper presented at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Seminário de Estudos Históricos sobre o Algarve, Tavira, August 2007.
- João Ferreira de Almeida, “Cidadania e exclusão social” [Citizenship and social exclusion], Paper presented at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Congresso Ibero-Americano e Africano, Vila Real de Santo António, September 2007
- João Ferreira de Almeida and Rui Brites, “Values in Europe: Countries and Classes”, 8th Conference of the European Sociological Association, Glasgow, September 2007
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Bernardo Coelho and Inês Cardoso, “Work-family tension among European couples. A source of domestic conflict?” 8th Conference of European Sociological Association, Glasgow, 3-6 September 2007
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Bernardo Coelho and Inês Cardoso, “New meanings of the family: an European overview” 8th Conference of the European Sociological Association, Glasgow, 3-6 September 2007
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Bernardo Coelho and Inês Cardoso, “A emergência de novos sentidos da família e a importância dos contextos institucionais”[Emergence of new meanings of family and institutional context importance] II Congresso Família, Saúde e Doença, Braga, October 2007
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites and Bernardo Coelho “New meanings of the family on the swing with work: an European overview” Paper presented at the 2nd European Survey Research Association (ESRA) Conference, Prague, 25-29 June 2007
- Inês Cardoso, Anália Torres, Rui Brites and Bernardo Coelho “Novos sentidos da família na Europa” [New meanings of Family in Europe], Seminário Amar e Trabalhar, Lisbon, February 2008
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Bernardo Coelho and Inês Cardoso “Família na Europa: entre novos sentidos e velhas tensões” [Family in Europe: between new meanings and old tensions], VI Congresso Português de Sociologia, Lisbon, June 2008
- Tiago Lapa, “Atitudes e normas sociais dos Europeus sobre a transição para a vida adulta” [Attitudes and social norms of Europeans about transition to adulthood], VI Congresso Português de Sociologia, Lisbon, June 2008
- Rui Brites, “Atitudes e Valores face ao Trabalho: a especificidade do Algarve numa perspectiva europeia e regional”[Attitudes and Values regarding work: Algarve specificity in a European and Regional perspective], IV Seminário de Estudos Históricos sobre o Algarve, Tavira, August 2008
- Rui Brites, “Os valores dos portugueses no início do séc. XXI: uma perspectiva regional” [The Values of the Portuguese in the beginning of the XXI century: a regional perspective], VI Congresso Português de Sociologia, Lisbon, June 2008
- João Ferreira de Almeida and Rui Brites, “Valores, Classes e Género na Europa” [Values, Classes and Gender in Europe], VI Congresso Português de Sociologia, Lisbon, June 2008
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Bernardo Coelho, Inês Cardoso and Paula Jerónimo, “New meanings of the family in Europe: gender relations between ideology and practice”, 1<sup>st</sup> ISA Forum of Sociology, Barcelona, September 2008
- Magda Nico, “Conjugality and transition to adulthood”, Conference Family Diversity and Gender, ISA Research Committee on Family, Lisbon, 2008
- Anália Torres, “As leis da atracção: afectos, modernidade e espaço público”[Laws of attraction: affection, modernity and public space], Conferência Internacional Culturgest, Lisbon, November 2008
- Anália Torres and Paula Jerónimo, “Contra conclusões precipitadas: insistir num olhar diacrónico e na perspectiva etnográfica”, [Against fast conclusions: emphasis in a diachronic look and in the ethnographic perspective], Seminário Tempos de Vida e Percepções do Bem-estar, ICS-UL, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Bernardo Coelho and Inês Cardoso “Novos Sentidos da Família na Europa”[New meanings of Family in Europe], Seminário Internacional Amar e Trabalhar, Lisbon 2008
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Bernardo Coelho and Inês Cardoso, “Família na Europa: entre novos sentidos e velhas tensões” [Family in Europe: between new meanings and old tensions], VI Congresso Português de Sociologia, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade Nova de Lisboa. Lisbon (2008)
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Bernardo Coelho, Inês Cardoso and Paula Jerónimo “New meanings of the family in Europe: gender relations between ideology and practice”, 1<sup>st</sup> ISA Forum of Sociology, Barcelona, (2008)
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Bernardo Coelho, Inês Cardoso and Paula Jerónimo, “Renegotiating gender relations in the scenario of work and family life” Conference Family Diversity and Gender, ISA Research Committee on Family Research, ISCS, Lisbon (2008)
- Jorge Vala, Cícero Pereira & Alice Ramos “Opposition to immigration: the roots of threat perception” European Association of Experimental Social Psychology, Opatija, Croácia 10-14 June 2008.

## Seminars & Workshops

- Torres, A., Brites, R., Coelho, B., Cardoso, I and Jerónimo, P. (2008) “Love and work in Europe”. International Seminar, CIES-ISCTE – Lisbon 14-15 February 2008
- Jorge Vala, Anália Torres & Alice Ramos Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe - One-day seminar open to researchers on social sciences to present and discuss ESS results and methodologies, ICS-UL 27 November 2008
- Anália Torres “Against hasty conclusions: emphasise a diachronic perspective” Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- Jorge Vala, “Interpersonal trust: a longitudinal perspective”, Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- Luísa Lima, “Well-being in Europe: subjective, psychological and social dimensions”, Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- José Machado Pais, “Stages of life: markers of passage”, Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- Vítor Sérgio Ferreira & Cátia Nunes “Transition markers during the life course: experiences and social normativities”, Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- Sofia Aboim, “Ideals and borders age: visions of gender on the organisation of the life course”, Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- Teresa Amor, “Attitudes about the “de-patterning” and planning at life course”, Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- Diniz Lopes, & Henrique Duarte, “Social Capital, participation and discrimination throughout life”, Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- Gil A. Nata & Isabel Menezes, “Life course and attitudes to life”, Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- Genevieve Coudin, & Luisa Lima, “Being well with the time: perspectives on the future and welfare” Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- Alexandra Marques Pinto, “Role of requirements and resources in the well-being of workers” Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- Francisco Esteves, “Sadness and joys or the well-being every day”, Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- Pedro D. Ferreira & Isabel Menezes, “Civic participation and well-being”, Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- João Moreira, “Well-being and religion”, Timing of life and perceptions of well-being in Europe, Lisbon, 27 November 2008
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Bernardo Coelho, Inês Cardoso and Paula Jerónimo “Renegociando as relações de género no cenário da vida familiar e profissional” [Renegotiating relations of gender in the family life and Professional scenario] X Congresso Luso-Afro-Brasileiro, Braga, January 2009
- João Ferreira de Almeida, Anália Torres and Rui Brites “Valores e Classes Sociais: diferenças e semelhanças de género em Portugal” [Values and Social classes: differences and similarities of gender in Portugal], X Congresso Luso-Afro-Brasileiro, Braga, January 2009
- João Ferreira de Almeida, Rui Brites and Anália Torres, “Values, Social Classes and Gender”, 3<sup>rd</sup> Conference of the European Survey Research Association, Warsaw, 29 June - 3 July, 2009
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites and Paula Jerónimo, “Event data analysis: relating events with respondent’s attitudes and opinions in the ESS rounds (2002, 2004, 2006)”, 3<sup>rd</sup> Conference of the European Survey Research Association, Warsaw, 29 June - 3 July, 2009
- Anália Torres, Bernardo Coelho, Inês Cardoso and Paula Jerónimo, “Women’s work and care orientations in Europe” 3<sup>rd</sup> Conference of the European Survey Research Association, Warsaw, 29 June - 3 July, 2009
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites and Bernardo Coelho “An ethnographical look at survey questions” 3<sup>rd</sup> Conference of the European Survey Research Association, Warsaw, 29 June - 3 July, 2009
- João Ferreira de Almeida & Rui Brites “Social classes, Age and Values in Europe” The European Sociological Association Conference, Lisbon, 2-5 September 2009
- João Ferreira de Almeida, “Portugal in Europe: societal trends”, Semi Plenary Sessions, 9th European Sociological Association Conference, Lisbon, 2-5 September 2009
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Bernardo Coelho, Inês Cardoso and Paula Jerónimo “Family and Gender in Europe. Trends of convergence and divergence comparing countries” 9th European Sociological Association Conference, Lisbon, 2 - 5 September 2009
- Bernardo Coelho, Anália Torres, “Gender, Work and Family: Fast forward or replay?” 9th European Sociological Association Conference, ISCTE – IUL, Lisbon, 2 -5 September 2009

- João Ferreira de Almeida, Renato Carmo, Nuno Nunes and Rui Brites, “Class, Social Capital and Collective Action in Europe”, 9th European Sociological Association Conference, Lisbon, 2 -5 September 2009
- Nuno Nunes and Inês Pereira “Towards a European Comparative Multidimensional Analysis of Collective Action”, 9th European Sociological Association Conference Lisbon, 2 -5 September 2009
- Cícero Pereira, Jorge Vala and Rui Lopes, “Opposition to immigration and to naturalisation: data from ESS and ISSP”, ESRA conference, Warsaw 30 June-3July 2009
- Alice Ramos, Jorge Vala & Cícero Pereira “Racial prejudice and opposition towards immigration in Europe: individual and contextual predictors” ESRA conference Warsaw 30 June-3July 2009
- Torres, A. (2007) “Nem tudo o que parece é: dados sobre os europeus” Workshop de investigação do CIES – Lisbon.
- de Almeida, J.F. (2007) “Os portugueses também podem ser felizes?”[Can Portuguese also be happy?] Workshop de investigação do CIES – Lisbon.

#### Teaching courses

- Cícero Pereira: “Data Analysis with Structural Equation Modelling” (using ESS data): Post-Graduate Programme of ICS-UL 17-21 November 2008
- João Ferreira de Almeida: “Extensive Methodologies: exemplar cases”, PhD Programme on Sociology of ISCTE, Lisbon
- Cícero Pereira: “Data Analysis with Structural Equation Modelling” (using ESS data); 1<sup>st</sup> Summer School on Advance Methods for Data Analysis of ICS-UL, Lisbon 27-29 July 2009

#### Reports & Working Papers

- Jorge Vala, Anália Torres & Alice Ramos “Comparative report- results from R1, R2 and R3” November 2008
- Jorge Vala, Anália Torres & Alice Ramo “ESS3- Global reports” November 2008
- Anália Torres, Rui Brites, Bernardo Coelho, Inês Cardoso & Paula Jerónimo “Making Orientations to Work and Family in Europe” In *Social Quality and Changing Relationships between Work, care and Welfare in Europe* (WORCARE) Final Report. (2008)
- Nico, M. (2007) “Autonomia habitacional não conjugal na Europa: Portugal e a Finlândia” [Non-Conjugal Housing autonomy in Europe: Portugal and Finland] Working Paper CIES, n° 34

#### Informing user groups

- Portuguese Social Attitudes website ([www.atitudessociais.org](http://www.atitudessociais.org)) - Includes a page with updated information on ESS international and national activities.
- Setting up ESS-CIES website - Intended to give visibility to the work of CIES-ISCTE researchers based on the European Social Survey
- Dissemination session addressed to national policy makers in the international project WORKCARE: Social Quality and the Changing Relationship Between Work, Care and Welfare in Europe. Title: “Work, Family and Welfare: from research to public policy”. It was organised by members of staff at IUL-ISCTE, Lisboa – 26 November 2008.

#### Future Plans

- Vitor Sérgio Ferreira & José Machado Pais - Book edited by the Imprensa de Ciências Sociais of ICS-UL with data analysis of the module on timing of life. Publication date – 2010.
- Luísa Lima - Book edited by the Imprensa de Ciências Sociais of ICS-UL with data analysis of the module on well-being. Title – TBC. Publication date – 2010.
- Anália Torres and Ferreira de Almeida - Workshops will be held at CIES-ISCTE-IUL, for presentation of the results regarding the comparative analysis of the main questionnaire for Rounds 1, 2, 3 and 4 and results regarding rotating modules of ESS Round 4. Scheduled for February-March 2010.
- Continuous update of the 2 ESS websites
- One day seminar open to social sciences researchers to present and discuss ESS4 results – scheduled for June 2010.
- Comparative report- results from R1, R2, R3 and R4 written by Jorge Vala, Anália Torres and Alice Ramos– scheduled for completion in October-November 2010
- ESS4- Global reports – written by Jorge Vala, Anália Torres and Alice Ramos– scheduled for completion in October-November 2010

#### **ROMANIA**

Cosmin Holeab - [cosmin.holeab@uefiscsu.ro](mailto:cosmin.holeab@uefiscsu.ro)

Catalin Augustin Stoica – [astoica@standfordalumni.org](mailto:astoica@standfordalumni.org)

#### Workshops and Presentations

- Workshop on ESS Goals and Methodology (Workshop for ESS R4 Romanian Team and for graduate students at the National School of Political and Administrative Sciences, Bucharest) – September 2007
- Academic conference dedicated to the ESS R3 (at the National School for Political and Administrative Sciences, November 2007)
- “ESS Round 3 and Round 4 in Romania: Methodological Issues” academic presentation by ESS R4 National Coordinating Team at the National School for Political and Administrative Sciences, Bucharest – May 2008
- Press Conference with the ESS R4’s Results – February 2009
- Workshop on ESS R4 Results in Romania – June 2009 (National School for Political and Administrative Sciences, Bucharest)
- Presentation of ESS R4 in Romania at the National University Research Council –November, 2009

#### Project website

- <http://cncsis.snsipa.ro/> Project website - all relevant information will be uploaded upon the release of Romanian data by ESS International Coordinating Team.

#### Articles

- Stoica, C.A. “*Polity Forms and Civic Participation in Europe: A Cross-National Comparison*” (Under Review)
- Stoica, C.A. & Holeab, C. “*New People in the new EU Countries: Immigrants’ Acceptance in Central and Eastern Europe*” (Prepared for submission at *The Romanian Review of Sociology*);
- Holeab, C, and Stoica C.A., “*Subjective quality of life - a cross-cultural study using the ESS R4 results*” (Prepared for submission at *Romanian Sociology*);

#### Book

- M. Vlasceanu and C.A. Stoica (eds.) *Romania and Romanians in a Cross-Cultural Perspective. (Manuscript under review)*

## **RUSSIA**

Anna Andreenkova – [anna.andreenkova@cessi.ru](mailto:anna.andreenkova@cessi.ru)

#### Seminars & Presentations

- The 10<sup>th</sup> International scientific conference “Modernisation of economy and globalisation”, Moscow, Highest School of Economics, 9-10 April, 2009. 4 sessions were devoted to ESS:
  - Session R-09 titled ‘Europe and Russia: Comparative Survey Analysis. The European Social Survey and Beyond’ was led by V.G.Andreenkov (CESSI), L.Harrison (Tufts University) featured five papers using ESS data:
    - H. Meulemann (Research Institute for Sociology, University of Cologne) Information and Entertainment in Mass Media Systems. The Organisation and Use of Television and Newspapers in Cross-National Perspective
    - T.Beckers (University of Cologne) Economic liberalism in Europe 2006. Mean comparisons, multi-level analyses and a cross-validation strategy with survey data from ESS and ISSP
    - L.Kosals (U HSE) Personal Trust in Russia and in Europe: Evidence from Comparative Study
    - B.Sallum Júnior (University of São Paulo, Brazil) Culture, State and Development in Brazil
    - Discussant - A.Chepurenskiy (U HSE)
      - Session R-10: Changing Russian values, head of the session is V.S.Magun (Institute of Sociology)
    - V.S.Magun (Institute of Sociology RAN) Dynamic of labor values of Russian employees, 1001-2007”, in Russian
    - A.Y.Zugin (Highest school of Economics) “Rotting of new political values in the mass value system of Russians: 1990s and 2000s», in Russian
    - V.V.Zvereva (Institute of general history RAN), D.B.Dondurei (journal “Isskustvo Kino”) “Production of values by Russian television: “vote for crisis!” , in Russian
    - L.A.Okolskaya (Institute of sociology RAN) “Labour values and norms in the content of the textbooks for primary school: today and 20 years ago” , in Russian Discussant – E.N.Danilova (Institute of Sociology RAN)
      - Session R-11: Europe and Russia: Comparative Survey Analysis. The European Social Survey and Beyond - 2. Part 1, headed by H.Meulemann (Research Institute for Sociology, University of Cologne)
    - I.Korbiel, A.Opitz, S. Bremenfeld (University of Cologne) Perceived Efficiency of the Legal System and Trust in Political Institutions in Central and Eastern Europe
    - T. Dudina (U HSE) Links between Personal and Institutional Trust: Relations in Europe and in Russia
    - Y.Onozuka, J. Bennett (University of Cologne) Social Participation and Unemployment
    - Discussants –M.Rudnev (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences)
      - Session R-12: Europe and Russia: Comparative Survey Analysis. The European Social Survey and Beyond - 2. Part 2, headed by L.Kosals (U HSE)

- M. Yumanova (U HSE) Social Stratification and Savings Behaviour in Russia and in Europe: the Comparative Analysis
- A.Kuntz, A. van de Weyer (University of Cologne) Tolerance as a universalistic value and a generalised attitude: Do life satisfaction, education and religiosity matter? A cross national study with data from the ESS
- I.Avdeeva (U HSE) Innovation Culture in Russia: Comparative View The presentation of H. Meulemann, Research Institute for Sociology, University of Cologne, "Perspectives on Social Capital — Definitions, Questions and Some Result from the European Social Survey".
- Public sociological seminar of St.-Petersburg division of State University-Highest School of Economics, 26 March, 2009. V.S.Magun, M.G.Rudnev. European social survey and life values of Russians in comparative perspective”
- Seminar devoted to ESS Results in Highest School of Economics, 27 May, 2009. A.Andreenkova and M.Rudnev, European social survey and studying the basic values of Russians based on it”, report about this is in <http://www.liberal.ru/articles/4533>, [http://www.opec.ru/docs.aspx?id=389&ob\\_no=88502](http://www.opec.ru/docs.aspx?id=389&ob_no=88502)
- November 2009, presentation of the book “Russia in Europe” on materials on international comparative social research project “European social survey”, ed.A.V.Andreenkova, L.A.Belyaeva to scientific committee of the Institute of sociology RAN. As a result, the book was officially recommended by the Institute of sociology RAN for publishing.
- 10<sup>th</sup> International forum “High technologies of XXI century”, round table “Technological foresee and future of Russian science”, 23 April, 2009 the presentation of N.I.Lapin “Do values of Russians prevent the innovations?” based on ESS. [http://www.isras.ru/abstract\\_bank/1210754246.pdf](http://www.isras.ru/abstract_bank/1210754246.pdf)

#### Publications

- The book “Russia in Europe” on materials on international comparative social research project “European social survey”, ed.A.V.Andreenkova, L.A.Belyaeva, 2009 (in press).
- Rudnev M.G. Influence of “Russian-speaking on life values” in Russian (Влияние «русскоязычности» на жизненные ценности) // journal Soziologia 4 M. N 28, 2009. p. 107-128
- Rudnev M.G., Magun V.S. Comparison of life values of Russians with values of other Europeans” in Russian // in Modernizatsia of economy and globalization, book 2/ ed.by E.G.Yasin, VSHE press, 2009. pp.293-303
- Antonov A.I., Lebed O.L., Sokolov A., Novoselova E. Family, marriage, satisfaction with life in Russia and in Europe” in Russian (“Семья, брак, удовлетворенность жизнью в России и Европе”)// in “Demographicheskie issledovania, NN8-9 , [http://www.demographia.ru/articles\\_N/index.html?idR=20&idArt=1465](http://www.demographia.ru/articles_N/index.html?idR=20&idArt=1465)
- Zakharov S. When girls get adult? On materials of ESS, in Russian// Democrope, 2009 <http://demoscope.ru/weekly/2009/0385/tema01.php>

#### Website

- Website on ESS in Russia ([www.ess-ru.ru](http://www.ess-ru.ru))

#### Dissertation

- Autumn 2009. M.G.Rudnev - PhD for the work based on ESS data “Life values of Russians and other Europeans”.

#### **SLOVAKIA**

Jozef Vyrost - [vyrost@saske.sk](mailto:vyrost@saske.sk)

#### Book Chapters:

- FEDÁKOVÁ, Denisa. Životná cesta: udalosti, normy, rozhodnutia. In VÝROST, Jozef. *Európska sociálna sonda (ESS): 3. kolo na Slovensku.* - Prešov: Universum, 2008. ISBN 978-80-89046-55-3, s. 132-159.
- HOMIŠINOVÁ, Mária. Socio-demografický profil respondenta a jeho rodiny. In VÝROST, Jozef. *Európska sociálna sonda (ESS): 3. kolo na Slovensku.* - Prešov: Universum, 2008. ISBN 978-80-89046-55-3, s. 52-74.
- KENTOŠ, Michal. Bezpečnosť, indikátory kvality života a religiozita. In VÝROST, Jozef. *Európska sociálna sonda (ESS): 3. kolo na Slovensku.* - Prešov: Universum, 2008. ISBN 978-80-89046-55-3, s. 100-131.
- KENTOŠ, Michal. Hodnotové orientácie. In VÝROST, Jozef. *Európska sociálna sonda (ESS): 3. kolo na Slovensku.* - Prešov: Universum, 2008. ISBN 978-80-89046-55-3, s. 174-190.
- VÝROST, Jozef. Projekt Európska sociálna sonda (European Social Survey, ESS). In VÝROST, Jozef. *Európska sociálna sonda (ESS): 3. kolo na Slovensku.* - Prešov: Universum, 2008. ISBN 978-80-89046-55-3, s. 5-51.
- VÝROST, Jozef. Politické postoje. In VÝROST, Jozef. *Európska sociálna sonda (ESS): 3. kolo na Slovensku.* - Prešov: Universum, 2008. ISBN 978-80-89046-55-3, s. 75-99.
- VÝROST, Jozef. Média: sledovanosť rozhlasu, tlače, televízie a používanie internetu. In VÝROST, Jozef. *Európska sociálna sonda (ESS): 3. kolo na Slovensku.* - Prešov: Universum, 2008. ISBN 978-80-89046-55-3, s. 160-173

- Výrost, J., Fedáková, D., Kentoš, M. (2008): Sociálne a osobnostné súvislosti životného plánovania, In: Ruisel, I. a kol, Osobnosť-Myslenie-Múdrosť. Ústav Experimentálnej Psychológie SAV, Bratislava. 142-162.

### Papers

- VÝROST, Jozef. Are we alike? A look at ESS Round 2 results. In *The individual and the process of socialization in the environment of current society*. - Praha Matfyzpress, 2008. ISBN 978-80-7378-072-2, s. 15-24.
- IŠTVÁNIKOVÁ, Lucia. Hodnoty a hodnotové orientácie mladých Slovákov v rámci druhého a tretieho kola European Social Survey. In *Sociální procesy a osobnost 2007: sborník příspěvků* [elektronický zdroj]. Pavel Humpolíček - Mojmír Svoboda - Marek Blatný (eds.). – Brno: Psychologický ústav Filozofické fakulty Masarykovy Univerzity, 2007. ISBN 978-80-7392-016-6, s.174-180. Názov z titulnej obrazovky. Požaduje sa Systém Windows 98 a vyšší, CD-ROM mechanika.
- KENTOŠ, Michal. Value Orientations of Selected Groups of Employees. In ŠTEFKO, Róbert - FRANKOVSKÝ, Miroslav. *Management 2008: In times of global change and uncertainty*. - Prešov: Faculty of Management University of Prešov, 2008. ISBN 978-80-8068-849-3, s. 444-452.
- FRANKOVSKÝ, Miroslav - TAKÁČOVÁ, Anna. Work and Satisfaction with Life. In ŠTEFKO, Róbert - FRANKOVSKÝ, Miroslav. *Management 2008: In times of global change and uncertainty*. - Prešov: Faculty of Management University of Prešov, 2008. ISBN 978-80-8068-849-3, s. 406-417.
- VÝROST, Jozef. Subjektívna pohoda a hodnoty nezamestnaných európskych krajín v zrkadlevýsledkov 2. kola ESS. In *Psychológia práce a organizácie 2007: zborník príspevkov* [elektronický zdroj]. Editori: Denisa Fedáková, Michal Kentoš. - Košice: Spoločenskovedný ústav SAV, 2007. ISBN 978-80-969628-6-0, s. 249-257.
- ČIŽMÁRIK, Martin. Zisťovanie hodnotových orientácií prostredníctvom nadnárodných prieskumov - problém alebo samozrejmosť? In *Sociální procesy a osobnost 2007: sborník příspěvků* [elektronický zdroj]. Pavel Humpolíček - Mojmír Svoboda - Marek Blatný (eds.). - Brno: Psychologický ústav Filozofické fakulty Masarykovy Univerzity, 2007. ISBN 978-80-7392-016-6, s. 81-84.
- FEDÁKOVÁ, Denisa - KENTOŠ, Michal - VÝROST, Jozef. The Impact of Natural Disaster on Opinions and Attitudes of ESS Round 2 Respondents in Slovakia. In *Sociální procesy a osobnost 2007: sborník příspěvků* [elektronický zdroj]. Pavel Humpolíček - Mojmír Svoboda Marek Blatný (eds.). - Brno: Psychologický ústav Filozofické fakulty Masarykovy Univerzity, 2007. ISBN 978-80-7392-016-6, s.101-107.
- VÝROST, Jozef - FEDÁKOVÁ, Denisa - KENTOŠ, Michal. Natural Disaster and its Reflections in Opinions and Attitudes of ESS 2 Respondents in Slovakia. Príspevok prezentovaný na 2nd ESRA Conference, Prague, 25-29 June 2007.
- VÝROST, Jozef - KENTOŠ, Michal - FEDÁKOVÁ, Denisa. Value orientations as factors of social trust, political participation, and life satisfaction. In *Studia Psychologica: an International Journal for Research and Theory in Psychological Sciences*. ISSN 0039-3320, 2007, vol. 49, no 4, p. 283-294. (0,410 – IF2006)
- Výrost, J., Fedáková, D., Kentoš, M. (2008). Zdravie a starostlivosť o zdravie obyvateľov Slovenska vo výsledkoch Európskej sociálnej sondy (ESS). Konferencia: Psychológia Cassoviensis 2008, Košice.
- Fedáková, D. (2009): Postoje Európanov k životným rozhodnutiam žien. In: L. Golecká, J. Gurňáková, I. Ruisel (Eds.): Sociálne procesy a osobnosť 2008. Zborník z konferencie. Bratislava: Ústav experimentálnej psychológie SAV. 81-91. ISBN 978-80-88910-26-8
- Fedáková, D. (2009): Vnímanie rodinného a pracovného prostredia zamestnanými ženami/matkami, konferencia Sociální procesy a osobnost, Třešť 16-18 September 2009
- Fedáková, D., Stangl, A., Veira, A. (2008): Determinants of Female Labour Supply in Europe. Evidence from the ESS Round 2 Data. Sociological Problems, Speciál Issue, 113-130.
- Kentoš, M. (2009): Pracovná motivácia nadriadených a podriadených, konferencia Psychológia práce a organizácie, Praha 28-30 máj 2009
- Kentoš, M. (2009): Vybrané charakteristiky nadriadených a podriadených žien, konferencia Sociální procesy a osobnost, Třešť 16-18 September 2009
- Výrost, J. (2009): Vnímanie sféry rodiny a práce u žien-matiek detí v predškolskom veku. Konferencia Psychológia práce a organizácie, Praha 28-30 máj 2009
- Ištvaniková, L., Janovská, A. (2009): HODNOTY, HODNOTOVÉ ORIENTÁCIE A OSOBNOSTNÉ CHARAKTERISTIKY ZAMESTNANÝCH ŽIEN, Konferencia Psychológia práce a organizácie, Praha 28-30 máj 2009

### Events

- VÝROST, J. – FEDÁKOVÁ, D. – KENTOŠ, M. – TAKÁČOVÁ, A.: ESS fieldwork experience in Slovakia. Presentation at the Conference: European Social Survey (Round 3), Social Processes in Early 21st century. Poland and Europe 2002 – 2004 – 2006. Warsaw, 12 December 2007.

- ESS R3 Launch conference, March 2008. Venue: Stara Lesna - Hotel Academia. First ESS R3 results were presented by Prof. J. Vyrost, D.Fedakova, PhD, M.Kentos, PhD.  
Guests: Polish ESS national team members
- Evaluation meeting with funders. 19 March 2009 Venue: Stara Lesna - Hotel Academia Report on ESS3 and ESS4 Rounds was presented by Prof. J. Výrost

#### Research grants

- Value orientations of selected groups within Slovak population in the context of Europe integration – comparative analysis, Slovak Scientific grant agency, *Mgr. Michal Kentoš, PhD.* Period: January 2006-December 2008
- Employed women in work and family setting, Slovak Scientific grant agency *Denisa Fedakova, PhD.* Period: January 2009- December 2011

#### Informing user groups

- Prof. PhDr. J. Výrost, DrSc. (2008): Nine radio interviews commenting on ESS results and findings for Slovak radio (SRO) related to following topics: values, citizens' safety, traditions, media watching, trust in political institutions and life satisfaction.
- Distribution of published ESS R2 books N=320pcs, booklets N=90pcs, ESS R3 books N=360pcs.

#### Future activities

- Vyrost, J., Fedakova D., Kentos, M.: Non-respondents in ESS R2 and R3 in Slovakia will be presented in Warsaw, 13 January 2010
- ESS R4 dissemination conference, March 2010, Slovakia
- ESS R4 book to be published

## **SLOVENIA**

Slavko Kurdija – [slavko.kurdija@uni-lj.si](mailto:slavko.kurdija@uni-lj.si)

#### Presentations

- Schwartz, Shalom, Cultural Value Orientations: Nature & Implications of National Differences. Paper presented at the annual meeting of Slovenian Sociological Society, Piran, October 2008
- Brina Malnar, Spreminjanje stališč in vrednot - Medčasovno in primerjalno raziskovanje vrednot (Transition of attitudes and values – longitudinal and comparative value studies). Paper presented at the annual seminar for secondary school teachers of sociology, Ljubljana, March 2009

#### Publications

- Malnar, Brina, (2008), 'Longitudinal comparative surveys – a strategy for observing social phenomena', pp. (30-42). in: Tos, N. (ed.) Values in transition IV, Faculty of social sciences, Ljubljana
- Malnar, Brina (2008), Subjective perceptions of well-being; In: APOHAL VUČKOVIČ, Lidija, MALNAR, Brina, MANDIČ, Srna, HANŽEK, Matjaž, ČELEBIČ, Tanja (ur.), KOROŠEC, Valerija (ur.), PEČAR, Janja (ur.). *Socialni razgledi 2008 (Human development report 2008)*. Ljubljana: UMAR, 2009 (COBISS.SI-ID [244344320](#))
- Stebe Janez (2008): The reading and understanding of Slovenian Public Opinion survey data (Branje in razumevanje podatkov ankete SJM); V PUBLIKACIJI: Vrednote v prehodu IV. Slovensko javno mnenje 2004-2008 / (Niko Toš idr.), Ljubljana: Fakulteta za družbene vede, IDV-CJMMK, 2008, str. 43-54.
- Javorsek, Katja. Weighing in European Social Survey (diploma work), (Uteževanje v evropski družboslovni raziskavi; <http://dk.fdv.uni-lj.si/diplomska/pdfs/Javorsek-Katja.PDF>).
- ESS 2004, ESS 2006 and ESS 2008 codebooks in: Tos, N. (ed.) Values in transition IV, Faculty of social sciences, Ljubljana
- Malnar, Brina, Slavko, Kurdija (2009), European Social Survey – an attempt at a qualitative leap in comparative research (Evropska družboslovna raziskava – poskus kvalitativnega preskoka v primerjalnem raziskovanju), forthcoming

The articles below are from the following monograph: *Three roads to comparative research* and are based on international comparative ESS data analysis (Rounds 1 - 3):

- TOŠ, Niko (ur.), MÜLLER, Karl H. (ur.), FÁBIÁN, Zoltán (ur.), KREJČÍ, Jindřich (ur.), ZIELIŃSKI, Marcin W. (ur.). *Three roads to comparative research: analytical, visual, and morphological*, (Complexity, design, society, vol. 8). Vienna: Echoraum, cop. 2009.
- TOŠ, Niko, MIHELJAK, Vlado, KURDIJA, Slavko. Trust in institutions of the system - European comparisons - and Slovenia. V: TOŠ, Niko (ur.), MÜLLER, Karl H. (ur.), FÁBIÁN, Zoltán (ur.), KREJČÍ, Jindřich (ur.), ZIELIŃSKI,

Marcin W. (ur.). *Three roads to comparative research: analytical, visual, and morphological*, (Complexity, design, society, vol. 8). Vienna: Echoraum, cop. 2009

- BISCHOF, Christian, MIHELJAK, Vlado, TOŠ, Niko. The third road for comparative research: morphological designs. V: TOŠ, Niko (ur.), MÜLLER, Karl H. (ur.), FÁBIÁN, Zoltán (ur.), KREJČÍ, Jindřich (ur.), ZIELIŃSKI, Marcin W. (ur.). *Three roads to comparative research: analytical, visual, and morphological*, (Complexity, design, society, vol. 8). Vienna: Echoraum, cop. 2009
- MÜLLER, Karl H., TOŠ, Niko. Towards new frontiers in comparative survey research. V: TOŠ, Niko (ur.), MÜLLER, Karl H. (ur.), FÁBIÁN, Zoltán (ur.), KREJČÍ, Jindřich (ur.), ZIELIŃSKI, Marcin W. (ur.). *Three roads to comparative research: analytical, visual, and morphological*, (Complexity, design, society, vol. 8). Vienna: Echoraum, cop. 2009
- HAFNER-FINK, Mitja, UHAN, Samo. An outline for a new concept of citizenship in a trans-national context. V: TOŠ, Niko (ur.), MÜLLER, Karl H. (ur.), FÁBIÁN, Zoltán (ur.), KREJČÍ, Jindřich (ur.), ZIELIŃSKI, Marcin W. (ur.). *Three roads to comparative research: analytical, visual, and morphological*, (Complexity, design, society, vol. 8). Vienna: Echoraum, cop. 2009
- TOŠ, Niko. Acknowledgements. V: TOŠ, Niko (ur.), MÜLLER, Karl H. (ur.), FÁBIÁN, Zoltán (ur.), KREJČÍ, Jindřich (ur.), ZIELIŃSKI, Marcin W. (ur.). *Three roads to comparative research: analytical, visual, and morphological*, (Complexity, design, society, vol. 8). Vienna: Echoraum, cop. 2009

### Teaching courses

ESS data and methodological expertise are used as part of undergraduate and postgraduate courses at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana:

- Methods for Social Scientists (<http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si/>)
- Comparative social research (<http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si/>)
- European attitudes and values (<http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si/>)
- Methodology and epistemology (<http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si/>)
- Postgraduate defence studies
- Between faculty university doctoral studies of religiology

Dr. Slavko Kurdija held courses on social science methodology at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security in 2008 and 2009, based on ESS data and methodology.

### National Grants

National project European Social Survey, grant number J5-9069, duration July 2007 – June 2010. Fieldwork and descriptive analysis included.

### Future plans

A monograph - collection of methodological on comparative research, partly based on ESS methodological expertise will be released in spring 2010.

### **SPAIN**

Mariano Torcal - [mariano.torcal@upf.edu](mailto:mariano.torcal@upf.edu)

### Journal articles

- Journal article by A. Cuxart, and C. Riba (2009): “Mejorando a partir de la experiencia: implementación de la tercera ola de la ESE en España”. *Revista Española de Investigaciones Sociológicas*, 125: 147-168.
- Journal article by Riba, C., M. Torcal and L. Morales (2009?): “Strategies to increase the response rate and its results in the ESS in Spain”. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* (forthcoming).

### Books

- Book by Laura Morales, *Joining Political Organisations. Institutions, Mobilisation and Participation in Western Democracies*. Colchester: ECPR Press, 2009.
- Edited book by M.Torcal, *La ciudadanía europea del siglo XXI. Estudio comparado de sus actividades y comportamientos* (Comparative Political behaviour of the Europeans of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century). Already accepted for publication after minor revisions: CIS, 2010.

### Scientific Papers

- Paper by C. Riba and A. Cuxart, titled: “Learning from the Experience: The Design of the Third Wave of the ESS,” was presented at the 9<sup>th</sup> Spanish Congress of Sociology, Barcelona, 13-15 September 2007.

- Paper by C. Riba and A. Cuxart, titled: “Learning from the Experience: The Design of the Third Wave of the ESS,” was also presented at a workshop about Surveys on Satisfaction with the Health System organised by The Servei Català de la Salut (CatSalut), Barcelona, 12 November, 2007.
- Paper by Riba, C. and Cuxart, A. (2007): "Assessing public policies. The case of education in Europe and the interaction between personal and institutional factors". Economics and Business Working Paper 1004, Universitat Pompeu Fabra.
- Paper by Riba, C., Torcal, M. and Morales, L. (2009): “Strategies to increase the response rate and its results in the ESS in Spain”. Presented at the Seminar of the *Research Expertise Centre for Survey Methodology (RECSM)*. Barcelona, 24 April 2009.
- Paper by Cuxart, A. and Riba, C. (2008) “Efecto del diseño y efecto del entrevistador: evidencia empírica a partir de los datos de la Encuesta Social Europea”. Presented at the V Congreso de Metodología de Encuestas. Córdoba, 24-26 May 2008, SIPIE and IESA-CSIC.
- Paper by M. Torcal and P.C. Magalhães: “Political Culture in Southern Europe: Searching for Exceptionalism”, presented by M. Torcal at the Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales, Madrid, 20 January 2008.

#### Events and briefings

- Press conference organised in Madrid on 28 November 2007, for the presentation of the 3rd round data set.
- Talk by G. Rico: “Language availability in multi-language countries”. I Conference on Language and Statistics, Institut d’Estadística de Catalunya, Barcelona, 21 November 2008.
- Clara Riba presented “Mejorando a partir de la experiencia: el diseño de la ESE 2006 en España” at IX Congreso Español de Sociología: Poder Cultura y Civilización, Barcelona, Spain, 13-15 September 2007.
- Anna Cuxart presented “Estadística y Sociedad: el proyecto de la Encuesta Social Europea en España” at the Departamento de Estadística e Investigación Operativa, Facultad de Matemáticas, Universidad de Sevilla, 11 November 2008.
- Anna Cuxart presented “La Encuesta Social Europea: aspectos metodológicos y consideraciones desde una perspectiva docente e investigadora” at Departamento de Estadística e Investigación Operativa, Facultad de Matemáticas, Universidad de Sevilla, 12 November 2008.
- Talk by M. Torcal on data gathering and results of the 4th round of the ESS in Catalonia and Spain, at the Centre d’Estudis d’Opinió (Generalitat de Catalunya), 6 October 2008.
- Two press conferences by M. Torcal are scheduled to take place in January 2010 in Barcelona, one on the results of the 4th wave in Spain and the other on the results in Catalonia.

#### Teaching

- Course by G. Rico: Comparative Data Analysis: the European Social Survey, Postgraduate Diploma in Methods and Techniques for Social Research, Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Madrid, 9 hours, 4-6 March 2008.
- Course by G. Rico: Comparative Data Analysis: the European Social Survey, Postgraduate Diploma in Methods and Techniques for Social Research, Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Madrid, 9 hours, 3-5 March 2009.
- Edu-Net usage (topic: Family, Gender and Work) by Anna Cuxart in the teaching of the course “Techniques of Statistical Analysis I”, Master in Political and Social Science, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain, fall 2007, 2008 and 2009.

#### Website

[www.upf.edu/ess](http://www.upf.edu/ess)

Scientific publications (by Mikael Hjerm National Coordinator for Sweden)

- Hjerm, Mikael (2007) 'Do Numbers Really Count? Group Threat as Explaining Prejudice Revisited'. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. Vol. 33(7). pp. 1253-1276.
- Hjerm, Mikael and Nagayoshi, Kikuko (2010) 'The composition of the minority population as a threat. Can real economic and cultural threats explain xenophobia?' *International Sociology*. Forthcoming.
- Hjerm, Mikael (2009) 'Anti-immigrant attitudes and cross-municipal variation in the proportion of immigrants'. *Acta Sociologica*. Vol. 52 (1) pp. 47-62.
- Hjerm, Mikael (2007) 'Are we the people? National sentiments in a changing political landscape'. I Stefan Svallfors (Ed.) *The Political Sociology of the Welfare State: Institutions, Cleavages, Orientations*. Stanford. Stanford University press, 223-257.
- Berg, Linda and Hjerm, Mikael (2008) 'Who should decide. A comparative analysis of multi level governance in Europe. In M. Hjerm et al (Eds.) *Nordic Social Attitudes in a European Perspective*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. pp 86-109. [Authors in alphabetical order]
- Hjerm, Mikael et al. (2008) 'The Nordic model'. In M. Hjerm et al (Eds.) *Nordic Social Attitudes in a European Perspective*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. pp. 1-21.
- Hjerm, Mikael et al. (2008) 'Attitudes towards immigrants'. In M. Hjerm et al (Eds.) *Nordic Social Attitudes in a European Perspective*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. pp 188-206.
- Hjerm, Mikael et al. (2008) 'Conclusion: Nordic uniqueness, reality or myth?' In: M.Hjerm et al (Eds.) *Nordic Social Attitudes in a European Perspective*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. pp. 249-261.

Teaching

- The ESS is the key dataset in quantitative methods at the department of Sociology Umeå University. We have been trying to spread the ESS EduNet to other departments in Sweden to get them to use the later platform.

Research grants

VR: Who are the people and does it matter? The meaning of collective identities for the willingness to pay taxes. (2008-2010): 2 700 000s kr. Riksbanken+VR+FAS: ESS 4 (2008-2009): 6 900 000 skr. Riksbanken+VR+FAS: ESS 5 (2010-2011): 7 420 000 skr

Information

- Distributing ESS brochures
- Interviews
- Promoting ESS during public speeches
- Presenting ESS at the Eurobarometer conference in Gothenburg 2009

Future plans

- The NC plans to hire a PR consultant for 2-4 months during 2009 to carry out PR work for the ESS in Sweden. The aim is to spread the usage amongst Swedish Universities, but also the knowledge amongst the mass media. We are also initiating discussions with the Swedish data archive in order to set up a platform for better publicising the ESS.

## SWITZERLAND

Dominique Joye - [dominique.joye@sidos.unine.ch](mailto:dominique.joye@sidos.unine.ch)Scientific publications

- The ESS was heavily used for the 2008 edition of the Swiss social report, edited in German, French and a shorter version in English (Suter et al. 2008). The website [www.socialreport.ch](http://www.socialreport.ch) has all the graphs used in the book.

Teaching

- The ESS data sets was used in a lecture given at the spring semester by the National Coordinator at the University of Lausanne ("Strategies de recherches en sciences sociales")

Policy and research use

- Our team has done some presentations using ESS data. Among others:
  - Dominique Joye, Sylvie Leuneberger, Alexandre Pollien, Marlène Sapin, Nicole Schoebi, "Structure of non-response in Switzerland: a cumulative approach?" Lausanne, Nonresponse Workshop, September 2009.
  - Alexandre Pollien, Oliver Lipps, Dominique Joye, Sylvie Leuenberger-Zanetta, Marlène Sapin, Nicole Schöbi. Comparing contact sequences in the ESS and mapping the impact of survey methodology. Varsovie, ESRA 2009

conference, 1st July 2009.

- Alexandre Pollien, Dominique Joye, Marlène Sapin, Sylvie Leuenberger-Zanetta, Nicole Schöbi Contacter le répondant: analyse typologique des séquences de contact et de leur effet sur les répondants, Journée francophone des utilisateurs de l'enquête sociale européenne, Paris Sciences Po, 5 décembre 2008.
- Alexandre Pollien., D. Joye, N. Schoebi, S. Marlene, and S. Leunberger-Zanetta. A typology of contacts in a survey and its consequences on answer: a study based on the ESS 2006 in Switzerland. Ljubljana, 19th International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, 16 September 2008.
- Dominique Joye, Sylvie Leuneberger, Alexandre Pollien, Marlène Sapin, Nicole Schoebi, "Non-responses and international surveys", presented at the 3MC conference in Berlin, June, 2008
- Marlène Sapin, Dominique Joye, Sylvie Leuenberger-Zanetta, Alexandre Pollien, & Nicole Schöbi. "Effect of different translation of answer scales". Paper presented at the International Conference on Survey Methods in multinational, multiregional, and multicultural context (3MC), Berlin (Germany), June 25-29, 2008.
- Dominique Joye, Marlène Sapin, Sylvie Leuenberger-Zanetta, Alexandre Pollien, Nicole Schoebi; & Christoph Mueller, C. "Attitude toward surveys and non-response in Switzerland". Paper presented at the 7th International Conference on Social Science Methodology (ISA-RC33), Naples (Italy), September 1-5, 2008.
- Dominique Joye, D, Sapin, M., & Pollien, A. (2009). Effect of different translations of answer scales". Paper presented at the Seminar Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences (QMSSII) – Survey design and quality, Leinsweiler (Germany), December, 3-5, 2009

#### Informing user groups

- The ESS is part of the FORs (<http://www.unil.ch/fors>) portfolio. That means that information about data that can be used for secondary analysis is regularly done either on the FORs website, either using the contacts that FORs have in all the Universities and most of the high school of Switzerland

#### Other

- During the ESS a special website is produced in order to explain the survey. The name of the site was <http://www.sidos.ch/ess> when the ESS was done by SIDOS and a redirection on the site for FORs is still active: cf. <http://www2.unil.ch/fors/spip.php?rubrique134&lang=fr> for French. A German version is also available.
- A leaflet was prepared in order to inform on the use the respondents that wanted to be kept informed by the results of the project.

#### **TURKEY**

Yilmaz Esmer - [esmer@boun.edu.tr](mailto:esmer@boun.edu.tr)

No report available.

#### **UK**

Alison Park - [a.park@natcen.ac.uk](mailto:a.park@natcen.ac.uk)

#### Scientific publications

- A number of chapters in the next British Social Attitudes report make use of ESS data - Park, A. et al (eds.), *British Social Attitudes: the 26<sup>th</sup> Report*, London: Sage. To be published on 27 January 2010. The following contain cross-national analysis:
  - 'A chorus of disapproval? European attitudes to non-traditional family patterns' by Eric Harrison and Rory Fitzgerald (members of the CCT)
  - 'Never too old? Attitudes towards longer working lives' by Stephen McKay.
- The NC has also passed on to the ESS Data Archive a list of publications by UK based authors which are not currently included in the publications database.

#### Events and briefings

- ScotCen seminar (Edinburgh, 21 February, 2008), Roger Jowell 'Public attitudes and public policy: why measure attitudes and what do we gain from cross-national comparisons?'
- Joint NatCen/LSE seminar (London, 1 July 2008), Roger Jowell and Alison Park, 'Conducting cross-national research' with papers about ISSP and ESS.
- Discussion of ESS at the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Eurobarometer series (Paris, 21 November 2008), Alison Park. Part of session about the methodology of the Eurobarometer.
- One day seminar (aimed at researchers/analysts) about ESS 2006 (Essex, ESDS, 11 April 2008), Alison Park, 'ISSP and ESS: an introduction to the surveys'.

- Paper about the ESS presented at the 2008 ESDS International Data Conference (London, 1 December 2008), Alison Park, 'Cross-national attitudinal research: the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and the European Social Survey (ESS)'.

In all these cases, information about the ESS was presented alongside information about the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP).

#### Teaching

- Lecture on attitudinal research delivered to Masters students at the London School of Economics, 1 December 2009.

#### Informing user groups

- Email alerts to relevant user groups about launch of ESS 2008 dataset.

#### Future plans

- More efforts to engage with non-academic user groups (for example, government research staff).
- Developing clear briefing text about ESS, with a specific focus on its relevance to the UK.
- Presentation in 2010 about ESS, as part of the ESRC funded Survey Skills Network, which is aimed at researchers across a range of sectors. Participants would attend a training day about ESS with a particular focus on how the survey is implemented in the UK (participants can choose to go out with an interviewer if they wish). Alison Park would give one session during this training day, about the background to the study.
- Presentation at the 2010 or 2012 ESRC Research Methods Festival.
- Presentation at 2010 ESRC Festival of Science event, City University. This will take the form of a seminar and online demonstration of the ESS online analysis facility. It will be aimed at journalists. Alison Park (NC), Lorna Ryan and Roger Jowell (City) will organise this event.

#### **UKRAINE**

Andrii Gorbachyk – [gorbachi@socd.univ.kiev.ua](mailto:gorbachi@socd.univ.kiev.ua)

#### Monograph

- *Golovakha E., Gorbachyk A. Socialni zminy v Ukraini at Evropi: za rezultatamy Evropeyskogo Socialnogo Doslydghennya 2005-2007 roky (Social changes in Ukraine and in Europe: on the results of European Social Survey 2005-2007. – Kyiv: Institute of Sociology NAS of Ukraine, 2008.* This was published in Ukrainian but has recently been translated into English. The English version will be available in March 2010.

#### Articles

- Several articles based do the ESS data was published by the scientists from some institutions in Ukraine.

#### Conference

- All-Ukrainian conference "Problems of the Development of Sociological Theory: Social Integration and Social Inequalities in the Context of Modern Social Transformations", 16-17 May 2008, Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University. The conference was organised by Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University, Institute of Sociology National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ukrainian Sociological Association.
- Presentation of A.Gorbachyk "Indicators of the Development of Modern Ukrainian Society in the Context of Current European Researches" was based on the discussion of ESS data (Round 2 and Round 3).

#### Teaching

- ESS data are used in the teaching at the following Universities:
  - Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University (Faculty of Sociology),
  - Kharkiv National University (Faculty of Sociology),
  - National University "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy" (Chair of Sociology),
  - Lviv National University (Chair of Sociology).
- Many students' works (undergraduate and even postgraduate) are based on ESS data.

#### Future Plans

- We plan to prepare special ESS section at the First Ukrainian Sociological Congress (October 2009, Kharkiv National University).

## 2.2.2 CCT Dissemination: Presentations and Publications

During Round 4, CCT members have continued to disseminate ESS data at various conferences, workshops and seminars. Publications have also been mounting in various journals (details of which can be found via the ESS online bibliography<sup>36</sup>). In keeping with the broad target audience of the ESS, these papers and presentations cover a wide range of topics, both substantive and methodological. They focus on the project as a whole and the contribution it will make to social science and European governance as well as various methodological aspects of the project. The dissemination activities carried out by members of the ESS Central Coordinating Team are shown below. Please contact [ess@city.ac.uk](mailto:ess@city.ac.uk) for further information.

### • CCT Presentations

#### 2007

##### 5-7 June 2007

Foundation Conference, International Data Forum, Beijing:

- Roger Jowell: 'The European Social Survey and the 'ESFRI' process'

##### 6-7 June 2007

33<sup>rd</sup> CEIES Seminar on Ethnic and Racial Discrimination in the Labour Market, Malta:

- Jaak Billiet & Bart Meulemann: 'Measuring attitudes and feelings towards discrimination in cross-nation research: lessons learned from the European Social Survey'

##### 8-9 June 2007

Conference on online Surveys, Colchester, Essex:

- Willem Saris: 'Making internet surveys representative'

##### 20-23 June 2007

QMSS Conference, Prague:

- Willem Saris: 'Requirements for comparative research'
- Jaak Billiet: 'Non-response bias in cross-national surveys: Designs for detection and adjustment in the European social survey'

##### 25-29 June 2007

Annual Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Prague, Czech Republic:

- Willem Saris: 'Coping with measurement error in survey research' – course at the conference
- Roger Jowell & Gillian Eva: 'The need for 'attitudinal' social indicators'
- Rory Fitzgerald: 'Improving documentation of (cross-national) questionnaire development on the ESS'
- Caroline Roberts: 'Mixing modes of data collection in surveys'
- Annette Jäckle, Caroline Roberts and Peter Lynn: 'Causes of Mode Effects: Separating out Interviewer and Stimulus Effects in Comparisons of Face-to-Face and Telephone Surveys'
- Eric Harrison & Marc Morje Howard: 'Social Capital and Political Cohesion: How exceptional is America?'
- Sally Widdop & Gillian Eva: 'Mixed mode data collection in Europe'
- Willem Saris: 'Measurement quality of concepts of the ESS'
- Geert Loosveldt and Nathalie Sonck: 'Evaluation of the representivity of an opt-in online access panel'
- Olena Kaminska & Jaak Billiet: 'Satisficing for reluctant respondents in a cross-national survey'
- Hideko Matsuo, Geert Loosveldt & Jaak Billet: 'A micro-level analysis of ESS Round 2 contact forms: the determinants of the duration to achieving direct contact and survey cooperation'
- Bart Mueleman, Eldad Davidov, P Schmidt & Jaak Billet: 'The relation between human values and attitudes towards immigration policy: a comparison across 19 European countries'
- Leen Vandecasteele & Jaak Billiet: 'Cross-national differences in response rates in the European Social Survey: an assessment and attempt at explanation'
- Jaak Billiet, Geert Loosveldt, Ineke Stoop & Koen Beullens: 'How general are findings about assumed non-response bias in cross-nation surveys?'
- Kirstine Kolsrud: 'The Work and Challenges of the Data Archive'
- Hilde Orten: 'Bazaar style data and metadata in the age of the Data Cube: a few ideas based on the European Social Survey'

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<sup>36</sup> See <http://ess.nsd.uib.no/bibliography/>

- Knut Kalgraff Skjåk: 'Clean data or cleaned data? Data editing procedures and experiences of the ESS Data Archive'
- Ineke Stoop: 'Event Data and Social Surveys'
- Ineke Stoop: 'Indicators of difficulty: Measuring the impact of fieldwork efforts in social surveys'
- Michael Blohm & Achim Koch: 'Data Quality in the European Social Survey (ESS): The case of item nonresponse'
- Annelies Blom, Peter Lynn & Annette Jäckle: 'Explaining differences in contact rates across countries'
- Annelies Blom, Achim Koch & Beth-Ellen Pennell: 'Data collection in cross-cultural and cross-national surveys'
- Janet Harkness & Ana Villar: 'Survey Translation Come of Age?'
- Sue Ellen Hansen, Janet Harkness, Ana Villar, Manuel de la Puente: 'Comparative Questionnaire Design: a Review of Current Practice'
- Dorothee Behr: 'Questions about Translation – from the European Social Survey (ESS)'
- Matthias Ganninger: 'Estimating Design Effects in the European Social Survey: Taking a closer look on some estimators of the intra-class correlation coefficient.'

#### 9-13 July 2007

International meeting of the Psychometric Society, Tokyo:

- Willem Saris: 'Requirements for cross cultural research'

#### 11 July 2007

UKDA Workshop, University of Essex:

- Roger Jowell: 'The future of cross-national research infrastructures'

#### 16 July 2007

US State Department Conference, Washington DC:

- Janet Harkness: '*Challenges for comparative survey design and implementation*'

#### 19 July-4 August 2007

2-week ECPR Summer course on Methods and Techniques, Ljubljana, Slovenia:

- Ineke Stoop: 'Comparative Survey Design'

#### 22-29 August 2007

56th Session of the International Statistical Institute, Lisbon, Portugal:

- Annette Jäckle and Caroline Roberts: 'Assessing the effect of data collection mode on measurement'
- Ineke Stoop & Jaak Billiet: 'Nonresponse bias in cross-national surveys'

#### 6 - 7 August 2007

Workshop for the ESS-Train research project Ljubljana, Slovenia:

- Janet Harkness: 'Comparative instrument design and implementation'

#### 31 August 2007

Measurement and Experimentation with Internet Panels: The state of the art of internet interviewing conference, Tilburg:

- Willem Saris: 'Quality of internet surveys'
- Ineke Stoop: 'The Impact of Events on Attitudes: Real-time measurement'

#### 3-5 September 2007

International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, Southampton, UK:

- Ineke Stoop & Jaak Billiet: 'Nonresponse bias in cross-national surveys'
- Ineke Stoop & Josine Verhagen: 'Nonresponse and change in environment'
- Annelies Blom & Michael Blohm: 'The effects of first contact by phone: Evidence from the European Social Survey'

#### 12-14 September 2007

The Challenges of a changing world: ASC2007, Southampton:

- Ineke Stoop: 'Survey data, context and event data'

#### 23-26 September 2007

International Conference in Applied Statistics, Bled, Slovenia:

- Koen Beullens & Jaak Billiet: 'Estimation of non response bias in the second round of the European Social Survey' (using information from reluctant respondents)

#### 12 October 2007

(Gallop Europe) Flash Barometer Training Workshop, Brussels:

- Jaak Billiet: 'Assessing cross-national construct equivalence in cross-nation research: some examples of ESS Rounds 1 & 2'

#### 18-19 October 2007

(TUBITAK) ESSRHA International Conference, Istanbul:

- Jaak Billiet & Bart Meuleman: 'Religious diversity in Europe and its relation to social attitudes and value orientations'

#### 19 October 2007

SESF-SCSS Plenary Session, Strasbourg:

- Roger Jowell: 'Plans for an International Data Forum'

#### 24 October 2007

ESRC Research Methods Program, London:

- Roger Jowell: 'Obstacles to equivalence in comparative surveys'

#### 25 October 2007

ESFRI SSH RWG meeting, British Academy London:

- Roger Jowell: 'The European Social Survey'

#### 8 November 2007

1-day course at MA Comparative European Social Studies, Hogeschool-Zuyd, Maastricht:

- Ineke Stoop: 'Cross-national Surveys: The European Social Survey and EUROSTAT'

#### 12 November 2007

Polish Academy of Science (Psychology) Bratislava:

- Jaak Billiet: 'Assessing cross-national construct equivalence in cross-nation research: some examples of ESS Rounds 1 & 2'

#### 14 November 2007

Joint Empirical Social Science (JESS) Seminar, Institute for Social & Economic Research (ISER), Essex University, UK:

- Annelies Blom, Annette Jäckle & Peter Lynn: 'Explaining differences in contact rates across countries'

#### 21 November 2007

HM Treasury 50th anniversary event, London:

- Roger Jowell: 'The growth of sample surveys in government social research'

#### 11 December

Lecture for Masters Students, London School of Economics, London:

- Roger Jowell: 'Surveys to measure attitude change'

#### 12 December 2007

Polish Academy of Sciences (Social Science) Round 3 introduction, Warsaw:

- Willem Saris: 'Requirements for comparative research'
- Jaak Billiet: 'Non-response bias in cross-national surveys: Designs for detection and adjustment in the European Social Survey'

#### 12-13 December 2007

FP7 Research Infrastructure Information meeting, Dublin:

- Rory Fitzgerald: 'The European Social Survey Infrastructure'

#### 14 December 2007

Measuring meaningful data in social research conference, K.U. Leuven, Belgium:

- Roger Jowell: 'The ESS – its origins, purpose and prospects'
- Willem Saris: 'Some highlights of methodological research'
- Kirstine Kolsrud: 'ESS data for all – the work and challenges of the data archive'
- Ineke Stoop: 'Is Belgium one or two countries? A study of ESS media-reported events'

## 2008

### 24 - 25 January 2008

35th CEIES Seminar on New Family Relationships and Living Arrangements - Demands for Change in Social Statistics, Warsaw:

- Hilde Orten: 'Measuring legal marital status in Europe and in the European Social Survey'.

### 28-29 January 2008

ESS Field Directors Meeting, Mannheim, Germany:

- Roger Jowell: 'Progress and the role of the ESS'

### 12 February 2008

Royal Statistical Society Seminar 'Improving European social statistics: making better policy', London:

- Roger Jowell: 'Improving pan-European social surveys'

### 13-15 February 2008

Workshop on measurement in the ESS organised by Willem Saris and held at UPF, Spain:

- Jaak Billiet and Bart Meuleman: 'Religious diversity in Europe and its relation to social attitudes and values'

### 21 February 2008

Scottish Centre for Social Research, Seminar on Public attitudes and public policy, Edinburgh:

- Roger Jowell: 'Who needs attitude measurement at all and comparative measures in particular?'

### 28 February 2008

NSD User Seminar on Comparative Social Survey Data, Bergen:

- Kirstine Kolsrud: 'NSDs arbeid med og formidling av ESS' [English translation: 'NSDs work with and dissemination of ESS']

### 10 March 2008

ESRC Festival of Social Science / SRA joint Seminar, London:

- Roger Jowell: Change and continuity in social research

### 10 April 2008

Workshop 'Methoden zur Konstruktion zusammengesetzter Einstellungsmaße' (English title: Methods for the construction of composite attitude measures) held at GESIS, Mannheim. This is a methods workshop that is given by Angelika Scheuer at GESIS which uses ESS data for the practical demonstrations and exercises.

### 15 April 2008

Workshop for BA Students of the Berufsakademie, GESIS-ZUMA:

- Annelies Blom and Dorothee Behr: "Internationally Comparative Surveys at the Example of the ESS"

### 15-18 May 2008

2008 Annual Conference of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, New Orleans, US:

- Annelies Blom: Decomposing the Processes Leading to Differential Nonresponse and Nonresponse Bias

### 29-30 May 2008

Survey Research: Challenges and Limits. Conference of the Austrian Sociological Association, Salzburg, Austria:

- Sabine Häder, Siegfried Gabler: Sampling for the European Social Survey: Principles and Results.

### 25-28 June 2008

International Conference on Survey Methods in Multinational, Multiregional, and Multicultural Contexts (3MC), Berlin:

- Michael Blohm, Achim Koch: 'Data Quality in the First Three Rounds of the European Social Survey(ESS): The Case of Item Nonresponse'
- Ineke Stoop, Achim Koch & Jaak Billiet 'Response rates and nonresponse bias in the ESS: What have we learned from three rounds?'
- Annelies Blom, Peter Lynn and Annette Jäckle 'Understanding Cross-National Differences in Unit Non-Response: The Role of Contact Data', (Invited Paper)
- Janet Harkness, Sue Ellen Hansen and Brad Edwards: 'Questionnaire Design for Multipopulation Studies'
- Janet Harkness et al.: 'Translation, Adaptation and Assessment'

- Beth-Ellen Pennell, Janet A. Harkness, Rachel Levenstein and Martine Quaglia: 'Challenges in Cross-National Data Collection'
- Christine Wilson, Janet Harkness: 'Language Interpreting in Surveys'
- Yongwei Yang, Tzu-Yun Chin, Janet Harkness and Ana Villar: 'Response Styles and Comparative Research'
- Matthias Ganninger: 'Use of design effects in the European Social Survey'
- Seppo Laaksonen: 'Adjustments by weighting for improving cross-country comparisons'
- Daniel Oberski, Willem E Saris, Jacques Hagenaars: 'Categorization Error and Differences in the Quality of Questions across Countries'
- Jaak Billiet, Bart Meuleman: 'Religious diversity in Europe. A cross-nation comparison of religious involvement and its relation to social attitudes and value orientations'
- Rory Fitzgerald, Roger Jowell: 'Measurement equivalence in Comparative Surveys: the ESS from design to implementation and beyond'
- Gillian Eva & Roger Jowell: 'Cognitive evaluations as social indicators'
- Kristen Miller, Rory Fitzgerald, Rachel Caspar, Martin Dimov, Michelle Gray, Catia Nune, Jose Padilla, Nicole Schoebi, Ali-Su Schoua-Glusberg, Sally Widdop and Stephanie Willson: 'Design and Analysis of Cognitive Interviews for Cross-National Testing'

#### 8-11 July 2008

European Conference on Quality in Official Statistics - Q2008, Rome:

- Ineke Stoop: 'Quality strategies in cross-national surveys. The case of the European Social Survey'

#### 9-12 July 2008

European Population Conference 2008, Barcelona:

- Hideko Matsuo 'The determinants of the ideal childbearing age: An analysis based on 2006/2007 European Social Survey data'

#### 1-5 September 2008

ISR RC33 7th International Conference on Social Science Methodology, Naples, Italy:

- Janet Harkness & Dorothee Behr: 'How instrument quality affects translation: Insights from a film of a team translation review'
- Jaak Billiet; Ineke Stoop: 'Response rates and nonresponse bias in cross-national surveys: Nine lessons from the first three rounds'
- Matthias Ganninger: 'Design Effects in Cross-National Survey Sampling'
- Rory Fitzgerald, Sally Widdop, Michelle Gray and Debbie Collins: 'Identifying sources of error in cross-national questionnaires: a new tool and scheme.'

#### 15-17 September 2008

19th International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, Ljubljana, Slovenia:

- Annelies Blom 'Measuring Nonresponse Cross-Nationally'
- Hideko Matsuo, Geert Loosveldt and Jaak Billiet: 'ESS Non-response survey in Belgium: Do we know more about non-respondents and do weights improve ESS survey responses?'

#### 21-24 September 2008

International conference on statistics and methodology, Bled, Slovenia:

- Jaak Billiet: 'Non-response bias in cross-national surveys: Designs for detection and adjustment of bias in the European social survey' (presentation and 28 page paper).

#### 4 November 2008

1-day course at MA Comparative European Social Studies, Hogeschool-Zuyd, Maastricht:

- Ineke Stoop: 'Cross-national Surveys: The European Social Survey and EUROSTAT'

#### 6-7 November 2008

Bulgaria in the mirror of the ESS – Conference, Sofia, Bulgaria:

- Roger Jowell: 'What's so special about the European Social Survey (ESS)?'
- Hilde Orten: 'Quality data for all: The aims and work of the ESS Data Archive'.

#### 11 November 2008

Joint LSE and NatCen Seminar, London:

- Annelies Blom 'Measuring Cross-National Nonresponse and Nonresponse Bias in the ESS'

### 13 November 2008

Dutch ESS Symposium:

- Ineke Stoop & Jurjen Iedema – Media coverage on elections in Europe (Media gebruik en verkiezingen in Europa)

### 25 November 2008

IJMR Research and Methods Forum, The Royal Society, London:

- Roger Jowell and Gillian Eva: ‘Prospects for mixed mode data collection in cross-national surveys’

### 27 November 2008

X. Seminar of ESS Results’ Discussion at University of Lisbon:

- Matthias Ganninger gave a talk on design effects at this discussion meeting.

### 16-17 December 2008

GESIS Workshop, GESIS, Mannheim:

- Annelies Blom: ‘Der European Social Survey, Design interkulturell vergleichender Umfragen’ (English title: The European Social Survey, The Design of Cross-Cultural Surveys).
- Annelies Blom: Nonresponse im European Social Survey, Design interkulturell vergleichender Umfragen (English title: ‘Nonresponse in the European Social Survey, The Design of Cross-Cultural Surveys’)
- Dorothee Behr ‘Übersetzung und Adaption’ (English title: ‘Translation and Adaptation’)
- Matthias Ganninger: ‘Stichprobenplanung in interkulturell vergleichenden Umfragen’ (English title: ‘Planning sample designs for crosscultural surveys’).

## **2009**

### 4-7 March 2009

Sixth International Workshop on Comparative Survey Design and Implementation (CSDI), Ann Arbor Michigan USA:

- Rory Fitzgerald and Kristen Miller: ‘Design and analysis of cognitive interviews for cross-national testing’
- Ineke Stoop: ‘Response rates and other quality indicators. Trade-offs in cross-national surveys’.

### 7 March 2009

Annual seminar for secondary school teachers of sociology, Ljubljana:

- Brina Malnar: Transition of attitudes and values – longitudinal and comparative value studies

### 12 March 2009

Workshop titled Methoden zur Konstruktion zusammengesetzter Einstellungsmaße (English title: Methods for the construction of composite attitude measures) held at GESIS, Mannheim. This is a methods workshop that is given by Angelika Scheuer at GESIS which uses ESS data for the practical demonstrations and exercises.

### 20 March 2009

Lecture for Masters Students in Survey Research Methods, City University, London:

- Rory Fitzgerald: ‘The challenges of cross-national surveys: The European Social Survey’

### 24-25 March 2010

Social and Cultural Shocks as Opportunity, Workshop held in Tallinn, Estonia:

- Rory Fitzgerald: ‘The need for long-term comparative measures of change in the new research agenda’

### 23-27 March 2009

Workshop at the PIAAC National Project Managers’ Meeting, Barcelona, Spain:

- Dorothee Behr ‘PIAAC Background Questionnaire Translation Training’

### 27-28 March 2009

Special interest meeting - Health in European Societies, Ghent, Belgium:

- Jaak Billiet: ESS and comparative health research: exploration of possibilities with an introduction on the ESS and proposals for Questionnaire Design Teams.

### 23-24 April 2009

Informing Public Policy: new agendas for social research. Joint conference – National Centre for Social Research & London School of Economics, London:

- Roger Jowell: Developments in European Social Research

#### 27 April 2009

ISSP Anniversary Conference, Vienna:

- Roger Jowell: 'The national importance of multi-national data'

#### 22 May 2009

Department of Comparative Politics, University of Bergen:

- Ole-Petter Øvrebø: 'Presentation of ESS'

#### 9 June 2009

ESS Findings Booklet Launch, Brussels, Belgium:

- Roger Jowell: 'The ESS – 8 years in'

#### 29 June – 3 July 2009

3<sup>rd</sup> European Survey Research Association (ESRA) Conference, Warsaw, Poland:

- Ineke Stoop & J. Iedema: 'Parliamentary elections and media behaviour'.
- Ineke Stoop: 'Event data and social surveys'.
- Hideko Matsuo, Jaak Billiet and G. Loosveldt: 'Measurement, and correction of non-response bias: Nonresponse Surveys in 4 countries (ESS Round 3 2006-2007)'.
- Gillian Eva, Willem Saris, Geert Loosveldt, Peter Lynn and Caroline Roberts: 'An experimental mixed-mode design on a general population survey'.
- Sally Widdop: 'Using a Question Appraisal System to improve cross-national questionnaire design'
- Rory Fitzgerald: 'Facilitating triangulation of pretesting techniques through improved documentation of (cross-national) questionnaire development'.
- Eric Harrison & Anouk Zabal: 'Building a Quality Enhancement network for a cross-national survey'.
- Gyrid Havåg Bergseth: 'Linking survey data with their context - the ESS contextual data repository'
- Kirstine Kolsrud: 'Access to Survey Data on the Internet'.
- Anne Katrine Mortensen and Hilde Orten: 'Measuring legal marital status. Cognitive interviews on two instrument versions in a Norwegian context'.
- Matthias Ganninger: 'Design Effects - The best of two worlds: model-based and design-based estimation methods'
- Daniel Oberski: 'JRule for Mplus'

#### 27-29 July 2009

Summer school at ICS on methodology:

- Jaak Billiet. Opening lecture 'Quantitative survey Methods and Social Theory in comparative research'

#### 3-7 August 2009

1-week ECPR Summer course on Methods and Techniques, Ljubljana, Slovenia:

- Ineke Stoop: 'Working with Comparative Survey Data'

#### 16-22 August 2009

57<sup>th</sup> Session of the International Statistical Institute - Durban, South Africa:

- Ineke Stoop, Jaak Billiet & Vasja Vehovar: 'Nonresponse bias in a cross-national study'. Invited paper

#### 31 August-2 September 2009

International Household Survey Nonresponse Workshop, Lausanne, Switzerland:

- Ineke Stoop: 'Nonresponse bias in a cross-national study'

#### Early September – Early December 2009

Michael Braun gave 12 lectures of 1 ½ hours on the topic "Familie und Beruf (Family and Work)" to advanced B.A. students and advanced students in the old diploma curriculum at the University of Mannheim. The lectures were based on the ESS and specifically utilized data from Round 2 of the survey.

#### 4 September 2009

European Sociological Association Conference, Lisbon, Portugal:

- Eric Harrison: 'How do we know Europe? Theory and methodology for comparative studies.'

### 2 – 5 September 2009

ESA conference in Lisbon, Portugal:

- Jaak Billiet and Bart Meuleman invited paper for semi-plenary session: 'Religious diversity in Europe and its relation to social attitudes and values', 26 pp. (updated text) (ESS Round 2)

### 22 September 2009

Institute for Social Change/Centre for Census and Survey Research, University of Manchester, UK:

- Eric Harrison: 'Comparative Analysis using the European Social Survey'

### 13 October 2009

Parliamentarians of the SPD in Baden-Württemberg visit to GESIS, Mannheim:

- Presentation by Angelika Scheuer: 'European Social Survey'

### 14 October 2009

Research seminar in Trondheim organised by the Research Council of Norway focussing on the ESS:

- Jaak Billiet. European Social Survey (ESS) - aims and plans.
- Jaak Billiet. Designs for detection and adjustment of bias in the ESS
- Ole-Petter Øvrebø: 'The ESS Data Archive'

### 10 November 2009

1-day course at MA Comparative European Social Studies, Hogeschool-Zuyd, Maastricht:

- Ineke Stoop: 'Cross-national Surveys: Quality and comparability'

### 3-5 December 2009

QMMS 2 Group on Survey Design and Quality Seminar "Answer/Response Scales in Comparative Surveys", Leinsweiler, Palatinate, Germany:

- Daniel Oberski: 'Experiments with answer scales in the ESS'

### 4 December 2009

Research Master European Studies, Quantitative Methods. Maastricht University:

- Ineke Stoop: Cross-national social surveys, European Social Survey

### 9 December, 2009

Policy Dialogue as part of the Well-being 2030 Project, European Policy Centre, Brussels:

- Eric Harrison: 'Beyond GDP: what do citizens want for Social Europe 2030?'

## **2010**

### 13 January 2010

The European Social Survey Round 4 launch conference 'Poland and Europe: continuation and change'. Institute of Philosophy and Sociology Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw:

- Jaak Billiet and Hideko Matsuo 'Adjusting samples for nonresponse bias: pros and cons of surveying nonrespondents compared with other approaches in ESS'.

## **• CCT Publications**

## **2007**

Behr, Dorothee (2007) 'Übersetzung und Qualitätsüberprüfung in vergleichender Umfrageforschung' [Translation and Quality Assurance in Cross-Cultural Survey Research] in Schmitt P A & Jüngst H E (eds.), *Translationsqualität*, Frankfurt: Peter Lang

Beullens K, Vandecasteele L & Billiet J (2007): *Refusal Conversion in the Second Round of the European Social Survey*, Working Paper of the Centre for Sociological Research

Billiet J, Koch A & Philippens M (2007) 'Understanding & improving response rates' in Jowell R, Roberts C, Fitzgerald R & Eva G (eds), *Measuring attitudes cross-nationally: Lessons from the European Social Survey*, London: Sage

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## 2.3 Other dissemination

### 2.3.1 Dissemination through the ESS data website

The ESS data website, hosted by the data archive at NSD, forms one of the main points of access for users. By the end of Round 4, the latest news from site was:

- Data for ESS Rounds 1-4 is now available.
- Data from ESS Rounds 1-3 from the interviewer's questionnaire is now available.
- Data from the ESS Contact Forms collected in Rounds 1-3 is now available<sup>37</sup>.
- There were 29,633 registered users of the website and 18,718 users had also downloaded the data. In particular, 2,932 users were registered as having downloaded data from ESS Round 4.
- Most registered data users were from countries participating in the survey with the highest numbers in Germany, Belgium, UK, Spain and the United States. There were also a substantial number of users from many other European countries and at least some from every continent.
- The majority of users overall were from student and faculty / research backgrounds. Table 1 shows the background of those who have downloaded data from ESS Round 4.
- From September 2009 to January 2010 the average number of data user sessions on the ESS Data website was 1,654, compared to 1,122 in the period from September 2008 to January 2009.

**Table 1: Users of ESS Round 4 by type, 23.09.09 – 28.02.10**

	Faculty & research	PhD Thesis	Student	Government	NGO	Private enterprise	Private individual	Other	Total
<b>Frequency</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2932</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100</b>

Many of the ESS data users access and explore data through the online system NESSTAR. This option offers users a possibility to explore data without using separate statistical packages and software, which perhaps contributes to a more widespread distribution of the ESS survey data, also reaching people beyond the academic communities. Over 530 users utilised the online access tool in the period 23 September 2009 – 28 February 2010.

An extraordinary request for user support is a logical consequence of the release of new ESS rounds, and there have been daily enquiries from the users of the Data Archive website. Around 150 users have received guidance on technical and substantive issues specifically on Round 4 from the ESS Data Archive team with over 150 more contacting the ESS team at City for advice on a range of topics including assistance in locating ESS documents; requests for clarification e.g. on weighting or sampling issues as well as more substantive queries about the content of the questionnaires. These queries have been from students, funding agencies, academics and media personnel.

### 2.3.2 Dissemination by Rotating Module Teams

#### 'Experiences and Expressions of Ageism'

Professor Dominic Abrams, head of this rotating module team, authored a research report for the UK Department for Work and Pensions Research in 2009 - Abrams, D., Eilola, T. and Swift, H. (2009) Attitudes to age in Britain 2004-08. Research report No. 599, Department for Work and Pensions, UK.

In addition, Professor Dominic Abrams and Dr Melanie Vaclair, both from the School of Psychology at the University of Kent (UK), presented findings from the ESS module at an ESRC event held at City University London, on Monday 15 March 2010 titled: 'What do the British think about... ageism, political institutions and welfare?' Following the event, they received extensive national and international print, online and broadcast coverage in Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand and the Ukraine.

<sup>37</sup> Processing of the Round 4 contact form data files is also underway. This work is being carried out by the University of Leuven.

## ‘Welfare attitudes in a changing Europe’

Professor John Hills from The London School of Economics and Political Sciences (UK) and member of the Round 4 module on Welfare attitudes presented preliminary findings from the ESS module at an ESRC event held at City University London, on Monday 15 March 2010. His presentation titled ‘ESS 2008 Module: Welfare attitudes in a changing Europe’ focused on views on appropriate structure of taxation; distribution of benefit spending and whether social benefits and services make people lazy. Data from the UK, Germany and the EU average were compared.

In addition, Steffen Mau (a member of the Round 4 QDT) and Jan Mewes presented a paper on Immigration, Globalization and the Support for the Inclusion of Foreigners at the 7th International Conference of the Council for European Studies, Montreal 15-17<sup>th</sup> April 2010.

Furthermore, other members of the Welfare team - Professor Luis Moreno and Dr. Inés Calzada - presented preliminary results on the attitudes and values expressed by respondents of the ESS Round 4 at the 60th Political Studies Association Annual Conference, Edinburgh 1<sup>st</sup> April 2010. The presentation included the relationship between social values and welfare regimes. Using data from 21 countries included in ESS Round 4 they analysed: a) to what extent the distribution of eleven fundamental social values followed welfare regimes borders; and b) what the values associated with support for the Welfare State in Europe as a whole and in each particular country are. On the basis of these analyses he described the “Axiology of the European Welfare State”<sup>38</sup>.

Stefan Svallfors, head of the module team on ‘Welfare attitudes in a changing Europe’ gave the following presentations during 2008 and 2010. These focused on the design and first results from the module:

- 11<sup>th</sup> April 2008 “Welfare and Inequality: Part I: ISSP and ESS items; Part II: Selected findings from ISSP and ESS” Economic and Social Data Service Seminar “Using the ISSP and ESS”, University of Essex.
- 5<sup>th</sup> September 2008 “Attitudes to welfare and inequality. ISSP and ESS surveys and items.” Centre for Comparative Welfare Studies, Aalborg University.
- 9<sup>th</sup> October 2008 “Attitudes to welfare and inequality. ISSP and ESS surveys and items.” Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, University of Lausanne
- 17<sup>th</sup> April 2010 “Age, Class, and Attitudes Towards Government Responsibilities: In Search of the Mechanisms” Paper presented at the Conference of the Council for European Studies, April 15-17, 2010, Montreal.
- 20<sup>th</sup> April 2010 “Comparing Welfare Attitudes in Europe”, Department of Sociology, McGill University, Montreal.

### *2.3.3 Awards*

December 2007

- Roger Jowell received a knighthood in the Queen’s New Year’s Honours list.

8 December 2008

- Market Research Society Gold Medal Award given to Roger Jowell at The Royal Lancaster Hotel, London.

September 2009

- The 2009 Helen Dinerman Award was given to Willem Saris

December 2009

- The Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olav, Knight of First Class was awarded to Bjørn Henrichsen

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<sup>38</sup> [http://www.psa.ac.uk/2010/UploadedPaperPDFs/1571\\_1451.pdf](http://www.psa.ac.uk/2010/UploadedPaperPDFs/1571_1451.pdf)

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## LIST OF CHANGES FROM ROUND 3 TO ROUND 4

This document shows changes to the ESS core questionnaire between rounds 3 and 4. It should be used by countries who participated in Round 3<sup>39</sup> to identify changes between rounds.

This document refers to

- Question number changes
- Question wording changes
- Question additions and deletions
- Interviewer instruction changes
- Showcard numbering changes
- Showcard changes
- Routing changes
- New annotations

Please note that most of these changes will **NOT** require complete re-translation, only small changes in the formatting or order.

This document shows where changes have been made and the type of change. In order to see what the actual change is, it is essential that you consult the **ROUND 4 SOURCE QUESTIONNAIRE**.

Where question numbers have changed, be aware that all references to those questions must also change. In addition, where show card numbers have changed any references to the showcard must also change.

### Footnotes

New footnotes highlighting new questions or questions that have been added to the core or footnotes that have been deleted are NOT listed in the document but will appear wherever there is a new/added/removed question in the source questionnaire.

It is important to remember that where questions have been deleted, the accompanying footnote will also have been deleted. Where questions have been moved, the accompanying footnote will also have been moved. These changes are also NOT listed in this document.

This document will only be released once with the final questionnaire. Any changes to the core after this document was distributed on 15<sup>th</sup> of May, will not be updated here. They will, if necessary, be outlined in the alerts that accompany questionnaire updates.

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<sup>39</sup> Countries that took part in earlier rounds but missed Round 3 will also need to use the previous 'changes between rounds' documents available from [ess@city.ac.uk](mailto:ess@city.ac.uk) on request.

Round 3 question number	Round 4 question number	Proposed changes/ new question/ new routing.	Round 3 card number	Round 4 card number
Page 2: source questionnaire	Page 2: source questionnaire	An additional sentence has been added to the paragraph about annotations. The last two sentences of this paragraph should read: 'Annotations should <u>NOT</u> be translated, they are a translation tool. Under no circumstances should they appear in the questionnaire given to interviewers.'		
Page 2: source questionnaire	Page 2: source questionnaire	Additions at end of page 2: 'At some questions there are answer codes that appear in brackets. These codes allow for answers respondents might give but should not be read out to respondents and must never appear on the showcard. The answer codes on showcards should not generally be read out to respondents by the interviewer.'		
A1-A10	A1-A10	NO CHANGE	1-5	1-5
B1-B40	B1-B40	NO CHANGE	6-17	6-17
C1-C13	C1-C13	NO CHANGE	18-21	18-21
C14	C14	Delete 's after the word [country]	22	22
C15-C17	C15-C17	NO CHANGE		
C18	C18	<p><b>NEW INSTRUCTION: [Can be asked as a country-specific question. To be recoded into the ESS Coding frame below]</b></p> <p>ESS CODING FRAME NOW SHOWN: standard ESS coding frame now shown rather than UK example.</p> <p>NEW NOTE ON ADMINISTRATION: The set of categories as agreed upon in the religion sign off form should be made available to interviewers. Use of a showcard at C18 is optional.</p>		
C19	C19	NO CHANGE		
C20	C20	<p><b>NEW INSTRUCTION: [Can be asked as a country-specific question. To be recoded into the ESS Coding frame below]</b></p> <p>ESS CODING FRAME NOW SHOWN: standard ESS coding frame now shown rather than UK example.</p> <p>NEW NOTE ON ADMINISTRATION: The set of categories as agreed upon in the religion sign off form should be made available to interviewers. Use of a showcard at C20 is optional.</p>		

Round 3 question number	Round 4 question number	Proposed changes/ new question/ new routing.	Round 3 card number	Round 4 card number
C21-36	C21-36	NO CHANGE	23-25	23-25
	D1-D50	NEW QUESTIONS – Welfare Module		26-42
	E1-E55	NEW QUESTIONS – Ageism Module		43-64
F1-F3	F1-F3	NO CHANGE		
F4	F4		46	65
F5	F5		47	66
F6	F6	NEW INSTRUCTION ADDED TO SHOWCARD AND QUESTIONNAIRE: <b>[To be asked as a country-specific question. To be recoded into the ESS Coding Frame (modified ISCED) below]</b>  ESS CODING FRAME NOW SHOWN: standard ESS coding frame now shown rather than UK example.  SHOWCARD 67 CHANGED TO SHOW ESS CODING FRAME	48	67
F6a	F6a		48a	68
F7	F7			
F8a	F8a		49	69
F8b	F8b			
F8c	F8c	NEW INSTRUCTION: <b>CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY</b> HAS BEEN ADDED TO QUESTIONNAIRE	49	69
F8d F8e F8f		QUESTIONS REMOVED – part of Round 3 rotating module		
F8g	F8d			
F9-F11	F9-F11			
Interviewer instructions above F12	Interviewer instructions above F12	QUESTION NUMBER CHANGE: REPLACE F25 WITH F25a		
F12-F17	F12-F17	NO CHANGE		
F18-F19	F18-F19		51	70
F20-F21	F20-F21	NO CHANGE		
F22	F23	QUESTION ORDER CHANGE – see questionnaire		
F23	F24	QUESTION ORDER CHANGE – see questionnaire		
F24	F25	QUESTION ORDER CHANGE – see questionnaire		
F25	F22	QUESTION ORDER CHANGE – see questionnaire		
	F25a	NEW QUESTION: Types of organisation respondent does or did work for		71
F26-F30	F26-F30	NO CHANGE		
F31	F31		52	72

Round 3 question number	Round 4 question number	Proposed changes / new question/ new routing.	Round 3 card number	Round 4 card number
F32	F32	QUESTION WORDING AMENDED TO READ: 'Using this card, please tell me which letter describes your household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from <u>all</u> sources?'  NEW RESPONSE CATEGORIES  NEW SHOWCARD	53	73
	BELOW F32	NEW INSTRUCTIONS ADDED – NOTE ON FRAMING ALTERNATIVE DECILES INCOME CARD		
F33	F33		54	74
F34	F34		55	75
F35	F35	NO CHANGE		
F36	F36	NEW INSTRUCTION ADDED TO SHOWCARD AND QUESTIONNAIRE: <b>[Strongly recommended to be asked as a country-specific questions as at F6. To be recoded into ESS coding frame (modified ISCED) below]</b>  ESS CODING FRAME NOW SHOWN: standard ESS coding frame now shown rather than UK example.  SHOWCARD 76 CHANGED TO SHOW ESS CODING FRAME	56	76
F37a	F37a		57	77
F37b	F37b	NO CHANGE		
F37c	F37c		57	77
F38-F45	F38-F45	NO CHANGE		
F46-F47	F46-F47		58	78
F48	F48	NO CHANGE		
F49	F49	NEW INSTRUCTION ADDED TO SHOWCARD AND QUESTIONNAIRE: <b>[Strongly recommended to be asked as a country-specific questions as at F6. To be recoded into ESS coding frame (modified ISCED) below]</b>  ESS CODING FRAME NOW SHOWN: standard ESS coding frame now shown rather than UK example.  SHOWCARD 79 CHANGED TO SHOW ESS CODING FRAME	59	79
F50-F53	F50-F53	NO CHANGE		
F54	F54	INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ADDED: <b>CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY</b>  NEW RESPONSE CATEGORIES  NEW SHOWCARD	60	80

Round 3 question number	Round 4 question number	Proposed changes / new question/ new routing.	Round 3 card number	Round 4 card number
F55	F55	NEW INSTRUCTION ADDED TO SHOWCARD AND QUESTIONNAIRE: <b>[Strongly recommended to be asked as a country-specific questions as at F6. To be recoded into ESS coding frame (modified ISCED) below]</b>  ESS CODING FRAME NOW SHOWN: standard ESS coding frame now shown rather than UK example.  SHOWCARD 81 CHANGED TO SHOW ESS CODING FRAME	61	81
F56-F59	F56-F59	NO CHANGE		
F60	F60	INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ADDED: <b>CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY</b>  NEW RESPONSE CATEGORIES  NEW SHOWCARD	62	82
F61	F61	NO CHANGE		
F62 (VERSION A and B)	F62 (VERSION A and B)		63	83
F63-67	F63-67	NO CHANGE		
F68 (Version A)	F68 (Version A)	Instruction added after F68 'GO TO F69'		
F69-F73	F69-F73	NO CHANGE		
SECTION G	SECTION G	NO CHANGE		
SECTION H	SECTION H	Section H to follow (supplementary questions)		
I1-18	I1-18	NO CHANGE		
	I9	NEW QUESTION – interviewer's age		
	I10	NEW QUESTION – interviewer's sex		
I9	I11			
Instruction above I10	Instruction above I12	QUESTION NUMBERS IN THIS INSTRUCTION HAVE CHANGED DUE TO INTEGRATION OF TWO NEW QUESTIONS		
I10	I12	QUESTION NUMBERS IN THE ROUTING INSTRUCTION HAVE CHANGED		
I11	I13			
I12	I14			
Interviewer note above I13	Interviewer note above I15	QUESTION NUMBERS IN THIS INTERVIEWER NOTE HAVE CHANGED		
I13	I15	QUESTION NUMBER IN THE ROUTING INSTRUCTION HAS CHANGED		
I14	I16			