Cross-national surveys

The example of the European Social Survey

Ineke Stoop
Content

What is the ESS?
- Aims
- History
- Organisation

Content

Methodology

Other assets

www.europeansocialsurvey.org
What is the ESS?
ESS established as ESS ERIC

The decision to award ESS ERIC status was published on 30/11/2013.
More...

Methodological Research
The European Social Survey runs a programme of research to support and enhance the methodology that underpins the high standards it pursues in every aspect of survey design, data collection and archiving.

www.europeansocialsurvey.org

Data and Documentation
Data and documentation can be accessed by round (year), by theme or by country. Data are available for download and online analysis.

ESS Resources
The ESS provides a series of outreach resources designed to increase the use of its data, including ESS Bibliography, Findings, Training Courses and eLearning resources.
Key facts

- Attitudes, values and beliefs
- Biennial (start 2002)
- Face-to-face
- 60+ minutes
- 30+ European countries
- Effective sample size \( \approx 1500 \)

- Compare across countries and over time
- Implement best practices and improve fieldwork methods and survey methodology
- Everything publicly available
  - Data
  - Documentation

[www.europeansocialsurvey.org](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org)
ESS top data user countries (>100) (August 2015) (N=82,933)
What is the ESS?

Aims
Aims ESS

• To monitor and interpret public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe’s changing institutions

• To advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond

www.europeansocialsurvey.org
What is the ESS?

History
History

- Beliefs in government
- Steering group European Science Foundation
- Central funding EU Framework Programmes
- Fieldwork funded by research councils
- First round 2002
- ESS-European Research Infrastructure Consortium in 2013
- Central funding and fieldwork funding by research councils/ministries

www.europeansocialsurvey.org
What is the ESS?

Organisation
Organisation

- General Assembly (member states)
- Headquarters (London): Director
- Core Scientific Team (SCP)
- FinCom
- Scientific Advisory Board (SAB)
- Methods Advisory Board (MAB)
- National Coordinators Forum
- Working groups (sampling expert panel, fieldwork questionnaire group, website editorial board, …)

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Content questionnaires ESS

Every round
- Socio-demo-graphic items
  - household composition
  - education
  - housing
  - occupation
  - social structure
- Attitudes and behaviour patterns
  - religious affiliation and identity
  - ethnic and national identity
  - political and social trust
  - party affiliation and voting behaviour
  - media consumption
  - value orientations
  - social exclusion

Round specific
- R1 Immigration
  Citizenship, involvement and democracy
- R2 Family, work and well-being
  Opinions on health and care-seeking
  Economic Morality
- R3 Personal & Social Well-being
  The Timing of Life
- R4 Ageism
  Welfare attitudes
- R5 Family, work and well-being in times of economic recession
  Trust in police and courts
- R6 Personal & Social Well-being
  Understanding, evaluation democracy
- R7 Immigration
  Social inequalities in health
- R8 Climate change
  Welfare attitudes

www.europeansocialsurvey.org
Rotating modules: call for proposals

- Questions from scientific community
- Tested measures with proven explanatory value in national settings
- Appropriateness to academic and policy needs
- Suitability for multicultural and multinational measurement
- Call Round 9 open until 11 January 2016
Questionnaire

The ESS questionnaire consists of a collection of questions that can be classified into two main parts - a core section and a rotating section. In addition, to the core section there is a supplementary section, which contains the 21-item human values scale as well as experimental tests.

The most recent questionnaire (fielded in 2012) is for ESS3, which contains modules on evaluations and understanding of democracy and personal and social well-being.

Core module

The ESS was primarily designed as a time series that could monitor changing attitudes and values across Europe. For this reason its questionnaire comprises one core module, containing items measuring a range of topics of enduring interest to the social sciences as well as the most comprehensive set of socio-structural ('background') variables of any cross-national survey. The exact number of items can change from round to round but each question has a unique variable name to assist users working with data over time.

Read more about the development of the core questionnaire

Find out which topics have been fielded in each round

Rotating modules

In each round of the ESS, multi-national teams of researchers are selected to contribute to the design of two rotating modules for the questionnaire. Rotating modules are selected following a Call for Proposals placed in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) and circulated via the European Science Foundation and relevant National Science Foundations. Applicants may apply for 'new' or 'repeat' modules.

Two question design teams were selected for ESS Round 8, following a Call for Proposals:

- Public Attitudes to Climate Change, Energy Security and Energy Preferences
- Welfare Attitudes in a Changing Europe: Solidarities under Pressure

Supplementary Section

The supplementary questionnaire is a separate questionnaire that make up part of the core module. It is administered after the socio demographic questions and the rotating modules. It has two purposes:

- serve as a vehicle for a well-established 21-item measure of human values developed by the Israeli psychologist, Professor Shalom Schwartz.
- help evaluate the reliability and validity of items in the main questionnaire using the Multi-Trait Multi-Method (MTMM) approach

Find out more about the Supplementary questionnaire

www.europeansocialsurvey.org
Netherlands • documents and data files

ESS Round 6 - 2012

**Data files**
Country file (subset of integrated file)
Parents' occupation - country file
Sample data (SDDP)
Country-specific data

**Documents**
ESS6 Questionnaires NL
ESS6 Contact Form NL
ESS6 Showcards NL
ESS6 Fieldwork and Interviewer Instructions NL
ESS6 Letters to Respondents NL
ESS6 Brochure NL

ESS Round 5 - 2010

**Data files**
Country file (subset of integrated file)
Parents' occupation - country file
Sample data (SDDP)

**Documents**
ESS5 Main Questionnaire NL
ESS5 Supplementary Questionnaire A NL
ESS5 Supplementary Questionnaire B NL
ESS5 Supplementary Questionnaire C NL
ESS5 Interviewer Questionnaire NL
ESS5 Contact Form NL
ESS5 Showcards NL
ESS5 Fieldwork Instructions NL
ESS5 Letter to Respondents NL
ESS5 Brochure NL

ESS Round 4 - 2008

**Documents**
ESS4 Main Questionnaire NL
ESS4 Supplementary Questionnaire A NL
ESS4 Supplementary Questionnaire B NL
ESS4 Supplementary Questionnaire C NL
ESS4 Interviewer Questionnaire NL
ESS4 Contact Form NL
ESS4 Showcards NL
ESS4 Fieldwork Instructions NL
ESS4 Letter to Respondents NL
ESS4 Brochure NL
## ESS Themes

The ESS questionnaire consists of a collection of questions that can be classified into two main parts — a core section and a rotating section. The core section (also referred to as the 'core module') focus on a range of different themes that are largely the same in each round. The rotating section (also known as 'rotating modules') is dedicated to specific themes, which are sometimes repeated in later rounds of the ESS.

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Subjective Well-Being, Social Exclusion, Religion, National and Ethnic Identity (Core - all rounds)

In every ESS round, some questions have been included on subjective well-being, social exclusion, religion, perceived discrimination and national and ethnic identity. In addition, some question measuring attitudes to immigration (that were originally fielded as part of the ESS1 rotating module on immigration) have been asked as part of the Core section from ESS2 onwards.

Related documents

- ESS Core Questionnaire Development - Measuring Social Exclusion
- ESS Core Questionnaire Development - National and Ethnic Identity
- ESS Core Questionnaire Development - Religious Identity

Data/Variables - Round 6 (2012)

1. How happy are you
2. How often socially meet with friends, relatives or colleagues
3. How many people with whom you can discuss intimate and personal matters
4. Take part in social activities compared to others of same age
5. Respondent or household member victim of burglary/assault last 5 years
6. Feeling of safety of walking alone in local area after dark
7. Subjective general health
8. Hampered in daily activities by illness/disability/infirmary/mental problem
9. Belonging to particular religion or denomination
10. Religion or denomination belonging to at present
11. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Albania
12. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Belgium
13. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Switzerland
14. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Cyprus
15. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Germany
16. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Finland
17. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, United Kingdom
18. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Hungary
19. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Ireland
20. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Israel
21. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Iceland
22. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Lithuania
23. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Netherlands
24. Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Norway
Dataset: ESS6-2012, ed.2.0

**Variable happy: How happy are you**

**PREQUESTION TEXT**
CARD 18

**LITERAL QUESTION**
C1. Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?

**POSTQUESTION TEXT**
Please use this card

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**SUMMARY STATISTICS**
Valid cases 54228
Missing cases 445
This variable is numeric

**NOTES**
INTRODUCTION TO QUESTIONS C1-36: And now a few questions about you and your life.

*Note* In general, you must weight tables before quoting percentages from them. To apply weights, select the Weight icon and choose one or all (PSWGT) to adjust for sampling error and non-response bias as well as different selection probabilities. Either DWIGHT or PSWGT must all countries combined. Please see the guide [Weighting European Social Survey Data](www.europeansocialsurvey.org) for fuller details about how to use the weights.

Users of data are obliged to read the [ESS Conditions of use](www.europeansocialsurvey.org).
### Dataset: ESS6-2012, ed.2.0

**Country**: Categorizes  
**How happy are you**: Categorizes  
**Type**: Row percentage

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Weight is on

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Kaunas, October 2015
ESS Findings

The following findings have been published and are available for download from this page.

Key findings from the first three rounds of the ESS - this mostly draws upon academic work using ESS data that has been published in books and journals.

Key findings from the first five rounds of the ESS - this draws on further examples of published academic work using ESS data.

In 2011, we launched a new series of ESS Topline Findings, which are concise cross-national summaries of particular topics covered in the questionnaire. Number 1 in the series focuses on trust in justice using data from Round 5 of the survey. Number 2 focuses on welfare attitudes in Europe using data from Round 4 of the survey. Number 3 focuses on the economic crisis, quality of work and social integration using data from Rounds 2 and 5 of the ESS. Number 4 focuses on Europeans’ understandings and evaluations of democracy using data from Round 6 of the ESS.

ESS Topline Findings:

- 1. Trust in Justice
- 2. Welfare Attitudes in Europe
- 3. Economic crisis, quality of work and social integration
- 4. Europeans’ understandings and evaluations of democracy

Country-specific booklets from the ESS Topline Findings series are also available. Currently there are two issues available in the series, Policing by Consent in the UK (using data from Round 5 of the ESS) and Experiences and Expressions of Ageism in the UK (using data from Round 4 of the ESS).

Country-specific ESS Topline Findings:

- 1. Policing by Consent in the UK
- 2. Experiences and Expressions of Ageism in the UK

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<td>Book</td>
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Methodology
Methods

Central coordination
- Specifications
- Questionnaire
- Design
- Monitoring
- Procedures
- Guidelines
- Rules

National implementation
- National budgets
- Fieldwork organisation/country
- National coordinator (NC)
- CST-NC-Project manager-Field director-Interviewers

Quality

Consistency over time

Comparability across countries

Kaunas, October 2015

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### Main methodological issues

#### Representing the populations
- **Sampling:** differing sampling frames, pre-specified minimal effective sample size
- **Nonresponse bias**
  - Participation related to topic survey?
- **Monitor fieldwork**
  - Contact forms

#### Representing the concepts
- **Questionnaire design process**
- **Link to theory**
- **Ensure functional equivalence**
- **Extensive pre-testing**
- **Cognitive testing**
- **Maximise reliability and validity**
- **Translation**

[www.europeansocialsurvey.org](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org)
Data collection in ESS 5
(presentation Achim Koch)
Countries and survey organisations

- Commercial surv. org.
- National stat. institute
- University
- Nonprofit Organisation

+ Israel
PAPI vs. CAPI
Day and time of interview
Length of fieldwork period

< 4 months: 6 (out of 20) countries
< 5 months: 10 (out of 20) countries

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Interviews per week

Belgium 30
Bulgaria 14
Switzerland 25
Czech Republic 7
Germany 21

Denmark 19
Estonia 33
Spain 17
Finland 16
France 25

United Kingdom 26
Hungary 8
Israel 23
Netherlands 27
Norway 24

Poland 19
Portugal 20
Russian Federation 21
Sweden 22
Slovenia 16

(figures = length of fieldwork in weeks)
Fieldwork period

1. Sept. 2010

2010

2011

End fieldwork by December: 2 (out of 20) countries

End fieldwork by January: 4 (out of 20) countries

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End

Data collection in ESS 5
(presentation Achim Koch)

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Response outcomes EU SILC 2010

- Interview
- Interview rejected
- Refusal to cooperate
- Away
- Unable to respond
- Other reasons
- Noncontacted

2010 COMPARATIVE EU INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT Version 3 - October 2012

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The Netherlands

Type of sampling design
The EU-SILC NL 2010 survey is based on stratified two-stage sampling design, from two sets of addresses: the first part with households which participated in LFS survey and willing to cooperate also to EU-SILC survey and the second part with all residents aged 65 years and over.

Primary and secondary sample unit
The primary sample unit (PSU) is the municipality.
The secondary sample unit (SSU) is the address.
All households on selected addresses are eligible for the survey. For the measurement of detailed information on social variables one member of the household aged 16 and over is selected.

Stratification criteria
Stratification is done by geographical criteria (NUTS3) into 40 strata.

Sample selection scheme
At the first stage sample is selected with PPS where size is the number of addresses per municipality. At the second stage the selection is done by simple random sampling such that the total sampling design becomes self-weighting.

Renewal of sample
The Netherlands has adopted the 4-year rotational integrated design recommended by Eurostat.
Monitoring fieldwork

- No unpleasant surprises
- Interviewer performance
- When and where to intervene
- Quality control
- Auxiliary data to assess and adjust for nonresponse bias

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Use paradata (call records)

- Find out if fieldwork has been carried out according to specifications
  - Number of calls
  - Timing of calls
- Calculate response rates
- Detect fraud
- Analyse response and give recommendations for next wave
  - Number of calls
  - Timing of calls
  - Reasons for refusal
- Analyse nonresponse
  - Compare early and late contacts
  - Compare easy and difficult respondents
  - Reasons for refusal

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Other paradata

- Interviewer observations neighbourhood and dwelling
  - Comparability
  - Quality
  - Privacy

- Reasons for refusal

- Interviewer judgment future cooperation
  - Indicative future cooperation
  - Self-fulfilling prophecy?

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Reasons for refusal: ESS R4 (Matsuo et al., 2010)
Paradata and process data: quality and use?!?!?!
Questionnaire design

Theory → Concepts → Draft questions → Testing → Questions → Data collection → Analysis Concepts-questions
Same/different questions

- Ask different questions (ADQ)
  - National diets
  - Attitudes towards politics
- Ask the same questions (ASQ)
  - Do identical questions cover the same concept in different countries?
- ESS: Mixed strategy
  - Education
  - Political parties

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Old/new questions

- Adopt
- Adapt
- Create
Adopt existing instruments

- Easy and inexpensive
- Many statistical techniques available
- Questionnaire pretested in at least one country
- Comparison with existing data possible

- Cultural anchoring: suitability and translation
- Replication of monocultural questions makes close translation likely, even if unsuitable
- Existing does not mean good

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Adapt existing instruments

- Easier and less expensive than new instrument
- Cultural context suitably enhanced
- Adaptations possible at source questionnaire level or for particular countries

- Adaptation documentation required
- Coordination of different adaptations needed
- Existing does not mean good

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Forms of adaptation

Terminological, factual
- Congress, parliament, Bundestag
- Voting mandatory, being an EU member

Language driven adaptation
- He/she

Convention-driven
- Left to right reading

Culture-driven
- Different norms, customs, practices
  Two mothers
  Same sex marriages

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CSDI guidelines on adaptation (Harkness) (1)

- Frequently adaptations are motivated less by features of the target language than by the need to fit social, cultural, or other needs of the new linguistic group to be studied.

- A recent international project proposed fielding the question in multiple countries

- "Can you lift a two liter bottle of water or soda?"

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CSDI guidelines on adaptation (Harkness) (2)

- Several locations (countries) noted that:
  - the normal size of bottle in their context was 1.5 liter bottles, not 2 liter bottles
  - (b) that they were unsure whether the bottle referred to was intended to be glass or plastic (which would affect the lifting task)
  - (c) that "soda" was not a salient generic concept in their locations
  - (d) that the formulation in English which indicates that the bottle is not empty
  - ("bottle of water or soda") needed to become "a full bottle of water" or "a bottle full of water" in their translations. However, there was some concern that these much more explicit renderings of "bottle of water" might alter respondent perceptions of the lifting task.
Create new questions

- Sequential
- Parallel
- Simultaneous

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Create new questions

- Sequential
- Parallel
- Simultaneous

- **Sequential**
  - One source questionnaire “British English”
  - When one survey moved to other country
  - When new countries come into cross-national survey
  - Country-bias
    - English language
    - English concepts “community”, “GDP”
    - English way of life
Create new questions

• Sequential
• Parallel
• Simultaneous

**Parallel**

• Cross-cultural input in every phase during development
• High development cost and complex organisation
Create new questions

- Sequential
- Parallel
- Simultaneous

**Simultaneous**
- De-centering (2 countries): cultural specifics eliminated to maximize adequacy for both
- Common core concepts implemented in country-specific fashion
- Country-specific issues added
- Not practicable for multinational studies
- High development cost and complex organisation
Practical solution (ESS)

- ASQ
- Create new questions
- Adaptation on factual issues
- Annotation source questionnaire
  “with xxx we mean ……………”
- Advance translation
- SQP: Survey Quality Prediction (formal characteristics)
- Cognitive tests
- Large pilots

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Appendix 3: Source Alcohol Consumption Questions and Suggested CF

**CARD 46**
- PINT OF BEER
- 1/2 PINT BEER
- CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER
- LARGE GLASS OF WINE
- SMALL GLASS OF WINE
- BOTTLE OF WINE
- GLASS OF SHERRY OR PORT
- SINGLE MEASURE OF SPIRITS
- DOUBLE MEASURE OF SPIRITS
- COCKTAIL
- ALCOPOP

**CARD 47a**
- EXAMPLE 1: 4 PINTS OF BEER
- EXAMPLE 2: 4 SMALL GLASSES OF WINE
- EXAMPLE 3: 2 PINTS OF BEER & 2 SMALL GLASSES OF WINE
- EXAMPLE 4: 1 DOUBLE MEASURE OF SPIRITS & 2 LARGE GLASSES OF WINE
- EXAMPLE 5: 3 SMALL GLASSES OF WINE & 2 SINGLE SHOTS
- EXAMPLE 6: 2 ALCOPOPS, A PINT OF BEER, & 3 SINGLE SHOTS

**CARD 47b**
- EXAMPLE 1: 3 PINTS OF BEER
- EXAMPLE 2: 2 LARGE GLASSES OF WINE
- EXAMPLE 3: 2 GLASSES OF SPARKLING WINE & A COCKTAIL
- EXAMPLE 4: 2 DOUBLE MEASURE OF SPIRITS & 1 SMALL GLASS OF WINE
- EXAMPLE 5: 3 SINGLE MEASURE OF SPIRITS & 3 SINGLE SHOTS
- EXAMPLE 6: 2 ALCOPOPS & 3 SINGLE SHOTS

[Image: www.europeansocialsurvey.org]
Translation

• Back translation
  It’s raining cats and dogs
  Have you had your tea yet?
  Geniessen in vollen Zügen
  Dear undertakers

• Perfect back translation does not guarantee a good question in the target language
  Good help in finding obvious errors (wealthy/healthy)
TRAPD

Translation
  • More than 1 translator
  • Parallel or split
  • What is a good questionnaire translator
  • Training of translators

Review
  • Discuss and compare

Adjudicate
  • Decide on 1 version

Pretest

Documentation
  • Also of review process

SQP: formal characteristics

Verify

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Annotation

Test Question
CARD I am now going to ask you some questions about how those aged between 15 and 30 are seen by other people in [country]. Using this card, please tell me how likely is it that other people in [country] view those aged 15 to 30 as moral*

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* Annotation for translators: Moral in the sense of upstanding, law abiding, decent etc.

Question aim: to assess whether or not a series of stereotypes applied to the ‘under 30’ age group. This age group was chosen because the questions were originally developed with older people in mind and we wanted to ascertain how respondents processed this in relation to a younger age group. We were also interested in exploring what respondents understood by the concept of morality.
<table>
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<th>Source (British English/Great Britain)</th>
<th>Moral</th>
<th>R's understanding – dimensions of moral</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>• People having moral codes or values</td>
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<td>• Knowing right from wrong</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Treating others how you would like to be treated</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Living by society’s rules with a code of conduct</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Family background/upbringing</td>
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<table>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>“respectable” (“anständig”)</td>
<td>As source but not including • Knowing right from wrong</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
<td>“to have ethical principles” (“moral”)</td>
<td>As source</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td>“ethical” (“étics”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland (Swiss French)</td>
<td>“to have moral sense” (“ont un sens moral”)</td>
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*Fig. 5. Comparison of understanding of “moral”*
Questionnaire translation

UK

www.europeansocialsurvey.org
Questionnaire translation

www.europeansocialsurvey.org
Questionnaire translation

www.europeansocialsurvey.org
Questionnaire translation
Questionnaire translation

www.europeansocialsurvey.org
SQP 2.0 allows survey researchers to create questions and obtain a quality prediction. It also provides information about Multitrait Multimethod (MTMM) experiments done on more than 3000 questions.

For each question researchers provide information about a number of the question’s characteristics. Then, a quality prediction for the question can be made based on these characteristics using MTMM data and analysis previously done by The Research and Expertise Centre for Survey Methodology (RECSM) for the European Social Survey (ESS) and for other surveys in many different countries.

This program works best in one of the following browsers, shown in order of amount of testing and results:

- Mozilla Firefox 3.0 or higher (recommended)
- Google Chrome/Chromium, Apple Safari, or other WebKit-based browsers.
- Opera 9 or higher
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 7 or higher

Note: the program does not work well in Internet Explorer 6. If you are using this older version of internet explorer, please update to the newest version or just use the latest version of Firefox.

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Other assets
### Methodological Research

The European Social Survey runs a programme of research to support and enhance the methodology that underpins the high standards it pursues in every aspect of survey design, data collection and archiving.

### Data and Documentation

Data and documentation can be accessed by round (year), by theme or by country. Data are available for download and online analysis.

### ESS Resources

The ESS provides a series of outreach resources designed to increase the use of its data, including ESS Bibliography, Findings, Training Courses and eLearning resources.

---

**About ESS**
- About ESS
- Contact Information
- Project Specification
- Structure and Governance
- Funding
- News
- Participating Countries
- National Pages
- User Statistics

**Methodology**
- ESS Methods Overview
- Sampling
- Translation
- Questionnaire
- Pre-Testing and Piloting
- Improving Question Quality
- Response and Non-Response
- Mixed Mode Data Collection
- Measuring National Context
- Attitudinal Indicators

**Data and Documentation**
- Data and Documentation by Year
- Data and Documentation by Country
- Data and Documentation by Theme
- Online Analysis
- ESS Data Alerts
- Conditions of Use
- Summary and Deviations
- Cumulative Data (Wizard)
- Multilevel Data
- Useful Hints

**Resources**
- ESS Bibliography
- ESS EduNet (eLearning)
- ESS Findings
- ESS Training Courses

**ESS Intranet**
- ESS NC Intranet Login
- ESS GA Intranet Login
- ESS SAB Intranet Login

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ESS Cumulative Data Wizard

Download your customised dataset

The ESS Cumulative Data Wizard gives access to cumulative data from countries that have been included in the integrated ESS files in two or more rounds. Please select variables and rounds/countries to customise your own file to download. More...

Please sign in to use the wizard.

- ESS1-5 Editions in Cumulative Data Wizard
- ESS1-5 Cumulative Variable list
- Weighting ESS Cumulative Data

Select variables

- Media use and trust [0/10]
- Politics, including: political interest, efficacy, trust... [0/309]
- Subjective well-being, social exclusion; religion; perc... [0/103]
- Gender, age and household composition [0/63]
- Socio-demographic profile, including: type of area, educ... [0/318]
- Human values scale [0/21]
- Region [0/42]
- Administrative variables; interview time, administrative... [0/19]
- Rotating modules [0/48]
- Cross-module replicated questions [0/11]

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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Luxembourg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Multilevel data

## Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable label</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>NUTS 1</th>
<th>NUTS 2</th>
<th>NUTS 3</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent fertility rate (per 1000 women)</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United Nations Population Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>United Nations Population Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fertility rates</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (years) both sexes</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at age less than one year</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td>•</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government expenditure on health as a percentage of total gov</td>
<td>•</td>
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<td></td>
<td>WHO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int, $)</td>
<td>•</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>WHO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dentists, rate per 100 000 inhabitants</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses and midwives, rate per 100 000 inhabitants</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists, rate per 100 000 inhabitants</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapists, rate per 100 000 inhabitants</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physicians or doctors, rate per 100 000 inhabitants</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 = ‘·’ in this table indicates that the variable exists for this level.

[www.europeansocialsurvey.org](http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org)
Microdata are confidential data which contain information about individual statistical units.

The current legal framework enables **access to anonymised microdata** available at Eurostat **only for scientific purposes**.

Specific conditions on how to obtain microdata can be found under each section on the left.

The following microdata sets exist:

- ECHP (European Community Household Panel)
- LFS (Labour Force Survey)
- CIS (Community Innovation Survey)
- AES (Adult Education Survey)
- EU-SILC (European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions)
- SES (Structure of Earnings Survey)
- FSS (Farm Structure Survey)

The above mentioned sets are being disseminated except for FSS, which will follow in due course. Additional information will be announced at this website when available.
Afrobarometer

A comparative series of national public attitude surveys on democracy, markets and civil society in Africa.

The Afrobarometer is an independent, nonpartisan research project that measures the social, political and economic atmosphere in Africa. Afrobarometer surveys are conducted in more than a dozen African countries and are repeated on a regular cycle. Because the instrument asks a standard set of questions, countries can be systematically compared. Trends in public attitudes are tracked over time. Results are shared with decision makers, policy advocates, civic educators, journalists, researchers, donors and investors, as well as average Africans who wish to become more informed and active citizens.

www.afrobarometer.org
AsiaBarometer: News and Updates

- [22-March-09] Data of the 2006 and 2007 surveys can now be downloaded from this website!
- [13-Nov-08] Shigeto Sonoda (Professor of Waseda University), a member of the AsiaBarometer Survey Project, won an Asian Pacific Award 2008 from The Asian Affairs Research Council for his recent book Fuburado kokka chugoku: Jiko hito! shita shakai shugi no yuku, Chukoshinsha, 2008!
- [13-June-08] Cautions on the use of the AsiaBarometer Survey data has been up.
- [13-June-08] Data of the 2005 survey can also be downloaded from this website.
- [29-May-08] Publications pages have been updated.
- [01-Dec-07] Open symposia will be held at the University of Tokyo on December 13, 2007. Please refer to Symposia page.
- [15-Oct-07] The AsiaBarometer won an A in the midterm evaluation of this project by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan!
- [25-June-07] Publications pages have been updated.
- [20-June-07] Codebook error was corrected.
- [04-June-07] Data of the 2003 and 2004 surveys can be downloaded from this website.
- [13-Dec-06] An open symposium will be held at the University of Tokyo on December 15, 2006. Please refer to Symposia page.
- [15-Nov-06] Takashi Inouichi won an ICF Research Award (an outstanding research award) from International Communications Foundation! The title of the research project is "Achieving the system of international academic transmission and discussion through the AsiaBarometer."
- [02-Nov-06] Publications pages have been updated.
- [02-Nov-06] This website has been renewed.
THE STUDY

Latinobarómetro is an annual public opinion survey that involves some 19,000 interviews in 18 Latin American countries, representing more than 400 million inhabitants.

Latinobarómetro Corporation is a non-profit NGO based in Santiago, Chile, and is solely responsible for the production and publication of the data.

Latinobarómetro Corporation researches the development of democracy and economies as well as societies, using indicators of opinion, attitudes, behavior and values. Its results are used by social and political actors, international organizations, governments and the media.

The executive director of the study is Marta Lagos.
www.arabbarometer.org/

Arab Barometer III

Introduction

Scholars in the Arab world and the United States established the Arab Barometer in 2005. The University of Michigan and Princeton University in the U.S. provided initial leadership, in partnership with universities and research centers in Jordan, Palestine, Morocco, Algeria and Kuwait. In 2010, the Arab Democracy Barometer formed a partnership with the Arab Reform Initiative (ARI, www.arab-reform.net) to expand the project’s scope and range of activities, building on ARI’s regional survey work carried out in 2006-2008.

The Arab Barometer was developed in consultation with the Global Barometer project, a network composed of regional barometers in Latin America, Sub-Saharan, East Asia and South Asia (http://www.globalbarometer.net/). Like other regional barometers, the objectives of the Arab Barometer are to produce scientifically reliable data on the politically-relevant attitudes of ordinary citizens, to disseminate and apply survey findings in order to contribute to political reform, and to strengthen institutional capacity for public opinion research.

www.europeansocialsurvey.org

Kaunas, October 2015
SHARE - Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe

The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) is a multidisciplinary and cross-national panel database of micro data on health, socio-economic status and social and family networks of more than 45,000 individuals aged 50 or over. As such, it responds to a Communication by the European Commission calling to “examine the possibility of establishing, in cooperation with Member States, a European Longitudinal Ageing Survey”. By now, SHARE has become a major pillar of the European Research Area and in 2008 was selected as one of the projects to be implemented in the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI).

Eleven countries contributed data to the 2004 SHARE baseline study. They are a balanced representation of the various regions in Europe, ranging from Scandinavia (Denmark and Sweden) through Central Europe (Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands) to the Mediterranean (Spain, Italy and Greece). Further data were collected in 2005-06 in Israel. Two “new” EU member states – the Czech Republic and Poland – as well as Ireland joined SHARE in 2006 and participated in the second wave of data collection in 2006-07. The survey’s third wave of data collection, SHARELIFE, collects detailed retrospective life histoories in sixteen countries in 2008-09.

SHARE is coordinated centrally at the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Aging (MRA). It is harmonized with the U.S. Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). SHARE’s scientific power is based on its panel design that grasps the dynamic character of the ageing process. SHARE’s multi-disciplinary approach delivers the full picture of the ageing process. Rigorous procedural guidelines and programs ensure an ex-ante harmonized cross-national design.

Data collected include health variables (e.g. self-reported health, health conditions, physical and cognitive functioning, health behavior, use of health care facilities), bio-markers (e.g. grip strength, body-mass index, peak flow), psychological variables (e.g. psychological health, well-being, life satisfaction), economic variables (current work activity, job characteristics, opportunities to work past retirement age, sources and composition of current income, wealth and consumption, housing, education), and social support variables (e.g. assistance within families, transfers of income and assets, social networks, volunteer activities). In addition, the SHARE data base features anchoring vignettes from the COMPARE project and variables and indicators created by the AMANDA RTO-Project. The data are available to the entire research community for costs. For methodological details see Boeiris-Supan and Juerges (2006). You can download the SHARE brochure.
The ISSP is a continuing annual programme of cross-national collaboration on surveys covering topics important for social science research.

It brings together pre-existing social science projects and coordinates research goals, thereby adding a cross-national, cross-cultural perspective to the individual national studies.

The ISSP researchers especially concentrate on developing questions that are meaningful and relevant to all countries, and can be expressed in an equivalent manner in all relevant languages.
How do Europeans think about life, family, work, religion, sex, politics, and society?

European Values Study
The most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe
Welcome to the World Values Survey website. This is a place to learn more about values and cultural changes in societies all over the world.

Is Bangladesh the Happiest Nation in the World? WVS4
Until recently, it was widely held that happiness fluctuates around set points, so that neither individuals nor societies can lastingly increase their happiness.

Inglehart-Welzel Cultural Map of the World, Ronald Inglehart
This map reflects the fact that a large number of basic values are closely correlated; they can be depicted in just two major dimensions of cross-cultural variation. ** Update ** Added supplementary data file.

Learn more about the WVS,
Brochure presenting the World Values Survey.

New wave of surveys,
The World Values Survey (WVS) network will carry out a new wave of surveys in 2010 - 2011. This will provide a 30-year time series for the analysis of social and political change.
Household Finance and Consumption Network (HFCN)

The HFCS collects household-level data on households’ finances and consumption. The fieldwork for the first survey took place in late 2010/early 2011 in most countries. Anonymised microdata from the first wave were made available to the researchers in April 2013.

Implementation

The HFCS is conducted at the national level. In view of the considerable cultural and institutional differences between euro area countries, there needs to be some flexibility in the formulation of the questions for the individual countries in order to obtain comparable data. The participating institutions produce harmonised output (i.e. survey data) for their respective country, but do not necessarily use identical questionnaires. However, a common template questionnaire serves as a benchmark for the country questionnaires, as well as for establishing the output desired.

Common set of output variables

The participating institutions report a set of commonly agreed output variables for their respective country. The "core" output variables are to be delivered for all participating countries. A set of non-core variables has also been defined, with the participating institutions being free to decide which of these non-core variables they collect and report for their respective country. The collection of standardised variables will ensure cross-country comparability.

Contents of the survey

The HFCS questionnaire consists of two main parts:
Surveys

Mapping the results

Eurofound's survey mapping tool allows you to:

- view the data as a map, bar chart or table
- compare national data with EU averages
- download the data as a .csv file (compatible with Excel)

Regular pan-European surveys

- **European Company Surveys (ECS)**
  The second European Company survey 2009 - first results are now available! This second survey focused on company structures and practices. It will contribute to the Lisbon Strategy on the issue of company policies and practices with regard to their impact on quality of jobs, as well as the development of social dialogue in companies.

- **European Quality of Life Survey**
  The survey examines a range of issues, such as employment, income, education, housing, family, health, work-life balance, life satisfaction and perceived quality of society. The survey was carried out for the 2nd time in 2007 and the full overview report has just been published. A new survey mapping tool for graphical presentation of the survey findings is available.

- **European Working Conditions Survey**
  Carried out every five years, since 1990, this survey provides an overview of working conditions throughout Europe, as well as indicating the changes affecting the workforce and quality of work. The most recent survey included the new Member States and candidate countries took place during 2005. The findings, including some secondary analyses, have been published and are presented through the survey mapping tool. The next iteration will be carried out in 2010 - read more about the plans for the fifth EWCS.

The questionnaires and datasets are available for re-use by other researchers (see Frequently asked questions for more information).
International Adult Literacy Survey

Abstract:

The International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS) was a seven-country initiative first conducted in the fall of 1994. Its goal: to create comparable literacy profiles across national, linguistic and cultural boundaries. The survey also offers the world’s only source of comparative data on participation in adult education and training. The results, published in the report “Literacy, economy and society: Results of the first International Adult Literacy Survey” (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Statistics Canada, 1995), demonstrated a strong plausible link between literacy and a country’s economic potential. Since then, a second and a third round of data collection of IALS were conducted in an additional 16 countries in 1996 and in 1998. Several thematic reports and international comparative reports were published following these second and third waves of data collection. In total, IALS includes literacy data pertaining to 23 countries or regions around the world.

The Canadian component of the International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS) was conducted in 1994. The main purpose of the survey was to find out how well adults used printed information to function in society. Another aim was to collect data on the incidence and volume of participation in adult education and training, and to investigate the relationships between initial and adult education, on the one hand, and literacy proficiency and wider economic and social outcomes, on the other.

Note:

Participants of the first two rounds of IALS are referenced in this guide as part of the first cycle (1994, 1996), whereas participants of the third round are referenced as the second cycle (1998).

Survey years available at this site:

1994; 1996; 1998

See also:

Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey
International Adult Literacy Skills Survey (Canada)
Ontario Adult Literacy Survey
Survey of Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities
Canadian Association of University Teachers

Date Modified: 2009-08-25
Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is an internationally standardised assessment that was jointly developed by participating countries and administered to 15-year-olds in schools. PISA assesses how far students near the end of compulsory education have acquired some of the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society. In all cycles, the domains of reading, mathematical and scientific literacy are covered not merely in terms of mastery of the school curriculum, but in terms of important knowledge and skills needed in adult life.

What’s new

Canada - Good secondary-schooling key to success
10-Feb-2010
Canada’s top-performing high school students are 20 times more likely to access a university education than those at the bottom, and they are also more likely to choose pure science topics, according to a new OECD publication, Pathways to Success.

The High Cost of Low Educational Performance
25-Jan-2010
This report uses recent economic modelling to relate cognitive skills – as measured by PISA and other international instruments – to economic growth, demonstrating that relatively small improvements to labour force skills can largely impact the future well-being of a nation.

Learning Mathematics for Life: A Perspective from PISA
04-Dec-2009
This report provides an in-depth examination of 15-year old students’ mathematical literacy using the results of the second survey of the OECD’s Programme for International Student Assessment, PISA 2003.

Equally prepared for life? How 15-year-old boys and girls perform in school
26-May-2009
http://timss.bc.edu/
PIAAC

PIAAC is a new OECD study that aims to examine and compare the skill levels of adults across countries.

The household-based PIAAC survey will be administered simultaneously in 27 countries. There are plans to repeat the survey at regular intervals in order to identify changes in the population over time. PIAAC will break new ground by examining the basic skills that are required for successful participation in society in general, and in the workforce in particular. By doing so, it will furnish a comprehensive picture of the human capital that participating countries can draw upon to meet global competition. The results of the study will offer a sound basis for possible political and social interventions.

At international level, a scientific consortium is responsible for the implementation of PIAAC. For an overview of the participating institutes, see the menu item Project structure.

In Germany, PIAAC is being funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BAF). The BMBF has commissioned GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences to implement the PIAAC study in Germany.

- What are the aims of PIAAC?
- Who will be surveyed?
- What form will the interview take?
- Participating Countries
- What are the main elements of PIAAC?
- When will PIAAC be conducted?
Public opinion and voting behaviour in a comparative perspective

Primary links
- Theses and Aims
- The steering committee
- Members
  - Become a member
  - Other relevant groups
  - Conferences and Joint Sessions
  - 5th ECPR General Conference 2005, Potsdam
  - ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops 2010, Münster
- Publications and Working Papers
  - 5th ECPR General Conference Papers
  - Databases Online
  - Data archives
  - Other data sources
  - Training courses
  - Journals
- National Election Studies
- National Political Science Associations

New Publications
- Swedish Voting Behavior
- Dutch Parliamentary Election Studies 1971-2006: Cumulative dataset and documentation
- Cleavage Politics and the Populist Right. The New Cultural Conflict in Western Europe
- Profiles of the European Political Groups

New forum topics
- Two Post-doctoral Fellowship in Quantitative Methods in Political and Social Science
- Final Conference by PIREDEU/ European Election Studies 2009
- Start of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) Young Researcher’s Network
- Assistant Professor of Research Methods, University of Twente
- Professorship in Political Science with specialization in Electoral Studies, University of Gothenburg

User login
- Username: *
- Password: *
- Log in
  - Create new account
  - Request new password

National Election Studies
- Australian Election Study (AES)
- Austrian National Election Study (AUTNES)
  - http://www.auhtnes.at/
- British Election Study (BES)
- Canadian Election Study
  - http://ces-eec.mcgill.ca/
- Danish election project
  - http://www.valgprojektet.dk/default.asp?i=eng
- Dutch Parliamentary Election Study (DPES)
  - http://www.dpes.nl/
- Hungarian Election Study (only in Hungarian)
  - http://www.valasztaskutatats.hu/
- Irish National Election Study (INES)
  - http://www.tcd.ie/ines/
- Israeli National Election Studies (INES)
  - http://www.limes.tau.ac.il/elections.html
- Italian National Election Study (ITANES)
  - http://www.itanes.org/
- New Zealand Election Study (NZES)
  - http://www.nzhes.org/
- Portuguese Election Study
- Swedish National Election Studies (SNES)
  - http://www.valforsknings.pol.gu.se/english/
- Swiss Electoral Studies (SELECTS)
  - http://www2.unil.ch/selects/?lang=en
- American National Election Study (ANES)
  - http://www.electionstudies.org/
- European Election Studies (BES)
  - http://www.ees-homepage.net/
- Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union (PIREDEU)
  - http://www.piredeu.eu/
- The European Voter
  - http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/election-studies/inter...
- The True European Voter
  - http://true-european-voter.eu

Kaunas, October 2015
MTUS
- Multinational Time Use Study
  - Surveys Included
  - MTUS User Guide
  - Accessing the Data
  - Register as an MTUS User
  - Downloading Files
  - Supplementary Files
  - Interpreting Results
  - Reference Format
  - Database Co-Ordinators
  - Convert to MTUS Format
  - Depositing Data
  - User Contributions
  - Related Projects

AHTUS
- American Heritage Time Use Study

Information
- Information and Resources
- Time Use Studies
- Conferences
- Access Time Use Data
- Sequence Analysis Resources
- Time calculator
- Jobs and Funding
- Links

Team
- The CTUR Team

Research
- Current Projects

Multinational Time Use Study

The Multinational Time Use Study (MTUS) was first developed in the early 1980s. Professor Jonathan Gerushny, then working at the University of Bath with Sally Jones, observed the potential to harmonise time use data collected in the early 1980s through the mid-1980s into a single dataset with common series of background variables and total time spent per day in 41 activities. The original MTUS allowed comparison of British time use data with the 1965 Szalai Multinational Time Budget Study data from Canada and Denmark. The MTUS since has grown to encompass over 60 datasets from 22 countries, and is now incorporating recent data from the METUS, ATUS, and other national level time use projects. Professor Gerushny and Dr Kimberly Fisher presently manage the study in collaboration with other time use scholars.

This site provides access to the MTUS data and documentation, and offers advice on the use of this dataset.

With the January 2010 release:

- We have added the variable CDAY to the Netherlands 2000 data
- We have upgraded:
  - Austria 1992 from W552 to W553 W58 and W50
  - Spain 2002-2003 from W553 only to W553 and W38
  - USA 1995 from W552 to W553 W68 and W60
  - USA 1992-94 from W552 to W553 W58 and W90
  - USA 2003 from W552 to W553, W58 and W6
- We have added this:
  - USA 1995 child diaries which previously have had very limited use and do not appear in most other available versions of this survey
  - USA 1994-95 NHAPS supplement
  - USA 2004 ATUS
  - Netherlands 2005

At present we are working on upgrading the Norwegian surveys, the remaining older Netherlands, UK and USA surveys, South Africa 2000, and adding the remainder of the USA ATUS (2005-2009).

Publications

Publications using this dataset

Printer-friendly version