



## **6<sup>th</sup> European Working Conditions Survey**

### **Technical report**

Prepared by Ipsos

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## **A. Technical report: project management, sampling, questionnaire development, interviewing & quality control**

This technical and fieldwork report acts as a summary for the survey's individual, constituent reports (e.g. on translation, coding, quality control etc.). As such, this summary report is necessarily broader in scope and does not contain all the specific detail (particularly for individual countries). Therefore, where relevant, the reader is directed to these more detailed reports throughout the text.

Note that initially, the post-stratification weighting for the EWCS was based on the labour force survey (LFS) for 2014. The LFS 2015 reference statistics were not yet available during the fieldwork and during the drafting of the methodological reports. Because the fieldwork was conducted in 2015, LFS reference statistics for 2015 reflect better the desired distribution of the respondents. Therefore, Eurofound recalibrated the post-stratification weights to 2015, using the exact same method described in the sampling evaluation and weighting report. The overview report and other upcoming research reports as well as the survey mapping tool are based on the 2015 post-stratification weighting. **The relevant information provided in the methodological reports, including this one, is based on the 2014 weighting.**

The first section of this report – the technical report – considers project management, sampling, questionnaire development, interviewing and quality control. The second section – the fieldwork report - considers fieldwork and weighting-related issues.

## **A.I. Introduction**

### **A.I.1 Survey overview**

The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) is a European Union body set up by the European Council (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1365/75 of 26 May 1975) to contribute to the planning and design of better living and working conditions in Europe. Eurofound provides information, advice and expertise – on living and working conditions, industrial relations and managing change in Europe – for key actors in the field of EU social policy on the basis of comparative information, research and analysis.

Eurofound carried out the sixth edition of its European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) of workers from February to December 2015. In cooperation with Ipsos, Eurofound interviewed approximately 43,000 workers in 35 countries about different aspects of their working life such as employment status, working time, work organisation, work-life balance, physical and psychosocial risks factors, learning and training, voice and participation health and well-being as well as earnings.

### **A.I.2 Survey objectives**

The EWCS aims to assess and quantify working conditions of employees and self-employed, analyse relationships between different aspects of working conditions, identify groups at risk and issues of concern and progress, monitor trends and contribute to European policy development, in particular on quality of work and employment issues.

The 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2015 covers to the 28 EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland in a first fieldwork period (February till September 2015) and , Turkey, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania (between September and December 2015).

So far, six editions of the EWCS have taken place, in 1991, 1995, 2000/2001, 2005, 2010 and 2015.

At every new phase of data collection, the questionnaire has expanded and been adapted in order to integrate concerns of the social debate, emerging issues and to improve the quality of the questions. Many questions have remained identical in order to allow the identification of trends over time in working conditions.

The 2015 survey was the first time that the EWCS used computer-aided personal interviewing (CAPI) across all countries and all interviews.

## A.II. Project management

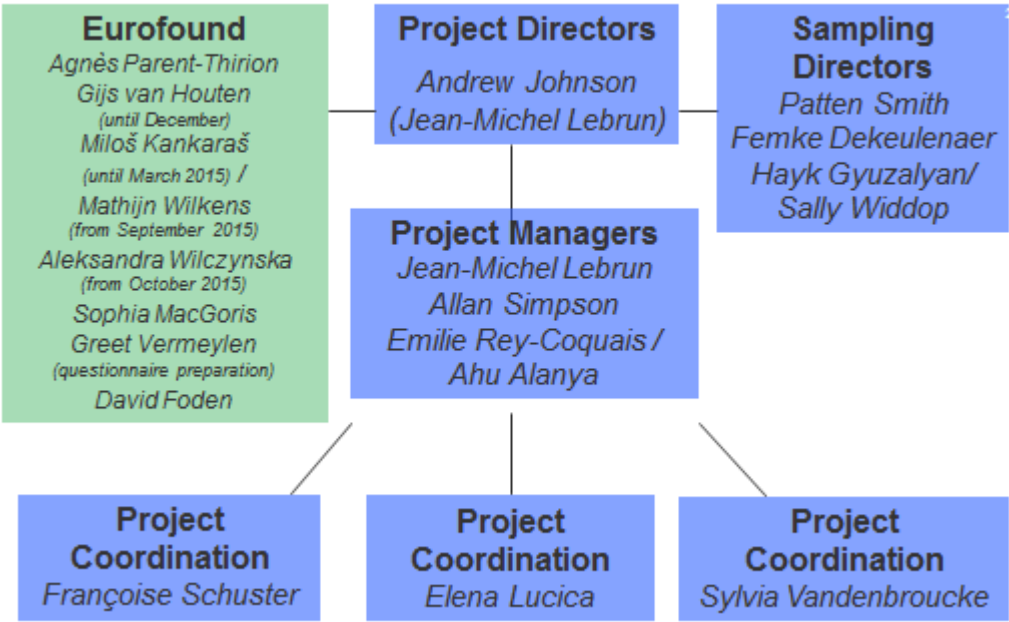
This chapter gives an overview of the various teams, personnel and partners involved in delivering the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS, as well as their respective roles and responsibilities.

### A.II.1 Organisational structure

Through its Ipsos Central Coordination team (ICC), Ipsos Belgium was in overall charge of the central coordination and management of the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS. The ICC itself was made up of professionals from the Ipsos Social Research Institute (ISRI), all of whom have extensive experience in delivering large, multi-country studies. Led by Andrew Johnson (Project Director) and Jean-Michel Lebrun (Deputy Project Director) the ICC took the lead in all national partner agency liaison and data quality issues, to ensure the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS was delivered with maximum consistency and quality standards across the surveyed countries. The following sub-section examines the ICC in more detail.

#### *Ipsos central coordination team*

**Figure 1: organisational chart of the central Ipsos project team for the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS preparation and fieldwork .**



To both ensure the preservation of institutional memory and to help spread workload at critical points both the project director and project manager had respective deputies. As mentioned, Jean-Michel Lebrun was the Deputy Project Director, whilst Allan Simpson was the Deputy Project Manager.

Due to the relatively large number of countries included in the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS, responsibilities for inter-partner liaison were shared between three ‘hub’ coordination managers, each responsible for day-to-day correspondence with 10-12 local agencies.

In addition, there were specific, senior individuals from across Ipsos with responsibility for particular aspects of the study (such as questionnaire development, sampling and weighting, translation and data processing and cleaning).

As with many projects of this size and duration, there were some personnel changes to the ICC over the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS's cycle. Some of Ipsos' mitigating strategies have already been outlined (e.g. effective deputising), but each new team member was thoroughly briefed and their C.V. shared with Eurofound for approval before they began work on the study. All Ipsos replacements for the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS were like-for-like (i.e. a Director would be replaced with a similarly-qualified fellow Director, for example). An overview of the ICC personnel changes provided outlined below:

- In February 2015, the Sampling Manager, Hayk Gyuzalyan, left Ipsos. He was replaced by similarly-qualified sampling specialist Sally Widdop (who had been involved in the project since November 2014 – allowing sufficient time for a thorough hand-over).
- In June 2015, the Project Manager, Emilie Rey-Coquais, left Ipsos Belgium. She was replaced by Ahu Alanya.

### *National partners and local teams*

The national fieldwork partners were fundamental to collecting robust, comparable data in all the surveyed countries. For the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS, the partner agencies comprised both local Ipsos offices, as well as third party agencies from Ipsos' wider network. The table below lists the national project delivery partners and agencies, as well as national team leaders (as at the outset of the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS).

<b>Table 1: List of national fieldwork partners for the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS</b>		
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Company/organisation name</b>	<b>Name of national team leader</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>		
Austria	Spectra Marktforschungs-ges.m.b.H.	Christian Baumann
Belgium	Ipsos	Corinne Descamps
Bulgaria	Ipsos	Iva Dimova
Croatia	Ipsos	Mirna Cvitan
Cyprus	CMR – CYPRONETWORK MARKETING RESEARCH LTD	Christos Michaelides
Czech Republic	MEDIAN s.r.o	Miloš Staněk
Denmark	DMA/Research	Vibeke Tuborgh
Estonia	Ltd Faktum & Ariko	Kalev Petti
Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	Tuomo Turja
France	Ipsos	Robin Pillot
Germany	Ipsos	Martin Dankert
Greece	Ipsos	Emmanouela Costopoulou
Hungary	Ipsos	Tímea Korok
Ireland	Ipsos	Aisling Corcoran
Italy	Ipsos	Guido Rmabaldi
Latvia	SKDS	Ieva Strode
Lithuania	RAIT	Lina Juodkienė
Luxembourg	TNS ILRes	Luc Bieber
Malta	Ipsos MISCO International Ltd.	Vanessa Bajada
Netherlands	PMR	Fons de Rijk
Poland	Ipsos	Krzysztof Chmielewski



Table 1: List of national fieldwork partners for the 6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS		
Country/territory	Company/organisation name	Name of national team leader
Portugal	Ipsos	Isabel Rebelo da Silva
Romania	Ipsos	Lorena Cristea
Slovakia	MEDIAN s.r.o	Miloš Staněk
Slovenia	Ipsos	Lenka Hrastar
Spain	Ipsos	Alvaro Calvo
Sweden	Ipsos	Eva Ohlsson
United Kingdom	Ipsos	Dr. Rebecca Klahr
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>		
Albania	Ipsos	Alban Bilali
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	Ipsos	Gjorgji Mitrevski
Montenegro	Ipsos	Vladimir Raičević
Serbia	Ipsos	Hana Baronijan
Turkey	Ipsos	Akın Şahin
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>		
Norway	Ipsos	Nina Berg
Switzerland	gfs-zürich, Markt- & Sozialforschung	Martin Abele

## A.II.2 Meetings

This section lists the meetings that happened during the project between Eurofound and the central Ipsos team. It also gives an overview of the national briefings/seminars, and local fieldwork visits undertaken by Eurofound.

### *Overview of meetings*

The meetings that occurred during the course of the project can be broadly classified into three categories:

- **Meetings between the Ipsos Central Coordination Team and the Eurofound Survey Team.**  
During the course of the project the respective teams of Eurofound and Ipsos met regularly to discuss progress and any issues that arose. These meetings were held in Dublin, Ghent and Berlin - and lasted at least full day to allow a thorough discussion of the problems at hand. The meetings and the main subjects were:
  - **1st meeting** / 25-26 March 2014: Inception meeting in Dublin;
  - **2nd meeting** / 19 May 2014: Questionnaire finalisation meeting in Dublin (with Eurofound's advance translators, based on their work, Ipsos' cognitive report and translatability assessment);
  - **3rd meeting** / 17-18 September 2014: Progress update meeting on pre-test preparation and implementation (in Ghent);
  - **4th meeting** / 14-15 January 2015: Progress update meeting on main stage preparation and implementation (largely outstanding questionnaire issues and preparation for the country seminar on 15-16 January) in Berlin.
  - **5<sup>th</sup> meeting** / 30 June 2016. Debrief meeting between the two teams in Antwerp to discuss how the whole project went and lessons learnt for the future. It had been hoped to organise this meeting earlier but this was not possible due to team members' schedules.

In addition to these face-to-face meetings, the Eurofound and Ipsos project teams discussed progress weekly (via teleconference). These teleconferences typically took place on Thursdays, so that all parties had sufficient time to analyse the weekly fieldwork update that was normally sent late on Tuesday each week).

- **Translators/adjudicators' training sessions.** All those involved in the translation were required to attend a briefing session. These sessions were held via web conference between 9 to 15 July and were around one hour in length. A total of 10 sessions were conducted by the Ipsos Central Coordination Team. These training sessions provided detailed information on:
  - Study overview: background of the EWCS and Eurofound, the context, objectives and importance of the study
  - Translation process: review of the different phases of the translation (translation, harmonisation and adaptation), organisations and persons involved in the translations
  - Questionnaire and translation template: presentation of the different types of questions to be reviewed/translated and practical exercise on how to use the excel template.
  - Eurofound Glossary/annotated questionnaire: presentation of the document and practical exercise on how to use the document.
  
- **Briefings/seminars conducted at the national level among local partners in the Ipsos network.** On 15-16 January 2015, all national fieldwork partners were invited to attend a one day seminar organised by Ipsos in Berlin to review the survey protocols and procedures to be applied. The seminar was attended by 41 individuals from national fieldwork partners representing all countries, along with representatives from Eurofound and the Ipsos Central Coordination Team. The agenda of the seminar was as follows:
  - The 6th EWCS project –Eurofound presentation
  - Project overview and introduction
  - The annotated questionnaire and interviewer manual
  - The sampling approaches
  - Fieldwork implementation guidelines and contact strategy
  - Quality control & deliverables
  
- **Interviewers' briefing at the national level among local partners.** All interviewers that took part/worked on the survey had to attend an Interviewer Training session organised by the local partner prior commencing fieldwork. Depending on the number of interviewers working on the project, several sessions with a limited number of interviewers were organised. Those sessions covered the following aspects:
  - Introduction & Background
  - The fieldwork material (e.g. questionnaire and interviewer manual, annotated/translated questionnaire, contact sheet, show cards, screener questionnaire, promo-card, letter of introduction, guidance note on probing, ...)
  - Sampling / Quality control
  - Contact procedures
  - Role-play / Practice interview
  
- **Local fieldwork visits made by Eurofound.** In the early stages of fieldwork, Eurofound performed fieldwork visits to verify survey implementation. The countries visited were Denmark, Luxembourg and Spain. These fieldwork visits included an overview of the project activities with the local management teams, as well as interviewer “shadowing” and debriefing to get first-hand

experience of the actual administration of the questionnaire and contact attempts with the household. Eurofound then provided feedback to the ICC which was shared as relevant with fieldwork teams in all countries.

### **A.III. Sampling: sample design and selection procedures**

This chapter covers the definition of the target population, sample coverage of the target population, sample selection methods, selection probabilities, sample stratification, and sample design. For further detailed information please refer to the Sampling Implementation Report on Eurofound website.

#### **A.III.1 Population**

The target population within each country for the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS were all individuals aged 15 or over living in private households and in employment.

Ipsos' sampling approach applied the following definitions to achieve this:

- 'aged 15 or over' – those who were aged 15 or over at the time of the survey interview. The only exception was in Bulgaria, Norway, Spain and the UK where the age was 16 or over<sup>1</sup>.
- 'living in private households' – those whose usual place of residence<sup>2</sup> was in the territories of the countries included in the survey and also those persons absent from the household for short periods of time (e.g. due to educational studies, illness or business trips)
- 'in employment' – those who did at least one hour of work for pay or profit during the week preceding the interview, from Monday to Sunday.

#### **A.III.2 Coverage**

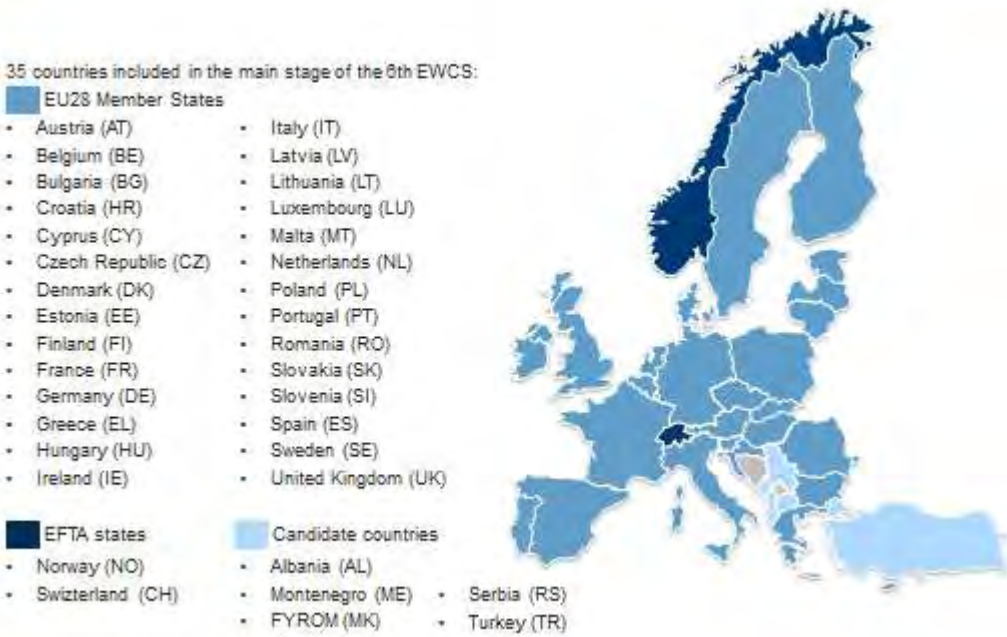
A network of 35 national agencies led by Ipsos carried out the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS in the selected countries and territories. All agencies had been involved in multilingual and multinational research projects prior to the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS and all are members of ESOMAR. The countries covered in the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS are shown in figure 2.

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<sup>1</sup> Due to the minimum legal working age being higher in these countries.

<sup>2</sup> Two elements: i) country of residence – an individual must have stayed, or intended to stay in the country for one year or longer; ii) household residence – an individual must belong to the household that is at the centre of economic interest, where the household maintains a dwelling that members treat, and use, as their principle residence.

**Figure 2: countries covered as part of the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS**



### **A.III.3 Sample size**

Eurofound required a target reference sample size of 1,000 per country – except in the following countries, where the reference sample size was larger: Poland (1,200); Spain (1,300); Italy (1,400); France (1,500); UK (1,600) and Germany and Turkey (2,000). Eurofound also offered countries the opportunity to top-up their sample. This was taken up by Belgium, Slovenia and Spain, which led to target sample sizes of 2,500, 1,600 and 3,300 respectively in these countries.

### **A.III.4 Sample design overview**

The sample selection for EWCS6 was a multi-stage process intended to deliver a clustered sample. At the first stage PSUs were randomly selected with probability proportional to size (PPS). Following this, addresses, households or individuals were selected from lists. The availability of lists (registers) varied by country; where suitable lists existed, these were used otherwise lists of addresses were generated via enumeration. The final stage was the selection of households (if necessary) and eligible individuals within addresses.

### **A.III.5 Sampling principles**

The main sampling principles that Ipsos followed for the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS were as follows:

- using the best probability sample design possible in each country – to ensure that every population member had a known non-zero chance of selection
- stratifying the sample according to region and degree of urbanisation and allocating the sample to strata proportionately to the number of people in employment in each stratum
- using at least 50 primary sampling units (PSUs) per country to achieve a maximum of 20 achieved interviews per PSU
- randomly selecting one household at an address (where applicable)
- randomly selecting one eligible respondent per household
- no substitution of individuals at any stage of sampling.

Eurofound required that sampling plans were designed for each country. These consisted of two parts – an implementation plan and a sample breakdown. The implementation plan comprehensively documented how sampling would be approached in each country. It contained details of the sampling frame, PSUs, stratification, population statistics, geographical coverage as well as fieldwork procedures such as method of first contact, language(s), promotional materials, quality control back-checks and interviewer call patterns. The sample breakdown showed how the sample was stratified for each country according to region and degree of urbanisation. Please refer to the Sampling Implementation report for more information.

### **A.III.6 Sample stratification**

The sample in each country was stratified into strata defined by region and degree of urbanization as specified by Eurofound. Regions were defined at the level of NUTS 2 or equivalent in each country. Eurostat's degree of urbanisation indicator DEGURBA<sup>3</sup> was also used in as many countries as possible. This indicator has three categories: densely populated area, intermediate density area, and thinly populated area. The sample was allocated to the strata proportionately to the number of people in employment in each stratum. The population statistics were derived from Eurostat's Labour Force Survey (LFS) or an equivalent source.

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<sup>3</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/miscellaneous/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP\\_DEGURBA](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/miscellaneous/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_DEGURBA)

The sources used for stratification in each country can be found in Table 2 below. With regard to the regions, many countries (N=18) were able to use NUTS 2, but others used NUTS 1 (five countries) or NUTS 3 (two countries). Eight countries were unable to use NUTS data and used country-specific regions instead – for Ireland, Italy and Slovenia existing NUTS regions were merged in order to reduce the number of regions to be used. In Ireland and Slovenia, this meant merging NUTS3 regions to create 4 regions (IE) and 12 regions (SI); similarly in Italy four neighboring NUTS2 regions were merged to create 16 regions (rather than 20). Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were regarded as too small for a breakdown by NUTS2; Albania, Croatia, Luxembourg and Malta did not breakdown into regions that were suitable for stratification purposes so alternative regions were used. Montenegro only has one NUTS 1, one NUTS 2 and one NUTS 3 region. Instead the official statistical regions (North, Central and South) were combined with LAU 1 regions (municipalities) to create three regions.,

Most countries were also able to use DEGURBA, but there were 12 exceptions to this. Of these, Albania, FYROM, Lithuania and Estonia used the labels ‘urban’ and ‘rural’ only whereas Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Spain, Latvia, France, Finland and Bulgaria used variations of DEGURBA reflecting the urbanization levels in their country. More specific details can be found in the sample breakdown file for each country (see Sampling Report). LFS data was available and utilized in most countries – where this was not the case, national statistics were used instead. This information is also displayed in Table 2 below.

<b>Table 2: Stratification information</b>			
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Urbanity</b>	<b>Population statistics</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>			
Austria	NUTS 2 (9 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
Belgium	NUTS 2 (11 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
Bulgaria	NUTS 1 (6 regions)	Country-specific (3 categories)	LFS
Croatia	Country-specific (6 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
Cyprus	Country-specific (5 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
Czech Republic	NUTS 2 (8 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
Denmark	NUTS 2 (5 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
Estonia	Country-specific (16 regions)	Urban and Rural (2 categories)	LFS
Finland	NUTS 2 (4 regions)	Country-specific (3 categories)	LFS
France	NUTS 1 (9 regions)	Country-specific (5 categories)	2011 Census
Germany	NUTS 1 (16 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
Greece	NUTS 2 (13 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
Hungary	NUTS 2 (7 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	2011 Census
Ireland	NUTS 3 (some regions merged to create 4 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	National Household Survey (2014)
Italy	NUTS 2 (some regions merged to create 16 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
Latvia	NUTS 3 (6 regions)	Country-specific (3 categories)	LFS
Lithuania	NUTS 3 (10 regions)	Urban and Rural (2 categories)	LFS
Luxembourg	Country-specific (5 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
Malta	Country-specific (6 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
Netherlands	NUTS 2 (12 regions)	DEGURBA(3 categories)	LFS
Poland	NUTS 2 (16 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	2013 National Statistics of employment in economy

<b>Table 2: Stratification information</b>			
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Urbanity</b>	<b>Population statistics</b>
Portugal	NUTS 2 (7 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
Romania	NUTS 2 (8 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	Census and LFS
Slovakia	NUTS 2 (4 regions)	DEGURBA(3 categories)	2013 National survey of employment
Slovenia	NUTS 2 (regions merged to create 6 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
Spain	NUTS 2 (17 regions)	Country-specific (5 categories)	2014 National Economically active population survey
Sweden	NUTS 2 (8 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	Registered based labour market statistics
United Kingdom	NUTS 1 (12 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>			
Albania	Country-specific (12 regions)	Urban and Rural (2 categories)	LFS
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	NUTS 2 (8 regions)	Urban and Rural (2 categories)	LFS
Montenegro	Country-specific (3 regions)	Country-specific (3 categories)	LFS
Serbia	NUTS 2 (4 of the 5 regions)	Country-specific (3 categories)	LFS
Turkey	NUTS 1 (12 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>			
Norway	NUTS 2 (7 regions)	Country-specific (4 categories)	2013 National Statistics of employees per municipality
Switzerland	NUTS 2 (7 regions)	DEGURBA (3 categories)	LFS

The implementation plan and sample breakdown for each country provide more specific information about the stratification variables. A small number of these documents were updated following initial sign-off from Eurofound, meaning that further approval was sought and granted. The full details are included in the Sampling Implementation Report.

### *PSU selection*

Each country was responsible for selecting the required number of PSUs using PPS and following the step-by-step instructions issued by Ipsos. Each country submitted their PSU selection file to Ipsos in order for the selection method to be verified. In each country, at least 50 PSUs were used in order to achieve a maximum of 20 interviews per PSU<sup>4</sup>. Table 3 summarises the number of PSUs selected per country and the units that served as PSUs.

<sup>4</sup> During the implementation phase, both France and Norway changed the number of PSUs that they planned to use. The French team increased from 100 to 150 (and from 15 to 10 target interviews per PSU) – due to an error in their original planning. In Norway, the number of PSUs was reduced from 100 to 50 and the number of interviews increased from 10 to 20.



<b>Table 3: Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)</b>		
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Number of PSUs</b>	<b>PSUs</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>		
Austria	100	Settlements
Belgium	250	Statistical sectors
Bulgaria	50	Polling sections
Croatia	125	Polling stations
Cyprus	100	Census enumeration districts
Czech Republic	100	Settlement units
Denmark	50	Postal codes
Estonia	50	Polling stations
Finland	250	Postal codes
France	150	IRIS statistical sectors
Germany	150	ADM sampling points
Greece	100	Settlement units
Hungary	100	Polling stations
Ireland	100	Enumeration districts/wards
Italy	100	Municipalities
Latvia	125	Electoral districts
Lithuania	50	Electoral districts
Luxembourg	125	Municipalities
Malta	125	Agency's own sampling areas
Netherlands	100	Postal codes
Poland	120	Communities (NUTS 5)
Portugal	100	Freguesias – third level administrative unit
Romania	200	Voting precincts
Slovakia	100	Settlement units
Slovenia	160	Polling stations
Spain	825	Agency's own sampling areas based on Electoral Commission units
Sweden	100	Postal codes
United Kingdom	119	Double OAs (Census output areas)
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>		
Albania	100	Polling station territory
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	100	Polling station territory
Montenegro	100	Census area
Serbia	100	Polling station territory
Turkey	200	Address blocks
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>		
Norway	50	Communities
Switzerland	100	Postal codes

### A.III.7 Sample frames

For the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS, Eurofound specified that an up-to-date, high quality sampling frame of addresses or individuals should be used whenever possible. When a suitable sampling frame was not available for a country, Eurofound required that a random route / enumeration method be used for the selection of households and individuals instead.

Ipsos allocated countries to the most appropriate sampling approach based on the following considerations:

- 1) the availability of suitable information (for survey use)
- 2) the coverage offered by the sampling frame of at least 95% of the general population
- 3) the availability of up to date information (updated within a year preceding fieldwork)

Table 4 shows the different sampling approaches used per country - registers (of individuals or addresses) or enumeration. In Bulgaria and Croatia, registers of addresses were available for the majority of PSUs but some PSUs were not covered by the register so enumeration was also used in these PSUs (please refer to the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS Sampling Implementation report for further details).

<b>Table 4: Sampling approach per country/territory</b>	
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Sampling approach</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>	
Austria	Enumeration
Belgium	Register - addresses
Bulgaria	Register - addresses and Enumeration
Croatia	Register - addresses and Enumeration
Cyprus	Enumeration
Czech Republic	Enumeration
Denmark	Register - individuals
Estonia	Register - addresses
Finland	Register - individuals
France	Enumeration
Germany	Enumeration
Greece	Enumeration
Hungary	Enumeration
Ireland	Register - addresses
Italy	Enumeration
Latvia	Enumeration
Lithuania	Register - addresses
Luxembourg	Register - addresses
Malta	Enumeration
Netherlands	Register - addresses
Poland	Register - individuals
Portugal	Enumeration
Romania	Enumeration
Slovakia	Enumeration
Slovenia	Enumeration
Spain	Enumeration
Sweden	Register - individuals

Table 4: Sampling approach per country/territory	
Country/territory	Sampling approach
United Kingdom	Register - addresses
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>	
Albania	Enumeration
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	Enumeration
Montenegro	Register - addresses
Serbia	Enumeration
Turkey	Register - addresses
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>	
Norway	Register - individuals
Switzerland	Enumeration

Table 5 (below) shows that individual (population) registers were used in five countries. The registers were provided by the national statistical office (DK, SE) by the national population register centre (FI), by a government ministry (PL) and by the national Tax Office (NO). These are continuously or regularly updated and were estimated to cover 99-100% of the population in all countries at the time of their release. The versions of the register used for sampling were from March 2014 (DK), November 2014 (NO) and December 2014 (FI, PL, SE).

Table 5: Individual (population) registers - used to select individuals			
Country/Territory	Country code	Sample frame	Supplier
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>			
Denmark	DK	CPR-register, Central Office of Public Registration	Danish Statistical Office
Finland	FI	National population register	Finnish Population Registry Centre
Poland	PL	Population register (PESEL)	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Sweden	SE	Swedish National Address Register (Statens Personaddressregister) (SPAR)	Statistics Sweden
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>			
Norway	NO	National population register	Norwegian Bureau of Statistics

Table 6 (below) shows that registers of addresses were used in 11 countries. These were provided by a private company in BE, by government or state departments /offices (BG, EE, HR, LT, ME, TR), and by the national postal service (IE, NL and UK). The registers are regularly updated and were estimated by their providers to cover between 95-100% of the population in all of the countries at the time of their release and were from either from either 2013 (EE, IE) or 2014 (BE, BG, LT, LU, NL, TR, UK). The only exceptions are the registers used in Croatia and Montenegro - which were from 2011 – as this was the last time that the data was collected (via the Census). In Luxembourg, the frame used was developed by the survey agency for sampling purposes.

The agency reported that this database combined the most up-to-date version of the register of all residential addresses in Luxembourg (provided by the Luxembourgish administration of cadastre and topography) with information from the National Postal Services database (the ‘white pages<sup>5</sup>’) as well as information from face-to-face surveys conducted by the agency (e.g. to identify private households vs business addresses and to clean or enrich address information). The agency reported that using the National Postal Services database alone would have provided coverage of 88% of the population living in Luxembourg (based on 147,000 addresses). However, by merging this database with an additional 44,000 addresses<sup>6</sup> from the Luxembourgish administration of cadastre and topography, the estimated coverage increased to almost 100% of the population – please refer to the Sampling Implementation report for details of this frame.

<b>Table 6: Address registers - used to select addresses</b>			
<b>Country/ Territory</b>	<b>Country code</b>	<b>Sample frame used</b>	<b>Supplier</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>			
Belgium	BE	Orgassim (a list of all households in Belgium)	Private company
Bulgaria	BG	Population civil registry (of addresses)	Civil Registration and Administrative Services
Croatia	HR	Population registry (address information) and registry of voters	Croatian Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of administration
Estonia	EE	List of residential addresses	Ministry of the Interior
Ireland	IE	Geo directory	An Post
Lithuania	LT	Address registry	Statistics Lithuania
Luxembourg	LU	Combination of data from the register of all residential addresses and information from the National Postal Services database as well as information from face to face surveys conducted by the agency	Luxembourgish administration of cadastre and topography (Administration du cadastre et de la topographie); National Postal Service and TNS Ilres
Netherlands	NL	Postal code register	Post NL
United Kingdom	UK	Royal Mail Small User Postcode address file	Royal Mail
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>			
Montenegro	ME	Census list of addresses	Statistical office of Montenegro
Turkey	TR	Address Based Population Register System (ABPRS)	Turkish Statistical Institute

### **A.III.8 Enumeration**

In 19 countries, a suitable list of addresses/households/individuals was not available so enumeration was used to create a list of addresses in each PSU. The enumeration process was carried out by trained enumerators and checked prior to interviewing. A summary of the target number of addresses to be enumerated, the number of enumerators used and the dates for enumeration can be found in Table 7. Note that in Slovenia four PSUs were enumerated during March and April – these were PSUs that had previously been inaccessible due to heavy snowfall in the area.

<sup>5</sup> Consisting of address information only not household contact details like telephone or email.

<sup>6</sup> The addresses provided by the Luxembourgish administration of cadastre and topography were residential houses, business premises, other buildings or locations where permission for construction had been given.

<b>Table 7: Details about the enumeration process</b>			
<b>Country/ Territory</b> <sup>7</sup>	<b>Target N of addresses to enumerate (per PSU)</b>	<b>Number of enumerators</b>	<b>Start-End dates</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>			
Austria	40-70	26	05.12.14-21.01.15
Cyprus	35	14	12.12.14-07.01.15
Czech Republic	80	78	05.12.14-23.01.15
France	60	95	27.11.14-12.12.15
Germany	50	92	15.12.14 - 19.01.15
Greece	50	41	10.12.14- 09.01.15
Hungary	50	90	07.01.15-25.01.15
Italy	90 (rural); 180 (urban)	100	26.12.14-17.02.15
Latvia	40	34	15.12.14-12.01.15
Malta	50 (on average)	5	18.12.14- 09.01.15
Portugal	50	50	29.12.14 -14.01.15
Romania	40	61	19.12.14- 04.01.15
Slovakia	50	71	07.12.14-19.01.15
Slovenia	75	45	26.12.14-04.02.15 (156 PSUs) 25.03.15-30.03.15 (2 PSUs) 15.04.15-22.04.15 (2 PSUs)
Spain	50	81	Dec 2014-Feb 2015
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>			
Albania	40 (on average)	30	25.12.14-14.01.15
FYROM	40	58	11.01.15-23.01.15
Serbia	40	60	24.12.14-15.01.15
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>			
Switzerland	50	26	15.12.2014 - 10.01.2015

All enumerators were trained by managers in each country following the guidance and instructions supplied by Ipsos. The materials were developed by Ipsos and approved by Eurofound before being used. A full breakdown of these materials can be found in the Sampling Implementation Report.

Ipsos advised all agencies that all addresses in a PSU had to have an equal chance of being selected. To ensure this, agencies were instructed to provide the enumerators with maps of the selected PSUs clearly showing the geographical boundaries of each PSU. The agencies chose whether to use the Google maps service, another version of electronic maps or paper maps. Clearly marking the boundaries ensured that there was no overlap between different PSUs (which would mean an increased likelihood for certain addresses to be selected into the sample) and, vice versa, no addresses were left out between two PSUs (which would result in non-coverage of these addresses). In 12 countries a directory of addresses (with or without telephone numbers) was used in order to select starting addresses. In the other countries maps were used - see the Sampling Implementation Report for full details.

<sup>7</sup> Bulgaria dates: 12.01.15-13.01.15; Croatia date: 05.05.15

A sampling interval was pre-determined and included in the instructions provided by Ipsos to the agencies. It refers to the distance between two selected random addresses. The interval to be used was determined by PSU size:

- Up to 100 addresses = full enumeration
- 100-200 addresses = interval of 2
- 200 – 2000 addresses = interval of 4
- 2000 – 10000 addresses = interval of 6
- More than 10000 addresses = interval of 10

Table 8 (below) shows resources used to select PSUs in these countries. These were provided by national statistics offices (AT, CZ, FR, GR, IT, PT, SK, ES), government organisations / offices (CY, CH, LV), central electoral commissions (AL, HU, MK, RO, RS, SI), or a business association (DE). The estimated coverage of the sampling frames for selecting PSUs ranged from 95% -100% in all countries and the information was updated between 2011 and 2014. For Malta, the frame used was developed by the survey agency for sampling purposes. The units of the electronic list of the Electoral Commission were further divided into sampling areas.

<b>Table 8: Enumeration – starting points</b>				
<b>Country/ Territory</b>	<b>Sample frame to select starting point</b>	<b>Source of sample frame</b>	<b>Method to randomly select starting points</b>	<b>Starting point</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>				
Austria	Telephone directory	Local telephone directory services	Random selection of address from telephone directory	Address
Cyprus	List of addresses	Cyprus Post	Random selection from list	Address
Czech Republic	Electronic list of settlement units	Map of settlement units	Random calculation of coordinates	Point on the map
France	FASTO Database (of landline and mobile phone owners)	FASTO	Random selection from list	Address
Germany	List of addresses in ADM sample point	ADM <sup>8</sup>	Random selection from list	Address
Greece	Electronic map	Google	Random calculation of coordinates	Point on the map
Hungary	Address registry	Electronic public services	Random selection from list	Address
Italy	Streets directory	Database of land line telephone owners	Random sorting of database to select a phone owner	Address of selected phone owner
Latvia	List of addresses	OCMA	Random selection by OCMA	Address
Portugal	List of "Freguesias"	Google electronic maps	Random calculation of coordinates	Point on the map
Romania	Electronic lists of the delimitations of voting precincts, including streets and building numbers.	Electronic list of all voting precincts	Random selection of a street/village using random sorting within each election precinct.	Random selection of building number (on a street)
Slovakia	Google Maps	Google Maps	Random calculation of coordinates	Point on the map

<sup>8</sup> As a market research agency, Ipsos Germany was only able to access address information from ADM, a business association for private-sector market and social research agencies in Germany.

<b>Table 8: Enumeration – starting points</b>				
<b>Country/ Territory</b>	<b>Sample frame to select starting point</b>	<b>Source of sample frame</b>	<b>Method to randomly select starting points</b>	<b>Starting point</b>
Slovenia	Polling stations	State Election Commission	Random selection using Excel RandBetween (x,y) function, with geo coordinates obtained from Google Maps	Exact address
Spain	Agency's own database of streets (and building numbers)	Database is linked to the Census areas	A random number was assigned to each street in the database.	Address (street and building number)
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>				
Albania	Electronic map	Google Earth / Maps	Random calculation of coordinates	Point on the map
FYROM	Electronic map	Google Earth / Maps	Random calculation of coordinates	Point on the map
Serbia <sup>9</sup>	Belgrade - list of households Rest of the country - list of starting points	Belgrade - list of registered voters. Rest of the country - Google Earth / Maps	Belgrade - random selection from the list; Rest of the country - random coordinates	Address (all areas)
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>				
Switzerland	Electronic telephone book	Electronic telephone book	Random selection of from list	Address

### **A.III.9 Case, Household and respondent selection**

Within each PSU, cases (addresses, individuals) were selected randomly from registers (see Tables 5 and 6) or from the enumerated lists of addresses. Ipsos provided the country teams with step-by-step instructions in order to make the selection. All addresses were sorted before selections were made – by street name, then by the house number, then by flat number (if applicable) - to ensure a good spread of addresses across the PSU. When more than one household was found at the same address, one of these was selected at random using a Kish grid. Within every household selected in countries with address-level sampling, one eligible person belonging to the target population (i.e. who had worked for pay or profit during the preceding Monday to Sunday, aged 15 years and over<sup>10</sup>) was randomly selected using last birthday selection method. The interviewer ascertained the eligible members of the household before asking which of them had celebrated their birthday most recently; it was this person who then had to be approached and (where possible) interviewed.

<sup>9</sup> The list of households was only available in Belgrade. This list was used as it was for the selection of starting points, rather than collapsing it to the building level.

<sup>10</sup> Aged 16 years or over in Bulgaria, Norway, Spain and UK due to the minimum legal working age being higher in these countries.

## **A.IV. Overview of questionnaire development and translation**

This chapter covers the various aspects of the survey preparation and implementation that are related to the questionnaire. Namely: cognitive testing, translation, pre-testing and the coding process.

### **A.IV.1 Cognitive testing of the questionnaire**

Before the survey was rolled out to multiple countries for its broader pre-test, 36 cognitive interviews were conducted in different parts of England to test the questionnaire. This exercise intended to identify;

- Whether respondents had any problems with comprehending any of the questions;
- Whether respondents felt they were unable to answer any questions due to lack of information or finding it difficult to recall (e.g. over a long period of time);
- If there were any questions where respondents felt there was a ‘right’ answer they *should* say (i.e. pointing to the presence of social desirability bias);
- Any instances of including/excluding the wrong thing(s) in their answers; and
- Any response categories that did not fully cover the full range of likely responses.

#### *Cognitive testing - methodology*

The 36 cognitive interviews were conducted with people covering a range of demographics, and different types of workers (save for 15 year olds; as noted earlier, the eligible age range for the 6th EWCS in the UK started at 16 years old). A full demographic breakdown of these cognitive interviews can be found in the separate cognitive testing report.

The respondents were recruited using specialist field recruiters from Ipsos’ UK office using the ‘free-find’ approach. Quotas were applied on specifically on self-employed respondents, as some of the questions are asked only to this particular research audience.

For this exercise a draft questionnaire was used, though this version had had a preliminary review conducted by Ipsos (with Eurofound’s approval). This preliminary review made minor changes, such as combining similar questions, as well as making small amendments to some questions’ wording and scales to improve clarity.

In addition to this draft questionnaire, a semi-structured discussion guide was developed for interviewers. This guide included some open-ended and structured questions with probes and prompts for the interview, as well as further interviewer instructions. These underlined the key issues around a particular question, phrase or word, ensuring feedback would be collected in a systematic way. For every interview, each question was also rated on a scale comprising three points: ‘very problematic’, ‘somewhat problematic’ and ‘not at all problematic’. Two versions of the show cards were also used (reversed and non-reversed), as is standard practise in many research interviews.



### *Cognitive testing – main findings*

Overall, the cognitive testing found that the questionnaire worked very well for all types of workers. Of those minor issues that were found, fewest were seen in those interviews with office-based, full-time workers. That said, a few more problems were seen with part-time and self-employed workers, mobile workers (i.e. those with no fixed location), and those relatively new to their position; though no individual respondent had repeated problems lasting throughout the interview. Some examples of these minor issues for these types of worker are outlined below:

- The new questions flowed well, and many were perceived as interesting;
- The use of multiple different scales, and alternating between the words ‘you’ and ‘I’ in statements, if anything made the interview more engaging for respondents rather than confusing them;
- Adding brief introductions at the start of each section of the questionnaire helped to signpost the interview, in that it better prepared respondents for questions they are about to be asked;
- The applicability of some ‘ask all’ questions/statements when applied to self-employed workers was reviewed carefully because some questions required a high degree of lateral thinking for some particular workers. This was generally addressed via clarifications to interviewer instructions;
- Text substitutions were added to questions concerning workers’ experiences in the last one year/last three years in the event that they had been at their current organisation for less than the specified time. Otherwise respondents could have been tempted to answer about previous job(s) as well as their current one;
- Adding show cards eased the administration of some questions where the interviewer otherwise would have had to have read a list of options, either to assist respondent comprehension (e.g. respondents being able to see a list of all possible work locations before answering was easier than being asked about them one by one and not being sure of the locations to be read out subsequently) or in desensitising questions such as those asking about possible types of discrimination faced at work or health issues; and
- Clearer instructions and question wording were added for mobile workers (individual employees or self-employed workers whose work requires them to work at several different sites) as some confused working at several sites with their organisation being registered to operate from more than one site.

For a full question-by-question overview of the cognitive testing, please consult the separate cognitive testing report.

## A.IV.2 Translation and translation validation

This section provides an overview of the team-based approach translation process from the translatability assessment, to the supporting translation materials and then the five-stage translation process itself. For further detailed information please refer to the Translation Report on the Eurofound website.

A total of 49 target language versions were used in the 6th EWCS. Some countries (e.g. Belgium, Spain) used more than one language, whilst others used adapted versions of base ‘master’ translation texts (e.g. Russian in Latvia). Table 9 below outlines the spread of languages used in the 6th EWCS.

<b>Table 9: 6TH EWCS target languages by country</b>			
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Language (version)</b>	<b>Separate translation process required</b>	<b>Adapted from (if country/territory shares a language(s) with another):</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>			
Austria	German	Yes	
Belgium	Dutch	Yes	
	French	Yes	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Yes	
Croatia	Croatian	Yes	
Cyprus	Greek	Yes	
Czech Republic	Czech	Yes	
Denmark	Danish	Yes	
Estonia	Estonian	Yes	
	Russian	Yes	
Finland	Finnish	Yes	
	Swedish	No	Sweden
France	French	Yes	
Germany	German	Yes	
Greece	Greek	Yes	
Hungary	Hungarian	Yes	
Ireland	English	No	Source
Italy	Italian	Yes	
Latvia	Latvian	Yes	
	Russian	No	Estonia
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Yes	
	Russian	No	Estonia
Luxembourg	French	Yes	
	German	Yes	
	Luxembourgish	Yes	
Malta	Maltese	Yes	
	English	No	Source
Netherlands	Dutch	Yes	
Poland	Polish	Yes	
Portugal	Portugal	Yes	
Romania	Romanian	Yes	

<b>Table 9: 6TH EWCS target languages by country</b>			
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Language (version)</b>	<b>Separate translation process required</b>	<b>Adapted from (if country/territory shares a language(s) with another):</b>
Slovenia	Slovene	Yes	
Slovakia	Slovak	Yes	
Spain	Spanish (Castilian)	Yes	
	Catalan	Yes	
	Basque	Yes	
Sweden	Swedish	Yes	
United Kingdom	English	No	Source
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>			
Albania	Albanian	No	FYROM
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	Macedonian	Yes	
	Albanian	Yes	
Montenegro	Montenegrin	Yes	
	Serbian	Yes	
Serbia	Serbian	No	Montenegro
	Hungarian	No	Hungary
Turkey	Turkish	Yes	
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>			
Norway	Norwegian	Yes	
Switzerland	German	Yes	
	French	Yes	
	Italian	No	Italy

### *Translation overview*

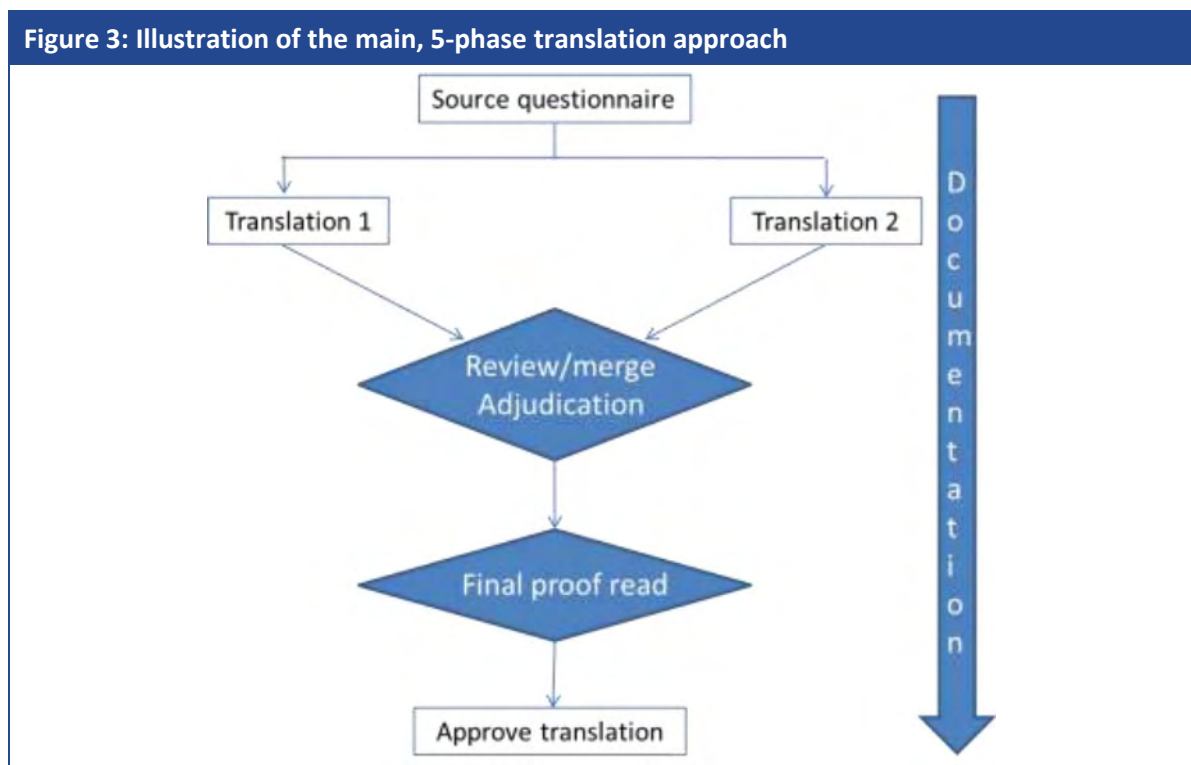
- **Translatability assessment** - Prior to the questionnaire being translated, a second translatability assessment was conducted by Ipsos.
  - This was designed to complement the advance translation and translatability assessment (conducted in German and Polish by GESIS and the University of Warsaw on behalf of Eurofound), and to assess the modifications that had been made following recommendations from both this first translatability assessment and the cognitive interviews conducted by Ipsos.
  - This second translatability assessment into French, Croatian, Hungarian, Lithuanian and Swedish languages involved a group of linguists reviewing new questions in the latest version of the source questionnaire (as well as trend and modified trend questions) before they were sent for translation, to ensure the suitability of the source questionnaire for translation.
  - The linguists produced draft translations and, in doing so, reported the types of problems that translators may face during the translation process. To do so, they used ‘translatability’ categories, such as unclear source, intercultural difference, and adaptation issues, to report on potential translation, adaptation and cultural issues.

- The feedback from the translatability assessment was collated by the Ipsos Coordination Centre team and was used to provide suggestions for changes to the final source questions.
- Overall, the assessment found the questionnaire to be suitable for translation. A more detailed overview of the minor, limited number of changes that were made can be found in the translation report.
- 
- **Translation process** – three slightly different translation processes were used for the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS. The one that was employed for each target language depended on whether a separate translation process was required for a target language (i.e. where a translation was made directly from the English-language source text), or if two independent versions of a translation were harmonised or finally, if a target language version was adapted (for a specific country) from another version of that same language.
  - All translations generated from these three processes were required to **maintain, semantic, conceptual and normative equivalence** across all surveyed countries.

The following three sub-sections give a short overview of each of these three translation processes.

### *Main translation approach*

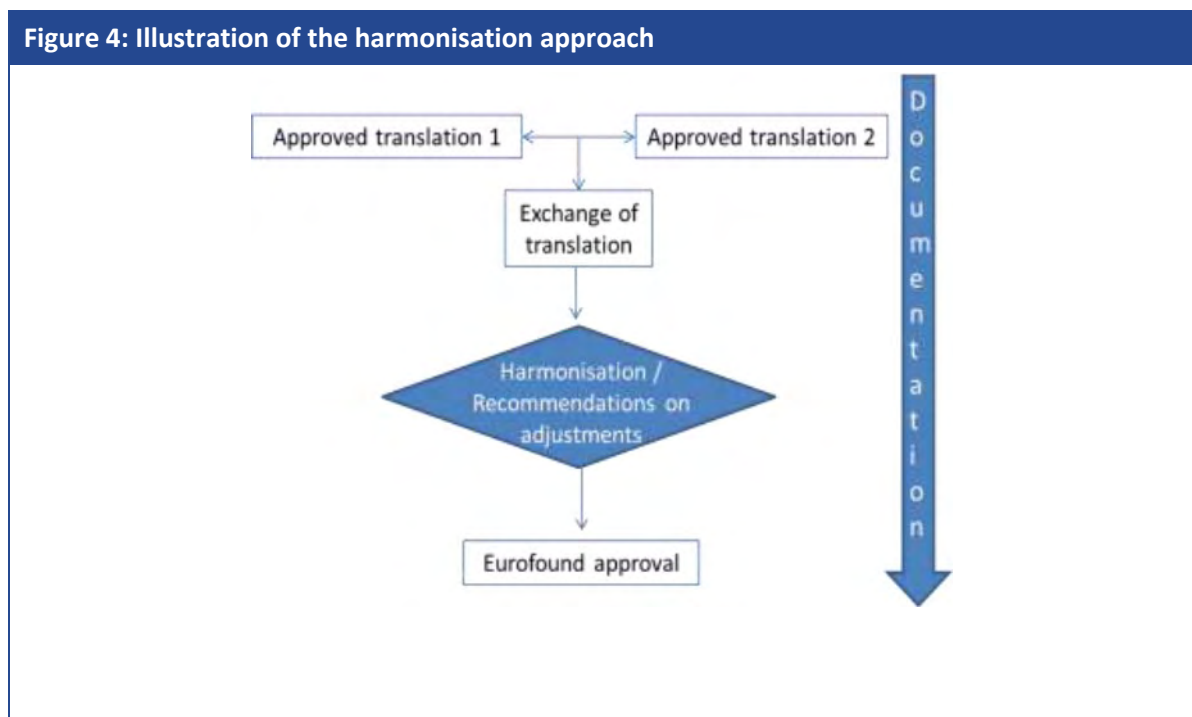
To ensure that the need for all of these levels of equivalence was satisfied, Ipsos based the main translation process on the TRAPD model. TRAPD is an acronym for Translation, Review, Adjudication, Pre-Testing and Documentation, which are the five interrelated procedures involved in producing final translated version of questionnaire. Greater detail on the individual steps in this process can be found in the Translation Report. As noted in the table above, this translation approach was used for the majority of target languages.



### *Harmonisation translation approach*

For languages which are spoken in two or more countries, but where there are differences in the dialect (for example, French spoken in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland), a different translation process was followed.

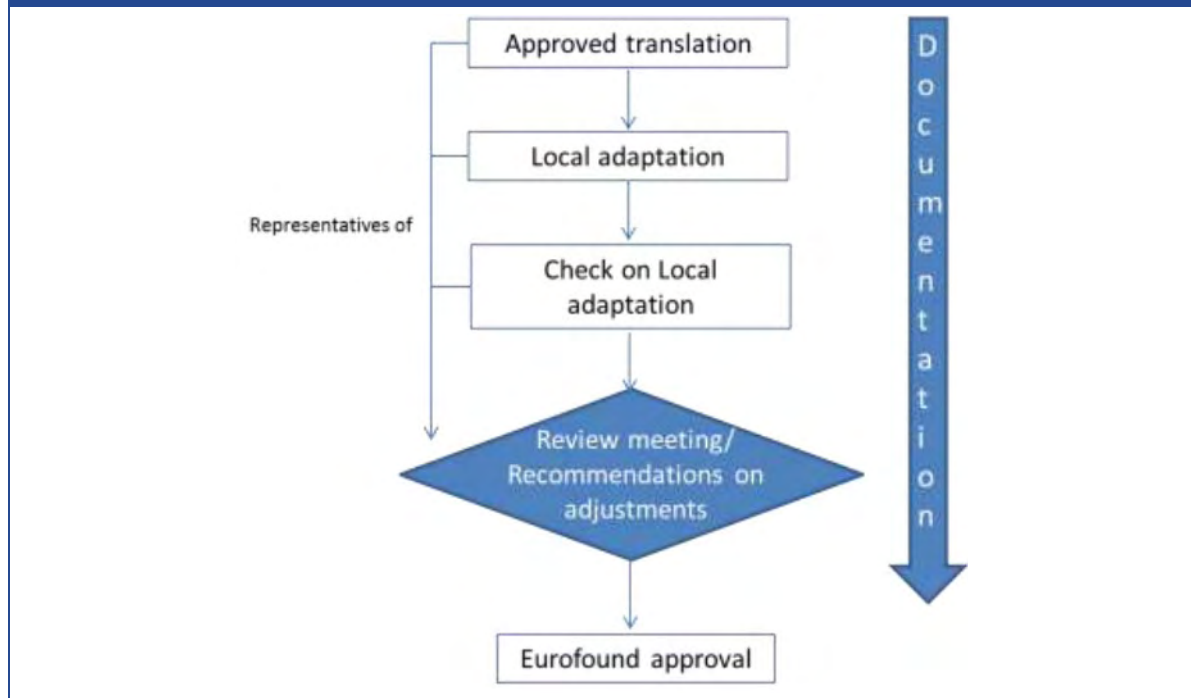
Separate translations were made for each country in the manner described for the main translation approach, but prior to finalising the merged and adjudicated versions, a process of harmonisation was implemented. The different translations were shared between the teams responsible for producing them with a view to ensuring the best possible translation was used for the target language, whilst ensuring it was suited for the country in which it was to be used.



### *Adaptation translation approach*

For languages spoken in multiple countries but where there are no major differences in the dialect (for example Swedish in Sweden and Finland), an initial translation (following the approach described previously) was prepared by the local agency where there is the greater number of speakers of the language residing in the country (in this example, Sweden) which was then adapted by the other countries. As with the other two translation approaches, greater detail on the individual steps involved in this approach can be found in the Translation Report.

Figure 5: Illustration of the adaptation approach



### *Other translated fieldwork materials*

Various fieldwork materials were created jointly by Ipsos and Eurofound to aid the implementation of the project. As these documents were used by the local teams (interviewers, enumerators, project managers), they all needed to be translated from the source English into local languages. The materials are all explained in more detail in section A.V.5.

Ipsos was responsible for translating all the research tools into target languages of each country. These translations were carried out by a combination of the local agencies and Ipsos' approved translations partner, Language Connect.

The following fieldwork materials were translated into target languages:

- Interviewer feedback form
- Interviewer manual (3 versions depending on the sampling frame):
  - Interviewer manual (Address based sample)
  - Interviewer manual (Individual based sample)
  - Interviewer manual (Individual based sample - telephone pre-recruitment)
- Screener (4 versions depending on the sampling frame):
  - Screener (Address based sample)
  - Screener (Individual based sample)
  - Screener (Telephone recruitment – face-to-face visit)
  - Screener (Telephone recruitment)
- Contact sheet (3 versions depending on the sampling frame):
  - Contact sheet (face to face)
  - Contact sheet (Telephone recruitment – face-to-face visit)
  - Contact sheet (Telephone recruitment)
- Interviewer Tips and Tricks Aide Memoire
- Guidance note for interviewers on probing
- Interviewer Confidentiality Agreement

- Interviewer Training Attendance Sheet
- Introduction letter
- Show cards
- Quality Control Questionnaire
- Enumeration Manual
- Enumeration Form

### **A.IV.3 Pre-testing**

This section provides an overview of the various stages involved in the pre-testing process (i.e. its rationale, respondent selection, achieved sample sizes, back-checking, and the feedback process, as well as questionnaire changes/modifications to other supporting materials).

#### *Pilot process*

The primary objective of the pretest was to ensure ‘that the versions of the survey instrument adequately convey the intended research questions, measure the intended attitudes, values, reported facts and behaviours, and that the collections of data are conducted according to specified study protocols in every country and in every language. A secondary objective of the pretest was to trial the method of contacting respondents, the routings and interviewers instructions in the questionnaire, and general survey administration such as the use of all the fieldwork material. The third objective was to test the translated questionnaire to detect any issues related to the translation itself.

From 31 October – 18 December 2014, at least 28 pre-test interviews were conducted in each of the 35 participating 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS countries. In most countries, the target was 30, with additional interviews in countries with multiple languages. A few interviewers experienced some technical issues with their CAPI devices, did not save their completed interviews correctly and, thus lost them (Bulgaria (-1), Cyprus (-2), Estonia (-2), Greece (-2), Slovakia (1)).

Although the very small number of issues raised regarding translations suggests that the process undertaken to reach the final translations was rigorous and successful, some country-specific suggestions proposed by a few countries were made in agreement with Eurofound. On the overall, feedback from the exercise was positive, with no particular issues with the fieldwork materials reported. Some of these documents were felt to be detailed and comprehensive (e.g. interviewer manual) but somewhat too long. The guidance note for probing was considered as ‘nice to have’. The introductory letter and ‘promo-card’ colour brochure were fine to be used in their current form for the main stage. Interviewers gave a diverse range of feedback on the showcards used in the pre-test and suggested to have them printed double-sided in order to make the number of them less daunting for respondents.

Regarding the pre-test questionnaire itself, the length of the interview was mentioned as a challenge by numerous interviewers across all countries, while the flow of the questionnaire was generally praised.

Respondents with higher education levels and/or higher social grade tended to respond better to the survey and be more interested in it than those with lower-education levels and manual workers. There were a few comments from individual interviewers in each country about where they encountered perceived lack of relevance of the survey, though generally speaking respondents were interested in the subjects covered and this feedback was outweighed by other interviewers in these countries and elsewhere.

A small number of system messages from iField were found to have been left untranslated due to time limitations but were found to have no influence on the pilot; these were translated for the main stage.

National implementation teams made proposals for final revisions on the basis of the pilot tests in each country. A separate report was prepared in January 2015 and provided to Eurofound containing the results of the pilot testing.

The table below shows the pre-test fieldwork dates and the number of completed pre-test interviews, as well as which language (s) they were conducted in for each country.

<b>Table 10: Number of completed 6th EWCS pre-test interviews, by language <i>within</i> country</b>				
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Target sample sizes</b>	<b>Language/s (number of completed pre-test interviews in each)</b>	<b>Pre-test fieldwork dates (all 2014)</b>	<b>Number of interviewers for pre-test</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>				
Austria	30	German (30)	20 November – 9 December	3
Belgium	40 (20 Dutch, 20 French)	Dutch (19), French (21)	7 November – 3 December	8 (4 Dutch, 4 French)
Bulgaria	30	Bulgarian (29)	18 – 30 November	7
Croatia	30	Croatian (31)	3 – 15 December	3
Cyprus	30	Greek (28)	25 November – 8 December	6
Czech Republic	30	Czech (30)	25 November – 18 December	3
Denmark	30	Danish (30)	13 November – 10 December	4
Estonia	40 (20 Estonian, 20 Russian)	Estonian (27), Russian (11)	12 – 23 November	8 (7 EE only, 1 bilingual)
Finland	30 (20 Finnish, 10 Swedish)	Finnish (26), Swedish (4)	11 – 17 November	7 (6 Finnish, 1 Swedish)
France	30	French (31)	1 - 14 December	14
Germany	30	German (32)	26 November – 14 December	3
Greece	30	Greek (28)	18 – 28 November	3
Hungary	30	Hungarian (31)	14 – 28 November	4
Ireland	30	English (30)	13 November – 17 December	3
Italy	30	Italian (31)	13 November – 6 December	3
Latvia	30 (20 Latvian, 10 Russian)	Latvian (20), Russian (10)	10 November – 18 December	6 (all bilingual)
Lithuania	30 (20 Lithuanian, 10 Russian)	Lithuanian (20), Russian (10)	25 November – 12 December	6 (4 LT only, 2 bilingual)
Luxembourg	45 (15 Luxembourgish, 15 German, 15 French)	Luxembourgish (15), German (17), French (15)	5 – 15 December	7 (6 Luxembourgish, 4 German, 3 French)
Malta	30 (20 Maltese, 10 English)	Maltese (24), English (6)	20 – 29 November	6 (all bilingual)
Netherlands	30	Dutch (35)	12 November – 1 December	5
Poland	30	Polish (30)	17 – 27 November	6
Portugal	30	Portuguese (30)	17 November – 4 December	4
Romania	30	Romanian (30)	14 November – 3 December	6
Slovakia	30	Slovakian (29)	26 November – 19 December	4
Slovenia	30	Slovenian (30)	19 November – 1 December	3
Spain	50 (20 Spanish, 15 Catalan, 15 Basque)	Spanish (24), Catalan (15), Basque (15)	12 – 21 November	9 (4 Spanish, 4 Catalan, 1 Basque)
Sweden	30	Swedish (30)	21 November – 18 December	6
United Kingdom	30	English (30)	31 October – 30 November	5
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>				
Albania	30	Albanian (39)	3 - 12 December	4



**Table 10: Number of completed 6th EWCS pre-test interviews, by language *within* country**

Country/territory	Target sample sizes	Language/s (number of completed pre-test interviews in each)	Pre-test fieldwork dates (all 2014)	Number of interviewers for pre-test
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	30 (20 Macedonian, 10 Albanian)	Macedonian (30), Albanian (5)	24 November – 5 December	4 (3 Macedonian, 1 Albanian)
Montenegro	30 (20 Montenegrin, 10 Serbian)	Montenegrin (31), Serbian (0) <sup>11</sup>	26 November – 11 December	3
Serbia	30 (20 Serbian, 10 Hungarian)	Serbian (33), Hungarian (2)	5 December	4 (3 Serbian, 1 Hungarian)
Turkey	30	Turkish (30)	17 November	5
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>				
Norway	30	Norwegian (31)	2 – 15 December	6
Switzerland	40 (15 German, 15 French, 10 Italian)	German (15), French (15), Italian (10)	21 November – 14 December	3 (1 German, 1 French, 1 Italian)

<sup>11</sup> It was agreed that it was not necessary to conduct interviews in Serbian, as it was the same questionnaire, but show cards were available using the Cyrillic alphabet.

## *Pre-test findings: sampling*

This section gives an overview of the main findings and some actions taken for main stage. As the pre-test covered all aspects of the survey, this sub-section will cover the main results of the pre-test questionnaire and sampling.

1. **Splitting PSUs into segments** – Instructions for the main stage were amended to ensure clarity (e.g. routes can go beyond segments borders; segmentation is only to be used for selecting starting points, and starting points can be re-drawn so that they fall within PSU boundaries).
2. **Selecting random starting points and coordinates within a segment** - Instructions for the main stage were amended to ensure clarity (the selection of coordinates selection should be completed in Excel, not Google Maps), and agencies were provided with an Excel template to facilitate the automatic selection of coordinates.
3. **Enumeration of non-eligible addresses** – Instructions for the main stage were amended after the pre-test to ensure clarity (non-eligible addresses should not be enumerated; however if there were any doubts then these addresses should be enumerated).
4. **Google Online maps** – The instructions to national partners were amended to clarify that online maps equivalent to Google Earth / Google Maps can be used.
5. **Descriptions of addresses, nametags and numbers** – To assist interviewers with the identification of addresses, enumerator notes were passed on to the interviewers themselves.
6. **Gaining access** – Interviewer training was amended to include gaining entry to buildings. In the pre-test, interviewers mentioned that after initially gaining access to a building some residents questioned why the interviewer was there, so the training also equipped the interviewer with appropriate methods of responding to and dealing with inquisitive or territorial people.
7. **Data files** – Clarification was made to the instructions to ensure that national survey managers knew what information to include/exclude in the data files.
8. **Selection of PSUs and addresses** – National managers were instructed to complete the selection of addresses by 23 January 2015 to allow sufficient time for preparation before fieldwork started.
9. **The last birthday selection method** caused surprise in some households. A specific instruction was given to interviewers that they should in these situations explain to the selected respondent why the procedure is applied and why it is important that the correct person participates (presented in an encouraging and motivating manner).
10. **Being unable to see the faces of people interviewers encountered when ringing doorbells at houses/apartments with video-entry systems** was a much-reported problem. This was emphasised during briefing sessions with interviewers, so that they will be aware of this issue in advance. It was suggested that a new outcome code could be added to the contact sheet for video-entry systems (though the existing code for “Unable to gain access to the building” was retained); it was recommended that any further information about the person (e.g. gender) be recorded as normal, if it can be obtained.

11. **Refusal after being sent introductory letter.** Where the introductory letter was sent in advance, some respondents may opt-out by calling the contact number on the letter. This was captured as an additional outcome code on the contact sheet for the main stage.

12. **Interviewing in public locations** could be permitted to facilitate the setting of appointments and response rates, though it would not be permissible for an interview to take place in the respondent's workplace (unless this was the same location as the respondent's home).

### *Pre-test findings: questionnaire*

1. **Interview length.** This was a major reason for deterring potential respondents from taking part in the survey, and respondent fatigue later in the interview was often reported as an issue despite interviewers doing their utmost to keep respondents engaged and minimise early terminations. The questionnaire length was reduced for the mainstage, including removing a small number of questions which consistently caused challenges across multiple countries in the pre-test.

2. **Repetition of themes and questions.** Some respondents felt that certain questions were repetitive or perceived them as unnecessary – this caused them to become frustrated as the questionnaire went on. One question which had a long battery of statements (Q61) was shortened. A complex question, late in the questionnaire which gave 15% of Don't Know responses was also removed after the pre-test.

3. **ISCO/NACE coding.** Although there were comparatively few issues with coding occupations and economic sectors of activity using the ISCO and NACE frameworks respectively, some problems did occur and can be learned from. One common example that has emerged is that 'teacher' needs to be probed in more detail to establish whether the respondent is a primary, secondary or another type of teacher. The importance of gaining as much information as possible for coding was emphasised during the interviewer briefing sessions. For the main stage, an additional open-ended box at the end of the interview was scripted to allow interviewers to enter any additional information (picked up after Q5/Q6 and Q13).

4. **Translation issues.** Although the very small number of issues raised regarding translations suggests that the process undertaken to reach the final translations was rigorous and successful, some country-specific suggestions were made. These were included in the annex of the pre-test report.

In most of the cases, Eurofound agreed with the suggested translation changes for main stage proposed by local partners.

5. **Variation in respondent interest.** Those in the lower social grades or with lower educational attainment tended to have less interest in the survey, as reported by many interviewers during the pre-test. Interviewers were made aware of this during mainstage briefings and were advised on how best to keep all types of respondent engaged throughout the duration of the survey.

6. **Clarification during the interview.** Just over half of respondents needed some clarification or help during the pre-test interview. In briefing sessions and documents, the questions which caused most issues were highlighted to interviewers, along with ways to improve respondent comprehension. Interviewers involved in the pre-test were called on to share their experiences and give some specific tips in addition to the range of interviewer materials provided.

7. **Household grid.** The format and wording of this section required better signposting to respondents, in particular when moving on from asking about one household member to another, a link text was added following the pre-test 'now thinking about the next oldest household member'.

8. **Workplace and organisational focus.** Although still in a small minority of instances, it was relatively common for interviewers across countries to report that clarification was needed for some respondents on what constituted their ‘workplace’ or ‘local site’ (the building, as opposed to a team or department), as opposed to the organisation. Although much less so than in the cognitive interviewing phase, interviewers were made aware again during mainstage briefings to signpost mobile workers through the question which asked whether the respondent (employee or self-employed worker) could be based at one (registered) site but conduct their day-to-day work at several different physical locations.

9. **Work locations.** The suggestion to shorten and simplify the question wording by taking out the preamble (‘How often have you worked in each location...?’), and instead brief interviewers to give the respondent time to familiarise themselves with the different locations on the show card, appeared to be sensible. However, the inclusion of the six locations and the scale on the same show card worked well.

10. **Types of leave.** Although again a small minority of interviewers raised issues overall, it was often raised in different countries that respondents might not fully recognise “annual leave” either as being a type of leave or as being in effect the same as ‘holidays’, leading to a risk of under-reporting (only 68% of respondents claimed to have taken annual leave during the last 12 months in the pre-test). Similarly, although interviewers were briefed to encourage respondents to understand ‘sick leave or health-related leave’ as encompassing short- and long-term absences from work on health grounds, only 30% of pre-test respondents said they had taken sick leave or health-related leave in the last 12 months. Given the risk of potential confusion or under-reporting it was decided that this question should be removed for the mainstage.

11. **Profile questions.** The response options at question P5 (Respondent cooperation) were amended to Very good, Good, Fair, Poor and Very poor for the mainstage.

12. **Interviewer materials.** It appeared that very few changes to interviewer materials were required (except for updating to reflect any questions that are cut or amended). Some interviewers felt some materials were too long, but others complimented their comprehensiveness and helpfulness.

#### *Pre-test findings: coding*

Overall, verbatim comments in most countries were coded successfully in the pre-test. However, in some countries including Hungary, Spain, Cyprus, Latvia and Estonia, the percentage of successfully coded 4-digit ISCO or 3-digit NACE were below 90%. Ipsos followed up with these countries to investigate possible sources of the problem.

#### **A.IV.4 Coding**

In the EWCS questionnaire, information regarding occupation is obtained by two open ended questions: Q2 and Q3 (Q2 - “What is the title of your main paid job? By main paid job, we mean the one where you spend most hours.” and Q3 - “What do you mainly do in your job?”). Q2 asks about the job title whereas Q3 is asked to collect extra information in order to make it possible to obtain sufficient information for coding occupation according to 4-digit ISCO code book. Information about the economic activity of the employer is obtained by Q7 (Q7 – “What is the main activity of the company or organization where you work?”).

Additionally, the question asking about respondents' level of education also requires some coding work, as well as their income levels.

Therefore, coding was required for these four variables according to the following international classifications:

- **OCCUPATION (CODING AT 4-DIGIT LEVEL):**
  - In order to account for the revision of the ISCO classification, data on occupation were coded both in ISCO-88 and ISCO-08.
- **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CODING AT 3-DIGIT LEVEL):**
  - In order to account for the revision of the NACE categories, data on economic activity were coded both in NACE rev 1.1 and NACE Rev. 2.
- **LEVEL OF EDUCATION (AUTOMATIC CODING):**
  - The education categories in the questionnaire are country-specific (i.e. levels in the local education system), so the responses have to be re-coded in order to obtain the internationally comparable ISCED categories. This, however, was done in a fully automatic fashion on the basis of official correspondence tables.
- **INCOME BANDS (AUTOMATIC CODING):**
  - The income scales were constructed using EWCS 5 and the Structure of Earnings Surveys (SES). Since no other source of information was available in Serbia, Ipsos consulted the local partner to construct the income scale.

The income question (Q104) used national currency in each country, which were then converted into euro figures in the dataset.

The exchange rates used for the conversion were those valid on the median date of fieldwork for each country, which were as follows:

<b>Table 11: National currency converted into euro</b>			
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Median date of fieldwork</b>	<b>Exchange rate<sup>12</sup></b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>			
Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev	29/03/2015	0.5113
Croatia	Croatian Kuna	13/04/2015	0.1321
Czech Republic	Czech Koruna	14/04/2015	0.03657
Denmark	Danish Krone	20/04/2015	0.134043
Hungary	Hungarian Forint	28/04/2015	0.003318
Poland	Polish Zloty	20/04/2015	0.2507
Romania	Romanian Leu	22/04/2015	0.2258
Sweden	Swedish Krona	1/06/2015	0.1067
United Kingdom	British Pound	6/05/2015	1.3557
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>			
Albania	Albania Leke	27/09/2015	0.00718
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	Macedonian Denar	07/10/2015	0.01625

<sup>12</sup> Source: European Central Bank

**Table 11: National currency converted into euro**

Country/territory	Currency	Median date of fieldwork	Exchange rate <sup>12</sup>
Serbia	Serbian Dinar	14/10/2015	0.00832
Turkey	Turkish Lira	29/10/2015	0.31153
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>			
Norway	Norwegian Kroner	1/06/2015	0.1149
Switzerland	Swiss franc	4/05/2015	0.9587

All of the coding process was carried out in an online centralised coding system - Ascribe - that enables countries to access the central code-frame according to the ISCO and NACE code books. Coding was done by coders specifically assigned and prepared for the job in all participating countries, facilitated by coding guidelines as well as FAQs developed by Ipsos. The quality of coding (inter-coder reliability and comparability across countries) was thoroughly checked; problems were reported to Ipsos and documented.

### *Coding process*

The coding process itself was divided into two phases: the test phase and the main coding phase.

This sub-section gives a broad overview of the coding process, for the more detailed steps involved in each of these two phases, please consult the coding report.

The **test phase** provided coders with some initial experience and gave an opportunity for feedback to be given and for improvements to be made to the coding manual and the coding process itself. An additional benefit is that it allowed the Central Team an opportunity to harmonise the coders' work ahead of the main stage. In the test-phase:

- In each country the first 10% of verbatim from the data were extracted during the fieldwork:
  - o Coded in local language by two independent coders.
  - o Translated into English and then coded by the global coding team in the UK (triple coding)
  - o Comparison and evaluation of three independent coding.
  - o A fourth (verified) code was assigned by the local coding manager in coordination with the Ipsos global coding team.

This resulted in four codes for ISCO and NACE.

- The three independent coding and later on the fourth coding were compared in a comparison document including:
  - o The four codings
  - o The calculated % agreement between the four codings
  - o A final evaluation comparing verified code to the three independent codings (especially where it differs from all other coders).
- The differences between codings were recorded in the comparison document and discussed between the local coders and Ipsos global coding team. The Ipsos global coding team provided feedback while resolving the discrepancies between the two local coders as well as triple coding. A final check was performed when the verified code differed from all other

three independent codings. As a result of this process a final code was assigned for ISCO 08 and NACE V2 by the Ipsos glocal coding team.

Following the test phase, network agencies were responsible for coding the rest of the data considering the lessons learned from the pilot study and the test phase.

The **actual coding** was done in two steps:

- 1st step: coding with code list ISCO 08 and NACE V2 (questions Q2Q3\_08, Q7\_V2)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> step: coding with code list ISCO 88 and NACE 1.1 (questions Q2Q3\_88, Q7\_V11)

After the 1<sup>st</sup> step the data were exported and the codes matched to those in earlier versions (ISCO 88 and NACE1.1). On average about 72% of the coding in earlier versions were done automatically by *Ascribe*, for the remaining cases coders had to choose from several codes assigned by *Ascribe* or code it themselves from scratch.

In order to ensure high quality of data coding submitted, Ipsos suggested applying the following procedures:

- Development of coding manuals for interviewers and coders;
- Experienced coders were used and all coders followed a specific training for the coders involved in the coding of the study;
- The use of a uniform software ‘*Ascribe*’ over the countries;
- A test phase with triple-coding of 10% verbatims per country (minimum 100 per country);
- The implementation of the final coding based on the test phase and requirements of Eurofound;
- The documentation of all coding procedures throughout the project.

### *Coding quality control*

The coding quality control section is included here instead of in the broader Quality Control chapter later in the report.

Quality assurance for the coding comprised the following aspects (each of which is expanded upon in the final coding report):

- The drafting of coding manuals and training documents;
- The selection of a core team of only experienced coders;
- Usage of standardised coding software, *Ascribe*;
- A testing phase where three sets of independent coding were compared against each other;
- Full documentation of all coding procedures throughout the project.

## A.V. Interviewing

This chapter covers the various aspects of the survey related to interviewing. Namely: the software and IT systems used to record and store responses, the numbers of interviewer employed, how many briefings were held, and the fieldwork support materials used.

### A.V.1 Software & IT systems

All countries except Luxembourg used one of two pieces of CAPI software; either IBM Dimensions or iField. Luxembourg used its own system, Nipofield. There are no differences in these systems which are relevant to the results. Both of the main systems used contained an integrated scripting and sample management system. The subsequent process for linking the two systems' data is outlined later in this section. The table 12 below outlines which country used which for 6th EWCS:

<b>Table 12: CAPI infrastructure in each country</b>		
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Number of CAPI stations used</b>	<b>6th EWCS CAPI Software</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>		
Austria	30	iField
Belgium	100	Dimensions
Bulgaria	54	iField
Croatia	60	iField
Cyprus	35	iField
Czech Republic	54	iField
Denmark	42	iField
Estonia	52	iField
Finland	43	iField
France	130	Dimensions
Germany	96	iField
Greece	43	iField
Hungary	91	Dimensions
Ireland	63	Dimensions
Italy	95	Dimensions
Latvia	46	iField
Lithuania	35	iField
Luxembourg	30	Nipofield
Malta	39	iField
Netherlands	55	iField
Poland	91	iField
Portugal	30	iField
Romania	81	Dimensions
Slovakia	60	iField
Slovenia	59	iField
Spain	120	Dimensions
Sweden	53	iField



Table 12: CAPI infrastructure in each country		
Country/territory	Number of CAPI stations used	6th EWCS CAPI Software
United Kingdom	121	Dimensions
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>		
Albania	35	iField
Montenegro	42	iField
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	52	iField
Serbia	106	iField
Turkey	81	iField
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>		
Norway	47	iField
Switzerland	40	iField

### *The data scripts used and the data & linking process*

As mentioned, for the main questionnaire and back-checking questionnaires, two main software packages were used for data collection: Dimensions (eight countries) & iField (all other countries except Luxembourg). This section gives an overview of how the various component datasets and scripts were linked.

#### **Electronic contact sheet (ECS) data collection:**

- **Dimensions countries:** of the 8 Dimensions countries, 7 have Dimensions ECS. The exception – the UK - used iProgress (Ipsos MORI’s own ECS software which was adapted to match the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS ECS) in conjunction with a paper contact sheet (only for dwelling information).
- **iField countries:** all used iField ECS except for Luxembourg, Denmark and in part Sweden.
  - Luxemburg and Denmark had ECS in NIPO.
  - Sweden changed mid fieldwork – it started in iField then changed to another system for the CATI recruitment element of the work. Fieldwork progress was slow in Sweden and in order to accelerate progress, the country changed from telephone recruitment conducted by individual interviewers to a central CATI centre approached, based on lessons learnt in other countries, leaving face-to-face interviewers to focus on interviewing respondents recruited centrally on their behalf.

Some other exceptions were allowed in the Czech Republic and Slovakia where all contacts were recorded on paper contact sheets which were later entered into iField when back in the office – causing a long delay in getting the data.

Some other countries used paper contact sheets to a varying extent, entering the data into Dimensions or iField ECS scripts or iProgress mostly the same evening as the contact attempt was made (FI, HR, LT, IE, SI, EE, CH, NL, ES).

Table 13: Countries using paper contact sheet	
Country/territory	Proportion of contact sheets that were filled out on paper
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>	
Croatia	10%
Czech Republic	100%
Estonia	5%
Finland	7%
Ireland	7%
Lithuania	11%
Netherlands	5%
Slovakia	100%
Slovenia	5%
Spain	10%
Sweden	7%
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>	
Switzerland	5%

#### Linking ECS, main and back-checking data:

The three questionnaires, ECS, main and back-checking are all linked via unique address IDs (although there were some problems with duplicates).

- **Dimensions countries:** all these countries used a single sample file linking the main and ECS questionnaires which were built within a single script. Back-checking script was separate with separate sample created for this specific purpose.
- **iField countries:** whilst a single sample file for ECS, main and back-checking records was built, separate data collection scripts were used for each of these elements.

An exception was the UK – the ECS data was split into two parts, interviewers entered contact data into iProgress. Other variables (e.g. dwelling information) were completed on paper, which was then entered into the UK field management system (iProgress is part of the UK field management systems). To minimise the risk to data integrity, address IDs were pre-printed onto the paper forms, and as per other similar surveys interviewers were forced to return the paper forms alongside their electronically-submitted data before their assignment could be considered as complete. Office staff monitored the completion and contents of the returned paper forms which had their data entered manually. An automated process then exported the data from both iProgress and the field management system. These outputs were then merged and reformatted.

## Data processing

### Processing of the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS dataset comprised four main steps:

1. Data for all sources was processed using Dimensions. Therefore various conversions to Dimensions format from iField, NIPO, Denmark, Sweden and for the UK ECS data were completed.
2. Data from all the ECS, main, back checking data, as well as sample were all merged in Dimensions after the data conversions were completed, and processed for the fieldwork reporting.
3. The process from data conversion to reports was all automated by a series of Dimensions DMS & MRS scripts
4. The Dimensions data was then exported to SPSS for the final data delivery – this task incorporated further checking performed using SPSS syntax.

## A.V.2 Interviewers: briefings

This section details how many interviewer briefings were held in each country, the number of interviewers trained and then of those, how many actually went on to work on the study.

All interviewers that took part to the survey had to attend an Interviewer Training session organised by the local partner prior commencing fieldwork. Some countries trained additional interviewers to replace a number who did not wish to work on the study after the training session. Reasons for interviewer drop out included the difficulty of the project in terms of interview length, the rule for selecting the respondent, the revisits and the use of an electronic contact sheet, along with a small number of more personal reasons.

<b>Table 14: Number of national briefings held in each country, how many interviewers were trained at these and how many then went to work on the 6th EWCS</b>			
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>No. of national briefings held</b>	<b>No. of interviewers trained at national briefings</b>	<b>No. of interviewers who then worked on EWCS</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>			
Austria	4	38	35
Belgium	5	136	136
Bulgaria	1	80	57
Croatia	10	88	84
Cyprus	2	45	35
Czech Republic	4	99	94
Denmark	9	42	40
Estonia	19	53	49
Finland	5	49	46
France	6	127	123
Germany	5	110	93
Greece	3	52	50
Hungary	4	112	105
Ireland	2	63	60
Italy	12	94	94
Latvia	77	77	61
Lithuania	6	37	35
Luxembourg	5	45	41
Malta	40	40	37

**Table 14: Number of national briefings held in each country, how many interviewers were trained at these and how many then went to work on the 6th EWCS**

Country/territory	No. of national briefings held	No. of interviewers trained at national briefings	No. of interviewers who then worked on EWCS
Netherlands	7	68	56
Poland	15	117	92
Portugal	4	46	46
Romania	31	89	89
Slovakia	5	84	84
Slovenia	11	98	67
Spain	21	136	134
Sweden	10	60	59
United Kingdom	11	135	135
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>			
Albania	2	38	35
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	4	52	52
Montenegro	5	46	42
Serbia	6	99	84
Turkey	29	208	129
<b>OTHER COUNRIES</b>			
Norway	22	66	48
Switzerland	20	59	50

### A.V.3 Making contact

In all countries, interviewers attempted to make contact with respondents via face-to-face methods. In countries using individual sample frames (with access to telephone contact details for target respondents) interviewers were permitted to attempt to make contact via the telephone. Interviewers were required to make at least four separate contact attempts (visits). For telephone contacting, at least 10 different contact attempts (calls) were required before a case could be regarded as a non-contact. Contact attempts had to take place at different times of the day and during different day of the week (including weekends). Additionally, interviewers were instructed that there should be at least two weeks between the first and the last contact attempt.

Telephone contact attempts were made in Denmark, Finland and Sweden for the 6th EWCS. The Danish agency attempted to match individuals to telephone numbers on an individual level (via name and address) or household level (address). Where this was unsuccessful, advance letters were also sent – one for those with a telephone number and one for those without. The latter group were encouraged to make contact with the agency to supply one. In Finland, telephone recruitment was carried out centrally from the CATI centre in urban areas, and by interviewers in rural areas. Individuals without a telephone number were sent a letter asking to call the agency to arrange an interview. The team waited a maximum of 1 week (7 days) after a letter was sent before a face-to-face visit was carried out by an interviewer. In Sweden, telephone recruitment was mainly handled centrally from the CATI centre. Face-to-face visits were made by interviewers for those without telephone numbers.

## A.V.4 Interview length

This section provides – in the table below - an overview of the average interview length by country, the number of interviewers in each country’s field force as well as the number of interviews completed (on average) by interviewers in each country.

<b>Table 15: Minimum, maximum and average length of interviews per country, as well as average number completed by each interviewer</b>				
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Average interview length (mins)</b>	<b>Max interview length (mins)</b>	<b>Min interview length (mins)</b>	<b>Average no of interviews per interviewer</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>				
Austria	41.8	120	20	29.4
Belgium	44.0	120	20	20.2
Bulgaria	40.8	105	20	18.7
Croatia	42.0	112	20	12.2
Cyprus	39.0	113	20	29.5
Czech Republic	47.1	117	20	10.7
Denmark	55.8	120	25	25.1
Estonia	43.7	112	20	21.1
Finland	49.6	117	20	21.8
France	49.2	118	20	12.6
Germany	48.9	120	20	22.5
Greece	46.6	109	20	20.1
Hungary	43.0	119	20	9.9
Ireland	42.0	104	20	17.6
Italy	46.2	118	20	15.1
Latvia	41.8	115	20	17.0
Lithuania	40.8	117	20	28.7
Luxembourg	50.9	118	20	26.4
Malta	43.3	119	20	29.5
Netherlands	48.2	113	20	18.7
Poland	40.8	112	20	13.1
Portugal	47.0	104	20	22.5
Romania	51.4	117	20	11.9
Slovakia	43.5	120	20	12.5
Slovenia	40.4	120	20	26.3
Spain	42.2	120	20	22.7
Sweden	55.7	119	20	22.8
United Kingdom	39.6	114	20	13.1
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>				
Albania	37.8	120	20	28.7
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	39.6	110	20	19.4
Montenegro	47.6	108	20	25.8
Serbia	41.6	100	20	12.3
Turkey	38.1	106	20	16.0
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>				
Norway	46.2	116	20	21.4

Switzerland	47.9	120	20	20.5
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## A.V.5 Fieldwork support materials

This section will provide a brief overview of the fieldwork guidance and support materials given to national teams for the 6th EWCS (such as an annotated questionnaire, training manual, other guidance document etc). These included:

- Show cards
- Interviewer manual (3 versions depending on the sampling frame):
  - Interviewer manual (Address based sample)
  - Interviewer manual (Individual based sample)
  - Interviewer manual (Individual based sample - telephone pre recruitment)
- Annotated questionnaire
- Interviewer Tips and Tricks Aide Memoire
- Guidance note for interviewers on probing
- Screener (4 versions depending on the sampling frame):
  - Screener (Address based sample)
  - Screener (Individual based sample)
  - Screener (Telephone recruitment – face to face visit)
  - Screener (Telephone recruitment)
- Contact sheet (3 versions depending on the sampling frame):
  - Contact sheet (Face-to-face recruitment)
  - Contact sheet (Telephone recruitment – face to face visit)
  - Contact sheet (Telephone recruitment)
- Interviewer training slides
- Interviewer Confidentiality Agreement
- Interviewer Training Attendance Sheet
- Introduction letter and “promo-card” brochure
- Quality Control Questionnaire
- Enumeration Manual
- Enumeration Form

The **questionnaire** was only one of the fieldwork materials used in the 6th EWCS. Accompanying **show cards** were produced using the agreed final translation file (in Excel) for each language in each country, and paper copies of the **screener questionnaire** were also used in all countries (with four slightly different versions of the screener used, depending on the exact sampling methodology in each country).

Although the **contact sheet** (for capturing information pertaining to each attempt to make contact with a respondent, including the outcome of that contact attempt) was used in electronic format for all countries during the main stage of the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS, paper copies were used during interviewer training and some interviewers in some countries were allowed to continue using paper copies where they felt that this would facilitate the gathering of the required data (which was subsequently entered electronically).

Feedback obtained from the cognitive and pre-test interviews reinforced the usefulness of the **introduction letter** to respondents (on headed paper and co-signed by Eurofound, Ipsos and the local partner) in persuading them of the importance of the EWCS, and in some cases helping to persuade them into participating. The source English and all translated versions of the letter were slightly updated to reflect some slight changes to the equivalent version used in the 5th EWCS.

Similarly, a promotional colour 4-page A5 leaflet (or ‘**promo-card**’ brochure) was developed by Eurofound for the 6th EWCS, following on from similar promo-cards used in previous waves, again aimed at increasing response rates and to reassure respondents who might be worried about the authenticity or status of the project when approached to be interviewed. Translations were provided to

Ipsos, and reviewed by each participating national partner with any suggested changes approved by Eurofound. The promo-card was also found to be very useful and helpful to get respondent's confidence and reinforce the validity of the survey.

In terms of interviewer training materials used, Ipsos built on the **interviewer manual** used in the 5th EWCS, with background information on the survey, best practice interviewing techniques (in general and specific to the EWCS), answering questions that might be commonly asked by respondents, providing bespoke guidance on the applicable sampling methodology in that country, and a summary of questionnaire-related issues with a list of the questions that might prove most problematic and guidance for preventing any such problems occurring. This was further updated after the pre-test to reflect feedback received by interviewers.

A separate **annotated questionnaire** or glossary document was provided to interviewers to supplement the interviewer manual. This included all questions in English, with italicised notes after each question giving specific guidance to interviewers, explaining why the question was being asked, its intended use or meaning, and definitions of any words or phrases that might be unclear. This was provided only in English due to its length and the late confirmation of the source questionnaire, but interviewers not able to understand English were briefed on key passages as part of their local interviewer briefings during which the relevant country manager highlighted appropriate text in the annotated questionnaire during the run-through of the script. Interviewers in all countries were, however, provided with a **printed copy of the questionnaire translated into the local language** for their reference.

In addition to the interviewer manual and annotated questionnaire, a **guidance note on probing** and a **'tips and tricks'** aide-memoire document were prepared and translated into all languages. The guidance note was a six-page document to assist interviewers in understanding the need to collect detailed information in the three open-ended questions for the accurate coding of respondents' occupation and the economic sector of activity in which they work, using the relevant international classifications. This was in response to issues experienced in previous EWCS waves regarding inconsistencies in the level of information collected by interviewers.

During the pre-test, an **interviewer feedback form** was used. This prompted and encouraged interviewers to give details of their experiences during pre-test interviewing, including their views on all survey processes ranging from the briefing and interviewer materials through to initial contact with respondents (including reasons for non-participation), the screener questionnaire and overall reflections. The returned copies were used to compile recommendations for changes in the main stage, though not all suggested changes could be easily incorporated or implemented in time for the main stage so it was still useful for main stage interviewers to beware of other issues that had come up in the pre-test (though these were usually relayed by each national partner and the pre-test interviewers themselves as part of the interviewer briefings, instead of sharing copies of the feedback forms among all interviewers). Although no equivalent form was used for the main stage, interviewers were encouraged to feedback to supervisors as part of the weekly reporting process, and any interview-specific issues could be captured in a comments box positioned at the end of the interview script.

A master set of **interviewer training slides** was issued by the Central Coordination Team for national partners to translate and adapt for their local use during interviewer briefings, reinforcing key messages from each of the above materials. Each interviewer was also required to sign a **confidentiality agreement**, and details of all interviewers undergoing training were captured in **training attendance sheets** as part of their briefing.

Finally, although not ordinarily shared with interviewers, the **quality control (back-checking) questionnaire and strategy document** was shared with all national partners, so that they could make reference to it throughout the interviewer briefing, emphasising some of the back-checking questions that

would be asked. As indicated above, separate support materials were developed and shared with countries that needed to conduct **enumeration** before fieldwork.



## A.VI. Quality control

This section provides an overview of the various rounds of checks that have been performed on the data, as well as pro-active measures that were taken before fieldwork commenced to maximise data quality.

### A.VI.1 Quality control pre-fieldwork

This section provides an overview of the steps the coordination team and the local partners undertook before fieldwork began to maximise data quality. These include:

- Expert development groups
- Cognitive testing
- Advance translation
- Translatability assessment
- TRAPD translation
- Pre-testing the questionnaire.
- Interviewer training
- Pre-scripted hard and soft data logic checks
- Micro-level central script checks through the use of dummy data
- Training of enumerators (please see Sampling Implementation Report)
- Quality control of enumeration (please see Sampling Implementation Report)

### A.VI.2 Quality control during fieldwork

This section provides an overview of the steps the central team and the local partners undertook during fieldwork to maximise data quality. These include:

- Interim data checks on the first few interviews and at 10%, 50% and 100% of cases.
- Extra checks on interviews conducted by new-to-the-project interviewers.
- Back-checking of at least 10% of completed interviews, particularly those with ‘suspicious’ or ‘odd’ values. The precise percentage of back-checks that was undertaken in each country and the mode for doing so is recorded in section 10 of each country’s implementation plan. The following implementation plans were updated to ensure that the information in the original proposal was replicated in the plans:
  - **BG** – Target number of all total successful call-backs (all contact methods) = Changed from 'minimum 10%' to match 30% as stated in the original proposal
  - **CY** - Target number of all total successful call-backs (all contact methods) = changed from 'minimum 10%' to match 20% as stated in the original proposal. Percentage of completed interviews to be selected for call backs by telephone (out of total completes) = changed from '20%' to match 40% as stated in the original proposal.
  - **CZ** - 'Target number of all total successful call-backs (all contact methods) = Changed from 'minimum 100' to match 30% as stated in the original proposal. Contact method for completed interviews with permission but no telephone numbers = Changed from 'postal QC' to 'face-to-face QC' to match the information stated in the original proposal. Percentage of completed interviews to be selected for F2F QC (out of total completes) = Changed from 0% to match 5% as stated in the original proposal.
  - **HR** - Target number of all total successful call-backs (all contact methods) = changed from ‘100’ to match 20% as stated in the original proposal. 'Percentage of completed interviews to be selected for call backs by telephone (out of total completes) = Changed from 15% to match 40% as stated in the original proposal.
  - **IE** - 'Percentage of completed interviews to be selected for postal QC (out of total completes) changed from 0-1% to 1% to match original proposal

- **ES** - Target number of all total successful call-backs (all contact methods) = changed from '330' (10%) to match 20% as stated in original proposal.
- **RO** - Target number of all total successful call-backs (all contact methods) = changed from '250' to match 10% as stated in original proposal.
- **SK** - Target number of all total successful call-backs (all contact methods) = changed from 'minimum 100' to match 30% as stated in original proposal. Estimated percentage of completed interviews who will provide telephone contact details (out of total completes) changed from 30% to match 50% as stated in original proposal.
- Checks on the distribution of values within variables.
- Coding checks on the open-ended questions (will be described in more detail in the coding strategy document).

### **A.VI.3 Quality control post-fieldwork**

An overview of the steps the coordination team and the local partners undertook after fieldwork ended to maximise data quality included data editing and cleaning steps are mentioned below. Further detailed information can be found in the Data Editing and Cleaning Report on Eurofound's website.

- Final frequency checks on all questions – to re-check routing;
- Final checks to ensure only permitted values have been inputted;
- Final checks on response distribution;
- Final checks on 'straight-lining' at grid questions;
- Final checks to ensure the dataset contains no duplicate or near-duplicate records;
  - These checks showed that there were no interviews with either duplicate IDs or duplicate values across all variables.
- Final checks to identify any remaining impossible/implausible values;
- Verification of interviews where more than three soft-check overrides have been performed in the same interview.
- Final assessment of item non-response and outliers;
- Final assessment of back-checking;
- Final consistency checks on trend variables.

## B. Fieldwork report: implementation & data collection

This second section of the report considers aspects related to fieldwork implementation and data collection. Namely: fieldwork period, progress and any issues encountered, sample sizes (both unweighted and weighted) and the weighting schema.

### B.I. Fieldwork

#### B.I.1 Fieldwork period

This section gives a country-by-country overview of the fieldwork progress by country. The information presented in the next tables does not include any interviews that were discarded afterwards from the main sample for quality reasons.

Table 16: Weekly 6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS fieldwork progress (number of completed interviews) by country														
Country/ territory	16-22 February 2015	23 Feb. - 1 March 2015	2-8 March 2015	9-15 March 2015	16-22 March 2015	23-29 March 2015	30 March - 5 April 2015	6-12 April 2015	13-19 April 2015	20-26 April 2015	27 April - 3 May 2015	4-10 May 2015	11-17 May 2015	18-24 May 2015
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>														
Austria					23	67	109	166	214	271	336	411	486	574
Belgium		6	17	124	287	443	578	694	827	952	1071	1206	1341	1478
Bulgaria			10	161	365	538	674	733	829	910	983	1033	1059	1059
Croatia			1	64	253	380	448	499	576	673	719	760	784	800
Cyprus				1	19	75	212	363	501	672	769	887	957	968
Czech Republic				42	167	292	429	492	535	599	646	744	849	883
Denmark				22	80	171	241	351	482	618	711	802	884	946
Estonia						3	42	73	131	201	307	383	492	584
Finland				8	49	108	175	280	396	501	555	614	665	726
France		1	11	67	167	306	515	714	894	999	1083	1199	1308	1381
Germany				17	85	148	200	253	324	524	896	1256	1758	2042
Greece				19	105	203	337	416	610	783	969	1007		
Hungary			33	140	207	252	261	281	326	473	673	827	991	1011
Ireland				19	63	98	118	169	239	280	342	423	535	624
Italy			2	21	62	161	299	531	868	1064	1216	1276	1338	1350
Latvia			3	42	116	308	371	442	497	612	738	889	928	973
Lithuania				29	60	126	210	269	335	424	481	549	622	686
Luxembourg		1	4	83	135	148	248	346	462	594	684	779	813	813
Malta				33	124	207	337	513	619	758	879	929	981	998
Netherlands			3	17	41	77	122	176	243	326	374	427	502	574
Poland			5	12	81	230	311	408	581	754	929	1170	1178	1178
Portugal				9	41	102	162	307	425	553	649	796	1037	
Romania			35	152	314	355	365	377	470	675	843	932	1033	1047
Slovakia				19	69	156	222	300	416	486	550	590	716	732
Slovenia			4	6	69	178	263	407	545	739	833	1020	1203	1295
Spain			20	28	58	180	257	371	417	484	567	653	722	791
Sweden					5	31	57	87	127	171	219	279	300	375
United Kingdom	17	54	109	176	274	348	403	456	553	647	771	922	1089	1198
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>														
Norway				2	15	38	52	83	131	209	288	353	384	444
Switzerland					25	83	132	175	238	352	491	600	702	753

Table 16: Weekly 6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS fieldwork progress (number of completed interviews) by country													
Country/ territory	25-31 May 2015	1-7 June 2015	8-14 June 2015	15-21 June 2015	22-28 June 015	29 June - 5 July 2015	6 July - 12 July 2015	13 July -19 July 2015	20 July -26 July 2015	27 July -2 Aug. 2015	3-9 August 2015	10-16 August 2015	17-23 August 2015
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>													
Austria	651	748	837	894	1014	1028							
Belgium	1603	1718	1830	1942	2156	2419	2550	2586	2586	2587			
Bulgaria	1059	1064											
Croatia	803	831	883	901	942	962	982	1001	1009	1011	1012		
Cyprus	983	989	989	989	1003								
Czech Republic	922	951	966	982	992	999	1001	1001	1002				
Denmark	985	1002											
Estonia	667	719	728	778	795	816	845	881	1011	1015			
Finland	755	785	817	831	835	841	841	841	841	841	842	861	917
France	1440	1527											
Germany	2093												
Greece													
Hungary	1017	1017	1017	1023									
Ireland	721	782	834	872	910	973	1022	1054	1056	1057			
Italy	1367	1377	1379	1381	1397	1397	1400	1402					
Latvia	989	1003	1004										
Lithuania	750	790	852	898	977	1002	1004						
Luxembourg	814	814	837	930	1003								
Malta	1004												
Netherlands	639	694	768	831	922	973	1001	1015	1026	1028			
Poland	1178	1178	1178	1178	1199	1203							
Portugal													
Romania	1058	1062	1063										
Slovakia	774	846	864	883	901	916	916	916	971	997	999	999	1000
Slovenia	1422	1503	1606	1607									
Spain	855	939	1067	1274	1400	1579	1864	2053	2247	2453	2456	2460	2460
Sweden	506	600	636	655	685	712	750	776	794	804	816	827	880
United Kingdom	1270	1343	1407	1446	1505	1568	1589	1610	1623				
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>													
Norway	512	621	755	892	977	1028							
Switzerland	793	903	1005	1005	1005	1006							

**Table 16: Weekly 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS fieldwork progress (number of completed interviews) by country**

Country/ territory	24-30 August 2015	31 Aug. - 6 Sept. 2015	7-13 September 2015	14-20 September 2015	21-27 September 2015	28 Sept. - 4 Oct. 2015	Grand Total
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>							
Austria							1028
Belgium							2587
Bulgaria							1064
Croatia							1012
Cyprus							1003
Czech Republic							1002
Denmark							1002
Estonia							1015
Finland	999	1001					1001
France							1527
Germany							2093
Greece							1007
Hungary							1023
Ireland							1057
Italy							1402
Latvia							1004
Lithuania							1004
Luxembourg							1003
Malta							1004
Netherlands							1028
Poland							1203
Portugal							1037
Romania							1063
Slovakia							1000
Slovenia							1607
Spain	2472	2529	2643	3045	3312	3364	3364
Sweden	1002						1002
United Kingdom							1623
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>							
Norway							1028
Switzerland							1006

Table 16: Weekly 6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS fieldwork progress (number of completed interviews) by country																
Country/ territory	31 Aug. - 6 Sept. 2015	7-13 September 2015	14-20 September 2015	21-27 September 2015	28 Sept. - 4 Oct. 2015	5-11 October 2015	12-18 October 2015	19-25 October 2015	26 Oct. - 1 Nov. 2015	2-8 November 2015	9-15 November 2015	16-22 November 2015	23-29 November 2015	30 Nov. - 6 Dec. 2015	7 - 13 December	Grand Total
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>																
Albania	22	168	314	607	716	883	953	994	1001	1002						<b>1002</b>
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	11	72	236	347	491	628	754	827	908	1011						<b>1011</b>
Montenegro	105	267	396	582	773	852	875	923	967	1005						<b>1005</b>
Serbia	27	164	293	343	430	488	572	629	756	986	1032	1033				<b>1033</b>
Turkey	13	53	103	137	349	575	701	877	1069	1230	1336	1527	1872	1998	2000	<b>2000</b>

### *Delays in the fieldwork (start/end)*

The EWCS fieldwork was set to be launched in all countries within a three-week period from 16<sup>th</sup> February but started later than originally planned in some countries. Eurofound also informed Ipsos in February 2015 that fieldwork in the Candidate Countries had to be postponed due to delays in receiving the funding for those countries (administrative issues). Once this was resolved, fieldwork began at the beginning of September 2015 in these countries and was completed by the beginning of November in Albania, FYROM, Montenegro and by the second half of November in Serbia. Turkey, having a larger sample size (N=2.000), completed the last interviews on 7 December 2015.

For the other countries (EU28, Switzerland and Norway), most of the countries using the iField in the first week of March due to a major scripting issues that arose in iField. Ipsos discovered a range of errors, partially new and partially errors that had been fixed previously but reappeared. Another issue was the use of the 'Back' button by interviewers, which affected the routing. All these scripting errors had to be fixed, and tested over again. This first delay also had an impact on the approved translations to be implemented in the script and some of the interviewer briefing dates needed to be rescheduled until after the local script was finalized.

The few countries using Dimensions could start somewhat earlier as they were not concerned by the iField scripting issues.

Estonia has a later fieldwork start date of 15<sup>th</sup> March because was awaiting the sample it had ordered from the Estonian authorities was delayed. Ipsos wrote a letter to the authority to support the local partner's request for the sample as soon as possible.

Despite attempts by national partners to condense the fieldwork period, many could not shorten it and in some instances the challenges of conducting the EWCS fieldwork made respecting even the originally specified fieldwork length highly difficult. This necessitated intervention by the Ipsos central coordination team at some stage in the majority of countries, and a number of different actions were undertaken which are listed here below.

### *Actions taken by the Ipsos central coordination team during the fieldwork period*

This section details the key remedial actions the Ipsos coordination team took during survey implementation to quicken delivery of the project, while maintaining high quality.

Firstly, there were several standard monitoring actions undertaken by the central team throughout fieldwork.

- A dedicated coordination team member was allocated to each country to review daily sample reports (and outcomes) and to share their observations with the national partner, following up where necessary.
- This team member was also responsible for chasing, receiving and reviewing weekly qualitative reports each Monday, which were also shared with Eurofound each Tuesday, and again followed up where necessary.
- In addition, countries were asked for projections of their forecast number of completed interviews per week up to the end of fieldwork, so that progress could also be measured. Most countries were happy to provide these, and they were also shared with Eurofound.

Coordination team members were also involved in regular and ad-hoc teleconferences with project managers, fieldwork teams and/or senior staff at national partner organisations, as well as being constantly available for answering and discussing queries via email.

These actions were supplemented by country-specific interventions and initiatives, though common themes emerged across countries and it was usually possible to suggest and roll-out successful initiatives to other countries where the need arose. These are described below, generally in order of frequency.

- **Recruiting, training and making more interviewers active:** The most common reason for slower than expected progress was a shortfall in the required number of interviewers working on the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS, despite sufficient numbers being trained in each country. The particular challenges of the survey in terms of its methodology and requirements (such as the questionnaire length, the use of electronic contact sheets, number of visits to respondents' homes and higher than expected ineligibility in some countries) limited the numbers and types of interviewer that could be put and retained on the survey, and the extent and impact of interviewer drop-out was underestimated in many countries. Most countries were affected, but it was a particular issue in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Netherlands, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia. Significant efforts were made both to recruit and train new interviewers, as well as trying to entice back interviewers who had voluntarily chosen not to undertake further interviewing, since individual interviewers were ordinarily restricted to conducting a maximum of 40 interviews. The central Ipsos team closely monitored numbers of trained and active interviewers per country in line with progress and forecasts.
- **Increasing interviewer incentives and motivation:** Allied to the previous point, once sufficient interviewers were deployed, it often became necessary to take further actions to make sure they were retained on the survey by means of increased interviewer incentives beyond those anticipated at the outset. This was because interviewers are primarily freelance and sometimes prefer to work on easier studies than more challenging ones like the EWCS with a long questionnaire, electronic contact sheets, multiple visits, long distances to travel in Norway and, Finland, low response rates in large cities and lower than anticipated eligibility in some countries. National partner organisations used a range of different incentives (below), and kept the central Ipsos team updated, who could also use make similar suggestions to other countries. The UK, Ireland, Nordic and Baltic countries were among those to most utilise such measures.

- Increasing amounts paid per interview or address.
  - Changing payment structure (such as use of higher unit payments for completed interviews above a certain threshold or in remote areas or difficult PSUs, or changing the balance between completed interviews and contact sheet completion for other addresses).
  - Introducing a bonus scheme or prize draw.
  - Employing professional motivators or coaches to work with interviewers (for example in Norway and Lithuania).
  - Using positive testimonials from other interviewers (this worked well in Austria, Spain, Finland and Norway).
- **Involvement of senior management:** Although senior management staff at each national partner organisation were always involved in the progress of the survey, this was sometimes on an indirect or infrequent basis, and as Eurofound and Ipsos had concerns about the pace of fieldwork it became necessary to escalate progress issues so that senior management staff were involved more fully on a much more frequent basis to help prioritise the survey and unblock internal barriers to progress such as local fieldwork systems or competing interviewer commitments. This was always done in partnership with local project managers who welcomed this assistance to make sure fieldwork gained the critical momentum. In Ireland and Norway, senior managers led by example in personally conducting some 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS interviews with respondents. Spain, Croatia, Lithuania, Estonia, Portugal and the UK were among the other countries to benefit from senior management interventions, but it was an effective measure in most countries at some stage.
  - **Reassigning sample between interviewers:** It was sometimes effective to allocate soft refusals to other interviewers, especially the most experienced interviewers and/or those who had achieved good response rates on their original addresses. This could be done on an individual address basis, or entire PSUs could be transferred to another interviewer. Reassignment of addresses tended to be used most in large countries with large interviewer pools, such as Germany, France, the UK and Belgium.
  - **Paper contact sheet completion:** Although the innovation of having the contact sheet scripted and fully available electronically was welcomed by many interviewers, and copious training was provided, it was the first time that a large number of interviewers had used electronic contact sheets and many indicated that they would be much more familiar with continuing to use paper contact sheets, to the extent that it would reduce data entry error and aid interviewer retention if interviewers were permitted to use and update paper contact sheets (as had been the case during the pre-test). The electronic contact sheet script was most often completed by the interviewer in the comfort of their home, but in some instances it was agreed for the national partner organisation to oversee its update using completed paper contact sheets sent to them by the interviewer. Eurofound expressed its disappointment about reverting to the recording of information paper contact sheets as this was not originally envisaged, however in the light of the difficulties experienced by interviewers it had to accept the situation. This was sometimes communicated erratically to the Ipsos central team and it became a large-scale issue in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, while it was used in a more limited scale in some other countries (notably, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Spain, Slovenia and Switzerland).
  - **Method of recruitment:** One of the countries with recruitment by telephone, Sweden, switched the recruitment of respondents from being the interviewers' responsibility to using specialist recruiters from a central call centre. This had a positive impact, though there were temporary issues with integrating the contact data of the centrally-recruited addresses with previous contact data. This led to delays in reporting information in the weekly fieldwork reports as it took time



for the local DP team to fully incorporate data collected via central telephone recruitment with other electronic contact sheet data, but, on the flip side, did help accelerate recruitment and fieldwork progress in the end. Norway and Netherlands also explored the possibility of recruiting by telephone as an alternative to their usual face-to-face recruitment, but this was not pursued after small-scale experiments had limited success.

The above actions were all led by the central Ipsos team and the national partners, but Eurofound were also involved in the relaxation of some methodological requirements to assist countries in their efforts to complete fieldwork on a timely basis without impacting adversely on quality:

- **Amending the requirement for the number of addresses issued to interviewers not to exceed three times the remaining number of target interviews (the '3:1' rule):** To avoid burning sample, and a risk of response rate imbalance between PSUs, interviewers were required to work only with up to three times the number of open addresses for which they required interviews. However, this considerably slowed down progress where interviewers struggled to make contact with households, as they would need to wait for two weeks (another important requirement was for at least four contact attempts per household to be spaced out over at least two weeks) before new addresses could be issued and tried. The relaxation entailed sample yield rates being calculated for each country, and estimating the number of additional cases required. National partners were allowed to issue additional top-up sample only in the poorest-performing PSUs, and this had to be communicated to the central team prior to the upload. Many countries were assisted by the relaxation of the 3:1 rule, including Spain, Belgium, Croatia, Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland.
- **Number of interviews per interviewer:** Several countries found it difficult to respect the requirement to have no more than 40 interviews completed by the same interviewer. This had been set to minimise the risk of interviewer bias, but also had the effect of limiting the work of the most experienced and willing interviewers which delayed progress. This was more pronounced in some countries than others, due to a small interviewer pool (especially in small countries), where the sample size target was larger than 1,000, or logistical considerations due to disproportionate interviewer drop-out in certain regions or remote areas. Formal requests to relax this rule were prepared, submitted to Eurofound and approved for a specified and limited number of interviewers in Luxembourg, Slovenia, the UK, Estonia, Croatia and Norway. Ipsos also mentioned to Eurofound that some interviewers could go slightly over the 40 interviews depending if their sample point was very successful or not once all their open contacts were closed.

These actions undertaken were successful and had a positive impact on minimising the delay in fieldwork progress. Although fieldwork did not finish on-time (May 15) for a significant number of countries, which restricted timeframes for data preparation, checking and analysis, without these interventions and support provided it is possible that some national partners would have struggled to reach their targets.

#### *Other issues reported/encountered during fieldwork -overview*

- **Unsafe PSUs:** In a small number of countries, PSUs were replaced during the sample implementation phase (before during fieldwork) following approval from Eurofound. Those PSUs were replaced because considered as unsafe areas for enumerators and/or interviewers (see Sampling Implementation Report). In Italy, Lithuania and the UK, 1 PSU was replaced per country, in Slovenia 5 PSUs were replaced and in Turkey, 35 PSUs were replaced. All of the PSUs were replaced because the addresses within them were classified as inaccessible due to safety concerns. In Turkey, during August 2015 and prior to the start of fieldwork, the Turkish agency issued a formal request to replace some PSU in their sample due to safety issues affecting those that were initially selected. As fieldwork progressed it became necessary to replace

additional PSUs as well. The unsafe regions were Anatolia (Northeast, Middle East, South East, West and Central) and the Mediterranean.

- **Interviews conducted at the workplace.** Back checking uncovered an issue with fieldwork in nine countries (BE, EE, ES, FI, IT, LT, NL, PT, SE), where a number of interviews were conducted in the workplace. In exceptional cases, it was permitted to have interviews carried out in a public space such as a café or a library. However, interviews at the workplace could only happen with the rare exception of self-employed people working from their residence. After further investigation with local partners, it appeared this request came directly from the respondent and that most of the workplace interviews have been carried out in a separate, quiet room. However for Eurofound, it was important to identify the workplace interviews on a case by case basis. The concerned countries were requested to check with their interviewers to possibly identify those cases. In order to help them, information such as the gender, age, verbatim responses to open-ended questions were provided to the countries to help interviewers to identify those. However, it was not always possible for interviewers to remember all cases. As requested by Eurofound, such identifiable cases or unsure cases were marked in a special variable in the data file. On basis of analysis done on other variables, it was decided that the interviews could remain in the dataset and be considered as valid.
  - In Belgium, 79 cases of interviews conducted at the workplace were reported; out of which 39 could be exactly identified with the address ID; the 40 other unidentified cases were scattered across a few interviewers.
  - In Estonia, 2 interviews carried out the workplace were detected and identified at back checking and no other cases reported.
  - In Finland, 18 cases of interviews conducted at the workplace with corresponding address IDs that could be identified, along with a small number of additional cases where the exact interview cannot be identified.
  - In Italy, one case of an interview carried out the workplace was detected and no other case reported.
  - In Lithuania, 2 interviews carried out the workplace were detected and no other cases reported.
  - Netherlands: 22 interviews were conducted at the workplace with corresponding address IDs that could be identified. There were however a few more cases but it was not possible for the interviewer to remember the exact interview.
  - Portugal: 3 interviews were conducted at the workplace and no other cases reported
  - Spain: 32 interviews conducted at the workplace with corresponding address IDs that could be identified. There were, however, a few further cases for which it was not possible for the interviewer to remember the exact interview.
  - Sweden: 95 interviews were conducted at the workplace with corresponding address IDs could be identified. There are however a few more cases but for it was not possible for the interviewer to remember the exact interview.
- **Times of interviewing:** Eurofound was informed that Ireland was only putting interviewers in the field after 2.00 pm. Ipsos confirmed that this was isolated to this country and was then rectified to ensure that contact was also attempted in the morning.
- **High number of ‘address does not exist/not occupied/Respondent no longer lives at the address’ for some enumeration countries.**
  - Bulgaria**
    - The majority of non-existent addresses were either non-residential buildings, uninhabited buildings or empty plots.

- There were some wrong addresses – Bulgaria worked with addresses from electoral lists, provided by the local administration agency (GRAO), but this didn't seem to always be correct.

### **Lithuania**

- One PSU with addresses selected were in a business area (enterprises only).
- One PSU near the border with Belarus with several small villages that were very rarely populated. These are abandoned houses or summer houses.
- One PSU in a rural region with houses left abandoned or summer houses.

### **Malta**

- Many addresses were not occupied due to being second or summer homes. For enumeration, countries were instructed that in case of doubt whether a building was occupied or not, it was to be considered as an eligible address. Some reasons for 'not occupied' apart from being second or summer homes could be that these houses were for sale or empty.

### **Portugal**

- According to the Census data of 2011 on dwellings, Portugal has more than 32% of houses that are second homes or empty homes. These are mainly holiday homes, in all regions but with a higher incidence in the coast (Algarve is the region with the higher incidence).

### **Poland**

- The number of cases of "Respondent no longer lives at address" was more or less what could be expected in Poland. People change their place of residence and often update their address information at a late stage, if at all, in information used to populate the national register. This register includes also people who are currently working abroad.
- **High level of partial interviews in Poland, Finland, Luxembourg and Cyprus.** Investigation showed that for most countries, this was limited to a small number of interviewers, which were retrained and the issue resolved. However in Poland, these terminations were at respondent request. Although in general respondents found the subject of the interview interesting, it caused unrest to some people, especially in the case of informally employed workers. The Polish interviewers also reported a few cases of interruption when other members of the household appeared during the interview. Questions about the inventory of the household and the income provoked anxiety with other respondents. The higher number for partial interviews is often a particular issue with other surveys in Poland. Interviewers had to work hard to minimise the number of terminations.
- **Show cards not used in Bulgaria:** Back checking revealed that show cards had not always been used. This was on the request of respondents. There were two main reasons for this:
  - Some respondents did not want to read the cards and asked the interviewer spontaneously to read out the answers;
  - Other respondents had lower levels of literacy and had a hard time reading the answers. In these cases, interviewers had to read them out. Such cases were quite common for Roma respondents; in general this group has a higher drop-out rate from schools.

As agreed with Eurofound, a variable in the dataset indicating that the interviews has been back checked and the show cards were not used on request by the respondent has been included in the data set.

- **Quality control/back checking.** Luxembourg began quality control somewhat later than other countries due to technical problems (the time the interview took place was not available on the screen to the back checker). Some other countries were behind schedule in completing their back checking, approaching the respondent later than they were instructed to do for a variety of reasons such as the CATI centre in Sweden was temporarily closed in July (summer holidays) or due to processing paper contact sheets in Slovakia.
- **Fieldwork after the end of July in Spain.** Having fieldwork continuing during the summer holidays was not recommended as it would have been harder to find available interviewers and available respondents. This would also have an impact on the response rate with the risk of burning the limited enumerated sample. The sample could also become biased due to seasonal work and people in certain occupations typically taking (longer) holidays (e.g. overrepresentation of seasonal workers, underrepresentation of workers with ‘regular’ summer holidays etc.). As August, in general, is not a good month in Spain to realise interviews, fieldwork was paused from 10-23 August.
- **Protected sites in Turkey:** 13 PSUs were with addresses mainly in upper class sites and apartments with private security preventing access to visitors without appointments. The site management and security did not want to allow interviewers access into these sites. The Turkish team were unable to persuade them to let the interviewers to have access to those sites. All addresses in these PSUs were inaccessible and could not be used.

### *Adjusting for seasonality*

This section covers the analysis of the effect of seasonality on the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS outcomes, and investigates whether any changes or adjustments are needed during the substantive analysis of the survey results.

### *The effect of seasonality on survey results in Spain*

The fieldwork for the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS lasted longer than planned in Spain covering seven months from March to September 2015 (see figure 6)<sup>13</sup>. It is possible that the seasonality in tourism and agricultural sectors in Spain had an impact on some of the survey estimates.

This analysis aims at shedding some light on the potential impact of seasonality on the survey outcomes of the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS. It does so through comparing average outcomes from the interviews conducted in the spring season (March-May) to those conducted in the peak tourism season (June-August).

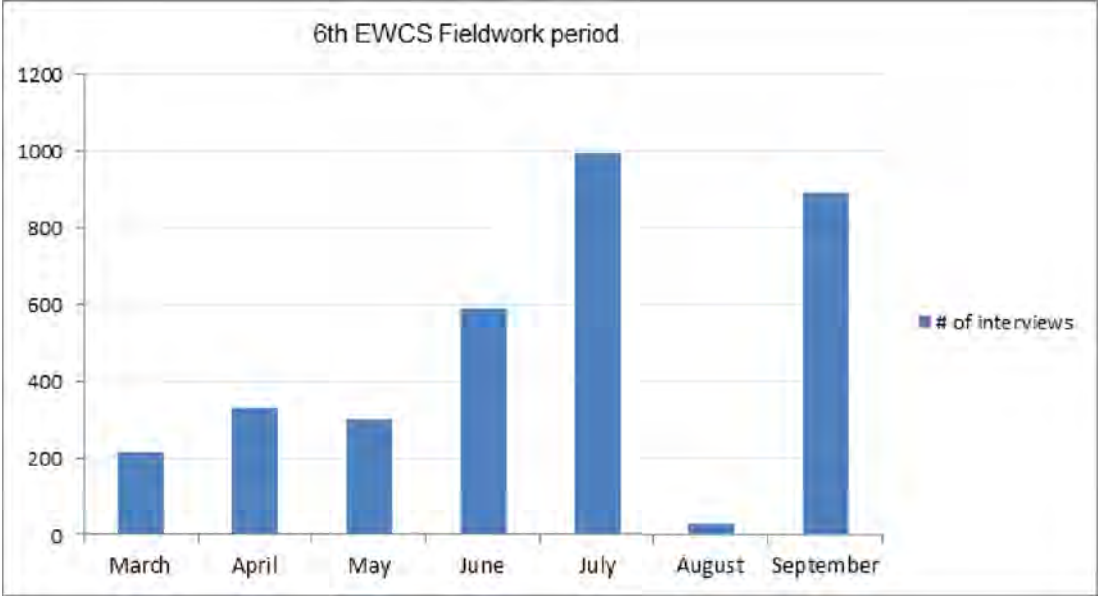
However, the comparison groups formed based on season (spring vs. summer) may differ substantially as they are not independently selected random samples. Therefore, simple comparison of average survey outcomes from the spring and the summer seasons would be misleading while evaluating the possible impact of seasonality. To account for confounding of seasonal effects by other differences between the comparison groups, propensity score weighting was applied.

The objective of the propensity score weighting was to balance the samples from the spring and summer months on a number of covariates which are also used in post-stratification weighting (e.g., region, gender) before simply testing their differences in survey outcomes. For example, it is known that some regions have higher seasonality and the effect of region needs to be removed before the effect of seasonality can be evaluated.

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<sup>13</sup> The completion of fieldwork in Spain was originally planned for mid-June.

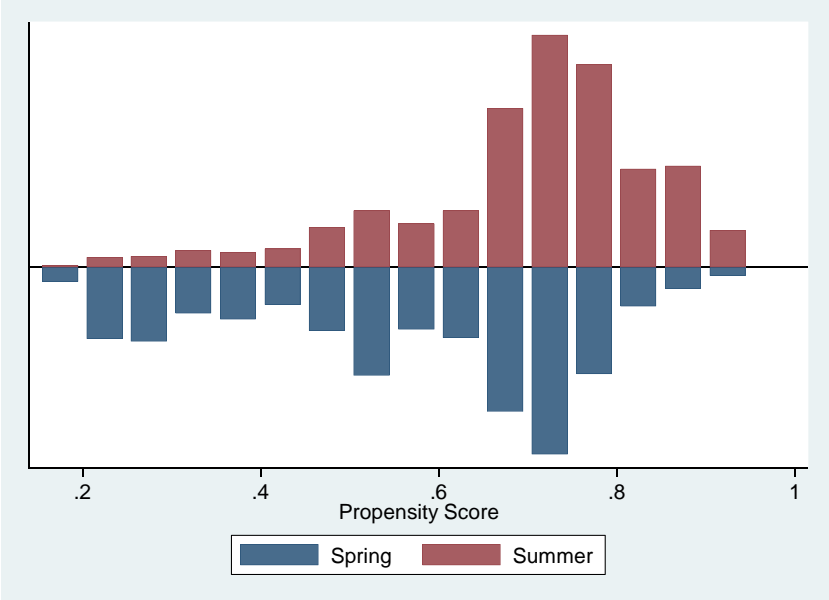
**Figure 6: 6<sup>th</sup> Fieldwork period in Spain**



**Propensity score model**

In the first step, a logistic regression model was used to predict propensity scores that were used as weights in the analysis. The variables included in the propensity score model are listed in Table 17; only region and urbanization differed significantly between the EWCS samples obtained in the spring and summer seasons. However, the final propensity score model included all variables in Table 17, including age, education and gender, to ensure balance between the two groups on all of these variables.

**Figure 7: Propensity score distribution by samples obtained in the spring and the summer in Spain.**



As shown in figure 7, there was sufficient overlap between the propensity score distributions of the two groups. The weighting was effective and all variables in the propensity score model were balanced after weighting (see last two columns in Table 17).

**Table 17: Balance in covariates before and after propensity score weighting.**

		Before propensity score weighting		After propensity score weighting	
Female		Spring	Summer	Spring	Summer
		46.67	49.72	47.53	49.69
		<i>chi2 = 2.0894</i>	<i>Pr = 0.148</i>	NS	
Urbanization		Spring	Summer		
	urban	40.12	38.53	39.38	38.45
	intermediate	24.68	31.54	29.87	31.68
	rural	35.2	29.93	30.75	29.88
		<i>chi2 = 14.2855</i>	<i>Pr = 0.001</i>	NS	
Region		Spring	Summer	Spring	Summer
	Andalucía	17.43	25.6	25.33	25.71
	Aragón	0.82	1.48	1.38	1.49
	Asturias	0.7	2.66	3.22	2.67
	Balearic Islands	0.23	1.61	1.09	1.37
	Canarias	1.64	5.01	4.80	5.03
	Cantabria	1.05	1.36	1.44	1.37
	Castilla y León	6.78	2.16	2.22	2.17
	Castilla - La mancha	10.64	1.79	1.82	1.8
	Cataluña	14.27	18.43	17.82	18.39
	Valencia	5.38	4.95	5.34	4.97
	Extremadura	7.25	1.73	1.73	1.74
	Galicia	3.74	8.29	7.99	8.32
	Madrid	22.46	13.23	13.60	13.23
	Murcia	0.94	3.9	4.10	3.91
	Navarra	1.05	2.16	2.30	2.17
	País vasco	4.91	5.38	5.57	5.4
Rioja	0.7	0.25	0.23	0.25	
		<i>chi2 = 300.3479</i>	<i>Pr = 0.000</i>	NS	
Education -ISCED		Spring	Summer	Spring	Summer
	early childhood education	2.34	2.67	2.86	2.67
	primary education	8.09	8.26	7.79	8.26
	lower secondary	18.29	17.89	18.75	17.89
	upper secondary	16.18	17.08	15.28	17.08
	post-secondary	22.63	24.16	25.51	24.16
	short-cycle tertiary	12.31	10.5	9.07	10.5
	bachelor or equivalent	14.54	13.66	14.27	13.66
	master or equivalent	4.1	3.66	3.43	3.66
	doctorate or equivalent	1.52	2.11	3.03	2.11
		<i>chi2 = 4.369</i>	<i>Pr = 0.822</i>	NS	

Age	Before propensity score weighting		After propensity score weighting		
	mean	Spring	Summer	Spring	Summer
		42.6	42.3	42.6	42.3
$Pr( T  >  t ) = 0.4906$				NS	

NS: Not significant. Stata routines do not allow chi-squared tests with weighted frequency tables. Therefore, the significance was tested with weighted (linear and logit) regression models.

### Survey outcomes before and after weighting

The purpose of using propensity score weighting was to balance samples realized in the spring and the summer on background/weighting variables. In a final step, Ipsos compared several survey outcomes, which were more likely to be affected by seasonality, to assess the overall impact of seasonality on the survey estimates. Table 18 presents the propensity score weighted and unweighted proportions/means of the selected survey outcomes.

**Table 18: The effect of seasonality on survey outcomes, before and after propensity score weighting.**

	Before propensity score weighting		After propensity score weighting		
		Spring	Summer	Spring	Summer
Income in Euros (Q104_euro)	mean	1201.455	1150.513	1315.479	1150.513
Q2d	Part-time	22.88	20.27	23.85	20.27
	Full-time	77.12	79.73	76.15	79.73
Q7	Employee	83.12	80.92	84.9	80.92
	Self-employed	16.88	19.08	15.1	19.08
Q11	contract of unlimited duration	65.21	64.63	66.97	64.63
	contract of limited duration	23.62	25.76	21.58	25.76
	a temporary employment	0.71	0.84	0.49	0.84
	an apprenticeship	0.85	1.14	0.95	1.14
	no contract	8.06	6.48	8.51	6.48
	other (spontaneous)	1.56	1.14	1.5	1.14
NACE	Agriculture & Industry	20.59	18.73	21.58	18.73
	Construction, Transport, ICT	15.53	15.99	13.23	15.99
	Trade, accommodation and food services	19.65	21.41	21.83	21.41
	Non-public services	23.53	23.09	21.81	23.09
	Public services	20.71	20.78	21.55	20.78
ISCO					

	Before propensity score weighting		After propensity score weighting	
	Spring	Summer	Spring	Summer
Managers	2.94	5.47	3.51	5.47
Professionals	15.18	16.98	15.74	16.98
Technicians and associate professionals	9.41	7.28	10.33	7.28
Clerical support workers	13.41	12.31	11.91	12.31
Service and sales workers + Armed forces	20.24	18.66	18.99	18.66
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.71	8.96	7.01	8.96
Craft and related trades workers	14.24	12.19	14.51	12.19
Elementary occupations	15.88	18.16	17.99	18.16

The weighted results indicate that there are slight differences between the two samples controlling for region, urbanization and socio-demographic variables in the propensity score model<sup>14</sup>. However, for only two of the outcomes, the seasonal differences were statistically significant. The respondents in the sample obtained in the summer months were more likely to be self-employed and less likely to be part-time employees. However, the spring and summer samples did not differ significantly in terms of occupational groups (NACE) and activity of employer (ISCO), and the other outcomes<sup>15</sup>.

Additionally, a number of other survey outcomes related to work schedule, which may be more directly affected by seasonality, were compared between the summer and spring samples (Table 19). The unweighted and weighted results did not show significant difference between the responses of participants interviewed in the spring vs summer months.

In summary, the current analysis suggests that the survey estimates in Spain are not likely to differ due to seasonality. The variables used in the propensity score weighting covered the variables used in post-stratification weighting (age, gender, and region)<sup>16</sup>, as well as urbanization and education. The highest imbalance between the spring and summer samples was due to distribution by region. However, the two samples did not show large or systematic differences on the variables which are potentially correlated with seasonality after balancing on the post-stratification weighting variables (including region). The size of the few significant differences in point estimates remained below 5% after the propensity score weighting.

<sup>14</sup> The propensity score weighted regression models are used to test significance and they also included the propensity score variables to obtain doubly robust estimates (not reported in the table).

<sup>15</sup> Please note that propensity score analysis have some limitations. Most importantly, they are sensitive to model specification (e.g., variable selection and functional form). In addition, there might be unobserved variables that account for the group differences which are not included in the model.

<sup>16</sup> The remaining two post-stratification weighting variables ISCO and NACE were also tested in alternative specifications of the propensity score models to test whether this changes the conclusions. However, NACE and ISCO did not distinguish well between the groups, and did not have an impact on the results after weighting.



**Table 19: The effect of seasonality on survey outcomes related to work schedule, before and after propensity score weighting.**

	Before propensity score weighting		After propensity score weighting	
	Spring	Summer	Spring	Summer
Q39a -Do you work the same number of hours every day?				
yes	65.25	64.93	64.8	64.93
no	34.75	35.07	35.2	35.07
Q39c -Do you work the same number of hours every week?				
yes	68.91	69.34	67.61	69.34
no	31.09	30.66	32.39	30.66
Q42 - How are your working time arrangements set?				
it is set by company	67.06	64.93	68.11	64.93
you can choose from a fixed schedule	5.09	5.82	5.13	5.82
you can adapt hour within certain limits	12.44	15.09	14.4	15.09
entirely by yourself	15.4	14.15	12.36	14.15
Q37c - How many times a month do you work on Saturdays?				
1	8.04	8.74	8.74	8.74
2	13.21	13.14	11.63	13.14
3	3.6	3.96	4.78	3.96
4	25.21	26.67	25.08	26.67
5	0.24	0.5	0.34	0.5
never	49.7	46.98	49.44	46.98

### B.I.2 Achieved sample sizes

This section provides a more detailed overview on the number of completed interviews achieved by country but also the distribution by some key variables such as age, gender, occupation, industry sector and region. Weighting was applied by using those same variables and based on the LFS data published by Eurostat or the local statistical office<sup>17</sup> (see B.III. Weighting, section “Calculation of post-stratification weight” for more details).

<sup>17</sup> Source: LFS 2014 (except for Albania: LFS, 2013).

### Overall number of valid interviews completed by country

The table below gives an overview of the planned achieved sample size and the net sample size achieved.

<b>Table 20: Comparison of planned and achieved sample sizes</b>		
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Planned sample size</b>	<b>Net sample size</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>		
Austria	1,000	1,028
Belgium	2,500	2,587
Bulgaria	1,000	1,064
Croatia	1,000	1,012
Cyprus	1,000	1,003
Czech Republic	1,000	1,002
Denmark	1,000	1,002
Estonia	1,000	1,015
Finland	1,000	1,001
France	1,500	1,527
Germany	2,000	2,093
Greece	1,000	1,007
Hungary	1,000	1,023
Ireland	1,000	1,057
Italy	1,400	1,402
Latvia	1,000	1,004
Lithuania	1,000	1,004
Luxembourg	1,000	1,003
Malta	1,000	1,004
Netherlands	1,000	1,028
Poland	1,200	1,203
Portugal	1,000	1,037
Romania	1,000	1,063
Slovakia	1,000	1,000
Slovenia	1,600	1,607
Spain	3,300	3,364
Sweden	1,000	1,002
United Kingdom	1,600	1,623
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>		
Albania	1,000	1,002
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	1,000	1,011
Montenegro	1,000	1,005
Serbia	1,000	1,033
Turkey	2,000	2,000
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>		
Switzerland	1,000	1,006
Norway	1,000	1,028

The tables below show the distribution of the completed interviews by key variables, such as age, gender, occupation class and region.

### **Success of the sampling and interviewing (comparisons between universe and unweighted samples)**

When comparing the universe statistics and unweighted samples, we focus on those cells for which the relative deviation is higher than 140% (or lower than 60%); this value means that a weighting factor of 1.4 (or .6) would be needed to adjust the cell to the universe statistics. Given that, during the post-stratification weighting process, a restriction not to exceed a maximum value of 1.4 was set for each weighting factor (leading to an overall restriction of  $1.4^4=3.84$ ), the cells highlighted in the tables presented below will have been impacted by this weigh restriction.

Across all countries, the number of such cells for which the relative deviation is higher than 140% (or lower than 60%) remained low. Some deviations are observed for the age x gender distribution; in nine countries, 60+ women were underrepresented in the unweighted sample. It is also noted that, across many countries, service and sales workers are overrepresented in the unweighted sample; however, given that this group represent a relatively large group of employees, the relative deviation between universe and unweighted samples remains limited.

### **Effectiveness of the post-stratification adjustments (comparisons between universe and weighted samples)**

A comparison between universe statistics and weighted sample distributions shows minor deviations across all countries. The fact that the weighted distributions do not exactly match the universe statistics is caused by the weight trimming strategy applied for the post-stratification weights. As noted above, rather than setting an overall restriction not to exceed a maximum value of 4 for the final post-stratification weight, a decision was made to set this restriction for each weighting variable independently (a maximum value of 1.4 was set for each weighting factor; leading to an overall restriction of  $1.4^4=3.84$ ).

AUSTRIA						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	264.6	0.064	42	0.041	0.056
2	Male, 25-39	721.2	0.175	126	0.123	0.141
3	Male, 40-59	1069.7	0.260	241	0.235	0.263
4	Male, 60+	119.7	0.029	46	0.045	0.032
5	Female, 15-24	243.6	0.059	40	0.039	0.056
6	Female, 25-39	656.4	0.160	195	0.190	0.174
7	Female, 40-59	969.8	0.236	289	0.282	0.259
8	Female, 60+	67.7	0.016	45	0.044	0.019
<i>Total</i>		<i>4112.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1024</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	196.2	0.048	84	0.082	0.054
isco2	Professionals	667.8	0.162	163	0.159	0.166
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	798.8	0.194	149	0.145	0.174
isco4	Clerical support workers	420.6	0.102	110	0.107	0.113
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	729.4	0.177	260	0.253	0.199
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	429.1	0.104	57	0.056	0.077
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	540.0	0.131	110	0.107	0.131
isco9	Elementary occupations	330.9	0.080	94	0.092	0.087
<i>Total</i>		<i>4112.8</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1027</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	900.5	0.219	191	0.186	0.210
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	680.2	0.165	132	0.129	0.154
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	836.8	0.203	233	0.227	0.210
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	736.2	0.179	208	0.203	0.182
o-q	Public services	958.9	0.233	263	0.256	0.245
<i>Total</i>		<i>4112.6</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1027</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Burgenland	133.7	0.033	24	0.023	0.032
2	Kärnten	256.8	0.062	63	0.061	0.063
3	Niederösterreich	790.5	0.192	185	0.180	0.198
4	Oberösterreich	727.7	0.177	193	0.188	0.187
5	Salzburg	268.2	0.065	60	0.058	0.054
6	Steiermark	583.6	0.142	145	0.141	0.153
7	Tirol	369	0.090	89	0.087	0.078
8	Vorarlberg	191	0.046	65	0.063	0.051
9	Wien	792.2	0.193	204	0.198	0.184
<i>Total</i>		<i>4112.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1028</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

BELGIUM						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	164.2	0.036	74	0.029	0.036
2	Male, 25-39	891.5	0.196	452	0.175	0.191
3	Male, 40-59	1254.1	0.276	652	0.252	0.271
4	Male, 60+	125.5	0.028	119	0.046	0.034
5	Female, 15-24	142.0	0.031	67	0.026	0.032
6	Female, 25-39	815.3	0.179	431	0.167	0.179
7	Female, 40-59	1074.5	0.236	713	0.276	0.240
8	Female, 60+	76.4	0.017	79	0.031	0.017
<i>Total</i>		<i>4543.5</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>2587</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ICSO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	390.8	0.086	205	0.081	0.086
isco2	Professionals	1064.0	0.234	544	0.214	0.236
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	644.1	0.142	394	0.155	0.144
isco4	Clerical support workers	515.5	0.113	274	0.108	0.115
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	625.9	0.138	461	0.181	0.140
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	364.0	0.080	140	0.055	0.072
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	478.6	0.105	208	0.082	0.100
isco9	Elementary occupations	460.7	0.101	320	0.126	0.106
<i>Total</i>		<i>4543.6</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>2546</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	702.3	0.155	340	0.135	0.150
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	715.6	0.157	385	0.153	0.156
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	763.1	0.168	451	0.179	0.168
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	897.3	0.197	511	0.203	0.200
o-q	Public services	1465.2	0.322	833	0.331	0.326
<i>Total</i>		<i>4543.5</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>2520</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Flandre orientale	658.2	0.145	379	0.147	0.144
2	Flandre occidentale	510.5	0.112	257	0.099	0.108
3	Anvers	756.3	0.166	468	0.181	0.167
4	Brabant Flamand	488.9	0.108	277	0.107	0.108
5	Limbourg	367.3	0.081	216	0.083	0.079
6	Bruxelles	430.1	0.095	215	0.083	0.094
7	Brabant wallon	161.9	0.036	84	0.032	0.034
8	Hainaut	460.6	0.101	266	0.103	0.112
9	Liège	400.8	0.088	242	0.094	0.086
10	Namur	194.9	0.043	113	0.044	0.044
11	Luxembourg	113.9	0.025	70	0.027	0.023
<i>Total</i>		<i>4543.4</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>2587</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

BULGARIA						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	90.8	0.030	31	0.029	0.032
2	Male, 25-39	596.8	0.200	153	0.144	0.180
3	Male, 40-59	750.1	0.252	241	0.227	0.245
4	Male, 60+	139.4	0.047	66	0.062	0.049
5	Female, 15-24	61.9	0.021	27	0.025	0.022
6	Female, 25-39	499.0	0.167	165	0.155	0.175
7	Female, 40-59	747.9	0.251	321	0.302	0.263
8	Female, 60+	95.5	0.032	60	0.056	0.035
<i>Total</i>		<i>2981.4</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1064</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	187.0	0.063	49	0.046	0.055
isco2	Professionals	496.4	0.167	157	0.148	0.167
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	268.5	0.090	92	0.087	0.090
isco4	Clerical support workers	196.1	0.066	73	0.069	0.068
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	645.6	0.217	263	0.248	0.222
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	492.8	0.165	135	0.127	0.156
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	383.7	0.129	167	0.158	0.134
isco9	Elementary occupations	311.2	0.104	124	0.117	0.107
<i>Total</i>		<i>2981.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1060</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	891.3	0.299	275	0.260	0.289
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	466.2	0.156	160	0.151	0.158
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	673.6	0.226	242	0.229	0.225
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	374.1	0.126	159	0.150	0.130
o-q	Public services	575.1	0.193	223	0.211	0.198
<i>Total</i>		<i>2980.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1059</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	North-western	279.7	0.094	105	0.099	0.094
2	North central	318.9	0.107	105	0.099	0.107
3	North-eastern	389.1	0.131	134	0.126	0.134
4	South-eastern	409.2	0.137	140	0.132	0.117
5	South-western	981.2	0.329	365	0.343	0.343
6	South central	603.3	0.202	215	0.202	0.204
<i>Total</i>		<i>2981.4</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1064</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

CROATIA						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	53.4	0.034	26	0.026	0.035
2	Male, 25-39	330.5	0.211	170	0.169	0.197
3	Male, 40-59	408.5	0.261	244	0.242	0.257
4	Male, 60+	56.2	0.036	45	0.045	0.039
5	Female, 15-24	36.9	0.024	22	0.022	0.024
6	Female, 25-39	289.4	0.185	170	0.169	0.186
7	Female, 40-59	354.3	0.226	285	0.283	0.236
8	Female, 60+	36.5	0.023	45	0.045	0.027
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1565.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1007</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	71.3	0.046	65	0.065	0.049
isco2	Professionals	261.0	0.167	114	0.114	0.149
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	226.1	0.145	128	0.128	0.141
isco4	Clerical support workers	153.0	0.098	90	0.090	0.097
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	292.0	0.187	218	0.218	0.195
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	262.5	0.168	176	0.176	0.172
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	194.1	0.124	118	0.118	0.127
isco9	Elementary occupations	102.9	0.066	90	0.090	0.069
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1562.9</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>999</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	466.3	0.298	291	0.292	0.295
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	260.9	0.167	124	0.124	0.153
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	310.7	0.199	203	0.204	0.206
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	191.0	0.122	174	0.175	0.131
o-q	Public services	333.8	0.214	204	0.205	0.216
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1562.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Zagreb and surrounding	444.0	0.295	288	0.285	0.304
2	North Croatia	264.6	0.176	190	0.188	0.182
3	Slavonia	207.9	0.138	143	0.141	0.134
4	Lika and Banovina	110.2	0.073	70	0.069	0.063
5	Istria and Primorje	198.4	0.132	134	0.132	0.126
6	Dalmatia	278.6	0.185	187	0.185	0.191
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1503.9</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1012</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

CYPRUS						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	12.7	0.035	56	0.056	0.037
2	Male, 25-39	74.7	0.206	257	0.256	0.225
3	Male, 40-59	82.3	0.227	167	0.167	0.207
4	Male, 60+	15.4	0.042	31	0.031	0.039
5	Female, 15-24	14.3	0.039	79	0.079	0.047
6	Female, 25-39	82.2	0.227	229	0.229	0.247
7	Female, 40-59	72.7	0.200	171	0.171	0.184
8	Female, 60+	8.4	0.023	12	0.012	0.014
<i>Total</i>		<i>362.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1002</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	14.3	0.039	55	0.055	0.047
isco2	Professionals	68.7	0.189	211	0.212	0.217
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	46.8	0.129	100	0.100	0.130
isco4	Clerical support workers	38.9	0.107	106	0.106	0.119
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	71.2	0.196	284	0.285	0.227
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	25.1	0.069	74	0.074	0.077
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	37.8	0.104	108	0.108	0.110
isco9	Elementary occupations	59.9	0.165	58	0.058	0.072
<i>Total</i>		<i>362.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	50.4	0.139	141	0.143	0.141
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	49.0	0.135	117	0.119	0.135
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	92.3	0.255	308	0.312	0.256
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	93.9	0.259	236	0.239	0.256
o-q	Public services	76.8	0.212	184	0.187	0.212
<i>Total</i>		<i>362.4</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>986</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Nicosia	150.2	0.414	429	0.435	0.422
2	Limassol	108.9	0.300	274	0.278	0.298
3	Larnaca	54.4	0.150	162	0.164	0.138
4	Paphos	31.7	0.088	89	0.090	0.097
5	Famagusta	17.4	0.048	49	0.050	0.045
<i>Total</i>		<i>362.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1003</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>



CZECH REPUBLIC						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	182.9	0.037	23	0.023	0.026
2	Male, 25-39	1116.6	0.224	169	0.170	0.207
3	Male, 40-59	1304.8	0.262	222	0.223	0.258
4	Male, 60+	212.7	0.043	56	0.056	0.047
5	Female, 15-24	116.6	0.023	22	0.022	0.024
6	Female, 25-39	770.2	0.155	194	0.195	0.165
7	Female, 40-59	1158.0	0.233	265	0.266	0.248
8	Female, 60+	112.5	0.023	46	0.046	0.025
<i>Total</i>		4974.3	1.000	997	1.000	1.000
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	256.6	0.052	35	0.035	0.040
isco2	Professionals	746.0	0.150	147	0.147	0.154
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	880.3	0.177	114	0.114	0.156
isco4	Clerical support workers	465.5	0.094	109	0.109	0.102
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	770.4	0.155	235	0.235	0.171
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	712.1	0.143	107	0.107	0.137
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	873.2	0.176	158	0.158	0.182
isco9	Elementary occupations	270.1	0.054	95	0.095	0.059
<i>Total</i>		4974.2	1.000	1000	1.000	1.000
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	1614.8	0.325	250	0.250	0.309
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	858.5	0.173	164	0.164	0.173
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	785.4	0.158	246	0.246	0.172
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	716.2	0.144	172	0.172	0.150
o-q	Public services	999.1	0.201	168	0.168	0.196
<i>Total</i>		4974.0	1.000	1000	1.000	1.000
<b>Region</b>						
1	Praha	648.0	0.130	114	0.114	0.114
2	Střední Čechy	633.5	0.127	130	0.130	0.136
3	Jihozápad	580.5	0.117	133	0.133	0.125
4	Severozápad	507.5	0.102	108	0.108	0.111
5	Severovýchod	703.2	0.141	151	0.151	0.144
6	Jihovýchod	796.0	0.160	136	0.136	0.143
7	Střední Morava	556.5	0.112	118	0.118	0.113
8	Moravskoslezsko	549.1	0.110	112	0.112	0.114
<i>Total</i>		4974.3	1.000	1002	1.000	1.000

DENMARK						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	192.6	0.071	50	0.050	0.065
2	Male, 25-39	431.3	0.158	114	0.114	0.141
3	Male, 40-59	667.6	0.245	272	0.273	0.259
4	Male, 60+	141.0	0.052	79	0.079	0.058
5	Female, 15-24	192.3	0.071	43	0.043	0.058
6	Female, 25-39	382.6	0.140	118	0.118	0.136
7	Female, 40-59	613.3	0.225	267	0.268	0.244
8	Female, 60+	93.4	0.034	55	0.055	0.038
<i>Total</i>		2727.5	1.000	998	1.000	1.000
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	58.2	0.021	65	0.065	0.024
isco2	Professionals	710.4	0.262	387	0.386	0.293
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	460.2	0.170	134	0.134	0.169
isco4	Clerical support workers	206.3	0.076	59	0.059	0.076
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	560.8	0.207	167	0.167	0.210
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	200.3	0.074	53	0.053	0.067
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	229.5	0.085	82	0.082	0.089
isco9	Elementary occupations	283.6	0.105	55	0.055	0.073
<i>Total</i>		2709.3	1.000	1002	1.000	1.000
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	425.4	0.157	146	0.146	0.155
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	404.8	0.150	136	0.136	0.149
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	482.4	0.178	142	0.142	0.169
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	481.3	0.178	180	0.180	0.176
o-q	Public services	911.3	0.337	398	0.397	0.352
<i>Total</i>		2705.2	1.000	1002	1.000	1.000
<b>Region</b>						
1	Hovedstaden	889.8	0.328	344	0.343	0.338
2	Midtjylland	615.5	0.227	239	0.239	0.236
3	Nordjylland	277.8	0.102	97	0.097	0.103
4	Sjælland	379.1	0.140	141	0.141	0.139
5	Syddanmark	551.9	0.203	181	0.181	0.185
<i>Total</i>		2714.1	1.000	1002	1.000	1.000

ESTONIA						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	24.3	0.039	28	0.028	0.037
2	Male, 25-39	125.4	0.201	149	0.149	0.186
3	Male, 40-59	138.9	0.222	164	0.164	0.201
4	Male, 60+	31.4	0.050	57	0.057	0.051
5	Female, 15-24	23.7	0.038	30	0.030	0.040
6	Female, 25-39	94.4	0.151	154	0.154	0.160
7	Female, 40-59	149.4	0.239	314	0.314	0.260
8	Female, 60+	37.3	0.060	105	0.105	0.065
<i>Total</i>		<i>624.8</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1001</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	68.3	0.110	146	0.145	0.123
isco2	Professionals	114.8	0.184	207	0.206	0.195
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	83.8	0.135	87	0.087	0.119
isco4	Clerical support workers	38.7	0.062	60	0.060	0.062
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	89.7	0.144	192	0.191	0.154
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	86.2	0.138	105	0.104	0.127
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	89.7	0.144	117	0.116	0.133
isco9	Elementary occupations	51.4	0.083	91	0.091	0.087
<i>Total</i>		<i>622.6</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1005</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	153.5	0.246	220	0.220	0.241
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	131.6	0.211	184	0.184	0.204
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	107.0	0.171	193	0.193	0.174
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	93.2	0.149	163	0.163	0.157
o-q	Public services	138.7	0.222	239	0.239	0.223
<i>Total</i>		<i>624.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>999</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Harju county (excl. Tallinn)	82.7	0.133	142	0.140	0.137
2	Tallinn	211.1	0.340	289	0.285	0.336
3	Hiiu county	3.7	0.006	26	0.026	0.006
4	Ida-Viru county	61.2	0.099	84	0.083	0.101
5	Jõgeva county	13.4	0.022	21	0.021	0.021
6	Järva county	14.8	0.024	44	0.043	0.029
7	Lääne county	11.6	0.019	20	0.020	0.019
8	Lääne-Viru county	27.0	0.043	40	0.039	0.045
9	Põlva county	10.6	0.017	20	0.020	0.018
10	Pärnu county	37.2	0.060	69	0.068	0.057
11	Rapla county	16.1	0.026	16	0.016	0.022
12	Saare county	14.1	0.023	20	0.020	0.023
13	Tartu county	73.5	0.118	134	0.132	0.108
14	Valga county	12.1	0.019	15	0.015	0.021
15	Viljandi county	20.0	0.032	45	0.044	0.033
16	Võru county	12.0	0.019	30	0.030	0.024
<i>Total</i>		<i>621.1</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1015</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>



FINLAND						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	125.6	0.051	11	0.011	0.014
2	Male, 25-39	433.6	0.177	146	0.146	0.176
3	Male, 40-59	574.8	0.235	246	0.246	0.257
4	Male, 60+	120.0	0.049	88	0.088	0.055
5	Female, 15-24	136.3	0.056	20	0.020	0.028
6	Female, 25-39	366.8	0.150	134	0.134	0.157
7	Female, 40-59	581.2	0.237	281	0.281	0.264
8	Female, 60+	109.0	0.045	74	0.074	0.050
<i>Total</i>		<i>2447.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	66.3	0.027	42	0.042	0.030
isco2	Professionals	584.0	0.239	195	0.195	0.227
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	456.0	0.187	188	0.188	0.193
isco4	Clerical support workers	155.0	0.064	61	0.061	0.063
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	490.7	0.201	177	0.177	0.199
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	277.5	0.114	145	0.145	0.122
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	260.4	0.107	119	0.119	0.111
isco9	Elementary occupations	150.5	0.062	74	0.074	0.056
<i>Total</i>		<i>2440.4</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1001</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	468.3	0.192	231	0.231	0.201
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	409.3	0.168	174	0.174	0.177
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	376.1	0.154	114	0.114	0.137
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	492.9	0.202	223	0.223	0.198
o-q	Public services	688.6	0.283	259	0.259	0.288
<i>Total</i>		<i>2435.2</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1001</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Helsinki-Uusimaa	796.2	0.327	306	0.306	0.315
2	Southern Finland	493.8	0.203	203	0.203	0.208
3	Western Finland	602.2	0.248	256	0.256	0.254
4	Northern and Eastern Finland	539.2	0.222	236	0.236	0.223
<i>Total</i>		<i>2431.4</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1001</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

FRANCE						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	1132.7	0.043	45	0.030	0.041
2	Male, 25-39	4863.0	0.184	243	0.159	0.180
3	Male, 40-59	7028.5	0.266	394	0.258	0.268
4	Male, 60+	649.4	0.025	44	0.029	0.025
5	Female, 15-24	953.2	0.036	42	0.028	0.037
6	Female, 25-39	4421.3	0.168	243	0.159	0.169
7	Female, 40-59	6696.8	0.254	469	0.308	0.258
8	Female, 60+	632.0	0.024	45	0.030	0.024
<i>Total</i>		26376.9	1.000	1525	1.000	1.000
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	1819.2	0.069	85	0.056	0.066
isco2	Professionals	4421.1	0.168	293	0.192	0.172
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	5283.6	0.201	263	0.172	0.204
isco4	Clerical support workers	2375.6	0.090	155	0.102	0.092
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	4417.2	0.168	290	0.190	0.172
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2824.7	0.108	117	0.077	0.100
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	2409.4	0.092	120	0.079	0.090
isco9	Elementary occupations	2699.4	0.103	204	0.134	0.105
<i>Total</i>		26250.2	1.000	1527	1.000	1.000
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	4368.8	0.167	230	0.151	0.164
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	3896.4	0.149	244	0.160	0.151
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	4327.3	0.166	206	0.135	0.160
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	5275.2	0.202	370	0.242	0.205
o-q	Public services	8241.5	0.316	477	0.312	0.320
<i>Total</i>		26109.2	1.000	1527	1.000	1.000
<b>Region</b>						
1	Ile-de-France	5236.7	0.203	319	0.209	0.205
2	Bassin Parisien Ouest	2306.9	0.089	141	0.092	0.090
3	Bassin Parisien Est	1900.2	0.074	109	0.071	0.073
4	Nord	1483.6	0.057	91	0.060	0.057
5	Ouest	3563.7	0.138	202	0.132	0.138
6	Est	2171.3	0.084	133	0.087	0.084
7	Sud Ouest	2856.8	0.111	161	0.105	0.110
8	Sud Est	3229.0	0.125	204	0.134	0.126
9	Méditerranée	3054.0	0.118	167	0.109	0.117
<i>Total</i>		25802.2	1.000	1527	1.000	1.000

GERMANY						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	2083.4	0.052	82	0.039	0.049
2	Male, 25-39	6441.3	0.162	280	0.134	0.150
3	Male, 40-59	10700.1	0.268	527	0.252	0.267
4	Male, 60+	2076.6	0.052	175	0.084	0.058
5	Female, 15-24	1816.3	0.046	62	0.030	0.040
6	Female, 25-39	5597.9	0.140	293	0.140	0.142
7	Female, 40-59	9581.9	0.240	533	0.255	0.249
8	Female, 60+	1573.9	0.039	136	0.065	0.044
<i>Total</i>		<i>39871.4</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>2088</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	1765.6	0.044	44	0.021	0.029
isco2	Professionals	6739.5	0.169	249	0.120	0.160
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	8837.1	0.222	296	0.142	0.192
isco4	Clerical support workers	5227.2	0.131	276	0.133	0.142
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	5861.9	0.147	519	0.249	0.164
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3014.7	0.076	200	0.096	0.084
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	5154.6	0.129	269	0.129	0.140
isco9	Elementary occupations	3231.4	0.081	230	0.110	0.089
<i>Total</i>		<i>39832.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>2083</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	9022.4	0.226	396	0.190	0.217
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	5820.5	0.146	331	0.159	0.157
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	7140.5	0.179	450	0.216	0.184
k-n,r,u	Non-public services	7526.3	0.189	454	0.218	0.195
o-q	Public services	10361.9	0.260	448	0.215	0.247
<i>Total</i>		<i>39871.6</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>2079</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Schleswig-Holstein	1352.2	0.034	74	0.035	0.034
2	Hamburg	907.6	0.023	56	0.027	0.025
3	Niedersachsen	3787.2	0.095	192	0.092	0.101
4	Bremen	306.9	0.008	14	0.007	0.008
5	Nordrhein-Westfalen	8269.0	0.207	423	0.202	0.210
6	Hessen	2990.5	0.075	153	0.073	0.075
7	Rheinland-Pfalz	1982.6	0.050	92	0.044	0.051
8	Baden-Württemberg	5558.2	0.139	277	0.132	0.132
9	Bayern	6663.9	0.167	346	0.165	0.172
10	Saarland	456.6	0.011	28	0.013	0.011
11	Berlin	1644.0	0.041	91	0.043	0.039
12	Brandenburg	1195.3	0.030	84	0.040	0.030
13	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	737.8	0.019	41	0.020	0.017
14	Sachsen	1931.3	0.048	110	0.053	0.046
15	Sachsen-Anhalt	1041.1	0.026	55	0.026	0.023
16	Thüringen	1054.8	0.026	57	0.027	0.026
<i>Total</i>		<i>39879.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>2093</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

GREECE						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	85.5	0.024	25	0.025	0.026
2	Male, 25-39	744.9	0.211	206	0.205	0.212
3	Male, 40-59	1088.1	0.308	301	0.299	0.294
4	Male, 60+	137.6	0.039	50	0.050	0.043
5	Female, 15-24	60.1	0.017	23	0.023	0.020
6	Female, 25-39	576.8	0.163	172	0.171	0.166
7	Female, 40-59	764.1	0.216	196	0.195	0.214
8	Female, 60+	79.2	0.022	34	0.034	0.026
<i>Total</i>		<i>3536.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1007</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	133.9	0.038	15	0.015	0.018
isco2	Professionals	665.6	0.188	149	0.148	0.178
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	282.3	0.080	68	0.068	0.077
isco4	Clerical support workers	344.3	0.097	70	0.070	0.084
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	839.1	0.237	338	0.336	0.270
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	674.9	0.191	153	0.152	0.183
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	349.0	0.099	114	0.113	0.109
isco9	Elementary occupations	247.2	0.070	98	0.098	0.081
<i>Total</i>		<i>3536.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1005</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	857.9	0.243	201	0.200	0.234
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	399.3	0.113	137	0.136	0.124
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	922.7	0.261	360	0.358	0.288
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	545.7	0.154	165	0.164	0.165
o-q	Public services	810.5	0.229	142	0.141	0.189
<i>Total</i>		<i>3536.1</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1005</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA & THRAKI	195.0	0.055	60	0.060	0.061
2	KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	563.4	0.159	161	0.160	0.152
3	DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	82.5	0.023	20	0.020	0.026
4	IPIROS	103.9	0.029	23	0.023	0.025
5	THESSALIA	233.5	0.066	70	0.070	0.072
6	IONIA NISIA	71.1	0.020	20	0.020	0.018
7	DYTIKI ELLADA	200.9	0.057	56	0.056	0.053
8	STEREA ELLADA	173.1	0.049	62	0.062	0.056
9	ATTIKI	1325.9	0.375	382	0.379	0.369
10	PELOPONNISOS	188.7	0.053	50	0.050	0.043
11	VOREIO AIGAIO	62.3	0.018	22	0.022	0.020
12	NOTIO AIGAIO	123.8	0.035	30	0.030	0.040
13	KRITI	212.2	0.060	51	0.051	0.066
<i>Total</i>		<i>3536.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1007</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>



<b>HUNGARY</b>						
<b>Category</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Class size in LFS ('000)</b>	<b>Proportion in LFS</b>	<b>Number of respondents in EWCS</b>	<b>Unweighted proportion in EWCS</b>	<b>Weighted proportion in EWCS</b>
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	151.7	0.037	21	0.021	0.026
2	Male, 25-39	920.5	0.224	115	0.113	0.150
3	Male, 40-59	1048.0	0.256	274	0.269	0.275
4	Male, 60+	100.3	0.024	62	0.061	0.034
5	Female, 15-24	112.2	0.027	27	0.027	0.030
6	Female, 25-39	695.0	0.169	165	0.162	0.184
7	Female, 40-59	1009.5	0.246	293	0.288	0.278
8	Female, 60+	63.7	0.016	61	0.060	0.023
<i>Total</i>		<i>4100.9</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1018</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	199.6	0.049	38	0.038	0.046
isco2	Professionals	637.4	0.156	142	0.141	0.158
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	612.6	0.150	130	0.129	0.145
isco4	Clerical support workers	311.9	0.076	86	0.085	0.087
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	646.0	0.158	195	0.193	0.169
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	651.2	0.159	111	0.110	0.137
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	612.8	0.150	167	0.166	0.152
isco9	Elementary occupations	413.7	0.101	140	0.139	0.107
<i>Total</i>		<i>4085.2</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1009</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	1179.4	0.289	225	0.226	0.258
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	620.3	0.152	145	0.145	0.152
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	723.2	0.177	197	0.198	0.186
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	577.5	0.141	215	0.216	0.157
o-q	Public services	982.9	0.241	215	0.216	0.248
<i>Total</i>		<i>4083.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>997</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Central Hungary	1310.3	0.320	325	0.318	0.309
2	Central Transdanubia	467.7	0.114	116	0.113	0.123
3	Western Transdanubia	442.7	0.108	117	0.114	0.115
4	Southern Transdanubia	359.3	0.088	96	0.094	0.095
5	Northern Hungary	433.8	0.106	112	0.109	0.086
6	Northern Great Plain	576.9	0.141	125	0.122	0.140
7	Southern Great Plain	510.0	0.124	132	0.129	0.132
<i>Total</i>		<i>4100.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1023</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

IRELAND						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	76.8	0.040	47	0.045	0.042
2	Male, 25-39	395.3	0.207	155	0.148	0.190
3	Male, 40-59	465.8	0.243	273	0.261	0.245
4	Male, 60+	101.2	0.053	86	0.082	0.055
5	Female, 15-24	72.1	0.038	32	0.031	0.037
6	Female, 25-39	375.4	0.196	176	0.168	0.198
7	Female, 40-59	371.9	0.194	237	0.227	0.202
8	Female, 60+	55.4	0.029	39	0.037	0.031
<i>Total</i>		<i>1913.9</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1045</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	152.2	0.080	105	0.099	0.085
isco2	Professionals	408.9	0.215	225	0.213	0.224
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	210.2	0.111	133	0.126	0.116
isco4	Clerical support workers	193.9	0.102	93	0.088	0.103
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	379.2	0.200	209	0.198	0.202
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	197.9	0.104	147	0.139	0.108
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	188.5	0.099	77	0.073	0.090
isco9	Elementary occupations	168.3	0.089	67	0.063	0.072
<i>Total</i>		<i>1899.1</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1056</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	348.0	0.182	216	0.205	0.182
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	280.2	0.147	151	0.143	0.147
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	409.6	0.214	192	0.182	0.206
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	379.5	0.199	207	0.196	0.200
o-q	Public services	493.6	0.258	288	0.273	0.265
<i>Total</i>		<i>1910.9</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1054</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	DUBLIN	540.7	0.299	210	0.199	0.300
2	REST OF LEINSTER	469.2	0.260	281	0.266	0.260
3	MUNSTER	482.2	0.267	286	0.271	0.266
4	CONN/ULSTER	315.2	0.174	280	0.265	0.174
<i>Total</i>		<i>1807.4</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1057</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

ITALY						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	557.9	0.025	21	0.015	0.022
2	Male, 25-39	4101.1	0.184	171	0.122	0.156
3	Male, 40-59	7243.7	0.325	418	0.299	0.318
4	Male, 60+	1042.6	0.047	112	0.080	0.050
5	Female, 15-24	371.5	0.017	18	0.013	0.018
6	Female, 25-39	3115.2	0.140	170	0.122	0.142
7	Female, 40-59	5289.2	0.237	410	0.293	0.265
8	Female, 60+	557.8	0.025	78	0.056	0.029
<i>Total</i>		<i>22279.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1398</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	842.0	0.038	27	0.019	0.026
isco2	Professionals	3200.7	0.144	195	0.139	0.154
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	3892.1	0.175	163	0.116	0.141
isco4	Clerical support workers	2679.5	0.120	166	0.118	0.128
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	4054.1	0.182	359	0.256	0.204
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2078.4	0.093	111	0.079	0.089
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	3070.8	0.138	191	0.136	0.138
isco9	Elementary occupations	2461.1	0.110	190	0.136	0.120
<i>Total</i>		<i>22278.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1402</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	5321.0	0.239	253	0.180	0.210
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	3074.6	0.138	178	0.127	0.136
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	4495.9	0.202	298	0.213	0.209
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	4790.2	0.215	400	0.285	0.230
o-q	Public services	4597.2	0.206	273	0.195	0.215
<i>Total</i>		<i>22278.9</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1402</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Piemonte + Valle d'Aosta	1828.1	0.082	114	0.081	0.082
2	Lombardia	4237.4	0.190	259	0.185	0.195
3	Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol	475.8	0.021	28	0.020	0.021
4	Veneto	2065.1	0.093	140	0.100	0.098
5	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	494.9	0.022	42	0.030	0.024
6	Liguria	599.1	0.027	27	0.019	0.018
7	Emilia-Romagna	1911.5	0.086	128	0.091	0.091
8	Toscana	1534.7	0.069	83	0.059	0.067
9	Marche	625.3	0.028	49	0.035	0.030
10	Lazio + Umbria	2650.8	0.119	159	0.113	0.129
11	Abruzzo + Molise	576.6	0.026	28	0.020	0.021
12	Campania + Basilicata	1743.4	0.078	118	0.084	0.084
13	Puglia	1143.7	0.051	85	0.061	0.056
14	Calabria	522.6	0.023	17	0.012	0.006
15	Sicilia	1321.7	0.059	97	0.069	0.060
16	Sardegna	548.1	0.025	28	0.020	0.020
<i>Total</i>		<i>22278.8</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1402</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>



LATVIA						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	39.7	0.045	32	0.032	0.043
2	Male, 25-39	168.1	0.190	128	0.128	0.166
3	Male, 40-59	198.9	0.225	210	0.210	0.230
4	Male, 60+	31.8	0.036	55	0.055	0.037
5	Female, 15-24	29.3	0.033	32	0.032	0.034
6	Female, 25-39	145.8	0.165	146	0.146	0.167
7	Female, 40-59	228.1	0.258	302	0.302	0.269
8	Female, 60+	43.0	0.049	94	0.094	0.053
<i>Total</i>		<i>884.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>999</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ICSO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	87.8	0.099	91	0.091	0.099
isco2	Professionals	151.0	0.171	167	0.167	0.173
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	111.4	0.126	95	0.095	0.110
isco4	Clerical support workers	50.3	0.057	39	0.039	0.055
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	138.7	0.157	217	0.217	0.164
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	115.5	0.131	121	0.121	0.131
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	115.2	0.131	124	0.124	0.135
isco9	Elementary occupations	112.6	0.128	144	0.144	0.132
<i>Total</i>		<i>882.5</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	204.0	0.231	205	0.207	0.229
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	184.3	0.208	159	0.161	0.195
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	161.6	0.183	205	0.207	0.187
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	138.4	0.157	186	0.188	0.161
o-q	Public services	195.7	0.221	233	0.236	0.228
<i>Total</i>		<i>884.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>988</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Rīgas reģions	306.9	0.343	329	0.328	0.339
2	Pierīgas reģions	167.5	0.187	200	0.199	0.195
3	Vidzemes reģions	83.7	0.094	90	0.090	0.091
4	Kurzemes reģions	114.3	0.128	122	0.122	0.126
5	Zemgales reģions	105.9	0.118	125	0.125	0.118
6	Latgales reģions	115.7	0.129	138	0.137	0.131
<i>Total</i>		<i>894.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1004</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

LITHUANIA						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	61.5	0.047	29	0.029	0.035
2	Male, 25-39	232.7	0.176	129	0.128	0.167
3	Male, 40-59	304.3	0.231	192	0.191	0.227
4	Male, 60+	48.6	0.037	56	0.056	0.041
5	Female, 15-24	45.0	0.034	32	0.032	0.033
6	Female, 25-39	218.0	0.165	150	0.149	0.166
7	Female, 40-59	356.8	0.271	341	0.340	0.287
8	Female, 60+	52.1	0.039	75	0.075	0.044
<i>Total</i>		<i>1319.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1004</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	116.6	0.088	81	0.081	0.094
isco2	Professionals	305.8	0.232	183	0.182	0.225
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	140.2	0.106	81	0.081	0.098
isco4	Clerical support workers	48.0	0.036	62	0.062	0.041
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	185.2	0.140	183	0.182	0.156
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	236.4	0.179	103	0.103	0.147
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	183.0	0.139	146	0.145	0.150
isco9	Elementary occupations	103.9	0.079	165	0.164	0.089
<i>Total</i>		<i>1319.1</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1004</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	343.7	0.262	214	0.213	0.233
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	224.4	0.171	192	0.191	0.181
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	266.6	0.203	225	0.224	0.222
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	186.0	0.142	170	0.169	0.149
o-q	Public services	292.6	0.223	203	0.202	0.215
<i>Total</i>		<i>1313.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1004</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Alytaus county	56.8	0.043	59	0.059	0.045
2	Kauno county	272.2	0.206	208	0.207	0.190
3	Klaipėdos county	160.2	0.121	122	0.122	0.109
4	Marijampolės county	62.1	0.047	41	0.041	0.047
5	Panevėžio county	95.9	0.073	63	0.063	0.073
6	Šiaulių county	121.7	0.092	79	0.079	0.095
7	Tauragės county	40.3	0.031	20	0.020	0.033
8	Telšių county	62.3	0.047	61	0.061	0.051
9	Utenos county	58.3	0.044	33	0.033	0.039
10	Vilniaus county	389.2	0.295	318	0.317	0.318
<i>Total</i>		<i>1319.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1004</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

LUXEMBOURG						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	6.6	0.027	20	0.020	0.027
2	Male, 25-39	53.2	0.217	171	0.171	0.197
3	Male, 40-59	70.2	0.286	287	0.286	0.276
4	Male, 60+	6.0	0.024	28	0.028	0.026
5	Female, 15-24	5.5	0.022	24	0.024	0.026
6	Female, 25-39	48.0	0.195	188	0.188	0.193
7	Female, 40-59	53.2	0.217	269	0.268	0.243
8	Female, 60+	2.9	0.012	15	0.015	0.013
<i>Total</i>		245.6	1.000	1002	1.000	1.000
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	6.8	0.028	108	0.108	0.033
isco2	Professionals	100.6	0.413	289	0.288	0.363
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	45.6	0.187	111	0.111	0.146
isco4	Clerical support workers	18.5	0.076	69	0.069	0.089
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	25.8	0.106	168	0.167	0.132
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	15.4	0.063	63	0.063	0.064
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	15.1	0.062	97	0.097	0.085
isco9	Elementary occupations	15.7	0.064	98	0.098	0.098
<i>Total</i>		243.5	1.000	1003	1.000	1.000
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	18.6	0.077	106	0.106	0.090
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	31.7	0.132	168	0.167	0.143
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	28.6	0.119	136	0.136	0.130
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	86.5	0.360	304	0.303	0.331
o-q	Public services	75.0	0.312	289	0.288	0.307
<i>Total</i>		240.4	1.000	1003	1.000	1.000
<b>Region</b>						
1	LUXEMBOURG VILLE	39.5	0.177	183	0.182	0.184
2	REST OF CENTER	36.6	0.164	175	0.174	0.171
3	SOUTH	83.5	0.374	370	0.369	0.382
4	EAST	27.9	0.125	102	0.102	0.111
5	NORTH	35.9	0.161	173	0.172	0.151
<i>Total</i>		223.4	1.000	1003	1.000	1.000

MALTA						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	12.7	0.070	48	0.048	0.070
2	Male, 25-39	43.0	0.237	194	0.194	0.218
3	Male, 40-59	48.2	0.266	281	0.280	0.270
4	Male, 60+	7.9	0.044	65	0.065	0.047
5	Female, 15-24	12.1	0.067	43	0.043	0.063
6	Female, 25-39	31.0	0.171	166	0.166	0.176
7	Female, 40-59	24.1	0.133	182	0.182	0.143
8	Female, 60+	2.4	0.013	23	0.023	0.014
<i>Total</i>		<i>181.4</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1002</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ICSO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	16.7	0.092	116	0.116	0.098
isco2	Professionals	29.2	0.161	230	0.229	0.173
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	25.5	0.141	114	0.114	0.139
isco4	Clerical support workers	19.9	0.110	103	0.103	0.116
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	40.4	0.223	170	0.169	0.206
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	14.1	0.078	72	0.072	0.078
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	18.6	0.103	88	0.088	0.093
isco9	Elementary occupations	17.0	0.094	111	0.111	0.098
<i>Total</i>		<i>181.4</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1004</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	30.0	0.165	172	0.171	0.175
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	27.8	0.153	132	0.131	0.145
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	42.5	0.234	167	0.166	0.211
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	33.6	0.185	235	0.234	0.198
o-q	Public services	47.4	0.261	298	0.297	0.270
<i>Total</i>		<i>181.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1004</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Southern Harbour	29.6	0.172	164	0.163	0.178
2	Northern Harbour	50.1	0.292	273	0.272	0.264
3	South Eastern	26.8	0.156	150	0.149	0.158
4	Western	25.2	0.147	157	0.156	0.149
5	Northen	28.3	0.165	184	0.183	0.176
6	Gozo and Comino	11.9	0.069	76	0.076	0.074
<i>Total</i>		<i>171.9</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1004</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>



NETHERLANDS						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	610.1	0.074	54	0.053	0.076
2	Male, 25-39	1329.3	0.161	135	0.131	0.154
3	Male, 40-59	2062.3	0.250	234	0.228	0.248
4	Male, 60+	458.0	0.056	89	0.087	0.057
5	Female, 15-24	592.1	0.072	45	0.044	0.066
6	Female, 25-39	1199.1	0.146	149	0.145	0.148
7	Female, 40-59	1739.9	0.211	259	0.252	0.220
8	Female, 60+	245.3	0.030	63	0.061	0.031
<i>Total</i>		<i>8236.1</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1028</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	562.1	0.069	90	0.088	0.072
isco2	Professionals	2009.5	0.247	212	0.206	0.237
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	1263.5	0.156	177	0.172	0.162
isco4	Clerical support workers	780.5	0.096	116	0.113	0.098
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	1577.5	0.194	205	0.199	0.197
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	511.1	0.063	49	0.048	0.056
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	688.2	0.085	84	0.082	0.088
isco9	Elementary occupations	732.3	0.090	95	0.092	0.092
<i>Total</i>		<i>8124.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1028</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	1008.5	0.133	150	0.146	0.134
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	999.9	0.132	151	0.147	0.135
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	1560.0	0.205	179	0.174	0.204
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	1689.9	0.223	189	0.184	0.215
o-q	Public services	2333.2	0.307	358	0.349	0.313
<i>Total</i>		<i>7591.5</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1027</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Drenthe	226.4	0.027	26	0.025	0.028
2	Flevoland	190.7	0.023	21	0.020	0.023
3	Friesland	305.0	0.037	43	0.042	0.038
4	Gelderland	989.7	0.120	139	0.135	0.119
5	Groningen	268.7	0.033	30	0.029	0.033
6	Limburg	522.0	0.063	61	0.059	0.057
7	Noord-Brabant	1233.6	0.150	146	0.142	0.144
8	Noord-Holland	1397.5	0.170	170	0.165	0.174
9	Overijssel	554.4	0.067	89	0.087	0.070
10	Utrecht	641.4	0.078	73	0.071	0.081
11	Zeeland	182.9	0.022	23	0.022	0.022
12	Zuid-Holland	1723.7	0.209	207	0.201	0.213
<i>Total</i>		<i>8236.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1028</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

POLAND						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	662.6	0.042	56	0.049	0.047
2	Male, 25-39	3697.2	0.233	179	0.156	0.191
3	Male, 40-59	3778.8	0.238	223	0.194	0.223
4	Male, 60+	639.1	0.040	66	0.058	0.049
5	Female, 15-24	445.5	0.028	50	0.044	0.034
6	Female, 25-39	2939.7	0.185	222	0.194	0.201
7	Female, 40-59	3382.5	0.213	280	0.244	0.229
8	Female, 60+	316.1	0.020	71	0.062	0.026
<i>Total</i>		<i>15861.5</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1147</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	991.3	0.063	53	0.045	0.054
isco2	Professionals	2981.2	0.188	174	0.146	0.173
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	1862.0	0.118	80	0.067	0.087
isco4	Clerical support workers	1025.6	0.065	63	0.053	0.066
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	2315.6	0.146	313	0.263	0.187
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3224.8	0.204	155	0.130	0.163
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	2347.6	0.148	230	0.194	0.180
isco9	Elementary occupations	1083.9	0.068	120	0.101	0.091
<i>Total</i>		<i>15832.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1188</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	5469.0	0.345	304	0.255	0.295
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	2469.5	0.156	185	0.155	0.161
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	2629.6	0.166	261	0.219	0.190
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	2017.5	0.127	221	0.185	0.158
o-q	Public services	3248.0	0.205	223	0.187	0.196
<i>Total</i>		<i>15833.6</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1194</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	DOLNOŚLĄSKIE	1094.4	0.069	91	0.076	0.077
2	KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE	781.3	0.049	70	0.058	0.039
3	LUBELSKIE	988.2	0.062	71	0.059	0.052
4	LUBUSKIE	403.4	0.025	30	0.025	0.030
5	ŁÓDZKIE	1277.4	0.081	80	0.067	0.073
6	MAŁOPOLSKIE	1317.4	0.083	101	0.084	0.079
7	MAZOWIECKIE	2621.1	0.165	170	0.141	0.161
8	OPOLSKIE	367.2	0.023	30	0.025	0.021
9	PODKARPACKIE	777.0	0.049	70	0.058	0.054
10	PODLASKIE	467.1	0.029	40	0.033	0.027
11	POMORSKIE	902.1	0.057	60	0.050	0.052
12	ŚLĄSKIE	1854.2	0.117	149	0.124	0.140
13	ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE	579.1	0.037	30	0.025	0.020
14	WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE	527.3	0.033	49	0.041	0.042
15	WIELKOPOLSKIE	1330.5	0.084	112	0.093	0.087
16	ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE	573.7	0.036	50	0.042	0.047
<i>Total</i>		<i>15861.4</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1203</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>



PORTUGAL						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	127.2	0.028	22	0.021	0.027
2	Male, 25-39	798.8	0.178	100	0.097	0.139
3	Male, 40-59	1109.1	0.246	230	0.222	0.244
4	Male, 60+	284.4	0.063	91	0.088	0.071
5	Female, 15-24	119.3	0.027	21	0.020	0.027
6	Female, 25-39	800.0	0.178	159	0.154	0.167
7	Female, 40-59	1060.4	0.236	289	0.279	0.271
8	Female, 60+	200.3	0.045	123	0.119	0.053
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4499.5</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1035</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	326.1	0.072	16	0.015	0.026
isco2	Professionals	755.7	0.168	146	0.141	0.170
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	485.4	0.108	36	0.035	0.052
isco4	Clerical support workers	347.4	0.077	101	0.097	0.089
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	766.7	0.170	254	0.245	0.208
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	758.9	0.169	239	0.230	0.205
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	553.9	0.123	135	0.130	0.143
isco9	Elementary occupations	505.5	0.112	110	0.106	0.108
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4499.6</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1037</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	1186.8	0.264	282	0.272	0.271
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	557.4	0.124	116	0.112	0.126
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	946.1	0.210	198	0.191	0.202
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	752.9	0.167	254	0.245	0.182
o-q	Public services	1053.8	0.234	187	0.180	0.219
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4497.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1037</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	NORTE	1562.2	0.347	357	0.344	0.353
2	CENTRO	1045.8	0.232	230	0.222	0.229
3	LISBOA	1177.0	0.262	281	0.271	0.267
4	ALENTEJO	306.8	0.068	79	0.076	0.063
5	ALGARVE	194.4	0.043	45	0.043	0.040
6	REGIÃO AUTONOMA DOS AÇORES	101.8	0.023	20	0.019	0.023
7	REGIÃO AUTONOMA DA MADEIRA	111.7	0.025	25	0.024	0.025
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4499.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1037</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

ROMANIA						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	310.6	0.036	28	0.026	0.039
2	Male, 25-39	1879.5	0.218	183	0.172	0.195
3	Male, 40-59	2248.7	0.261	300	0.283	0.258
4	Male, 60+	405.0	0.047	42	0.040	0.032
5	Female, 15-24	197.6	0.023	24	0.023	0.026
6	Female, 25-39	1461.7	0.170	203	0.191	0.198
7	Female, 40-59	1754.1	0.204	244	0.230	0.223
8	Female, 60+	356.5	0.041	37	0.035	0.028
<i>Total</i>		<i>8613.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1061</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ICSO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	175.4	0.020	40	0.038	0.027
isco2	Professionals	1164.4	0.135	143	0.135	0.161
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	508.9	0.059	62	0.059	0.070
isco4	Clerical support workers	365.3	0.042	55	0.052	0.057
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	1238.3	0.144	254	0.240	0.195
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2918.9	0.339	196	0.185	0.211
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	1364.4	0.158	211	0.199	0.187
isco9	Elementary occupations	878.2	0.102	98	0.093	0.092
<i>Total</i>		<i>8613.8</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1059</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	4293.9	0.498	290	0.274	0.356
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	1219.7	0.142	180	0.170	0.164
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	1292.6	0.150	228	0.215	0.199
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	736.2	0.085	215	0.203	0.120
o-q	Public services	1071.3	0.124	146	0.138	0.161
<i>Total</i>		<i>8613.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1059</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Nord-Vest	1170.2	0.136	154	0.145	0.140
2	Centru	884.2	0.103	82	0.077	0.085
3	Nord-Est	1545.9	0.179	199	0.187	0.169
4	Sud-Est	946.2	0.110	149	0.140	0.117
5	Sud - Muntenia	1320.9	0.153	181	0.170	0.148
6	Bucuresti - Ilfov	1061.9	0.123	112	0.105	0.142
7	Sud-Vest Oltenia	917.4	0.107	97	0.091	0.096
8	Vest	767.0	0.089	89	0.084	0.103
<i>Total</i>		<i>8613.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1063</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

SLOVAKIA						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	93.6	0.040	24	0.024	0.041
2	Male, 25-39	562.5	0.238	134	0.135	0.186
3	Male, 40-59	602.9	0.255	226	0.228	0.264
4	Male, 60+	57.4	0.024	44	0.044	0.026
5	Female, 15-24	54.9	0.023	28	0.028	0.025
6	Female, 25-39	404.5	0.171	159	0.160	0.183
7	Female, 40-59	557.6	0.236	334	0.337	0.259
8	Female, 60+	29.7	0.013	42	0.042	0.015
<i>Total</i>		2363.1	1.000	991	1.000	1.000
<b>Occupational groups (ICSO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	103.3	0.044	49	0.049	0.047
isco2	Professionals	283.2	0.120	141	0.142	0.126
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	368.2	0.156	106	0.107	0.137
isco4	Clerical support workers	201.5	0.085	102	0.103	0.094
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	464.7	0.197	273	0.275	0.212
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	368.1	0.156	111	0.112	0.143
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	381.8	0.162	138	0.139	0.162
isco9	Elementary occupations	191.6	0.081	73	0.074	0.079
<i>Total</i>		2362.4	1.000	993	1.000	1.000
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	696.8	0.295	237	0.239	0.284
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	431.8	0.183	137	0.138	0.168
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	403.4	0.171	258	0.260	0.184
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	276.2	0.117	124	0.125	0.122
o-q	Public services	553.3	0.234	237	0.239	0.242
<i>Total</i>		2361.5	1.000	993	1.000	1.000
<b>Region</b>						
1	Bratislavský kraj	315.5	0.134	155	0.155	0.137
2	Západné Slovensko	838.1	0.355	388	0.388	0.363
3	Stredné Slovensko	568.1	0.240	222	0.222	0.233
4	Východné Slovensko	641.3	0.271	235	0.235	0.267
<i>Total</i>		2363.0	1.000	1000	1.000	1.000

SLOVENIA						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	31.8	0.035	36	0.022	0.033
2	Male, 25-39	193.9	0.212	269	0.168	0.197
3	Male, 40-59	242.8	0.265	392	0.245	0.262
4	Male, 60+	30.7	0.033	67	0.042	0.036
5	Female, 15-24	24.2	0.026	24	0.015	0.026
6	Female, 25-39	158.9	0.173	296	0.185	0.181
7	Female, 40-59	214.3	0.234	476	0.297	0.244
8	Female, 60+	20.1	0.022	41	0.026	0.022
<i>Total</i>		<i>916.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1601</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	75.2	0.083	93	0.058	0.075
isco2	Professionals	190.3	0.210	331	0.207	0.213
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	116.4	0.129	248	0.155	0.135
isco4	Clerical support workers	64.6	0.071	105	0.066	0.070
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	124.0	0.137	285	0.178	0.143
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	132.3	0.146	173	0.108	0.135
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	125.5	0.139	244	0.153	0.144
isco9	Elementary occupations	77.3	0.085	121	0.076	0.085
<i>Total</i>		<i>905.6</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1600</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	317.6	0.349	501	0.314	0.350
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	124.9	0.137	179	0.112	0.124
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	150.3	0.165	277	0.174	0.165
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	127.8	0.140	281	0.176	0.146
o-q	Public services	190.7	0.209	356	0.223	0.215
<i>Total</i>		<i>911.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1594</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Podravska, Pomurska	160.3	0.200	365	0.227	0.207
2	Koroška, Savinjska, Zasavska	145.6	0.182	301	0.187	0.183
3	JV Slovenija in Spodnjeposavska	84.7	0.106	184	0.114	0.111
4	Osrednjeslovenska	217.3	0.272	396	0.246	0.266
5	Gorenjska	81.2	0.102	158	0.098	0.096
6	Notranjsko-kraška, Obalno-kraška, Goriška	111.0	0.139	203	0.126	0.137
<i>Total</i>		<i>800.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1607</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

Spain						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	398.0	0.023	106	0.032	0.024
2	Male, 25-39	3583.6	0.207	606	0.180	0.199
3	Male, 40-59	4916.4	0.283	882	0.263	0.277
4	Male, 60+	544.7	0.031	117	0.035	0.032
5	Female, 15-24	350.5	0.020	91	0.027	0.021
6	Female, 25-39	3180.8	0.183	581	0.173	0.186
7	Female, 40-59	3960.4	0.228	876	0.261	0.236
8	Female, 60+	409.8	0.024	100	0.030	0.024
<i>Total</i>		<i>17344.2</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>3359</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	778.1	0.045	151	0.045	0.046
isco2	Professionals	3037.4	0.175	515	0.153	0.177
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	1924.3	0.111	259	0.077	0.100
isco4	Clerical support workers	1760.7	0.102	422	0.126	0.106
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	4038.2	0.233	708	0.211	0.229
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1716.0	0.099	281	0.084	0.096
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	1891.5	0.109	435	0.129	0.113
isco9	Elementary occupations	2198.1	0.127	591	0.176	0.132
<i>Total</i>		<i>17344.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>3362</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	3115.8	0.180	628	0.187	0.183
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	2361.9	0.136	499	0.148	0.139
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	4270.6	0.246	789	0.235	0.245
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	3718.7	0.214	778	0.231	0.216
o-q	Public services	3877.1	0.224	667	0.198	0.217
<i>Total</i>		<i>17344.1</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>3361</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Noroeste	1600.0	0.093	312	0.093	0.094
2	Noreste	1775.4	0.103	320	0.095	0.104
3	Comunidad de Madrid	2714.9	0.157	485	0.144	0.159
4	Centro	1986.0	0.115	390	0.116	0.111
5	Este	5314.7	0.307	985	0.293	0.317
6	Sur	3164.1	0.183	693	0.206	0.170
7	Canarias	738.8	0.043	179	0.053	0.045
<i>Total</i>		<i>17293.9</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>3364</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>



SWEDEN						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	258.5	0.054	31	0.031	0.040
2	Male, 25-39	816.9	0.171	136	0.136	0.166
3	Male, 40-59	1120.6	0.235	256	0.255	0.247
4	Male, 60+	306.4	0.064	79	0.079	0.068
5	Female, 15-24	258.1	0.054	33	0.033	0.044
6	Female, 25-39	727.5	0.152	132	0.132	0.156
7	Female, 40-59	1041.4	0.218	266	0.265	0.228
8	Female, 60+	242.7	0.051	69	0.069	0.053
<i>Total</i>		<i>4772.1</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1002</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ICSO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	264.7	0.056	79	0.079	0.058
isco2	Professionals	1247.4	0.263	300	0.301	0.274
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	844.7	0.178	178	0.179	0.180
isco4	Clerical support workers	285.2	0.060	56	0.056	0.058
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	971.1	0.204	201	0.202	0.203
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	436.8	0.092	68	0.068	0.087
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	462.9	0.097	70	0.070	0.089
isco9	Elementary occupations	238.6	0.050	44	0.044	0.049
<i>Total</i>		<i>4751.4</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	659.7	0.139	153	0.153	0.141
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	758.9	0.160	155	0.155	0.161
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	714.3	0.151	124	0.124	0.144
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	1040.0	0.219	179	0.179	0.211
o-q	Public services	1571.6	0.331	388	0.388	0.342
<i>Total</i>		<i>4744.5</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>999</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Stockholm	1151.7	0.241	226	0.226	0.250
2	East Middle Sweden (Östra Mellansverige)	770.8	0.162	150	0.150	0.157
3	Småland and the islands (Småland med öarna)	401.7	0.084	98	0.098	0.084
4	South Sweden (Sydsverige)	675.3	0.142	138	0.138	0.146
5	West Sweden (Västsverige)	969.7	0.203	215	0.215	0.195
6	North Middle Sweden (Norra Mellansverige)	381.9	0.080	85	0.085	0.082
7	Middle Norrland (Mellersta Norrland)	175.6	0.037	33	0.033	0.033
8	Upper Norrland (Övre Norrland)	245.6	0.051	57	0.057	0.054
<i>Total</i>		<i>4772.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1002</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

UNITED KINGDOM						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	1903.8	0.062	72	0.044	0.064
2	Male, 25-39	5542.1	0.181	280	0.173	0.180
3	Male, 40-59	7246.1	0.236	415	0.256	0.240
4	Male, 60+	1626.4	0.053	111	0.069	0.054
5	Female, 15-24	1832.4	0.060	57	0.035	0.054
6	Female, 25-39	4701.7	0.153	224	0.138	0.151
7	Female, 40-59	6628.6	0.216	386	0.238	0.219
8	Female, 60+	1160.7	0.038	74	0.046	0.038
<i>Total</i>		<i>30641.8</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1619</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ICSO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	3192.8	0.104	261	0.161	0.108
isco2	Professionals	7516.1	0.246	336	0.207	0.245
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	3827.7	0.125	164	0.101	0.120
isco4	Clerical support workers	2974.9	0.097	121	0.075	0.092
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	5825.2	0.191	351	0.216	0.197
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1873.9	0.061	141	0.087	0.064
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	2616.9	0.086	127	0.078	0.087
isco9	Elementary occupations	2729.4	0.089	121	0.075	0.086
<i>Total</i>		<i>30556.9</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1622</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	3913.7	0.129	219	0.135	0.129
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	4906.9	0.162	269	0.166	0.163
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	5616.3	0.185	266	0.164	0.180
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	6860.2	0.226	298	0.184	0.218
o-q	Public services	9084.0	0.299	571	0.352	0.310
<i>Total</i>		<i>30381.1</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1623</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	North East	1170.9	0.038	60	0.037	0.038
2	North West	3253.8	0.106	161	0.099	0.107
3	Yorkshire & Humber	2484.0	0.081	132	0.081	0.078
4	East Midlands	2209.1	0.072	134	0.083	0.071
5	West Midlands	2567.8	0.084	102	0.063	0.076
6	Eastern	2935.7	0.096	123	0.076	0.092
7	London	4258.0	0.139	216	0.133	0.144
8	South East	4380.4	0.143	256	0.158	0.148
9	South West	2602.9	0.085	156	0.096	0.086
10	Northern Ireland	814.1	0.027	40	0.025	0.027
11	Scotland	2590.7	0.085	153	0.094	0.087
12	Wales	1374.2	0.045	90	0.055	0.046
<i>Total</i>		<i>30641.6</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1623</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

ALBANIA						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age<sup>18</sup></b>						
1	Male, 15-24	60.8	0.059	66	0.066	0.076
2	Male, 25-39	148.9	0.145	131	0.131	0.148
3	Male, 40-59	292.2	0.285	205	0.205	0.213
4	Male, 60+	61.1	0.060	40	0.040	0.043
5	Female, 15-24	38.6	0.038	97	0.097	0.068
6	Female, 25-39	145.0	0.142	198	0.198	0.189
7	Female, 40-59	247.0	0.241	250	0.250	0.246
8	Female, 60+	30.3	0.030	15	0.015	0.019
<i>Total</i>		<i>1023.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1002</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ICSO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	20.3	0.020	11	0.011	0.015
isco2	Professionals	108.6	0.106	148	0.148	0.159
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	43.8	0.043	37	0.037	0.047
isco4	Clerical support workers	18.4	0.018	67	0.067	0.032
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	163.5	0.160	334	0.333	0.273
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	579.1	0.567	233	0.233	0.330
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	56.7	0.055	106	0.106	0.092
isco9	Elementary occupations	31.6	0.031	66	0.066	0.052
<i>Total</i>		<i>1022.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1002</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)<sup>19</sup></b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	552.6	0.542	322	0.321	0.398
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	106.6	0.105	90	0.090	0.091
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	157.6	0.155	314	0.313	0.251
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	67.2	0.066	117	0.117	0.089
o-q	Public services	135.6	0.133	159	0.159	0.171
<i>Total</i>		<i>1019.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1002</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Berat	51.7	0.051	51	0.051	0.051
2	Diber	59.1	0.058	51	0.051	0.056
3	Durres	92.9	0.091	90	0.090	0.091
4	Elbasan	118.5	0.116	111	0.111	0.114
5	Fier	128.2	0.125	121	0.121	0.123
6	Gjirokaster	32.3	0.032	40	0.040	0.036
7	Korce	78.1	0.076	80	0.080	0.053
8	Kukes	25.8	0.025	30	0.030	0.039
9	Lezhe	38.8	0.038	41	0.041	0.036
10	Shkoder	69.7	0.068	68	0.068	0.069
11	Tirane	269.0	0.263	260	0.259	0.271
12	Vlore	59.4	0.058	59	0.059	0.060
<i>Total</i>		<i>1023.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1002</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.002</i>

<sup>18</sup> Source: LFS, 2013

<sup>19</sup> Source: LFS, 2013

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (FYROM)						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	28.6	0.041	53	0.052	0.045
2	Male, 25-39	164.2	0.238	207	0.205	0.241
3	Male, 40-59	204.4	0.296	253	0.250	0.261
4	Male, 60+	22.4	0.032	55	0.054	0.035
5	Female, 15-24	16.0	0.023	36	0.036	0.027
6	Female, 25-39	111.3	0.161	159	0.157	0.173
7	Female, 40-59	133.3	0.193	214	0.212	0.203
8	Female, 60+	10.0	0.014	33	0.033	0.016
<i>Total</i>		<i>690.2</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1010</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ICSO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	28.3	0.041	59	0.059	0.047
isco2	Professionals	92.8	0.134	147	0.146	0.146
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	60.6	0.088	79	0.078	0.084
isco4	Clerical support workers	38.9	0.056	64	0.063	0.061
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	116.4	0.169	221	0.219	0.190
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	128.2	0.186	201	0.199	0.213
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	79.1	0.115	119	0.118	0.128
isco9	Elementary occupations	146.0	0.212	118	0.117	0.131
<i>Total</i>		<i>690.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1008</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	288.8	0.419	349	0.347	0.391
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	100.8	0.146	115	0.114	0.132
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	118.0	0.171	203	0.202	0.184
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	56.9	0.082	107	0.106	0.085
o-q	Public services	125.5	0.182	232	0.231	0.208
<i>Total</i>		<i>690.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1006</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Vardarski	55.658	0.082	80	0.079	0.089
2	Istocen	75.779	0.112	114	0.113	0.097
3	Jugozapaden	62.411	0.092	103	0.102	0.100
4	Jugoistocen	81.186	0.120	122	0.121	0.125
5	Pelagoniski	101.964	0.150	148	0.146	0.150
6	Poloshki	72.9	0.107	116	0.115	0.116
7	Severoistocen	41.58	0.061	57	0.056	0.062
8	Skopski	187.36	0.276	271	0.268	0.261
<i>Total</i>		<i>678.8</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1011</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

MONTENEGRO						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	9.8	0.045	36	0.036	0.048
2	Male, 25-49	74.8	0.346	328	0.326	0.331
3	Male, 50-64	32.8	0.152	168	0.167	0.155
4	Male, 65+	1.9	0.009	42	0.042	0.010
5	Female, 15-24	6.8	0.031	28	0.028	0.033
6	Female, 25-49	65.0	0.301	242	0.241	0.303
7	Female, 50-64	24.1	0.111	134	0.133	0.114
8	Female, 65+	1.1	0.005	27	0.027	0.005
<i>Total</i>		<i>216.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1005</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ICSO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	9.9	0.046	98	0.098	0.049
isco2	Professionals	33.8	0.156	128	0.127	0.165
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	38.1	0.176	97	0.097	0.135
isco4	Clerical support workers	18.8	0.087	83	0.083	0.093
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	58.5	0.271	248	0.247	0.288
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	24.1	0.111	211	0.210	0.118
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	19.8	0.092	75	0.075	0.089
isco9	Elementary occupations	13.2	0.061	65	0.065	0.064
<i>Total</i>		<i>216.2</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1005</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	41.8	0.185	239	0.238	0.177
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	34.4	0.152	161	0.160	0.155
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	64.4	0.285	249	0.248	0.287
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	41.6	0.184	165	0.164	0.169
o-q	Public services	44.1	0.195	191	0.190	0.212
<i>Total</i>		<i>226.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1005</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	North	39.2	0.181	211	0.210	0.176
2	Center	116	0.536	523	0.520	0.540
3	South	61.1	0.282	271	0.270	0.284
<i>Total</i>		<i>216.3</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1005</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

SERBIA						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	73.4	0.030	31	0.030	0.031
2	Male, 25-39	443.5	0.183	165	0.160	0.173
3	Male, 40-59	671.2	0.277	235	0.228	0.273
4	Male, 60+	187.6	0.077	91	0.088	0.080
5	Female, 15-24	38.2	0.016	25	0.024	0.017
6	Female, 25-39	346.3	0.143	164	0.159	0.147
7	Female, 40-59	556.1	0.230	236	0.229	0.236
8	Female, 60+	105.0	0.043	82	0.080	0.045
<i>Total</i>		2421.3	1.000	1029	1.000	1.000
<b>Occupational groups (ICSO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	84.8	0.035	54	0.052	0.038
isco2	Professionals	317.6	0.131	156	0.151	0.133
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	302.9	0.125	109	0.106	0.117
isco4	Clerical support workers	169.0	0.070	77	0.075	0.070
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	364.6	0.151	174	0.169	0.155
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	703.0	0.290	232	0.225	0.285
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	283.7	0.117	120	0.117	0.119
isco9	Elementary occupations	195.6	0.081	108	0.105	0.083
<i>Total</i>		2421.3	1.000	1030	1.000	1.000
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	994.3	0.411	350	0.339	0.407
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	292.9	0.121	123	0.119	0.121
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	364.6	0.151	178	0.173	0.154
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	419.1	0.173	213	0.207	0.140
o-q	Public services	349.4	0.144	167	0.162	0.177
<i>Total</i>		2420.5	1.000	1031	1.000	1.000
<b>Region</b>						
1	Belgrade	553.9	0.229	327	0.317	0.231
2	Vojvodina	643.6	0.266	287	0.278	0.261
3	Sumadija and West Serbia	726.5	0.300	241	0.233	0.297
4	South and East Serbia	497.3	0.205	178	0.172	0.211
<i>Total</i>		2421.3	1.000	1033	1.000	1.000

TURKEY						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	2637.4	0.102	201	0.101	0.104
2	Male, 25-39	7966.1	0.307	641	0.321	0.308
3	Male, 40-59	6599.3	0.254	511	0.256	0.256
4	Male, 60+	1038.2	0.040	86	0.043	0.042
5	Female, 15-24	1291.8	0.050	85	0.043	0.051
6	Female, 25-39	3389.8	0.131	306	0.153	0.132
7	Female, 40-59	2613.5	0.101	151	0.076	0.098
8	Female, 60+	394.6	0.015	14	0.007	0.010
<i>Total</i>		<i>25930.7</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ICSO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	1340.3	0.052	49	0.046	0.052
isco2	Professionals	2384.8	0.092	157	0.148	0.093
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	1391.2	0.054	92	0.087	0.056
isco4	Clerical support workers	1731.3	0.067	73	0.069	0.066
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	4753.5	0.183	263	0.248	0.186
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6731.7	0.260	135	0.127	0.252
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	3690.2	0.142	167	0.158	0.145
isco9	Elementary occupations	3907.9	0.151	124	0.117	0.151
<i>Total</i>		<i>25930.9</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1060</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	10780.6	0.416	663	0.341	0.411
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	3257.4	0.126	230	0.118	0.127
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	4936.5	0.190	408	0.210	0.191
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	3276.1	0.126	333	0.171	0.127
o-q	Public services	3680.2	0.142	311	0.160	0.144
<i>Total</i>		<i>25930.8</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1945</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Istanbul	5096	0.197	380	0.190	0.197
2	West Marmara	1262	0.049	96	0.048	0.049
3	Aegean	3766	0.145	298	0.149	0.143
4	East Marmara	2634	0.102	232	0.116	0.107
5	West Anatolia	2550	0.098	188	0.094	0.098
6	Mediterranean	3149	0.121	239	0.120	0.120
7	Central Anatolia	1246	0.048	134	0.067	0.053
8	West Black Sea	1646	0.063	158	0.079	0.061
9	East Black Sea	979	0.038	74	0.037	0.037
10	Northeast Anatolia	734	0.028	40	0.020	0.027
11	Middle East Anatolia	1091	0.042	28	0.014	0.039
12	Southeast Anatolia	1779	0.069	133	0.067	0.069
<i>Total</i>		<i>25932</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

NORWAY						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	162.2	0.062	63	0.061	0.061
2	Male, 25-39	451.8	0.172	120	0.117	0.153
3	Male, 40-59	615.6	0.234	237	0.231	0.240
4	Male, 60+	154.0	0.059	57	0.055	0.059
5	Female, 15-24	168.3	0.064	79	0.077	0.066
6	Female, 25-39	403.7	0.154	168	0.163	0.158
7	Female, 40-59	552.3	0.210	249	0.242	0.215
8	Female, 60+	118.7	0.045	55	0.054	0.047
<i>Total</i>		2626.6	1.000	1028	1.000	1.000
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	194.7	0.074	75	0.073	0.075
isco2	Professionals	691.6	0.263	298	0.291	0.270
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	444.3	0.169	164	0.160	0.170
isco4	Clerical support workers	162.1	0.062	47	0.046	0.058
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	566.0	0.215	217	0.212	0.216
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	223.6	0.085	89	0.087	0.086
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	245.0	0.093	72	0.070	0.086
isco9	Elementary occupations	99.2	0.038	61	0.060	0.039
<i>Total</i>		2626.5	1.000	1023	1.000	1.000
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	392.6	0.150	135	0.132	0.146
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	444.1	0.170	188	0.184	0.172
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	423.7	0.162	156	0.153	0.159
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	448.4	0.171	183	0.179	0.173
o-q	Public services	910.0	0.347	360	0.352	0.350
<i>Total</i>		2618.8	1.000	1022	1.000	1.000
<b>Region</b>						
1	Oslo and Akershus	662.0	0.252	244	0.237	0.250
2	Hedmark and Oppland	187.8	0.071	93	0.090	0.073
3	South-Eastern Norway	467.6	0.178	179	0.174	0.179
4	Agder and Rogaland	394.9	0.150	149	0.145	0.148
5	Western Norway	451.5	0.172	164	0.160	0.171
6	Trøndelag	225.6	0.086	98	0.095	0.088
7	Northern Norway	237.3	0.090	101	0.098	0.091
<i>Total</i>		2626.7	1.000	1028	1.000	1.000



SWITZERLAND						
Category	Label	Class size in LFS ('000)	Proportion in LFS	Number of respondents in EWCS	Unweighted proportion in EWCS	Weighted proportion in EWCS
<b>Gender x Age</b>						
1	Male, 15-24	295.2	0.065	30	0.030	0.048
2	Male, 25-39	760.7	0.168	190	0.189	0.177
3	Male, 40-59	1120.5	0.247	244	0.243	0.254
4	Male, 60+	256.2	0.056	61	0.061	0.057
5	Female, 15-24	277.2	0.061	28	0.028	0.039
6	Female, 25-39	667.4	0.147	186	0.185	0.159
7	Female, 40-59	973.3	0.215	225	0.224	0.225
8	Female, 60+	184.1	0.041	40	0.040	0.042
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4534.6</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1004</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Occupational groups (ISCO-08)</b>						
isco1	Managers	385.3	0.085	64	0.064	0.082
isco2	Professionals	1139.0	0.252	169	0.168	0.212
isco3	Technicians and associate professionals	837.5	0.185	133	0.132	0.175
isco4	Clerical support workers	409.4	0.091	126	0.125	0.103
isco5+isco0	Service and sales workers + Armed forces	723.3	0.160	236	0.235	0.183
isco6+isco8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers + Plant and machine operators and assemblers	303.0	0.067	79	0.079	0.071
isco7	Craft and related trades workers	545.2	0.121	136	0.135	0.128
isco9	Elementary occupations	175.3	0.039	61	0.061	0.046
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4518.0</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1004</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Activity of employer (NACE REV 2.0)</b>						
a-e	Agriculture & Industry	790.9	0.180	128	0.127	0.168
f,h,j	Construction, Transport, ICT	615.0	0.140	149	0.148	0.142
g,i	Trade, accommodation and food services	740.1	0.168	231	0.230	0.185
k-n,r-u	Non-public services	1078.8	0.245	285	0.283	0.259
o-q	Public services	1171.4	0.266	213	0.212	0.246
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4396.2</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1006</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>
<b>Region</b>						
1	Genferseeregion	789.5	0.174	172	0.171	0.154
2	Espace Mittelland	1017.8	0.224	218	0.217	0.220
3	Nordwestschweiz	613.8	0.135	140	0.139	0.149
4	Zürich	830.4	0.183	206	0.205	0.208
5	Ostschweiz	656.7	0.145	131	0.130	0.128
6	Zentralschweiz	459.8	0.101	99	0.098	0.098
7	Tessin	166.6	0.037	40	0.040	0.043
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4534.6</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1006</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>1.000</i>

### *Number of potential records available for a follow-up study*

Overall, almost half (47%) of respondents across all 6th EWCS countries agreed to take part in follow-up interviews. However, this disguises wide inter-country variation. Just under a fifth (16%) of respondents in the Czech Republic agreed to take part in follow-up interviews, compared to 85% in Denmark. The table below outlines the corresponding percentage for each country.

<b>Table 21: Proportion of respondents in each 6th EWCS country agreeing to take part in follow-up interviews based on those answering 'yes' at P13)</b>	
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Yes (%)</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>	
Austria	49%
Belgium	69%
Bulgaria	41%
Croatia	35%
Cyprus	59%
Czech Republic	16%
Denmark	85%
Estonia	43%
Finland	68%
France	64%
Germany	42%
Greece	25%
Hungary	18%
Ireland	69%
Italy	35%
Latvia	36%
Lithuania	23%
Luxembourg	65%
Malta	72%
Netherlands	76%
Poland	23%
Portugal	20%
Romania	26%
Slovakia	34%
Slovenia	58%
Spain	32%
Sweden	82%
United Kingdom	72%
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>	
Albania	64%
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	57%
Montenegro	48%
Serbia	36%

**Table 21: Proportion of respondents in each 6th EWCS country agreeing to take part in follow-up interviews based on those answering 'yes' at P13)**

<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Yes (%)</b>
Turkey	21%
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>	
Norway	81%
Switzerland	31%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>47%</b>

## **B.II. 6th EWCS fieldwork outcomes**

### **B.II.1 Outcome rate calculation**

The calculations of sample outcome and response rates reported in this section are based on final disposition codes that are assigned after all contact attempts have been exhausted. The 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS required up to 4 visits for face-to-face and up to 10 calls for telephone recruitment prior to assigning a final disposition code. All local agencies used electronic contact sheets to collect contact data, which then automatically incorporated into the EWCS data file.

Ipsos used a set of disposition codes adapted from the April 2015 update of “AAPOR Standard Definitions, Final Disposition of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys” for telephone, in-person and household surveys. The table below lists the AAPOR codes and the corresponding codes used in the EWCS pretest contact sheet.

**Table 22: Sample outcomes and AAPOR disposition codes**

AAPOR Code	EWCS code	Outcome	Category	Abbreviation
1.1	63	Complete interview <i>Contact with respondent, no interview</i>	Interview (category 1)	I -Complete interview
2.10	62	Break-off	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	R - Refusal/Break-off
2.112	51	Known respondent refusal, soft	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	R - Refusal/Break-off
2.112	61	Interview interrupted, to be completed	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	R - Refusal/Break-off
2.112	64	Appointments made for a visit	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	R - Refusal/Break-off
2.112	54	Appointment made for another call	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	R - Refusal/Break-off
2.112	55	Missed appointment	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	R - Refusal/Break-off
2.112	52	Known respondent refusal, hard	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	R - Refusal/Break-off
2.332	53	Respondent language problem	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	O -Other
2.36	56	Miscellaneous: Respondent permanently ill	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	O -Other
2.32	57	Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	O -Other
2.25	58	Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons <i>No contact with the eligible respondent, contact with others</i>	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	O -Other
2.36	34	Miscellaneous: Respondent permanently ill	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	O -Other
2.36	35	Miscellaneous: Respondent in an institution	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	O -Other
2.32	36	Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	O -Other
2.20	33	Respondent not at home/not available	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	NC -Non-contact
2.25	37	Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	NC -Non-contact

**Table 22: Sample outcomes and AAPOR disposition codes**

AAPOR Code	EWCS code	Outcome	Category	Abbreviation
<b><i>No contact with household</i></b>				
2.23	21	Unable to enter building/reach housing unit	Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Cat 3)	UH -Unknown eligibility, household
2.23	2	Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Cat 3)	UH -Unknown eligibility, household
2.24	22	Nobody at home	Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Cat 3)	UH -Unknown eligibility, household
3.13	23	No answer	Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Cat 3)	UH -Unknown eligibility, household
3.12	24	Busy	Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Cat 3)	UH -Unknown eligibility, household
3.14	25	Answering machine	Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Cat 3)	UH -Unknown eligibility, household
<b><i>Contact with household</i></b>				
2.111	30	Household-level refusal (soft)	Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Cat 3)	UH -Unknown eligibility, household
2.111	31	Household-level refusal (hard)	Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Cat 3)	UH -Unknown eligibility, household
2.111	1	Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter		
2.331	32	Household-level language problem	Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Cat 3)	UH -Unknown eligibility, household
<b><i>Not eligible</i></b>				
4.7	41	No eligible respondent	Not eligible (Category 4)	
4.30	15	Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	Not eligible (Category 4)	
2.31	13	Respondent deceased	Not eligible (Category 4)	
4.10	14	Respondent no longer lives at the address	Not eligible (Category 4)	
<b>NOTES</b>				
<p>1. AAPOR suggests that "converting temporary codes into final codes, a case that involved an appointment that did not end as an interview might be classified as a final refusal even if a refusal was never explicitly given, depending on circumstances. Unless there is specific evidence to suggest otherwise, it is recommended that such cases be classified as a refusal" (Standard Definition, 2015; 11). Thus, codes 61, 64, 54 and 55 are classified as soft refusals.</p> <p>2. EWCS considers all partial interviews as break-offs.</p> <p>3. AAPOR suggests that "If a named person no longer lives at the address for which he or she was sampled, it may make the person ineligible and s/he is out of the sample (4.10). Thus, code 14 is classified as 'not eligible' (Standard Definition, 2015; 32).</p> <p>4. Respondent deceased is considered out of employment during the reference week'; therefore classified as 'not eligible'.</p> <p>5. Since contact attempts were made by telephone in some countries, EWCS disposition codes include codes for both face-to-face and telephone surveys.</p> <p>6. Sample outcomes 11 "Address not valid" and 12 "Address is not occupied" are excluded from the calculations.</p>				

## Calculated outcome rates

Using the final disposition codes described above, several response rates are calculated for 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS. Below we provide the AAPOR definitions and formulas for outcome rates used for this study<sup>20</sup>.

Abbreviations used:

**RR** = Response rate  
**COOP** = Cooperation rate  
**REF** = Refusal rate  
**CON** = Contact rate

**I** = Complete interview (1.1)

**P** = Partial interview (1.2)

**R** = Refusal and break-off (2.10)

**NC** = Non-contact (2.20)

**O** = Other (2.30)

**UH** = Unknown if household/occupied HU (3.10)

**UO** = Unknown, other (3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.90)

**e** = Estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible

This estimate is based on the proportion of eligible units among all units in the EWCS sample for which a definitive determination of status was obtained.  $(I+R+O+NC) / ((I+R+O+NC) + \text{Not Eligible})$

### Response Rate

$$RR3 = \frac{I}{(I + P) + (R + NC + O) + e(UH + UO)}$$

Response Rate 3 (RR3) uses an estimate of what proportion of cases of unknown eligibility is actually eligible (defined as “e” under abbreviations). Thus, including “e” in the calculation results in higher response rates than the case where “e” is not taken into account and all outcomes under UH or UO are considered eligible. For example, Response Rate 1 (RR1) uses the same formula as RR3, but does not take into account “e”. The resulting response rate for 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS is higher for RR3 (41%) than RR1 (34%).

### Cooperation Rate

A cooperation rate is the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units ever contacted. There are both household-level and respondent-level cooperation rates. The rates here are respondent-level rates. They are based on contact with respondents. Respondent-level cooperation rates could also be calculated using only contacts with and refusals from known respondents.

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<sup>20</sup> *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys*, revised April 2015, pages 52-56.

$$\text{COOP3} = \frac{\mathbf{I}}{(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{P}) + \mathbf{R}}$$

Cooperation Rate 3 (COOP3) defines those unable to do an interview as also incapable of cooperating and they are excluded from the base.

### ***Refusal Rate***

A refusal rate is the proportion of all cases in which a respondent refuses to do an interview, or breaks-off an interview of all potentially eligible cases.

$$\text{REF2} = \frac{\mathbf{R}}{(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{P}) + (\mathbf{R} + \mathbf{NC} + \mathbf{O}) + e(\mathbf{UH} + \mathbf{UO})}$$

Refusal Rate 2 (REF2) includes estimated eligible cases among the unknown cases.

### ***Contact Rates***

A contact rate measures the proportion of all cases in which an eligible respondent was reached by the survey. The rates here are respondent-level rates. They are calculated using only contact with and refusals from known eligible respondents.

$$\text{CON2} = \frac{(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{P}) + \mathbf{R} + \mathbf{O}}{(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{P}) + \mathbf{R} + \mathbf{O} + \mathbf{NC} + e(\mathbf{UH} + \mathbf{UO})}$$

Contact Rate 2 (CON2) includes in the base only the estimated eligible cases among the undetermined cases.



*EWCS 2016 Fieldwork Outcome Rates, by participating country*

The following table presents the sample outcomes in AAPOR categories used in the calculation of the rates of contact, cooperation, refusal, and response. The ‘e’, eligibility ratio is calculated as the proportion of eligible units among all units in the sample for which a definitive determination of status was obtained.

<b>Table 23: 6th EWCS fieldwork outcome rates, by country</b>							
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Interview</b>	<b>Refusal and break-offs</b>	<b>Non-contact</b>	<b>Other eligible, non-interview</b>	<b>Unknown if HH</b>	<b>Not eligible</b>	<b>Estimated ineligible ratio</b>
	<b>I+P</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>UH</b>		<b>e</b>
<b>6th EWCS</b>	<b>43850</b>	<b>21030</b>	<b>1902</b>	<b>2763</b>	<b>54712</b>	<b>43368</b>	<b>0.616</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>							
Austria	1028	257	18	37	1172	546	0.710
Belgium	2587	2301	94	260	3335	4021	0.566
Bulgaria	1064	109	10	10	715	652	0.647
Croatia	1012	255	22	21	994	532	0.711
Cyprus	1003	111	5	14	358	163	0.874
Czech Republic	1002	219	4	31	548	793	0.613
Denmark	1002	1807	13	163	1615	2551	0.539
Estonia	1015	176	43	27	624	442	0.740
Finland	1001	689	45	63	2289	1597	0.530
France	1527	936	103	178	2598	2572	0.516
Germany	2093	313	24	73	2304	1097	0.695
Greece	1007	115	22	41	639	729	0.619
Hungary	1023	376	20	20	409	303	0.826
Ireland	1057	305	47	35	742	684	0.679
Italy	1402	353	15	16	629	328	0.845
Latvia	1004	206	12	15	591	661	0.652
Lithuania	1004	125	12	17	720	596	0.660
Luxembourg	1003	347	48	63	1868	1640	0.471
Malta	1004	394	142	55	1127	1515	0.513
Netherlands	1028	875	46	66	1309	1293	0.609
Poland	1203	446	184	141	288	1116	0.639
Portugal	1037	518	4	9	493	812	0.659
Romania	1063	343	6	35	824	1019	0.587
Slovakia	1000	191	13	21	420	468	0.724
Slovenia	1607	672	121	51	1641	1563	0.611
Spain	3364	2903	189	164	8200	6618	0.500
Sweden	1002	1385	40	605	9962	1892	0,6166
United Kingdom	1623	598	273	117	2703	2711	0.491
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>							
Albania	1002	22	8	9	271	116	0.900
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1011	67	23	15	292	298	0.789

Table 23: 6th EWCS fieldwork outcome rates, by country							
Country/territory	Interview	Refusal and break-offs	Non-contact	Other eligible, non-interview	Unknown if HH	Not eligible	Estimated ineligible ratio
(FYROM)							
Montenegro	1005	131	20	9	306	265	0.815
Serbia	1033	259	34	28	862	707	0.657
Turkey	2000	2059	13	46	2002	1666	0.712
OTHER COUNTRIES							
Norway	1028	840	207	282	1134	1055	0.691
Switzerland	1006	328	22	26	728	347	0.799

Table 24 reports the overall and by country sample outcome rates for 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS. The cooperation rate for the study is 68%, refusal rate is 20% and contact rate is 66%.<sup>21</sup>

#### AAPOR rates of fieldwork outcomes

Based on the sample outcomes of 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS and AAPOR formulas presented above, the following outcome rates were calculated.

Table 24: AAPOR rates of EWCS fieldwork outcomes, by country				
Country/territory	Response Rate	Cooperation Rate	Refusal Rate	Contact Rate
<i>AAPOR code</i>	<i>RR3</i>	<i>COOP3</i>	<i>REF2</i>	<i>CON2</i>
<b>6th EWCS</b>	<b>0.425</b>	<b>0.676</b>	<b>0.204</b>	<b>0.655</b>
EU MEMBER STATES				
Austria	0.473	0.800	0.118	0.608
Belgium	0.363	0.529	0.323	0.722
Bulgaria	0.643	0.907	0.066	0.715
Croatia	0.502	0.799	0.126	0.639
Cyprus	0.694	0.900	0.077	0.780
Czech Republic	0.629	0.821	0.138	0.786
Denmark	0.260	0.357	0.469	0.771
Estonia	0.589	0.852	0.102	0.707
Finland	0.333	0.592	0.229	0.582
France	0.374	0.620	0.229	0.647
Germany	0.510	0.870	0.076	0.604
Greece	0.637	0.898	0.073	0.736
Hungary	0.576	0.731	0.212	0.799
Ireland	0.543	0.776	0.157	0.717
Italy	0.605	0.799	0.152	0.764
Latvia	0.619	0.830	0.127	0.755

<sup>21</sup> These overall outcome rates exclude IPA countries

<b>Table 24: AAPOR rates of EWCS fieldwork outcomes, by country</b>				
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Response Rate</b>	<b>Cooperation Rate</b>	<b>Refusal Rate</b>	<b>Contact Rate</b>
Lithuania	0.615	0.889	0.077	0.702
Luxembourg	0.428	0.743	0.148	0.604
Malta	0.462	0.718	0.181	0.669
Netherlands	0.366	0.540	0.311	0.700
Poland	0.557	0.730	0.207	0.829
Portugal	0.548	0.667	0.274	0.826
Romania	0.551	0.756	0.178	0.746
Slovakia	0.654	0.840	0.125	0.793
Slovenia	0.465	0.705	0.195	0.675
Spain	0.314	0.537	0.271	0.600
Sweden	0.109	0.420	0.151	0.327
United Kingdom	0.412	0.731	0.152	0.594
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>				
Albania	0.780	0.989	0.017	0.804
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	0.751	0.938	0.050	0.812
Montenegro	0.711	0.885	0.093	0.810
Serbia	0.538	0.800	0.135	0.687
Turkey	0.361	0.493	0.371	0.741
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>				
Norway	0.327	0.550	0.267	0.685
Switzerland	0.512	0.754	0.167	0.693

Figure 8 shows that the overall response rate for the 6th EWCS was about 43%, ranging from 11% in Sweden to 78% in Albania.

**Figure 8: 6th EWCS Response Rates, by country**

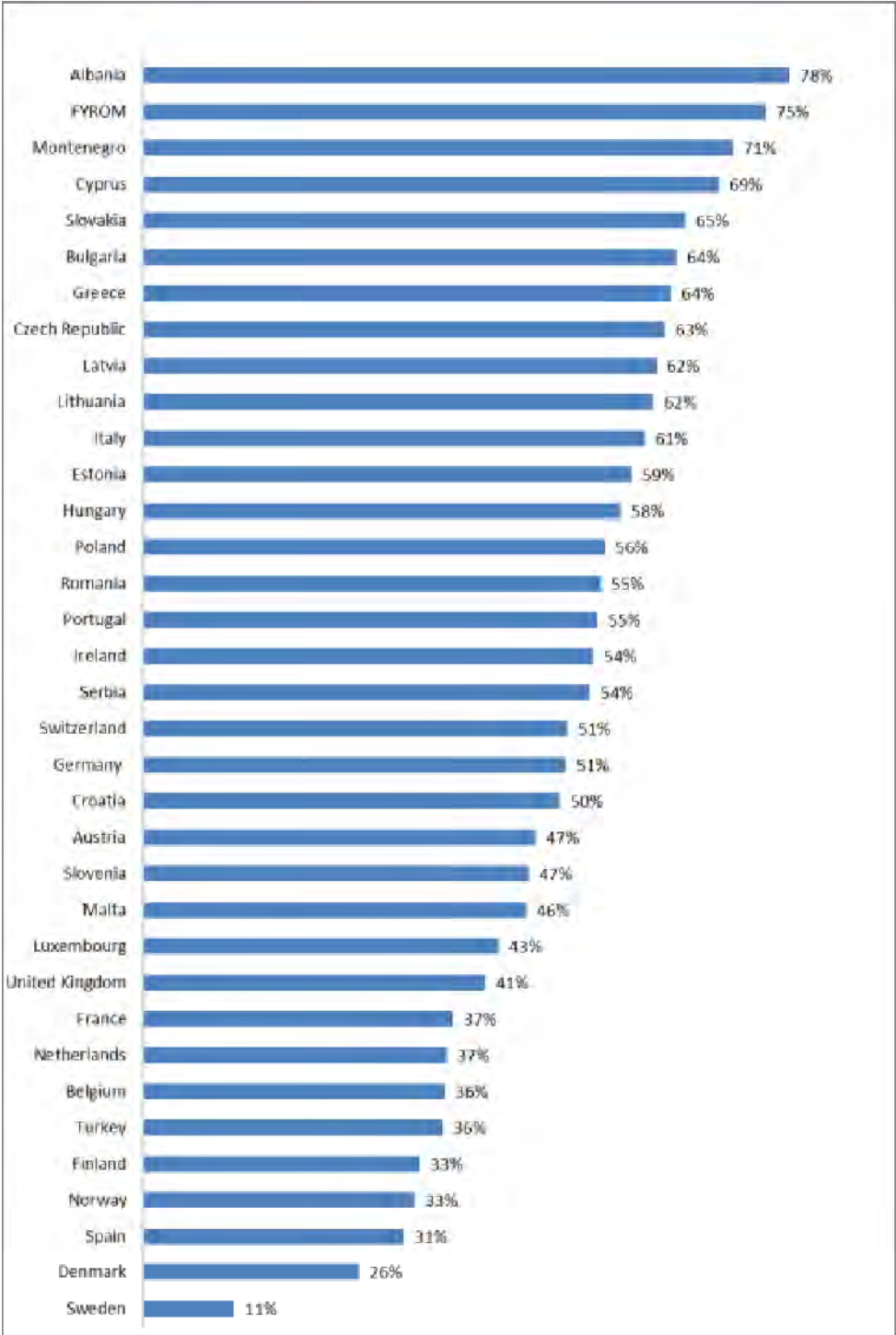


Figure 8 shows that the response rate for the 6th EWCS was the lowest in Sweden – at 11%. An important reason for this low response rate is the two-phase approach, in which respondents are recruited via telephone for a face-to-face interviews; this approach was used in Denmark (26%), Sweden (11%) and Finland (33%). These three countries are found at the bottom of the country ranking in terms of achieved response rates.

The telephone recruitment approach, however, offers only a partial explanation; in Figure 8, it can be seen that the response rate in Denmark is higher than in Sweden (26% vs. 11%). In both countries, however, a very similar approach was used in which recruitment for face-to-face interviews was (primarily) managed by the central CATI centre teams. We believe that the reason for the lower response rate in Sweden is linked to the worsening survey climate in Sweden.

The problem of decreasing response rates had not only been reported by Ipsos Sweden, but also by Statistics Sweden. For example, on the website of Statistics Sweden, it is reported that the 2012 Household Budget Survey is based on a sample of 7,500 households, of which 2,900 or about 38% replied. The proportion of household that replied was considerably lower than in earlier years; for example, in 2007, 56% of sampled household replied. Additionally, the decrease in response rates seems to have been higher in the most recent years. Between 2002 and 2009, the non-response rate in the Swedish Labour Force Survey increased from 15% to 20%; however, from 2009 to 2014, the non-response rate increased from 20% to more than 35%.

Ipsos Sweden reported a similar decrease in response rates for their tracker surveys. An important tracker survey of Ipsos Sweden measures the general public's views on public transport; the survey is conducted on a monthly basis, and every year, around 50,000 interviews are conducted via telephone. In 2010, a sample of 53,604 individuals was selected, of which 53,604 or about 42% participate in the study. In 2014, the participation rate had dropped to 18%; and Ipsos Sweden's expectations for the participation rate in 2015 are even lower – at 12%-13%.

## **B.II.2 Detailed reports of final status codes, country-by-country**

The first table below (Table 25) reports the cases that were dropped due to quality issues. Specifically in Norway, 42 cases of suspected fraud were detected by the local partner regarding two interviewers. Both interviewers were removed from the project and replaced. One of these interviewers had all of his work removed (31 cases) from the project. In Sweden, 24 interviews were removed as the respondent selection rules were not respected by using snowballing sampling. In the UK; 52 interviews were removed as they did not meet various quality criteria; similarly 22 other interviews were removed in Poland; 18 interviews (including two cases of interviews carried out the workplace) were removed in Lithuania due to various quality control issues.

Notably, Turkey stands out in Table 25 as the country with the highest number of drops. In total, 98 cases were dropped by the local agency for various reasons (e.g., interviewer fraud, interview at a wrong address, noncompliance with last birthday rule), and 22 cases were dropped due to back check issues. As the number of problems detected was quite high in Turkey, they were requested to conduct additional back-check interviews. Overall, Turkey completed 701 back-check interviews, performing quality checks on 33% of its net sample compared to the planned 20%.

The dropped interviews are not included in the calculation of response rates.

<b>Table 25: AAPOR rates of EWCS fieldwork outcomes, by country</b>	
<b>Country/territory</b>	<b>Dropped due to quality issues</b>
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>	
Belgium	3
Croatia	39
Cyprus	1
Czech Republic	2
Finland	1
France	4
Germany	1
Hungary	5
Ireland	3
Italy	6
Lithuania	18
Netherlands	1
Poland	26
Portugal	1
Slovakia	2
Slovenia	23
Spain	38
Sweden	24
United Kingdom	59
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>	
Albania	5
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	4
Montenegro	4
Serbia	19
Turkey	120
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>	
Norway	44

## B.II.2.1 Austria

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Austria
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	12
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	8
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	7
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	68
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	44
2.24	22 Nobody at home	166
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	96
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	807
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	39
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	4
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	2
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	2
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	3
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	14
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	546
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	43
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	184
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	25
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	29
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	1
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	2
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	2
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	1
1.1	63 Completed interview	1028
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.2 Belgium

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Belgium
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	30
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	16
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	382
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	429
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	6
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	61
2.24	22 Nobody at home	2247
3.13	23 No answer	17
3.12	24 Busy	1
3.14	25 Answering machine	9
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	346
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	485
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	123
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	12
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	24
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	4
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	36
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	82
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	4015
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	891
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	1388
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	81
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	18
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	34
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	19
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	62
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	4
1.1	63 Completed interview	2587
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0



## B.II.2.3 Bulgaria

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Bulgaria
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	0
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	6
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	144
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	239
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	82
2.24	22 Nobody at home	249
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	11
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	362
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	5
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	2
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	2
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	1
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	4
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	8
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	652
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	2
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	105
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	0
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	2
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	0
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	2
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	0
1.1	63 Completed interview	1064
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.4 Croatia

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Croatia
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	1
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	49
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	80
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	192
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	35
2.24	22 Nobody at home	114
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	199
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	596
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	0
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	0
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	7
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	0
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	3
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	22
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	532
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	69
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	180
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	0
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	2
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	1
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	3
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	7
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	4
1.1	63 Completed interview	1012
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.5 Cyprus

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Cyprus
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	1
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	4
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	1
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	3
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	9
2.24	22 Nobody at home	15
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	260
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	51
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	18
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	0
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	3
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	0
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	5
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	163
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	79
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	16
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	8
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	3
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	0
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	1
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	13
1.1	63 Completed interview	1003
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.6 Czech Republic

<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup> EWCS</b>	<b>Czech Republic</b>
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	20
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	4
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	14
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	75
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	18
2.24	22 Nobody at home	82
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	83
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	327
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	14
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	0
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	7
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	0
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	4
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	793
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	61
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	153
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	18
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	1
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	3
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	0
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	2
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	4
1.1	63 Completed interview	1002
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.7 Denmark

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Denmark
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	35
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	1
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	3
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	0
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	17
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	98
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	344
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	0
2.24	22 Nobody at home	3
3.13	23 No answer	1025
3.12	24 Busy	94
3.14	25 Answering machine	254
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	0
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	161
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	42
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	0
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	9
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	10
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	10
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	13
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	2092
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	91
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	1417
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	86 <sup>22</sup>
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	1
2.112	55 Missed appointment	289
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	17
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	19
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	12
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	9
1.1	63 Completed interview	1002
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

<sup>22</sup> Denmark had done pre-recruitment by telephone - and as the interviewers could speak English; it was possible to complete the screening in that language. However, it was not possible to do the main interview in Danish for respondent.

## B.II.2.8 Estonia

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Estonia
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	3
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	24
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	8
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	74
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	1
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	53
2.24	22 Nobody at home	202
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	1
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	55
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	265
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	21
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	4
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	2
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	0
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	5
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	39
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	441
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	25
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	142
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	5
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	8
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	2
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	12
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	1
1.1	63 Completed interview	1015
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.9 Finland

<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup> EWCS</b>	<b>Finland</b>
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	517
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	30
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	6
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	10
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	64
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	228
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	59
2.24	22 Nobody at home	144
3.13	23 No answer	300
3.12	24 Busy	10
3.14	25 Answering machine	34
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	412
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	780
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	3
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	6
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	17
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	5
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	17
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	39
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	1305
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	320
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	322
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	1
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	44
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	4
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	3
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	16
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	3
1.1	63 Completed interview	1001
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.10 France

<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup> EWCS</b>	<b>France</b>
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	5
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	38
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	257
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	492
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	5
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	255
2.24	22 Nobody at home	1568
3.13	23 No answer	2
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	3
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	146
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	528
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	53
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	26
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	6
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	5
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	14
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	77
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	2567
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	177
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	725
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	52
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	28
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	4
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	11
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	86
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	6
1.1	63 Completed interview	1527
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0



## B.II.2.11 Germany

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Germany
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	44
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	10
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	19
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	26
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	24
2.24	22 Nobody at home	250
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	211
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	1722
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	43
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	2
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	11
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	6
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	9
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	22
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	1097
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	133
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	162
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	7
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	13
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	6
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	8
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	26
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	2
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	3
1.1	63 Completed interview	2093
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.12 Greece

<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup> EWCS</b>	<b>Greece</b>
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	0
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	0
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	13
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	227
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	4
2.24	22 Nobody at home	34
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	19
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	545
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	37
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	1
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	3
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	0
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	3
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	21
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	729
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	1
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	112
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	27
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	2
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	2
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	2
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	4
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	0
1.1	63 Completed interview	1007
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.13 Hungary

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Hungary
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	60
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	75
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	12
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	87
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	1
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	16
2.24	22 Nobody at home	44
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	24
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	190
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	0
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	4
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	0
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	4
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	16
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	302
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	41
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	331
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	3
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	2
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	4
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	3
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	5
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	1
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	1
1.1	63 Completed interview	1023
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.14 Ireland

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Ireland
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	61
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	20
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	49
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	168
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	1
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	113
2.24	22 Nobody at home	375
3.13	23 No answer	7
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	59
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	101
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	6
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	12
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	2
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	0
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	35
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	683
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	92
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	182
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	8
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	29
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	2
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	21
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	2
1.1	63 Completed interview	1057
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.15 Italy

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Italy
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	4
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	3
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	20
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	100
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	1
2.24	22 Nobody at home	267
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	122
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	229
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	3
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	3
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	3
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	0
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	12
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	328
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	69
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	279
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	4
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	5
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	1
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	0
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	7
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	0
1.1	63 Completed interview	1402
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.16 Latvia

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Latvia
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	135
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	89
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	88
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	148
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	205
2.24	22 Nobody at home	9
3.13	23 No answer	1
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	58
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	93
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	1
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	0
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	2
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	0
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	4
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	12
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	661
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	162
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	36
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	3
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	5
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	0
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	0
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	6
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	3
1.1	63 Completed interview	1004
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.17 Lithuania

<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup> EWCS</b>	<b>Lithuania</b>
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	1
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	3
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	469
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	271
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	60
2.24	22 Nobody at home	169
3.13	23 No answer	2
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	94
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	388
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	3
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	2
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	0
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	6
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	4
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	10
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	596
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	10
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	112
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	5
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	0
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	1
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	0
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	3
1.1	63 Completed interview	1004
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.18 Luxembourg

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Luxembourg
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	0
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	1
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	1034
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	299
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	10
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	24
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	3
2.24	22 Nobody at home	214
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	445
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	985
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	220
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	4
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	1
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	1
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	0
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	44
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	1606
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	191
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	152
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	18
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	3
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	4
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	2
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	37
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	1
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	0
1.1	63 Completed interview	1003
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0



## B.II.2.19 Malta

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Malta
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	5
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	15
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	99
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	584
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	1
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	44
2.24	22 Nobody at home	184
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	421
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	438
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	20
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	3
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	10
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	1
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	7
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	139
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	1514
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	195
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	198
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	11
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	0
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	1
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	24
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	1
1.1	63 Completed interview	1004
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.20 Netherlands

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Netherlands
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	6
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	9
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	55
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	132
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	8
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	20
2.24	22 Nobody at home	494
3.13	23 No answer	2
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	1
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	200
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	531
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	46
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	11
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	7
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	1
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	14
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	35
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	1285
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	273
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	593
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	21
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	6
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	5
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	6
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	12
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	3
1.1	63 Completed interview	1028
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.21 Poland

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Poland
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	1
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	6
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	27
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	19
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	18
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	388
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	0
2.24	22 Nobody at home	3
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	24
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	252
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	2
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	0
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	10
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	1
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	41
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	184
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	710
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	23
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	383
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	0
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	1
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	5
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	18
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	66
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	39
1.1	63 Completed interview	1203
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.22 Portugal

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Portugal
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	1
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	2
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	62
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	362
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	1
2.24	22 Nobody at home	53
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	15
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	412
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	9
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	1
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	3
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	1
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	0
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	3
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	812
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	48
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	469
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	1
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	1
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	1
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	0
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	3
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	0
1.1	63 Completed interview	1037
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.23 Romania

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Romania
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	72
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	9
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	21
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	215
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	20
2.24	22 Nobody at home	144
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	59
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	505
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	15
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	0
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	2
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	2
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	3
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	6
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	1019
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	37
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	291
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	15
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	12
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	2
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	2
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	9
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	3
1.1	63 Completed interview	1063
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.25 Slovakia

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Slovakia
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	8
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	5
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	39
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	93
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	4
2.24	22 Nobody at home	18
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	165
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	208
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	12
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	0
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	6
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	1
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	13
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	468
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	96
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	90
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	6
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	0
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	2
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	0
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	5
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	5
1.1	63 Completed interview	1000
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.24 Slovenia

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Slovenia
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	3
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	15
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	106
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	359
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	44
2.24	22 Nobody at home	330
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	39
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	1203
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	7
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	4
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	6
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	0
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	7
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	117
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	1563
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	14
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	647
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	7
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	7
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	3
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	3
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	25
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	4
1.1	63 Completed interview	1607
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.26 Spain

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Spain
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	100
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	116
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	664
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	2751
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	315
2.24	22 Nobody at home	4516
3.13	23 No answer	3
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	1306
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	1640
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	204
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	15
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	9
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	6
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	20
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	174
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	6618
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	1412
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	1377
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	49
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	72
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	9
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	10
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	61
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	1
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	41
1.1	63 Completed interview	3364
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0



## B.II.2.27 Sweden

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Sweden
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	0
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	1
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	0
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	0
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	3
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	14
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	381
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	12
2.24	22 Nobody at home	682
3.13	23 No answer	4567
3.12	24 Busy	6
3.14	25 Answering machine	39
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	1583
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	3063
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	9
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	2
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	9
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	0
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	83
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	38
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	1494
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	1100
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	104
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	255
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	1
2.112	55 Missed appointment	169
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	9
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	9
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	240
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	1
1.1	63 Completed interview	1002
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	10

## B.II.2.28 United Kingdom

<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup> EWCS</b>	<b>UK</b>
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	27
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	12
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	189
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	364
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	41
2.24	22 Nobody at home	1250
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	427
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	918
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	28
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	202
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	7
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	1
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	8
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	71
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	2711
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	313
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	159
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	25
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	122
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	6
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	5
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	65
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	1
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	3
1.1	63 Completed interview	1623
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.29 Albania

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Albania
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	60
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	16
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	2
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	29
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	1
2.24	22 Nobody at home	5
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	50
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	139
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	0
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	0
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	2
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	0
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	5
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	8
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	116
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	6
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	16
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	0
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	0
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	0
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	1
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	0
1.1	63 Completed interview	1002
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.30 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	FYROM
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	30
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	58
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	16
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	127
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	7
2.24	22 Nobody at home	26
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	40
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	127
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	4
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	0
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	5
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	0
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	3
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	23
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	298
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	12
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	50
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	0
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	2
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	0
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	3
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	4
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	3
1.1	63 Completed interview	1011
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.31 Montenegro

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Montenegro
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	1
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	7
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	13
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	110
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	10
2.24	22 Nobody at home	39
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	57
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	189
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	3
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	5
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	0
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	1
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	3
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	15
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	265
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	28
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	99
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	1
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	1
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	1
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	2
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	3
1.1	63 Completed interview	1005
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.32 Serbia

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Serbia
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	6
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	7
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	105
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	157
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	1
2.24	22 Nobody at home	28
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	277
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	543
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	0
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	2
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	11
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	1
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	3
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	32
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	707
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	54
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	198
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	0
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	2
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	1
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	1
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	11
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	5
1.1	63 Completed interview	1033
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.33 Turkey

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Turkey
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	74
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	433
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	454
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	489
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	0
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	300
2.24	22 Nobody at home	7
3.13	23 No answer	0
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	0
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	16
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	1146
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	26
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	1
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	6
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	1
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	12
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	12
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	1666
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	34
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	2015
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	14
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	2
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	2
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	8
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	3
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	8
1.1	63 Completed interview	2000
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.II.2.34 Norway

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Norway
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	51
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	59
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	32
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	16
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	3
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	311
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	13
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	156
2.24	22 Nobody at home	282
3.13	23 No answer	4
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	7
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	179
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	269
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	28
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	7
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	57
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	17
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	15
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	200
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	728
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	59
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	722
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	87
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	50
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	24
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	7
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	75
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	9
1.1	63 Completed interview	1028
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0



## B.II.2.35 Switzerland

AAPOR code	6 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	Switzerland
2.111	1 Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter	9
2.23	2 Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns	0
4.51	11 Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business)	32
4.62	12 Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.)	23
2.31	13 Respondent deceased	0
4.1	14 Respondent no longer lives at the address	0
4.3	15 Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number	3
2.23	21 Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	5
2.24	22 Nobody at home	108
3.13	23 No answer	19
3.12	24 Busy	0
3.14	25 Answering machine	3
2.111	30 Refusal by household (soft)	256
2.111	31 Refusal by household (hard)	310
2.331	32 Language barrier (household level)	9
2.20	33 Respondent not at home/not available	1
2.36	34 Respondent permanently ill	3
2.36	35 Respondent in an institution	4
2.32	36 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	2
2.25	37 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)	21
4.7	41 There is no eligible respondent in the household	344
2.112	51 Refusals (soft)	197
2.112	52 Refusals (hard)	128
2.332	53 Language barrier (respondent)	8
2.112	54 Appointment made (for another call)	0
2.112	55 Missed appointment	3
2.36	56 Respondent permanently ill	1
2.32	57 Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)	3
2.25	58 Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons	5
2.112	61 Interview interrupted, to be completed	0
2.10	62 Interview interrupted, not to be completed	0
1.1	63 Completed interview	1006
2.112	64 Appointment made for visit	0

## B.III. Weighting

This chapter will provide a summary of the weights used, a brief sub-section on why those weights were selected and how weights affect the effective sample sizes (and potential means to reduce those effects in future).

### B.III.1 Weighting schema applied and rationale

This section will briefly specify why weights are used, what those specific weights are and their implications for effective sample sizes and response variance.

#### *Why weight?*

There are a series of steps in weighting:

Step 1: adjusting samples with **design weights** in a way that properly reflects probabilities of selection;

Step 2: adjusting for differences between the sample and population distributions on variables that are considered to be related to key outcomes (via **post-stratification weighting**);

Step 3: given the cross-national focus of the ECWS, the last step of the weighting adjustment consists of developing **cross-national or population-size weights** for each country covered.

#### *Design weights*

In the EWCS, most individual country samples were drawn in three stages: (1) the selection of PSUs, (2) the selection of addresses/households within these PSUs, and (3) the selection of one person within each household (the last step is not necessary for register-based samples). The selection probabilities were recorded at each stage. These records were subsequently used to calculate design weights (also called sampling weights or base weights) which are the inverse of the product of the inclusion probabilities at each stage.

#### *Calculation of post-stratification weight*

The initial design weights were corrected to adjust for non-response and improved by means of post-stratification. In order to ensure that the sample accurately reflects the socio-demographic structure of the target population, a post-stratification weighting procedure, using intercellular and marginal weighting, was carried out on a country-by-country basis.

This approach involved *rim* weighting (raking) using four weighting variables:

- age by sex (four age bands<sup>23</sup> within each gender); source: LFS, 2014 (except AL: LFS, 2013) – Eurostat or local statistical office
- NUTS region:
  - NUTS1 region: DE, FR, IT, PL, UK, TK (source: Eurostat, LFS, 2014)
  - NUTS3 region (or other classification): CY, LV, EE, LT, LV, MT, IR, HR, SI, AL, MK, ME, RS (source: national statistical office, LFS, 2011 to 2014)
  - NUTS2 region: remaining countries (source: Eurostat, LFS, 2014)
- Industry (based on NACE Sector<sup>24</sup>); source: LFS, 2014 (except AL: LFS, 2013) – Eurostat or local statistical office
- Occupation (8 categories based on ISCO 1-digit<sup>25</sup>); source: LFS, 2014 (except AL: LFS, 2013) – Eurostat or local statistical office

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<sup>23</sup> 15-24, 25-39, 40-59 and 60+ (Montenegro: 15-24, 25-49, 50-64 and 65+)

<sup>24</sup> Agriculture and industry; construction; transport, ICT; trade, accommodation and food service; non-public services; public services

<sup>25</sup> Armed forces occupations merged with Service and sales workers; Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers merged with Plant and machine operators and assemblers

Post-stratification weights were calculated using pre-weighted data (i.e. data weighted by design weight) for each country. A restriction not to exceed a maximum value of 4 for the final post-stratification weight was set. *Weight trimming*: A restriction was set for the post-stratification weight not to exceed a certain value (this value was set at 1.4 for the post-stratification step; combined with the pre-weights, this resulted in trimming the final post-stratification weights at a value of between 4 and 5).

### *Cross-national weights*

Most countries in the EWCS have the same sample size, no matter the size of the in-work population in these countries. The mathematics of sampling prove that a sample of, for example, 1,000 respondents is equally useful in examining the opinions in a country with 10 million in-work inhabitants as it would be in a country with a population of just one million.

As a consequence, without additional weighting, any estimates that combine data from two or more countries would over-represent smaller countries at the expense of larger ones. The cross-national weights make an adjustment to post-stratification weights to ensure that each country is represented in proportion to the size of its in-work population. Population size adjustments are based on the most recent population figures published by Eurostat or the local statistical office (LFS, 2014; except Albania: LFS, 2013).

Population-size weights were computed for: all EWCS countries (see above), EU12 (12 first members of the EU), EU15 (15 first members of the EU), EU27 (the 27 current Member States) and EU28 (the total number of Member States at the time of the survey).

## **B.III.2 Weighting and effective sample sizes**

### *Implications of weights on effective sample sizes*

The greater the variation in inclusion probabilities and the more a sample is clustered, the less “effective” it is; more interviews need to be conducted to obtain the same precision of estimates. We can measure the loss in precision by the design effect (Kish, 1965).

For the calculation of design effects, we used a model-based approach that takes into account two components:

- Design effect due to differential selection probabilities ( $DEFF_p$ ) and due to differential selection probabilities and other errors ( $DEFF_w$ )
- Design effect due to clustering ( $DEFF_c$ )

$$DEFF_p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w1\_scaled_i^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^n w1\_scaled_i)^2}$$

$$DEFF_p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w4_i^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^n w4_i)^2}$$

$$DEFF_c = 1 + (average\ cluster\ size - 1) * .02$$

**Table 26: Design effects and effective sample size**

Country	Weighting		DEFF <sub>c</sub>	Sample size		
	DEFF <sub>p</sub>	DEFF <sub>w</sub>		Net sample	Effective sample size (formula used in EWCS5 technical report)	Effective sample size (formula used by ESS sampling team)
<b>EU MEMBER STATES</b>						
Austria	1.27	1.32	1.19	1028	778	678
Belgium	1.36	1.38	1.19	2587	1874	1505
Bulgaria	1.29	1.32	1.41	1064	804	585
Croatia	1.30	1.33	1.14	1012	759	680
Cyprus	1.24	1.30	1.18	1003	773	684
Czech Republic	1.26	1.38	1.18	1002	726	667
Denmark	1.01	1.13	1.38	1002	888	710
Estonia	1.29	1.39	1.39	1015	730	559
Finland	1.11	1.18	1.06	1001	848	848
France	1.18	1.24	1.18	1527	1230	1091
Germany	1.29	1.39	1.26	2093	1501	1277
Greece	1.37	1.36	1.18	1007	738	610
Hungary	1.30	1.38	1.18	1023	742	654
Ireland	1.48	1.52	1.20	1057	696	566
Italy	1.22	1.32	1.26	1402	1064	911
Latvia	1.22	1.30	1.14	1004	771	716
Lithuania	1.27	1.44	1.37	1004	697	567
Luxembourg	1.23	1.42	1.14	1003	706	706
Malta	1.32	1.41	1.14	1004	713	660
Netherlands	1.25	1.33	1.19	1028	771	689
Poland	1.14	1.22	1.18	1203	987	889
Portugal	1.22	1.38	1.19	1037	751	715
Romania	1.41	1.56	1.09	1063	679	680
Slovakia	1.31	1.47	1.18	1000	682	640
Slovenia	1.32	1.39	1.17	1607	1155	1022
Spain	1.49	1.48	1.07	3364	2267	2050
Sweden	1.08	1.14	1.18	1002	879	777
United Kingdom	1.38	1.46	1.25	1623	1115	860
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES</b>						
Albania	1.23	1.38	1.18	1002	726	689
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	1.32	1.36	1.18	1011	744	644
Montenegro	1.25	1.41	1.18	1005	714	679
Serbia	1.35	1.45	1.19	1033	714	634
Turkey	1.31	1.38	1.16	2000	1450	1273
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>						
Norway	1.01	1.06	1.39	1028	973	731
Switzerland	1.21	1.27	1.18	1006	791	706

## C. Interpretative notes for the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS

The secondary users of the EWCS data are recommended to use weights when computing summary statistics (e.g., mean, proportions) or when conducting more complex analysis (e.g., regression). There are different types of weights provided with the data file. The design weights (W1\_scaled) adjust for different selection probabilities, while the post-stratification weights (W4) adjust for sampling error and non-response bias as well as different selection probabilities using population statistics. When working with one country or when comparing two or more countries, post-stratification weights should be used. In addition, the EWCS provides cross-national weights. When combining different countries to describe a group of countries/regions (e.g. EU12, EU15, EU27, EU28), the cross national weights should be used (W5).

Data users should bear in mind that overall results presented in this technical covers the 28 EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland as well as the 5 Candidate Countries (Albania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey)

After further in-depth analysis done on the results, the following issues below mentioned in this report do not have significant effect on the data:

- Interviewer effects
- Workplace interviews
- The effect of seasonality on survey results

## **Appendices**

Appendix A: EWCS screener questionnaire

Appendix B: Analysis of interviewer effects

Appendix C: 6th EWCS questionnaire

Appendix D: 6th EWCS contact sheet

## Annex A: Screener questionnaire

### *Countries with address-based samples*

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**INTRO1.** Hello / good afternoon / good evening, my name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am from [AGENCY]. We are conducting an EU-wide survey about how people feel about their work, and I would like to ask your help. Your household has been selected at random as part of a representative sample of the [COUNTRY'S] population. Let me ask you if there is anyone among those people who live in your household and are at least 15 years of age who has a job?

[IF NOT] **And is there someone who worked – even if minimally, like for only an hour – for money or other payment in kind last week?**

[IF YES] **And how many people in this household have jobs, or worked – even if minimally, like for only an hour – for money or other payment in kind last week?**

#### **RECORD THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE AT WORK IN THE CONTACT SHEET**

MAKE SURE THAT YOU TAKE ACCOUNT OF EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO IS “IN EMPLOYMENT”!

“LAST WEEK” MEANS LAST MONDAY TO LAST SUNDAY INCLUSIVE.

#### **DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT**

*Persons in employment* are those aged 15 years and over who during the reference week **did any work for pay or profit, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Family workers are included.**

"Work" means any work for pay or profit during the reference week, even for as little as one hour. Pay includes cash payments or "payment in kind" (payment in goods or services rather than money), whether payment was received in the week the work was done or not.

Also counted as working is anyone who receives wages for on-the-job training which involves the production of goods or services.

- *Self-employed persons with a business, farm or professional practice* are also considered to be working if one of the following applies:
  - (1) a person works in his own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, even if the enterprise is failing to make a profit.
  - (2) a person spends time on the operation of a business, professional practice or farm even if no sales were made, no professional services were rendered, or nothing was actually produced (for example, a farmer who engages in farm maintenance activities; a fisherman who repairs his boat or nets for future operations; a person who attends a convention or seminar).
  - (3) a person is in the process of setting up a business, farm or professional practice; this includes the buying or installing of equipment, and ordering of supplies in preparation for opening a new business.
- *Unpaid family worker* is said to be working if the work contributes directly to a business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a related member of the same household.
- *Self-employed persons*: if self-employed persons are absent from work, then they are regarded as in employment only if they can be said to have a business, farm or professional practice (e.g. they have the necessary machinery or advertise their services).
- *Persons who work on their own small agriculture farm*: count as in employment if they intend to sell or barter any of their produce or if the output is intended exclusively for their own consumption and it is an important contribution to the total consumption of the household.
- *Conscripts* who performed some work for pay or profit during the reference week should not be considered in employment.

**A. If no one works in the household:**

→ THANK AND TERMINATE, MARK CODE 41 IN THE CONTACT SHEET

**B. If there is one worker, and you are speaking to that person:**

→ SKIP TO SCREENER B

**C. If there is one worker, but not the person you are currently talking to:**

→ SKIP TO SCREENER C

**D. If there are more workers in the household:**

→ SKIP TO SCREENER D

**SCREENER B**

**INTRO2. I am conducting a study commissioned by the European Foundation for the Improvement of the Living and Working Conditions. As I mentioned this is a European survey that is being carried out in each EU member state and neighbouring countries. The aim is to interview people about different aspects of their working life. The results will be used to support decision making on how to improve working conditions. The current survey is the sixth wave of a series, so the results will show how working conditions have changed in [COUNTRY] and in Europe. Do you currently have time to answer my questions? The survey takes about 40-45 minutes to complete.**

**Your answers will remain anonymous, and participation is voluntary. At any stage, you can refuse to answer a question or terminate the interview completely.**

**The European Foundation is a publicly funded European Union agency based in Dublin (Ireland) specialised in research on working and living conditions in Europe.**

**IF HE/SHE PARTICIPATES, GO ON AND START THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE. AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW, MARK THE APPROPRIATE CODE (61, 62 or 63) IN THE CONTACT SHEET.**

**IF WILLING TO ARRANGE APPOINTMENT, MAKE IT AND ENTER IN THE CONTACT SHEET! ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER AGE, AND RECORD BOTH AGE AND GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT IN THE CONTACT SHEET.**



## SCREENER C

**Is this person currently at home?**

1 - yes

2 - no → ARRANGE A REVISIT (OR ABANDON ADDRESS IF YOU COMPLETED AT LEAST 4 VISITS)

IF CURRENTLY AT HOME, MAKE CONTACT WITH THAT PERSON, INTRODUCE YOURSELF AGAIN (INTRO 1 IN SCREENER A), PRESENT THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SURVEY AND ASK IF THE PERSON CAN PARTICIPATE (INTRO 2 IN SCREENER B). IF THE PERSON CAN PARTICIPATE, THEN ASK:

**Let me ask, do you have a job?**

[IF NOT] **Then did you work – even if minimally, like for only an hour – for money or other payment in kind last week?**

IF NOT WORKING OR NOT WITHIN THE AGE CRITERION ABANDON THE ADDRESS AND MARK CODE 41 IN THE CONTACT SHEET.

IF PERSON IS NOT AT HOME, TRY TO ARRANGE AN APPOINTMENT WHEN HE OR SHE IS LIKELY TO BE AT HOME, AND MARK THE DATE ON THE CONTACT SHEET. ASK THE PERSON YOU ARE CURRENTLY SPEAKING TO FOR THE AGE AND GENDER OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENT AND ENTER IN THE CONTACT SHEET.

## SCREENER D

**Since there is more than one worker in this household, I need to select one respondent at random. Among those who are at least 15 years of age and worked last week, including yourself, I have to interview the person who most recently had a birthday. I don't mean who is the youngest, but rather who had the most recent birthday.**

**Is this person at home?**

1 - yes

2 - no → ARRANGE A REVISIT (OR ABANDON ADDRESS IF YOU COMPLETED AT LEAST 4 VISITS)

IF CURRENTLY AT HOME, MAKE CONTACT WITH THAT PERSON, INTRODUCE YOURSELF AGAIN (INTRO1 IN SCREENER A), PRESENT THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SURVEY AND ASK IF THE PERSON CAN PARTICIPATE (INTRO2 IN SCREENER B). IF THE PERSON CAN PARTICIPATE, THEN ASK:

**Let me ask, do you have a job?**

**[IF NOT] Then did you work – even if minimally, like for only an hour – for money or other payment in kind last week?**

**IF NOT WORKING, START OVER THE PROCEDURE WITH THE OTHER WORKING MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD THAT HAD THE SECOND MOST RECENT BIRTHDAY.**

**IF PERSON IS NOT AT HOME, TRY TO ARRANGE AN APPOINTMENT WHEN HE OR SHE IS LIKELY TO BE AT HOME, AND MARK THE DATE ON THE CONTACT SHEET. ASK THE PERSON YOU ARE CURRENTLY SPEAKING TO FOR THE AGE AND GENDER OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENT AND ENTER IN THE CONTACT SHEET.**

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## Annex B: Analysis of interviewer effects

Interviewers are a possible source of error in surveys; specifically they may contribute to the measurement error by deviating from the standard script or coding procedures, or by influencing respondents in different directions. Interviewer effects may be voluntary or rather automatic. Interviewers may voluntarily change the script and ask questions using different wording, or their presence may automatically cause respondents to give socially desirable answers to sensitive questions.

The EWCS took measures to minimise potential interviewer effects, for example, by limiting the maximum number of interviews per interviewer to 40, and providing extensive interviewer training to standardise interviewer behaviour. However, it is possible that unanticipated interactions between interviewers and respondents led to interviewer effects in the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS. Interviewer effects are not desirable since they cause survey estimates to vary across interviewers, and since they inflate variance in survey estimates and reduce statistical power. The aim of this analysis is to investigate the extent of the interviewer effects in the realized EWCS sample, and evaluate whether interviewer effects pose an important problem for the survey estimates.

A few survey outcomes were selected to investigate possible interviewer effects on the substantive results of the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS. The variables selected for analysis included a binary response variable (Q74), two numeric variables (Q24, Q25) and an ordinal variable (Q61j) to reflect various types of data collected in the survey. The size of the interviewer effects is expected to be larger for subjective, attitudinal and/or complex questions.<sup>26</sup> Accordingly, all variables selected were subjective questions except for Q24 “*How many hours do you work?*”. More specifically, the selected questions concerned the effect of work on subjective health, preferred number of weekly working hours, and feeling of doing useful work.

Multi-level analyses were applied to calculate intra-class correlation, the proportion of variance in the survey outcome explained by the differences between interviewers, for each selected variable. The analyses showed that the between interviewer variance was significant for all selected variables, but the size of the interviewer effects varied by survey outcome as well as the survey country.

Note that the analyses presented below control for socio-demographic background and urbanization while calculating intra-class correlation for interviewers. However, they do not take into account the confounding with other effects such as the similarity between people living in the same geographical areas (PSUs). Since interviewer assignment often (in 84% of the PSUs, 3390 out of 4015) overlaps with PSUs in the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS, it is difficult to disentangle interviewer effects and effects of spatial homogenization. In other words, the intra-class correlation reported for the interviewers may be in part due to other factors such as spatial homogenization.

### **Binary response variable:**

*Q74. “Does your work affect your health?” Recoded into two categories: 1- Yes, positively or negatively, 0- No).*

When a multi-level logistic regression model with random interviewer effects is estimated for whether work affects health, the obtained intra-class correlation for 30 EWCS countries shows that 19% of the variance in perceived health effect of work is between interviewers. At a country level, this value varies between roughly zero in Sweden to above 30% in Slovakia and Romania (See figure 9).

Column 1 in Table 27 shows Model 1 with no individual level control variables. Column 2 shows Model 2 where individual level predictors have significant effects on perceived health effect of work. Females, higher educated are generally less likely to agree that that work affects their health, while older respondents and self-employed are more likely to say work affect their health. Interviewer level variance remains significant at around .80 in both models.

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<sup>26</sup> For example see 2013 working paper “Interviewer Effects in Subjective Survey Questions” by Kristien Himelein. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/21647/WPS7208.pdf?sequence=1>

Table 27 reports that the interviewer variance is about 20% of the overall variation for Q74 (intra-class correlation of .2). Groves and Magilavy (1986)<sup>27</sup> state that intra-class correlation generally ranges between 0.01 and 0.10, but they consider telephone surveys, face-to-face studies state a wider range of values. In the case of the EWCS, assigning one interviewer per PSU is likely to cause overestimation of the interviewer effects.

*Q74. Does your work affect your health? Recoded into two categories: 1- Yes, positively or negatively, 0-No).*

**Table 27: Estimated coefficients (S.E.) and intra class correlation for multilevel mixed-effects logistic regression predicting whether work affects health.**

	Model 1		Model 2	
Female			-0.168***	(0.0241)
Higher Educated			-0.0639*	(0.0294)
Urban			-0.00704	(0.0407)
Rural			-0.0563	(0.0410)
Age (centered)			0.0100***	(0.000996)
Self-employed			0.174***	(0.0343)
_cons	-0.524***	(0.0244)	-0.425***	(0.0374)
Interviewer level variance	0.814***	(0.0416)	0.838***	(0.0431)
<i>N</i>	36596		35917	
<i>N groups</i>	2084		2081	
Log lik.	-23173.6		-22662.4	
Intra-class correlation	.19		.20	

Standard errors in parentheses

Source: 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS

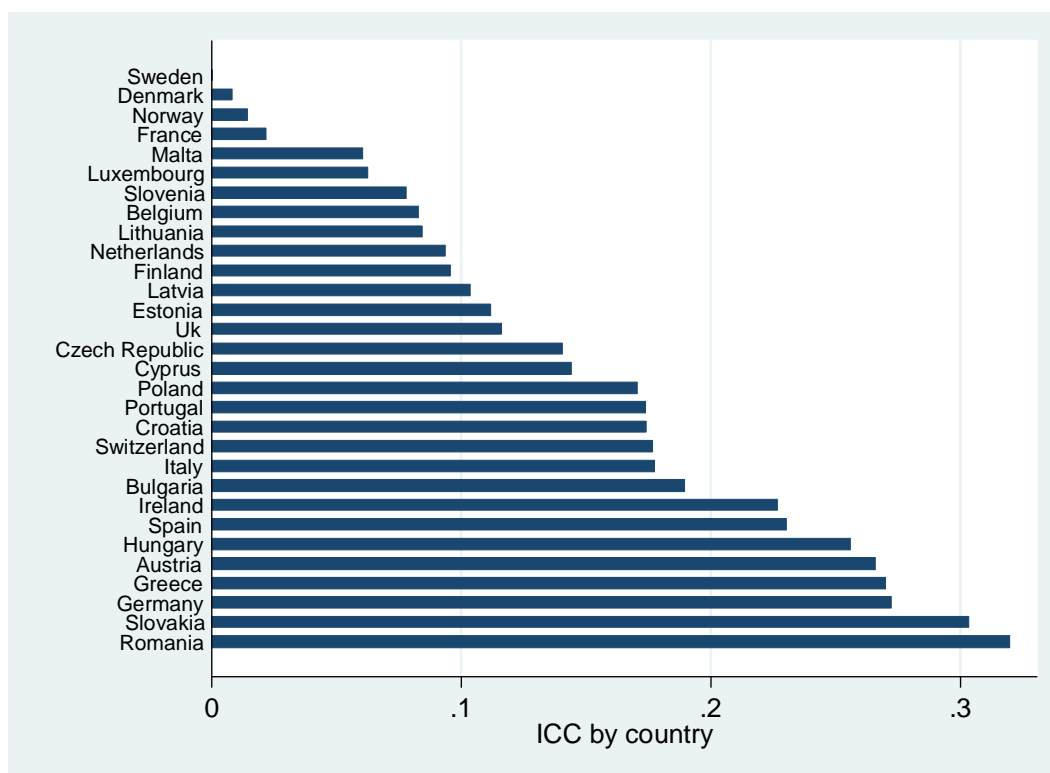
\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

Although figure 9 shows considerable variation in interviewer effects across the survey countries, correlation between interviewer effects and average interviewer workload is weak<sup>28</sup>. The average interviewer workload ranges between 10 interviews per interviewer in Hungary to 29.5 interviews per interviewer in Malta and Cyprus. While Malta has the highest interviewer workload, it has intra-class correlation below .1. Similarly, Sweden (25), Denmark (23), and Luxembourg (26) have high interviewer workload, but they are on the lower end of the intra-class correlation scale in figure 9. The country with the highest intra-class correlation, Romania, has average interviewer workload of 12.

<sup>27</sup> Groves, Robert M., and Lou J. Magilavy. "Measuring and explaining interviewer effects in centralized telephone surveys." *Public opinion quarterly* 50.2 (1986): 251-266.

<sup>28</sup> Note that this comparison does not take into account variability in interviewer workload within countries; it compares average interviewer workload across countries.

**Figure 9: Intra-class correlation for interviewers across EWCS survey countries for Q74.**



*Country examples*

**Table 28: Estimated coefficients (S.E.) and intra-class correlation for multilevel mixed-effects logistic regression models predicting whether work affects health for Austria and the Netherlands.**

	Austria		Netherlands	
Female	-0.191	(0.149)	-0.0610	(0.135)
Higher Educated	-0.500*	(0.223)	0.188	(0.139)
Urban	-0.611	(0.333)	-0.0493	(0.169)
Rural	-0.0560	(0.203)	0.268	(0.245)
Age (centered)	0.00338	(0.00624)	0.0157**	(0.00505)
Self-employed	0.149	(0.221)	0.209	(0.187)
_cons	-0.419	(0.272)	-0.130	(0.162)
Interviewer level variance	1.228**	(0.411)	0.299**	(0.114)
<i>N</i>	986		1012	
<i>N groups</i>	35		55	
Log lik.	-581.7		-676.3	
Chi-squared	12.11		16.11	
Intra-class correlation	.27		.08	

Standard errors in parentheses

Source: 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

**Effect of “the number of interviews per interviewer”**

This section addresses the fieldwork rule of max 40/41 interviews per interviewer in the 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS, and tests whether violation of this rule help explain interviewer variance. To this purpose, further analysis was carried on to examine the contribution of extra interviews by interviewers with more than 41 interviews to the interviewer variance. The multilevel logistic regression was rerun after excluding interviews after the 41<sup>st</sup> interview for any interviewer with more than 41 interviews. The resulting analysis data set excluded 1510 such interviews by 138 interviewers.

The results showed that the between interviewer variance remained at 20% even after excluding interviews after 41<sup>st</sup> interview. In other words, there is no evidence that more than 41 interviews had an effect on the extent of interviewer variance.

**Table 29: Estimated coefficients (S.E.) and intra-class correlation for multilevel mixed-effects logistic regression predicting whether work affects health, less than 41 interviews per interviewer, all countries.**

	Q74	
Female		
Higher Educated	-0.166***	(0.0247)
Urban	-0.0605*	(0.0301)
Rural	-0.0252	(0.0420)
Age (centered)	-0.0712	(0.0421)
Self-employed	0.00997***	(0.00102)
_cons	0.170***	(0.0350)
Female	-0.413***	(0.0379)
Interviewer level variance	0.834***	(0.0430)
<i>N</i>	34453	
Groups	2081	
Log lik.	-21757.9	
Intra-class correlation	.20	

Standard errors in parentheses

Source: 6th EWCS

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

**Continuous response variable:**

As stated earlier the size of the interviewer effects is generally larger for subjective or attitudinal variables. In line with this, along with a factual continuous variable Q24 “How many hours do you work?”, difference between Q24 and Q25 “Preferred number of working hours” is considered for this analysis.

The intra-class correlation for these two continuous measures were rather small. Table 30 shows that the intra-class correlation is .07 for the actual hours of work reported and .04 for the differences between actual and preferred hours of work. In other words, 4% to 7% of variance was explained by interviewer differences for these dependent variables.

**Table 30: Estimated coefficients (S.E.) and intra-class correlation for multilevel mixed-effects linear models predicting actual number of weekly working hours, and the difference between actual and preferred number of weekly working hours.**

	Q24		Q24-Q25	
Female	-5.368 <sup>***</sup>	(0.125)	-1.083 <sup>***</sup>	(0.100)
Higher Educated	1.188 <sup>***</sup>	(0.152)	1.241 <sup>***</sup>	(0.121)
Urban	0.260	(0.194)	0.0534	(0.145)
Rural	0.753 <sup>***</sup>	(0.199)	0.0324	(0.151)
Age (centered)	-0.0510 <sup>***</sup>	(0.00520)	0.0375 <sup>***</sup>	(0.00414)
Self-employed	3.053 <sup>***</sup>	(0.181)	2.238 <sup>***</sup>	(0.144)
_cons	39.01 <sup>***</sup>	(0.172)	1.300 <sup>***</sup>	(0.128)
Interviewer level variance	11.49398 <sup>***</sup>	(.6599734)	4.416389 <sup>***</sup>	(.3151218)
Respondent level variance	134.0668 <sup>***</sup>	(1.027368)	85.03513 <sup>***</sup>	(.6558825)
<i>N</i>	36030		35486	
<i>N groups</i>	2084		2081	
Log lik.	-140227.5		-129791.0	
Intra-class correlation	.07		.04	

Standard errors in parentheses

Source: 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

### Ordinal response variable:

Interviewer variance was also significant in the analysis targeting an ordinal variable, *Q61j You have the feeling of doing useful work?* Roughly 20% of the variation in the reported feeling of doing useful work was explained by the interviewer differences.<sup>29</sup>

**Table 31: Estimated coefficients (S.E.) and intra-class correlation for multilevel mixed-effects ordered logistic regression predicting the feeling of doing useful work**

	Model 1		Model 2	
cut1	0.180***	(0.0251)	-0.0284	(0.0362)
cut2	2.084***	(0.0279)	1.917***	(0.0380)
cut3	3.468***	(0.0356)	3.317***	(0.0441)
Female			-0.137***	(0.0221)
Higher Educated			-0.224***	(0.0272)
Urban			0.116**	(0.0386)
Rural			-0.0963*	(0.0390)
Age (centered)			-0.0148***	(0.000922)
Self-employed			-0.640***	(0.0339)
Interviewer level variance	0.923***	(0.0424)	0.897***	(0.0418)
<i>N</i>	37342		36716	
<i>N groups</i>	2086		2084	
Log lik.	-37145.9		-36055.2	

Standard errors in parentheses

Source: 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

### Conclusion

Interviewers are seen as a potential major source of error in face-to-face surveys. Ipsos and Eurofound place much emphasis on deploying high quality, experienced interviewers in the field. Possible sources of non-zero interviewer effects are complex or subjective questions, interviewer characteristics, and complex interactions between respondents and interviewers. There is considerable interviewer level variance in the survey outcomes included in the current analysis. However, this is expected given the non-interpenetrated survey design of the EWCS which assigns each PSU to one interviewer. Further research is required to determine whether interviewer variance actually poses a problem for the survey estimates. For example, a better way to judge whether interviewer effects are causing serious bias in the analysis would be to test whether interviewer level variables explain more than the explanatory variables in a given theoretical model. EF can design a study on this for the next round by administering a short survey with interviewers

<sup>29</sup> Intra-class correlation for the multilevel ordered logistic regression model was calculated as  $0.923 / (0.923 + ((3.14^2)/3))$ . For the logistic model, the dependent variable is assumed to be distributed as a standard logistic distribution with variance equal to  $\pi^2/3$  (See Hedeker, Donald. "Multilevel models for ordinal and nominal variables." *Handbook of multilevel analysis*. Springer New York, 2008. 237-274).



## Annex C: 6th EWCS questionnaire

### Household data

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(TREND 2005)

**Q1. I'd like to start by asking you a few questions about your household.**

**Including yourself, can you please tell me how many people live in this household?**

Number of people living in household: .....

--	--

99 - Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND 2005)

**Q2.**

INTERVIEWER: NOW OBTAIN INFORMATION THAT YOU NEED TO ENTER ON HOUSEHOLD GRID ON NEXT PAGE, STARTING WITH THE RESPONDENT

**a.** (INTERVIEWER: CODE GENDER OF RESPONDENT IN GRID BELOW)

**b.** Starting with yourself, how old are you?

(INTERVIEWER: SKIP FOR RESPONDENT)

SHOW CARD D

**c.** Please look at this card and tell me which of these categories describes your current situation the best?

**ASK Q2d IF Q2c=01**

**d.** And do you work part time or full time?

INTERVIEWER: RESPONDENT TO SELF-DEFINE PART TIME AND FULL TIME AND USE AS THE BASIS THEIR OWN CONTRACTUAL WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

(MODIFIED TREND 2005)

**Q3.**

INTERVIEWER: FOR SECOND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, START WITH THE OLDEST MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD. REPEAT GRID QUESTIONS A-E FOR ALL OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

**Now thinking about the other members of your household, starting with the oldest ...**

FOR REMAINING HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

**Now thinking about the next oldest household member ...**

- a. Could you tell me whether this is a male or a female?
- b. How old is he/she?

SHOW CARD C

- c. What is this person's relationship to you? Is he/she your ...?

ASK QUESTION D. ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD AGED 15+YEARS

SHOW CARD D

- d. And which of these categories describes the situation of this person the best?

ASK QUESTION. E. IF MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IS AT WORK (Q3x=01)

- e. does this person work part time or work full time

### HOUSEHOLD GRID

		A				B	C	D	E
		INTERVIEWER: Code for respondent				Age (for babies under 1, write 1)	Relationship to respondent	Economic activity	Part time/ Full time
		Male	Female	DK	Ref.		Code from list below	Code from list below	1 - part time 2 - full time
1	Respondent	1	2	9		.....		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 88 99	1 2 8 9
2	Person 2	1	2		8	.....	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 88 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 88 99	1 2 8 9
3	Person 3	1	2		8	.....	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 88 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 88 99	1 2 8 9
4	Person 4	1	2		8	.....	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 88 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 88 99	1 2 8 9
5	Person 5	1	2		8	.....	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 88 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 88 99	1 2 8 9
6	Person 6	1	2		8	.....	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 88 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 88 99	1 2 8 9
7	Person 7	1	2		8	.....	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 88 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 88 99	1 2 8 9
8	Person 8	1	2		8	.....	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 88 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 88 99	1 2 8 9
9	Person 9	1	2		8	.....	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 88 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 88 99	1 2 8 9
10	Person 10	1	2		8	.....	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 88 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 88 99	1 2 8 9

888 - DK/No opinion (spontaneous)  
999 - Refusal

C. RELATIONSHIP CODES [CARD C]	D. (ECONOMIC) ACTIVITY CODES [CARD D]:	E. PART TIME/ FULL TIME
<p>01 - spouse/partner                      02 – child: son/daughter of respondent or of cohabiting partner                      03 - parent, step-parent or parent in law                      04 - daughter or son in law                      05 - grand child                      06 - brother/sister (incl. half and step siblings)                      07 - other relative                      08 - other non-relative                        88 - DK/No opinion (spontaneous)                      99- Refusal (spontaneous)</p>	<p>01 - at work as employee or employer/ self-employed *                      /relative assisting on family farm or business **                      02 - unemployed                      03 - unable to work due to long-term illness or disability                      04 – at work and on child-care leave or other leave                      05 - retired                      06 - full time homemaker/ responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home                      07 - in full time education (at school, university, etc.) / student                      08 – other (e.g. military duty )***                      09 – [Q3 only] child under 14 (PROGRAMMING: do not ask, code from Q3b)                        88 - DK/No opinion (spontaneous)                      99 - Refusal (spontaneous)                        * Even in cases where the business fails to deliver any profit or any income yet                      ** In the case of unpaid family members, they should be included in this status even in case when the remuneration is not monetary and /or the person does not receive any formal pay.                      *** Please include the example only if it is applicable to that country.</p>	<p>ASK ONLY IF Q2d/Q3d=01                        1 – Part time                        2 – Full time                        8 - DK/No opinion (spontaneous)                        9 - Refusal (spontaneous)</p>

## Main Questionnaire

---

(TREND 2010) ASK ALL

**Q4a. Were you and both of your parents born in [PROG: this country]?**

1 - Yes

2 - No

7 - Not applicable (spontaneous)

8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

**ASK IF Q4a=2**

**Q4b. Were you born in [PROG: this country]?**

INTERVIEWER: BY [THIS COUNTRY], WE MEAN CURRENT NATIONAL BOUNDARIES RATHER THAN ANY HISTORIC BOUNDARIES.

1 - Yes

2 - No

7 - Not applicable (spontaneous)

8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

**READ OUT**

**I'm now going to ask you a few basic questions about your job.**

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q5. What is the title of your main paid job? By main paid job, we mean the one where you spend most hours.**

INTERVIEWER: ASK AND WRITE IN FULL DETAILS - PROBE FOR AS MUCH INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE WITH VIEW TO OBTAINING ACCURATE 4-DIGIT ISCO CLASSIFICATION

IF RESPONDENT HAS TWO JOBS WITH IDENTICAL HOURS, ASK THEM TO SELECT THE JOB THEY PERSONALLY FIND MORE IMPORTANT

.....

.....

.....

.....

88 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

99 - Refusal (spontaneous)

--	--

(TREND 2010) ASK ALL

**Q6. What do you mainly do in your job?**

INTERVIEWER: ASK AND WRITE IN FULL DETAILS - PROBE FOR AS MUCH INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE WITH VIEW TO OBTAINING ACCURATE 4-DIGIT ISCO CLASSIFICATION

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

88 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

99 - Refusal (spontaneous)

--	--

(NEW) ASK ALL

**Q7. Are you working as an employee or are you self-employed?**

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY!

INTERVIEWER ADD IF NECESSARY:  
By 'employee' we mean someone who gets a salary from an employer or a temporary employment agency.  
'Self-employed' includes people who have their own business or are partners in a business as well as freelancers. A self-employed person may or may not have employees.  
  
INTERVIEWER NOTE: Respondents who work as an employee for their own business should be coded as self-employed. Members of producers' cooperatives should also be coded as self-employed. Family workers should determine which alternative matches their situation best.

1- An employee ----- > GO TO Q11

2- Self-employed ----- > GO TO Q8b

--

8- Don't know----- > GO TO Q8a

9 - Refusal (spontaneous) ----->GO TO Q8a

ASK IF Q7=8 OR 9

(NEW)

**Q8a. Are you paid a salary or a wage by an employer?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Yes-----→ GO TO Q11
2. No-----→ GO TO Q8b
8. Don't know-----→ GO TO Q8b
9. Refusal (spontaneous)-----→ GO TO Q8b

ASK IF Q7=2 OR Q8a=2, 8 OR 9

(NEW)

**Q8b. Looking at this card, please select the category or categories which apply to your main paid job?**

SHOW CARD Q8b. – MULTIPLE ANSWERS ARE POSSIBLE!

1. Sole director of own business
2. A partner in a business or professional practice
3. Working for yourself
4. Working as a sub-contractor
5. Doing freelance work
6. Paid a salary or a wage by an agency
7. Other (write in: \_\_\_\_\_)
8. Don't know
9. Refused

ASK IF Q8b=1-5 AND Q8b≠6-9

**Q9 Regarding your business, do you:**

READ OUT 'A' – 'D' – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A. Have the authority to hire or dismiss employees? (NEW)	1	2	8	9
B. Get paid an agreed fee on a weekly or monthly basis ? (MODIFIED TREND 2010)	1	2	8	9
C. Have employees (working for you) (NEW)	1	2	8	9
D. Generally, have more than one client or customer (MODIFIED TREND 2010)	1	2	8	9

ASK IF Q8b=1-5 AND Q8b≠6-9

**Q10. When you became self-employed, was it mainly through your own personal preference or because you had no other alternatives for work?**

READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1. Mainly through own personal preferences
- 2. No other alternatives for work
- 3. A combination of both (spontaneous)
- 4. Neither of these reasons (spontaneous)
- 8. Don't know (spontaneous)
- 9. Refused (spontaneous)

(TREND 2005) ASK EMPLOYEES ONLY (Q7=1 OR Q8a=1 OR Q8b=6-9)

**Q11. What kind of employment contract do you have in your main job?**

SHOW CARD Q11 – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 – Contract of unlimited duration (UK: permanent)---- > **GO TO Q13**
- 2 – Contract of limited duration (UK: fixed-term)----- > **CONTINUE WITH Q12**
- 3 – A temporary employment agency contract ----- > **CONTINUE WITH Q12**
- 4 – An apprenticeship or other training scheme ----- > **GO TO Q13**
- 5 – No contract ----- > **GO TO Q13**
- 6 – Other (spontaneous) ----- > **GO TO Q13**
- 8 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous) ----- > **GO TO Q13**
- 9 – Refusal (spontaneous) ----- > **GO TO Q13**

ASK ONLY IF Q11=2 OR 3

(TREND) ASK EMPLOYEES ONLY

**Q12. What is the exact duration of the contract in number of years and months?**

INTERVIEWER.: THIS IS FOR CURRENT CONTRACT IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, CODE '00' IN BOX 'YEARS' AND ENTER THE NUMBER OF MONTHS IN BOX 'MONTHS' – IF "DK/NO OPINION", CODE '88' IN BOTH BOXES. IF THE FIXED-TERM CONTRACT DOES NOT HAVE AN EXACT DURATION CODE '77' IN BOTH BOXES

IN CASE THE RESPONDENT HAS BEEN HOLDING A SERIES OF CONTRACTS, THE RESPONDENT SHOULD ANSWER IN RELATION TO THEIR CURRENT CONTRACT

Number of years: .....

- 00 – if less than 1 year
- 77 – no exact duration
- 88 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 99 – Refusal (spontaneous)



Number of months: .....

--	--

77 - no exact duration

88 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

99 – Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q13. What is the main activity of the company or organisation where you work?**

INTERVIEWER: ASK AND WRITE IN FULL DETAILS – PROBE FOR AS MUCH INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE!

.....  
.....  
.....

--	--

88 – DK (spontaneous)

99 – Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND 2005) ASK ALL

**Q14. Are you working in...?**

READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1 – the private sector

2 – the public sector

3 – a joint private-public organisation or company

4 – the not-for-profit sector or an NGO

5 – other (write in: \_\_\_\_\_ )

8 – DK (spontaneous)

9 – Refusal (spontaneous)

--

INTERVIEWER: QUESTION Q15a SHOULD BE ASKED TO ALL EXCEPT SELF-EMPLOYED BUSINESS DIRECTORS/PARTNERS AND THOSE WORK FOR THEMSELVES! (Q7=1 OR Q8a=1 OR Q8b=4-9)

[READ OUT: THE NEXT QUESTIONS REFER TO THE COMPANY OR ORGANISATION WHERE YOU PERFORM MOST OF YOUR WORK.]

Companies or organisations can be based at a single site or have multiple establishments.

**Q15a. Does the company or organisation for which you work operate from one site or more?**

INTERVIEWER: REMIND RESPONDENT THAT THIS SHOULD REFER TO THEIR MAIN JOB; IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY ARE A MOBILE WORKER (THEY PERFORM THEIR WORK IN SEVERAL SITES THAT BELONG OR NOT TO THE SAME COMPANY OR ORGANISATION), ASK THEM TO SELECT THE COMPANY OR ORGANISATION THEY WORK AT MOST OFTEN AT THE CURRENT TIME.

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 – One site only
- 2 – More than one site

---

- 8 – Don't know (spontaneous)
- 9 – Refusal (spontaneous)

INTERVIEWER, QUESTION Q15b SHOULD BE ASKED ONLY TO SELF-EMPLOYED BUSINESS DIRECTORS/PARTNERS AND THOSE WHO WORK FOR THEMSELVES! (Q8b=1-3 AND Q8b≠4-9)

[READ OUT: THE NEXT QUESTIONS REFER TO YOUR BUSINESS; IT MAY BE DIFFERENT FROM THE PLACE OR PLACES WHERE MOST OF YOUR WORK IS PERFORMED.]

Businesses can be based at a single site or have multiple establishments.

(NEW)

**Q15b. Does your business have one site or multiple establishments (more than one site)?**

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT WORKS FOR HIMSELF/ HERSELF, THE ANSWER SHOULD BE ABOUT THEM AS INDIVIDUALS – IT SHOULD NOT REFER TO WORKING AT CUSTOMER OR CLIENT SITES.

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 – One site only
- 2 – More than one site

---

- 8 – Don't know (spontaneous)
- 9 – Refusal (spontaneous)

(MODIFIED TREND) ASK IF Q15a OR Q15b = 2

**Q16a. How many people in total work at your workplace, that is at the local site where you work?**

**SHOW CARD Q16a – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY!**

(N.B. RESPONDENT SHOULD INCLUDE THEMSELVES IN THE NUMBER) Please exclude people working at other sites or premises.

01 – 1 (interviewee works alone)

02 – 2-4

03 – 5-9

04 – 10-49

05 – 50-99

06 – 100-249

07 – 250-499

08 – 500 and over

88 – Don't know (spontaneous)

99 – Refusal (spontaneous)

--	--

(NEW) ASK ALL

**Q16b. How many employees in total work in your [IF Q15a ANSWERED: company or organisation] [IF Q15b ANSWERED: business]?**

**SHOW CARD Q16b – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY!**

(N.B. RESPONDENT SHOULD INCLUDE THEMSELVES IN THE NUMBER)

01 – 1 (interviewee works alone)

02 – 2-9

03 – 10-249

04 – 250+

88 – Don't know (spontaneous)

99 – Refusal (spontaneous)

--	--

(PROGRAMMING: Q16b RESPONSE [IF 01-04] MUST BE EQUAL TO OR HIGHER THAN Q16a RESPONSE, IF BOTH QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ASKED)

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q17. How many years have you been in your company or organisation?**

INTERVIEWER: CLARIFY IF NEEDED: BY COMPANY WE MEAN THE ORGANISATION AS A WHOLE AND NOT THE LOCAL UNIT. RESPONDENT SHOULD COUNT ALL TIME REGARDLESS OF CONTRACT STATUS OR POSITION HELD.

Number of years:.....

00 - if less than 1 year

77 - Not applicable

88 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

99 - Refusal (spontaneous)

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**(MODIFIED TREND 2010)**

**ASK ALL**

**Q18. Now I would like you to think about the last 12 months. During the last 12 months has your work changed in any of the following ways?**

IF STARTED IN ROLE LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO (Q17 = 00), ASK AS:

**Since you started your main job, has your work changed in any of the following ways?**

SHOW CARD Q18 WITH SCALE –READ OUT ‘A’ – ‘D’ – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	<b>Increased a lot</b>	<b>Increased a little</b>	<b>No change</b>	<b>Decreased a little</b>	<b>Decreased a lot</b>	<b>DK/NA</b>	<b>Refusal</b>
a. The number of hours you work per week? (TREND 2010)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
b. Your salary or income? (TREND 2010)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
c. The amount of influence you have over your work? (NEW)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
d. Your tasks and duties? (NEW)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

NEW (ASK ALL EXCEPT IF Q17 = 77, 88 OR 99)

**Now I would like you to think about the last three years.**

**Q19. During the last three years, has the number of employees at your workplace increased, stayed the same or decreased?**

IF STARTED IN ROLE LESS THAN 3 YEARS AGO (Q17. = 00, 01 OR 02), ASK AS:

**Since you started your main job, has the number of employees at your workplace increased, stayed the same or decreased?**

SHOW SAME CARD (Q18) WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 – Increased a lot
- 2 – Increased a little
- 3 – No change
- 4 – Decreased a little
- 5 – Decreased a lot
- 8 – DK/NA
- 9 - Refusal

(MODIFIED 2010) (ASK ALL EXCEPT IF Q17=77, 88 OR 99)

**Q20. During the last three years has there been a restructuring or reorganisation at the workplace that has substantially affected your work?**

IF STARTED IN ROLE LESS THAN 3 YEARS AGO (Q17 = 00, 01 OR 02), ASK AS:

**Since you started your main job, has there been a restructuring or reorganisation at the workplace that has substantially affected your work?**

INTERVIEWER: IF ASKED, CLARIFY THIS COULD COVER A WIDE RANGE OF ACTIVITIES SUCH AS RELOCATION, OUTSOURCING, MERGING WITH OR ACQUIRING ANOTHER ORGANISATION, REDUNDANCIES, BUSINESS EXPANSION OR REORGANISATION IN THE SENSE OF ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE.

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No
- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

ASK IF Q20 = 1

(NEW) [ASK IF Q20 = 1]

**Q21. Before this restructuring or reorganisation took place, were you...?**

READ OUT 'A' AND 'B' - ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

		Yes	No	Don't know	Refusal
A	Informed of the forthcoming changes	1	2	8	9
B	Asked to give your opinion	1	2	8	9

(TREND 2010) ASK ALL

**Q22. At your place of work are workers with the same job title as you ...?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - Mostly men
- 2 - Mostly women
- 3 - Approximately equal numbers of men and women
- 4 - Nobody else has the same job title
- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q23. How many people work under your supervision, for whom pay increases, bonuses or promotion depend directly on you?**

..... Number of people: \_\_\_\_\_

--	--	--	--

0000 – none

8888- DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

9999 – Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q24. How many hours do you usually work per week in your main paid job?**

INTERVIEWER: EXCLUDING LUNCH BREAK AND EXCLUDING TIME SPENT TRAVELLING TO AND FROM WORK – IF 30 MINUTES OR MORE, ROUND UP TO NEXT HOUR

Number of hours per week: .....

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888 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

999 – Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND 2010) ASK ALL

**Q25. Provided that you could make a free choice regarding your working hours and taking into account the need to earn a living: how many hours per week would you prefer to work at present?**

Number of hours per week: .....

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777 – The same number of hours as currently (spontaneous) \_\_\_\_\_

888 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

999 – Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND 2005) ASK ALL

**Q26. How many days per week do you usually work in your main paid job?**

Number of days per week: .....

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8 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

9 – Refusal (spontaneous)

(MODIFIED TREND 2005) ASK ALL

**Q27. Besides your main paid job, do you have any other paid job(s)? (IF YES) Is it / are they ....?**

SHOW CARD Q27 - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY!

INTERVIEWER: NOTE THAT A BUSINESS WOULD BE INCLUDED AS A SECOND JOB;  
'REGULAR' IS DEFINED AS AT LEAST 30 MINUTES PER WEEK.  
IF 'REGULAR' AND 'OCCASIONAL' MENTIONED, CODE 2.

- 1 - No other paid job ----- > GO TO Q29
- 2 - Yes, regular ----- >CONTINUE WITH Q28
- 3 - Yes, occasional ----- > GO TO Q29
- 4 - Other (spontaneous) ----- > GO TO Q29
- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous) ----- > GO TO Q29
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous) ----- > GO TO Q29

(TREND 2005) ASK IF Q27 =2

**Q28. How many hours a week on average do you work in job(s) other than your main paid job?**

INTERVIEWER: IF 30 MINUTES OR MORE, ROUND UP TO THE NEXT HOUR

Number of hours:.....

888 -DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

999 - Refusal (spontaneous)

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT

**From now onwards all the questions are about your main paid job.**

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q29. Please tell me, using the following scale, are you exposed at work to...?**

READ OUT FROM A TO I – RANDOMISE ORDER OF ASKING A TO I.

SHOW CARD Q29 WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around ¾ of the time	Around half of the time	Around ¼ of the time	Almost never	Never	DK	Refusal
A - Vibrations from hand tools, machinery, etc. (TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B - Noise so loud that you would have to raise your voice to talk to people (TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C - High temperatures which make you perspire even when not working (TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D - Low temperatures whether indoors or outdoors (TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E - Breathing in smoke, fumes (such as welding or exhaust fumes), powder or dust (such as wood dust or mineral dust) etc. (TREND 2005)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
F - Breathing in vapours such as solvents and thinners (TREND 2005)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
G - Handling or being in skin contact with chemical products or substances (TREND 2005)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H - Tobacco smoke from other people (TREND 2005)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I - Handling or being in direct contact with materials which can be infectious, such as waste, bodily fluids, laboratory materials, etc. (TREND 2005)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



(MODIFIED TREND) ASK ALL

**Q30. Please tell me, using the same scale, does your main paid job involve...?**

READ OUT FROM A TO I – RANDOMISE ORDER OF ASKING A TO I, BUT ASK B AND C FIRST AND IN THAT ORDER.

SHOW SAME CARD (Q29) WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around ¾ of the time	Around half of the time	Around ¼ of the time	Almost never	Never	DK	Refusal
A – Tiring or painful positions (TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B – Lifting or moving people (TREND 2005)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C - Carrying or moving heavy loads (TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D – Sitting (NEW)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E - Repetitive hand or arm movements (TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
F - Dealing directly with people who are not employees at your workplace such as customers, passengers, pupils, patients, etc. (TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
G – Handling angry clients, customers, patients, pupils etc.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H - Being in situations that are emotionally disturbing for you (NEW)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I - Working with computers, laptops, smartphones etc. (MODIFIED)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(TREND 2010) ASK ALL

**Q31. Does your job ever require that you wear personal protective equipment?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1 - Yes----- > CONTINUE WITH Q32

2 – No----- > GO TO Q33

8 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)---- > GO TO Q33

9 – Refusal (spontaneous) ----- > GO TO Q33



ASK IF Q31=1 (YES TO PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT)

(TREND 2010) ASK IF Q31=1

**Q32. Do you always use it when it is required?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - Yes
  - 2 - No
  - 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
  - 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)
- 

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q33. Regarding the health and safety risks related to the performance of your job, how well informed would you say you are?**

SHOW CARD Q33 WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - Very well informed
  - 2 - Well informed
  - 3 - Not very well informed
  - 4 - Not at all well informed
  - 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
  - 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)
- 

(NEW) ASK ALL

**Q34. Does your work involve visiting customers, patients, clients or working at their premises or in their home?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - Yes
  - 2 - No
  - 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
  - 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)
-

(MODIFIED TREND) ASK ALL

**Q35. Please take a look at these locations. In a moment, I will ask you how often you have worked in each location [during the last 12 months in your main paid job / (IF Q17=00: since you started your main paid job)].**

SHOW CARD Q35 (WITH LOCATIONS AND SCALE) - READ OUT FROM 'A' TO 'F' - ONE ANSWER PER LINE!

	Daily	Several times a week	Several times a month	Less often	Never	Don't know	Refusal
A. Your employer's/your own business' premises (office, factory, shop, school, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
B. Clients' premises	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
C. A car or another vehicle	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
D. An outside site (e.g. construction site, agricultural field, streets of a city)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
E. Your own home	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
F. Public spaces such as coffee shops, airports etc.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q36. In total, how many minutes per day do you usually spend travelling from home to work and back?**

INTERVIEWER: IF ZERO, CODE AS 777 (NOT RELEVANT/NOT APPLICABLE)

Number of minutes per day: [PROG: DO NOT ACCEPT 000]

777 – Not relevant (not applicable)

888 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

999 - Refusal (spontaneous)

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(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q37. Normally, how many times a month do you work... ?**

READ OUT 'A' - 'D' - TYPE IN NUMBER - ONE ANSWER PER LINE!

	2-digit response (01-31)	Never	DK/ No opinion (spontaneous)	Refusal (spontaneous)
A. - at night, for at least 2 hours between 10.00pm and 05.00am?		00	88	99
B. - on Sundays? [PROG: DO NOT ACCEPT 06 -31]		00	88	99
C. - on Saturdays? [PROG: DO NOT ACCEPT 06 -31]		00	88	99
D. - more than 10 hours a day?		00	88	99

(NEW) ASK ALL

The following question is about the amount of time available to you between working days.

**Q38. In the last month, has it happened at least once that you had less than 11 hours between the end of one working day and the start of the next working day?**

1 – Yes

2 – No

8 - DK/No opinion (spontaneous)

9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q39. Do you work...?**

READ OUT FROM 'A' TO 'E' – ONE ANSWER PER LINE!

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A -The same number of hours every day	1	2	8	9
B - The same number of days every week	1	2	8	9
C- The same number of hours every week (TREND 2010)	1	2	8	9
D - Fixed starting and finishing times	1	2	8	9
E – Shifts	1	2	8	9

(NEW) – ASK ALL

**Q40. Over the last 12 months [IF Q17=00: Since you started your main paid job], how often have you been requested to come into work at short notice?**

SHOW CARD Q40 WITH SCALE –ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1 – Daily

2 – Several times a week

3 – Several times a month

4 – Less often

5 – Never

7 – Not applicable

8 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

9 – Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND 2005) ASK IF Q39 E=1

**Q41. Do you work...?**

SHOW CARD Q41 - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - Daily split shifts (with a break of at least 4 hours in between)
- 2 - Permanent shifts (morning, afternoon or night)
- 3 - Alternating / rotating shifts

---

- 4 - Other (spontaneous)
- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND 2005) ASK ALL

**Q42. How are your working time arrangements set?**

SHOW CARD Q42 - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - They are set by the company / organisation  
with no possibility for changes ----- > **CONTINUE WITH Q43**
- 2 - You can choose between several fixed working  
schedules determined by the company/organisation ----- > **CONTINUE WITH Q43**
- 3 - You can adapt your working hours within certain limits (e.g. flextime)----- > **GO TO Q44**
- 4 - Your working hours are entirely determined by yourself ----- > **GO TO Q44**
- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous) ----- > **GO TO Q44**
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous) ----- > **GO TO Q44**

(MODIFIED TREND 2005) ASK IF Q42=1 OR 2

**Q43. Do changes to your working time arrangements occur regularly? (IF YES) How long before are you informed about these changes?**

SHOW CARD Q43. - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - No
- 2 - Yes, the same day
- 3 - Yes, the day before
- 4 - Yes, several days in advance
- 5 - Yes, several weeks in advance

---

- 6 - Other (spontaneous)
- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

(READ TO ALL)

**The following questions deal with work life balance.**

(TREND 2005) ASK ALL

**Q44. In general, how do your working hours fit in with your family or social commitments outside work?**

SHOW CARD Q44. – ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1 - Very well

2 - Well

3 - Not very well

4 - Not at all well

8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

(NEW) ASK ALL

**Q45 How often in the last 12 months, have you...? / [IF Q17=00: Since you started your main paid job, how often have you...?]**

SHOW CARD Q45 WITH SCALE – READ OUT FROM ‘A’ TO ‘E’ – RANDOMISE ORDER OF ASKING ‘A’ TO ‘E’ – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK	Refusal	Not Applicable
A – kept worrying about work when you were not working	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	7
B – felt too tired after work to do some of the household jobs which need to be done	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	7
C – found that your job prevented you from giving the time you wanted to your family	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	7
D – found it difficult to concentrate on your job because of your family responsibilities	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	7
E – found that your family responsibilities prevented you from giving the time you should to your job	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	7

(MODIFIED TREND) ASK ALL

**Q46. Over the last 12 months, how often have you worked in your free time to meet work demands?**

[IF Q17=00: Since you started your main paid job, how often have you worked in your free time to meet work demands?]

SHOW CARD Q46 – ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 – Daily
  - 2 – Several times a week
  - 3 – Several times a month
  - 4 – Less often
  - 5 – Never
- 
- 7 – Not applicable
  - 8 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
  - 9 – Refusal (spontaneous)

(modified TREND 2010) ASK ALL

**Q47. Would you say that for you arranging to take an hour or two off during working hours to take care of personal or family matters is...**

SHOW CARD Q47 – ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 – Very easy
- 2 – Fairly easy
- 3 – Fairly difficult
- 4 – Very difficult
- 8 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 – Refusal (spontaneous)

(READ TO ALL)

**The following questions deal with the way your work is organised.**

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q48. Please tell me, does your job involve short repetitive tasks of less than...**

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT 'A'-'B' –ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE! IF NECESSARY, SPECIFY THAT WE MEAN TASKS AND NOT MOVEMENTS SUCH AS CLICKING THE MOUSE BUTTON!

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A – 1 minute	1	2	8	9
B- 10 minutes	1	2	8	9



(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q49. And, does your job involve...**

SHOW CARD Q49 WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

R	READ OUT –ROTATE – MARK IN COLUMN “R” WHERE YOU START ASKING WITH AN “X” MARK	All of the time	Almost all of the time	Around ¾ of the time	Around half of the time	Around ¼ of the time	Almost never	Never	DK	Refusal
	A- working at very high speed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B- working to tight deadlines	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(TREND) ASK ALL

*Q50. On the whole, is your pace of work dependent on...*

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ‘A’ TO ‘E’ – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal	Not Applicable
A – the work done by colleagues	1	2	8	9	7
B – direct demands from people such as customers, passengers, pupils, patients, etc.	1	2	8	9	7
C – numerical production targets or performance targets	1	2	8	9	7
D – automatic speed of a machine or movement of a product	1	2	8	9	7
E – the direct control of your boss	1	2	8	9	7

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q51. How often do you have to interrupt a task you are doing in order to take on an unforeseen task?**

SHOW CARD Q51 – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY!



- 1 – Very often ----- > **CONTINUE WITH Q52**
- 2 – Fairly often ----- > **CONTINUE WITH Q52**
- 3 – Occasionally ----- > **CONTINUE WITH Q52**
- 4 – Never ----- > **GO TO Q53**

---

- 8 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)-- > **GO TO Q53**
- 9 – Refusal (spontaneous) ----- > **GO TO Q53**

(TREND) ASK IF Q51=1 OR 2 OR 3

**Q52. For your work, are these interruptions...**

SHOW CARD Q52 – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 – Disruptive
- 2 – Without consequences
- 3 – Positive

---

- 8 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 – Refusal (spontaneous)

(MODIFIED TREND) ASK ALL

*Q53. Generally, does your main paid job involve...*

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ‘A’ TO ‘F’ – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A – meeting precise quality standards	1	2	8	9
B – assessing yourself the quality of your own work	1	2	8	9
C – solving unforeseen problems on your own	1	2	8	9
D – monotonous tasks	1	2	8	9
E – complex tasks	1	2	8	9
F – learning new things	1	2	8	9

(MODIFIED TREND) ASK ALL

*Q54. Are you able to choose or change...*

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ‘A’ TO ‘C’ – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A – your order of tasks	1	2	8	9
B – your methods of work	1	2	8	9
C – your speed or rate of work	1	2	8	9

(TREND 2005) ASK ALL

**Q55. Does your job involve rotating tasks between yourself and colleagues?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 –Yes- ----- > **CONTINUE WITH Q56**
- 2 - No ----- > **GO TO Q58**

---

- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous) -- > **GO TO Q58**
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous) ----- > **GO TO Q58**

(TREND 2005) ASK IF Q55=1

**Q56. Do those tasks require different skills?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

---

- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND 2005, MODIFIED TREND) ASK IF Q55=1

**Q57. Who decides the division of those tasks?**

READ OUT 'A' - 'B' - ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A – Your boss / manager	1	2	8	9
B - They are decided by people who are rotating tasks	1	2	8	9

ASK ALL

(TREND 2010) ASK ALL

**Q58. Do you work in a group or team that has common tasks and can plan its work?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - Yes ----- > **CONTINUE WITH Q59**
- 2 – No ----- > **GO TO Q61**

---

- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)---- > **GO TO Q61**
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous) ----- > **GO TO Q61**

(TREND 2010) ASK IF Q58=1

**Q59. Is that always in the same team or group, or in several teams or groups?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 – Always in the same team or group
- 2 – In several teams or groups

---

- 8 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 – Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND 2010)ASK IF Q58=1

**Q60. For the team in which you work mostly, do the members decide by themselves...?**

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT 'A' TO 'C' – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A - ... on the division of tasks	1	2	8	9
B - ... who will be head of the team	1	2	8	9
C - ... the timetable of the work	1	2	8	9

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q61. For each of the following statements, please select the response which best describes your work situation.**

SHOW CARD Q61. WITH SCALE – READ OUT FROM ‘A’ TO ‘O’ – RANDOMISE ORDER OF ASKING ‘A’ TO ‘O’ (BUT ASK ‘A’ AND ‘B’ FIRST IN THAT ORDER) – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK	Refusal	Not Applicable
A – Your colleagues help and support you (MODIFIED TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	7
B – [ASK EMPLOYEE ONLY, Q7=1 OR Q8a=1 OR Q8b=6-9] Your manager helps and supports you (MODIFIED TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	7
C – You are consulted before objectives are set for your work (MODIFIED TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	7
D- You are involved in improving the work organisation or work processes of your department or organisation (TREND 2010)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	7
E - You have a say in the choice of your work colleagues (TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	7
F – You can take a break when you wish (TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	
G – You have enough time to get the job done (TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	
H – Your job gives you the feeling of work well done (TREND 2005)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	
I - You are able to apply your own ideas in your work (TREND 2005)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	
J – You have the feeling of doing useful work (TREND 2005)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	
K – You know what is expected of you at work (TREND 2010)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	
L – [ASK EMPLOYEE ONLY, Q7=1 OR Q8a=1 OR Q8b=6-9] You are treated fairly at your workplace (NEW)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	
M – You experience stress in your work (TREND 2010)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	
N – You can influence decisions that are important for your work (TREND 2010)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	
O – Your job requires that you hide your feelings (TREND 2010)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	

READ OUT AND ASK IF EMPLOYEE:  
Q7=1 OR Q8a=1 OR Q8b=6-9

**I would now like you to think about your immediate boss, who you may also refer to as your immediate manager or supervisor.**

(TREND) ASK EMPLOYEE ONLY

**Q62. Is your immediate boss a man or a woman?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - A man
- 2 - A woman
- 7 - Not applicable (spontaneous)
- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

ASK IF Q62=1 OR Q62=2

(MODIFIED TREND) ASK EMPLOYEE ONLY (Q7=1 OR Q8a=1 OR Q8b=6-9)

**Q63. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

**Your immediate boss...**

SHOW CARD Q63 WITH SCALE – READ OUT FROM ‘A’ TO ‘F’ – RANDOMISE ORDER OF ASKING ‘A’ TO ‘F’ – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Not applicable (spontaneous)	DK (spontaneous)	Refusal (spontaneous)
A – respects you as a person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
B – gives you praise and recognition when you do a good job	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
C – is successful in getting people to work together	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
D – is helpful in getting the job done	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
E – provides useful feedback on your work	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
F – encourages and supports your development	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9

READ OUT TO ALL

I am now going to ask you some questions about skills and training.

ASK ALL

(MODIFIED TREND) ASK ALL

**Q64. Which of the following statements would best describe your skills in your own work?**

SHOW CARD Q64. - ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - I need further training to cope well with my duties
- 2 - My present skills correspond well with my duties
- 3 - I have the skills to cope with more demanding duties
- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND 2005) ASK ALL

**Q65. Over the past 12 months, have you undergone any of the following types of training to improve your skills? [IF Q17=00: Since you started your main paid job, have you undergone any of the following types of training to improve your skills?]**

READ OUT FROM 'A' TO 'D' - ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A - [ask employees only Q7=1 OR Q8a=1 OR Q8b=6-9] Training paid for or provided by your employer	1	2	8	9
B - [ask all] Training paid by yourself (TREND)	1	2	8	9
C - On-the-job training (co-workers, supervisors)	1	2	8	9
D - Other training (new)	1	2	8	9

IF Q65 A = 1 (YES) AND EMPLOYEE (Q7=1, Q8a=1 OR Q8b=6-9)

**Q66. Over the past 12 months, how many days in total did you spend in training paid for or provided by your employer? [IF Q17=00: Since you started your main paid job, how many days in total have you spent in training paid for or provided by your employer?]**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - 1 day or less
- 2 - 2-3 days
- 3 - 4-5 days
- 4 - 6-9 days
- 5 - 10-19 days
- 6 - 20 days or more

---

- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)



ASK IF Q65 A OR B = 1 (YES)

**Q67. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on the training received over the last 12 months [IF Q65A=1 AND Q65B≠1: paid for and provided by your employer] [IF Q65B=1 AND Q65A NOT ASKED OR ≠1: paid by yourself] [IF Q65A=1 AND Q65B=1: either provided by your employer or paid for by yourself]?**

SHOW CARD Q67 WITH SCALE – READ OUT ‘A’ TO ‘C’ – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	DK	Refusal
A - The training has helped me improve the way I work	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
B - I feel that my job is more secure because of my training	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
C - I feel my prospects for future employment are better	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

ASK IF Q65 B = 1 (YES)

**Q68. Over the past 12 months, how many days in total did you spend in training paid by yourself? [IF Q17=00: Since you started your main paid job, how many days in total have you spent in training paid by yourself?]**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - 1 day or less
- 2 - 2-3 days
- 3 - 4-5 days
- 4 - 6-9 days
- 5 - 10-19 days
- 6 - 20 days or more \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

IF Q65 A = 2 (NO) AND EMPLOYEE (Q7=1, Q8a=1 OR Q8b=6-9)

(TREND 2010)

**Q69 Did you ask for training to be provided for you by your employer?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

INTERVIEWER: QUESTIONS Q70 AND Q71 SHOULD BE ASKED TO EMPLOYEES ONLY! - I.E. THOSE WHO ANSWERED Q7= 1, Q8a= 1 OR Q8b= 6-9.

(NEW)

**Q70. The next questions are about your workplace. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

SHOW CARD Q70 WITH SCALE – READ OUT FROM ‘A’ TO ‘F’ – RANDOMISE ORDER OF ASKING ‘A’ TO ‘F’ – ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE PER LINE

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Not applicable	DK	Refusal
A - Employees are appreciated when they have done a good job	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
B - The management trusts the employees to do their work well	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
C - Conflicts are resolved in a fair way	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
D - The work is distributed fairly	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
E - There is good cooperation between you and your colleagues	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
F - In general, employees trust management	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9

(NEW) ASK EMPLOYEES ONLY (Q7= 1, Q8a= 1 OR Q8b= 6-9)

**Q71. Does the following exist at your company or organisation...?**

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ‘A’ TO ‘C’ – RANDOMISE ORDER OF ASKING ‘A’ TO ‘C’ – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

INTERVIEWER: It is about the company or organisation to which one belongs, not only the local establishment and maybe not the local place of work

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A- Trade union, works council or a similar committee representing employees?	1	2	8	9
B- Health and safety delegate or committee?	1	2	8	9
C- A regular meeting in which employees can express their views about what is happening in the organisation?	1	2	8	9

ASK ALL

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q72. Over the past 12 months at work, have you been subjected to any of the following?**

[IF Q17=00: Since you started your main paid job, have you been subjected at work to any of the following?]

SHOW CARD Q72 – ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE PER LINE

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A – age discrimination	1	2	8	9
B – discrimination linked to race, ethnic background or colour	1	2	8	9
C – discrimination linked to nationality	1	2	8	9
D – discrimination on the basis of your sex	1	2	8	9
E - discrimination linked to religion	1	2	8	9
F – discrimination linked to disability	1	2	8	9
G – discrimination linked to sexual orientation	1	2	8	9

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q73. Do you think your health or safety is at risk because of your work?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1 - Yes

2 - No

8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND 2005) ASK ALL

**Q74. Does your work affect your health?**

READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1 - Yes, mainly positively

2 - Yes, mainly negatively

3 - No

8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

(READ TO ALL)

**The following questions are about your health, not necessarily related to your work.**

(TREND 2010) ASK ALL

**Q75. How is your health in general? Would you say it is ...**

SHOW CARD Q75 – ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1 – Very good

2 – Good

3 – Fair

4 – Bad

5 – Very bad

8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

**(NEW)**

ASK ALL

**Q76. Do you have any illness or health problem which has lasted, or is expected to last, for more than 6 months?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1- Yes

2- No

-----  
8- Don't know

9- Refusal

**(NEW)**

ASK IF Q76=1

**Q77 Are your daily activities limited because of this illness or health problem?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1 - Yes, severely limited

2 - Yes, somewhat limited

3 - Not limited at all

-----  
8 - Don't know

9 - Refusal

(MODIFIED TREND)

**Q78 Over the last 12 months, did you have any of the following health problems?**

SHOW CARD Q78 – ONE ANSWER PER LINE!

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A - hearing problems	1	2	8	9
B - skin problems	1	2	8	9
C - backache	1	2	8	9
D - muscular pains in shoulders, neck and/or upper limbs (arms, elbows, wrists, hands etc.) (MODIFIED TREND)	1	2	8	9
E - muscular pains in lower limbs (hips, legs, knees, feet etc.) (MODIFIED TREND)	1	2	8	9
F - headaches, eyestrain (MODIFIED TREND)	1	2	8	9
G - injury(ies) (TREND)	1	2	8	9
H - anxiety (MODIFIED TREND)	1	2	8	9
I - overall fatigue (MODIFIED TREND)	1	2	8	9
J - other (spontaneous)	1	2	8	9

(NEW) ASK ALL

**Q79. Over the last 12 months, how often did you have any of the following sleep related problems?**

SHOW CARD Q79 - READ OUT FROM 'A' TO 'C' – ONE ANSWER PER LINE!

	Daily	Several times a week	Several times a month	Less often	Never	DK	Refusal
A - Difficulty falling asleep	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
B - Waking up repeatedly during the sleep	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
C - Waking up with a feeling of exhaustion and fatigue	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

(TREND 2010) ASK ALL

**Q80. Over the last month, during the course of your work have you been subjected to any of the following?**

SHOW CARD Q80. – ONE ANSWER PER LINE!

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A – verbal abuse?	1	2	8	9
B – unwanted sexual attention?	1	2	8	9
C – threats?	1	2	8	9
D – humiliating behaviours?	1	2	8	9

(TREND 2010) ASK ALL

**Q81. And over the past 12 months, during the course of your work have you been subjected to any of the following?**

[IF Q17=00: And since you started your main paid job, during the course of your work have you been subjected to any of the following?]

SHOW CARD Q81 – ONE ANSWER PER LINE!

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A – physical violence (MODIFIED TREND)	1	2	8	9
B – sexual harassment	1	2	8	9
C – bullying / harassment	1	2	8	9

**The next questions are about times when you might have been absent from work recently.**

(MODIFIED TREND) ASK ALL

**Q82. Over the past 12 months how many days in total were you absent from work due to sick leave or health-related leave?**

[IF Q17=00: Since you started your main paid job, how many days in total have you been absent from work due to sick leave or health-related leave?]

Number of working days [PROG: 000-365]: .....

--	--	--

888 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

999 - Refusal (spontaneous)

ASK IF Q82 > 0, THAT IS ONLY TO THOSE WHO ANSWERED AT LEAST 1 DAY AT Q82.

**Q83. How many of these days of absence resulted from the following?**

READ OUT 'A' AND 'B' – TYPE IN NUMBER OF DAYS PER LINE

	Number of days [PROG: CHECK LOGIC AGAINST Q82 RESPONSE]	DK	Refusal
A - Accident(s) at work	.....	888	999
B – Health problems caused or made worse by your work (excluding accidents)	.....	888	999

(TREND 2010) ASK ALL

**Q84a. Over the past 12 months did you work when you were sick?**

[IF Q17=00: Since you started your main paid job, have you worked when you were sick?]

SINGLE CODE ONLY

1 - Yes

2 - No

7 - I was not sick (spontaneous)

8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

(IF YES) **Q84b.** Number of working days [PROG: 001-365]: .....

--	--	--

888 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

999 – Refusal (spontaneous)

INTERVIEWER, QUESTIONS Q85 AND Q86 SHOULD BE ASKED ONLY TO THOSE WITH A LONGSTANDING ILLNESS OR HEALTH PROBLEM (Q76 = CODE 1).  
Rationale: Changes in workplace or work activity may be more relevant in relation to existing physical and mental limitation in executing usual daily activities rather than in the presence of health problem per se. In case of change of filtering, first sentence should be changed to: "You said earlier that you are limited in your daily activities due to health problem."

(NEW)

**Q85. You mentioned earlier that you have an illness or a health problem which has lasted, or is expected to last, for more than 6 months. Has your workplace or work activity been changed to accommodate for your illness or health problem?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Yes

2. No

-----

8. Don't know

9. Refusal

(NEW)

**Q86. Would future adaptation in your workplace or work activity be needed to accommodate for your illness or health problem?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Yes

2. No

-----

8. Don't know

9. Refusal



ASK ALL

(TREND 2010)

**Q87. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is the closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.**

SHOW CARD Q87 WITH SCALE - READ OUT FROM 'A' TO 'E' – RANDOMISE ORDER OF ASKING 'A' TO 'E' - ONE ANSWER PER LINE.

	All of the time	Most of the time	More than half of the time	Less than half of the time	Some of the time	At no time	DK (spontaneous)	Refusal (spontaneous)
A - I have felt cheerful and in good spirits	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
B - I have felt calm and relaxed	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
C - I have felt active and vigorous	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
D - I woke up feeling fresh and rested	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
E - My daily life has been filled with things that interest me	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9

READ OUT TO ALL

**The following questions are about your job in general again.**

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q88. On the whole, are you very satisfied, satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with working conditions in your main paid job?**

SHOW CARD Q88 – ONE ANSWER ONLY

- 1 - Very satisfied
- 2 - Satisfied
- 3 - Not very satisfied
- 4 - Not at all satisfied
- 8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
- 9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

(TREND) ASK ALL

**Q89. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your job?**

SHOW CARD Q89 WITH SCALE - READ OUT FROM 'A' TO 'I' – RANDOMISE ORDER OF ASKING 'A' TO 'F' (ASK 'G' AND 'H' LAST IN THAT ORDER) – ONE ANSWER PER LINE!

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Not applicable (spontaneous)	DK (spontaneous)	Refusal (spontaneous)
A – Considering all my efforts and achievements in my job, I feel I get paid appropriately	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
B - My job offers good prospects for career advancement ()	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
C - I receive the recognition I deserve for my work (NEW)	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
D - I generally get on well with my work colleagues-(new)	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
E – The organisation I work for motivates me to give my best job performance (TREND 2010)	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
[ASK ONLY IF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD, Q3cX=02] F - I get on better with my children because I have a job (NEW)	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
G - I might lose my job in the next 6 months (TREND)	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
H – If I were to lose or quit my current job, it would be easy for me to find a job of similar salary (TREND 2010)	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9

(NEW)

ASK ALL

**Q90. The following statements are about how you feel about your job. For each statement, please tell me how often you feel this way...**

SHOW CARD Q90 WITH SCALE – READ OUT FROM ‘A’ TO ‘F’ – RANDOMISE ORDER OF ASKING ‘A’ TO ‘F’ – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE!

	Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Don't know	Refusal
A – At my work I feel full of energy	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
B – I am enthusiastic about my job	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
C – Time flies when I am working	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
D – I feel exhausted at the end of the working day	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
E – I doubt the importance of my work	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
F – In my opinion, I am good at my job	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

QUESTION Q91 SHOULD ONLY BE ASKED TO SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE! (Q8b=1-5 AND Q8b≠6-9)

(MODIFIED TREND)

**Q91. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

SHOW CARD Q91 WITH SCALE – READ OUT FROM ‘A’ TO ‘E’ – RANDOMISE ORDER OF ASKING ‘A’ TO ‘E’ - ONE ANSWER PER LINE!

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Not applicable (spontaneous)	DK (spontaneous)	Refusal (spontaneous)
A - If I had a long term sickness, I would be financially secure (MODIFIED TREND 2010)	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
B - I enjoy being my own boss (modified TREND 2010)	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
C - It is easy for me to find new customers (NEW)	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
D -I find it hard bearing the responsibility of running my business (NEW)	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
E- I make the most important decisions on how the business is run	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9

(MODIFIED TREND)

ASK ALL

**Q92. Until what age do you want to work?**

Age:

--	--	--

666 - As late as possible (spontaneous)

888 – Don't know (spontaneous)

999 – Refusal (spontaneous)

ASK ALL

**Q93. [IF RESPONDENT AGED 55 OR YOUNGER AT Q2b OR DK/REFUSED AT Q2b: Do you think you will be able to do your current job or a similar one until you are 60 years old?]**

**[IF RESPONDENT AGED 56 OR OLDER AT Q2b: Do you think you will be able to do your current job or a similar one in five years' time?]**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Yes
2. No

- 
8. Don't know (spontaneous)
  9. Refusal (spontaneous)

(NEW)

ASK ALL IF YES AT Q93 (CODE 1)

**Q94. Until what age do you think you will be able to do your current job or a similar one?**

Age :

888 – Don't know (spontaneous)

999 – Refusal (spontaneous)

# Demographics

READ OUT TO ALL

**The following questions are about your activities outside work.**

(MODIFIED TREND)

**Q95. In general, how often are you involved in any of the following activities outside work?**

SHOW CARD Q95. WITH SCALE- READ OUT 'A' TO 'G' – RANDOMISE ORDER OF ASKING – ONE ANSWER PER LINE!

INTERVIEWER: IF FOR ANY OF THE ITEMS FROM 'A' TO 'G' IN QUESTION Q95 THE ANSWER IS "DAILY", CONTINUE WITH Q96.  
(Q95A – Q95G = 1 CONTINUE WITH Q96x)

**Q96. On average, how many hours per day do you spend on the activity?**

INTERVIEWER: ENTER NUMBER OF HOURS. ROUND UP OR DOWN TO NEAREST HOUR. IF LESS THAN ONE HOUR PER DAY, TYPE '00' THEN ASK FOR NUMBER OF MINUTES AND TYPE IN NUMBER OF MINUTES.

	Q95.								Q96.	
	Daily	Several times a week	Several times a month	Less often	Never	Not applicable	DK	Refusal	No. of hours (88=DK, 99=Refusal)	No. of minutes (88=DK, 99=Refusal)
A - Voluntary or charitable activity	1	2	3	4	5		8	9	Type in ...	Type in ...
B - Political/trade union activity	1	2	3	4	5		8	9	Type in ...	Type in ...
C - Caring for and/or educating your children, grandchildren	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	Type in ...	Type in ...
D - Cooking and housework	1	2	3	4	5		8	9	Type in ...	Type in ...
E - Caring for elderly/ disabled relatives	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	Type in ...	Type in ...
F - Taking a training or education course	1	2	3	4	5		8	9	Type in ...	Type in ...
G - Sporting, cultural or leisure activity outside your home	1	2	3	4	5		8	9	Type in ...	Type in ...

INTERVIEWER: ASK Q97 AND Q98 IF RESPONDENT HAS A WORKING PARTNER IN HOUSEHOLD (Q3cX=01 AND Q4cX=01)

(NEW)

**Q97. You mentioned that your partner lives in this household, How many hours does your partner normally work per week, including any paid or unpaid overtime?**

Number of hours per week: (TYPE IN) .....

888 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

999 – Refusal (spontaneous)

(NEW)

**Q98. How many hours would you prefer your partner to work per week?**

Number of hours per week: (TYPE IN).....

777 – The same number of hours as currently (spontaneous)

888 – DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

999 – Refusal (spontaneous)

READ OUT TO ALL

**The following questions are about your education and your income.**

(TREND)

ASK IF Q1 IS > 1 (MULTI-PERSON HOUSEHOLD) OR 99 (REFUSAL), OTHERWISE CODE 1

**Q99. Are you, in your household, the person who contributes the most to the household income?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1 - Yes

2 - No

3 - All equally (spontaneous)

8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

(eq1s)

**Q100. A household may have different sources of income and more than one household member may contribute to it. Thinking of your household's total monthly income, is your household able to make ends meet...?**

SHOW CARD Q100 - ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE!

1 - Very easily

2 - Easily

3 - Fairly easily

4 - With some difficulty

5 - With difficulty

6 - With great difficulty

8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

9 - Refusal (spontaneous)

INTERVIEWER, QUESTION Q101 SHOULD BE ASKED TO EMPLOYEES ONLY!  
I.E. THOSE WHO ANSWERED Q7=1, OR Q8a=1 OR Q8b=6-9

(MODIFIED TREND)

**Q101. Thinking about your earnings from your main job, what do they include?**

SHOW CARD Q101 - ONE ANSWER PER LINE!

	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
A - Basic fixed salary/wage	1	2	8	9
B - Piece rate or productivity payments	1	2	8	9
C - Extra payments for additional hours of work/overtime	1	2	8	9
D - Extra payments compensating for bad or dangerous working conditions	1	2	8	9
E - Extra payments compensating for Sunday work	1	2	8	9
F - Payments based on your individual performance (NEW)	1	2	8	9
G - Payments based on the performance of your team / working group / department	1	2	8	9
H - Payments based on the overall performance of the company (profit sharing scheme) where you work	1	2	8	9
I - Income from shares in the company you work for	1	2	8	9
J - Advantages of other nature (for instance medical services, access to shops, etc.)	1	2	8	9
K - Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	2	8	9

INTERVIEWER: QUESTIONS Q102 AND Q103 SHOULD ONLY BE ASKED TO SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE!  
I.E. THOSE WHO ANSWERED Q8b=1-5 AND Q8b≠6-9

TREND 2010

**Q102. What proportion of revenue do you receive from your most important client?**

SHOW CARD Q102 - ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE!

1 – Less than 50 percent

2 – 50 to 75 percent

3 – More than 75 percent

8 - DK/no opinion (spontaneous)

9 – Refusal (spontaneous)





(MODIFIED TREND)

**Q103. What do your earnings from your main business include?**

SHOW CARD Q103 - ONE ANSWER PER LINE!

	Mentioned	Not mentioned	DK	Refusal
A - Income from self-employment such as own business, profession or farm	1	2	8	9
B - Payments based on the overall performance of the company (profit sharing scheme) or partnership where you work	1	2	8	9
C - Income from shares in the company you work for	1	2	8	9
D - Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	2	8	9

ASK ALL

(MODIFIED TREND)

**Q104. Please can you tell us how much are your NET monthly earnings from your main paid job?**

Please refer to your average earnings in recent months. If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate.

INTERVIEWER: ONLY INCOME FROM THE MAIN JOB COUNTS, DO NOT INCLUDE OLD AGE PENSIONS, ETC.

PLEASE EXPLAIN THAT THE MAIN JOB REFERS TO THE JOB THEY REFERRED TO WHEN SCREENED FOR ELIGIBILITY.

INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY, EXPLAIN NET MONTHLY EARNINGS ARE THE EARNINGS AT ONE'S DISPOSAL AFTER TAXES AND SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS!

Net monthly earnings from the main job in national currency:

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88888888 - DK (spontaneous)

99999999 - Refusal (spontaneous)

INT: ASK Q105. IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE NET MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM THE MAIN JOB OR IN CASE OF SOFT REFUSAL

(TREND 2010)

**Q105. Perhaps you can provide the approximate range instead. What letter best matches your total net earnings from your main job (SHOW CARD Q105)? Use the part of the show card that you know best: weekly, monthly or annual earnings.**

INTERVIEWER: SHOW CARD Q105  
PLEASE CIRCLE THE CODE THAT MATCHES THE RESPONDENT'S ANSWER/LETTER



SHOW CARD Q105 - Please tell me the letter that corresponds with your net monthly earnings from your main job. Use the part of the card that you know best: weekly, monthly or annual net earnings.)

	Code	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	YEARLY
1 = D	<b>D</b>			
2 = B	<b>B</b>			
3 = I	<b>I</b>			
4 = O	<b>O</b>			
5 = T	<b>T</b>			
6 = G	<b>G</b>			
7 = P	<b>P</b>			
8 = A	<b>A</b>			
9 = F	<b>F</b>			
10 = E	<b>E</b>			
11 = Q	<b>Q</b>			
12 = H	<b>H</b>			
	22	(Refusal)		
	23	(Don't know)		

*\* Country specific show cards were used*

(MODIFIED TREND)

**Q106. What is the highest level of education or training that you have successfully completed?**

SHOW CARD Q106 - ONE ANSWER ONLY!

*Note; additional explanation of ISCED classification and correspondence to local qualifications will be provided in each country*

- 01 - Early childhood education (ISCED 0)
- 02 - Primary education (ISCED 1)
- 03 - Lower secondary education (ISCED 2)
- 04 - Upper secondary education (ISCED 3)
- 05 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4)
- 06 – Short-cycle tertiary education (ISCED 5)
- 07 – Bachelor or equivalent (ISCED 5)
- 08 – Master or equivalent (ISCED 5)
- 09 – Doctorate or equivalent (ISCED 6)

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- 88 - Don't know (spontaneous)
- 99 - Refusal (spontaneous)

TO ALL

(MODIFIED TREND)

**P13. Thank you for participating in the sixth European Foundation Working Conditions Survey.**

**Eurofound may conduct a small number of follow-up interviews (maximum length: one hour) with respondents in the next year. Would you be willing to participate in such a follow-up interview?**

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

# Interview protocol

---

**P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer.**

- 1 - Two (Interviewer and respondent)
- 2 - Three
- 3 - Four
- 4 - Five or more

**P5 Respondent cooperation**

- 1 - Very good
- 2 - Good
- 3 - Fair
- 4 - Poor
- 5 - Very poor

**NEW**

**P5\_1 Did the respondent ask for clarification on or have difficulty answering any questions?**

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Most of the time
- Always

**P6 Size of locality (FROM THE SAMPLE AND CONTACT SHEET)**

--	--

**P7 Region (FROM THE SAMPLE AND CONTACT SHEET)**

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**P8a Respondent address**

**P8b Address number**

**P8c Respondent Postal code**

**P9 PSU**

**P9b SAMPLE POINT NUMBER**

**P9c Respondent name**

**P12A Fixed telephone available in the household?**

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

**P12AA What is this telephone number?**

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

**P12B Mobile telephone available in the household?**

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

**P12B B What is this telephone number?**

1 - Yes

2 - No

**P1 Date of the interview**

**P2 Time of the beginning of the interview**

**P2b Time of the end of the interview**

**P3 Number of minutes the interview lasted**

**P3a Language (variant) of interview**

01	German		
02	French	18	Swedish
03	Greek	19	Slovenian
04	Czech	20	Slovakian
05	Danish	21	Norwegian
06	Estonian	22	Bulgarian
07	Spanish	23	Croatian
08	Finnish	24	Romanian
09	Hungarian	25	Turkish
10	English	26	Serbian
11	Italian	27	Albanian
12	Lithuanian	28	Russian
13	Latvian	29	Montenegrin
14	Dutch	30	Luxembourgish
15	Maltese	31	Catalan
16	Polish	32	Basque
17	Portugase		

**P3b Country**

## Annex D: 6th EWCS contact sheet

### ASK ALL

#### A1 Select address from list

[SHOW LIST (and RESPONDENT NAME FOR PL/NO/SE/DK/FI) BASED ON SAMPLE UPLOADED INTO SYSTEM]

:START loop – 20 ITERATIONS MAXIMUM

### ASK ALL

#### A3 Please confirm whether contact was made via telephone or a face-to-face visit:

- 1 – Telephone
- 2 – Face-to-face visit
- 3 – No contact possible – refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter
- 4 – No contact possible – address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns

#### ALL - HIDDEN VARIABLE – UP TO 20

A4a visit number total.....

#### ALL - HIDDEN VARIABLE

A4b visit number Face-to-face.....

#### ASK IF A3=2 AND A4b=1 (FIRST F2F VISIT)

#### A7 What is the type of dwelling on this address?

- 1 – Farm
  - 2 – Detached house
  - 3 – Semi-detached house
  - 4 – Terraced house
  - 5 – Multi-unit building
  - 6 – Other type of dwelling
- 

#### ASK IF A3=2 AND A4b=1 (FIRST F2F VISIT)

#### A8 In what physical state are the buildings or dwelling units in this area?

- 1 – In a very good state
- 2 – In a good state
- 3 – Neither in a good nor bad state
- 4 – In a bad state
- 5 – In a very bad state

**ASK IF A3=2 AND A4b=1 (FIRST F2F VISIT)**

**A9 How is the external condition of the selected flat or house (i.e. the selected dwelling unit) relative to other residential properties in the area?**

- 1 – Better
- 2 – About the same
- 3 – Worse

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- 4 – Unable to obtain information

**ALL - HIDDEN VARIABLE**

**ACD3 Interviewer ID number**

[PREDEFINED FORMAT]

**IF IFIELD:**

**ALL – SHOW ON SCREEN - SHOULD BE RECORDED AUTOMATICALLY**

**ACD6 Time and date of [IF A3=1 call] [IF A3=2 visit]:**

Time: (Hours) ..... (Minutes) .....  
[NUMERICAL 4 positions - RECORD AS HHMM - FOR HH 00 to 23 / FOR MM 00 to 59]  
Date: DD/MM/2015 .....  
[NUMERICAL 4 positions - RECORD AS DDMM]

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE ADAPT IF THIS IS NOT CORRECT

**IF DIMENSIONS:**

**ALL**

**ACD6 Please fill in time and date of [IF A3=1 call] [IF A3=2 visit]:**

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE USE 24 HOUR CLOCK FOR TIME – RECORD TIME AS HHMM (FOR HH 00 to 23 / FOR MM 00 to 59) AND DATE AS DDMM

Time: (Hours) ..... (Minutes) .....  
[NUMERICAL 4 positions - RECORD AS HHMM - FOR HH 00 to 23 / FOR MM 00 to 59]  
Date: DD/MM/2015 .....  
[NUMERICAL 4 positions - RECORD AS DDMM]

**ASK IF A3=1 OR 2 (BUT DO NOT ASK IN PL/NO/SE/DK/FI)**

**A10a Were you able to successfully complete the screener questionnaire?**

- 1 – No
  - 2 – Yes, nobody eligible (no household members worked last week)
  - 3 – Yes, 1 person eligible (worked last week)
  - 4 – Yes, 2 people eligible (worked last week)
  - 5 – Yes, 3 people eligible (worked last week)
  - 6 – Yes, 4 people eligible (worked last week)
  - 7 – Yes, 5+ people eligible (worked last week)
- 

**ASK IF A3=1 OR 2 (PL/NO/SE/DK/FI ONLY)**

**A10b Were you able to successfully complete the screener questionnaire?**

- 1 – No
  - 2 – Yes, respondent not eligible (did not work last week)
  - 3 – Yes, respondent eligible (worked last week)
- 

**ASK ALL (BUT AUTOMATICALLY CODE 01 IF A3=3 AND CODE 02 IF A3=4; IF A3=1 OR 2, DO NOT SHOW CODES 01 OR 02)**

**AOC OUTCOME**

**No contact possible**

- 01 – Refusal by contacting office after receiving introduction letter
- 02 – Address inaccessible due to personal safety concerns

**Wrong number/incorrect frame information**

- 11 – Address not valid (does not exist/demolished/institution/business) [**ONLY ASK IF A3=2**]
- 12 – Address is not occupied (empty/second home/etc.) [**ONLY ASK IF A3=2**]
- 13 – Respondent deceased [**ONLY ASK IN PL/NO/SE/DK/FI**]
- 14 – Respondent no longer lives at the address [**ONLY ASK IN PL/NO/SE/DK/FI**]
- 15 – Non-working/disconnected number/wrong number [**ONLY ASK IF A3=1**]

**No contact with household**

- 21 – Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household [**ONLY ASK IF A3=2**]
- 22 – Nobody at home [**ONLY ASK IF A3=2**]
- 23 – No answer [**ONLY ASK IF A3=1**]
- 24 – Busy [**ONLY ASK IF A3=1**]
- 25 – Answering machine [**ONLY ASK IF A3=1**]



**No contact with the eligible respondent, contact with others**

- 30 – Refusal by household (soft)
- 31 – Refusal by household (hard)
- 32 – Language barrier (household level)
- 33 – Respondent not at home/not available
- 34 – Respondent permanently ill
- 35 – Respondent in an institution
- 36 – Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)
- 37 – Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons (e.g. travelling)

**No eligible respondent**

- 41 – There is no eligible respondent in the household [TEXT SUB FOR PL/NO/SE/DK/FI: The respondent is not eligible]

**Contact with respondent, no interview**

- 51 – Refusals (soft)
- 52 – Refusals (hard)
- 53 – Language barrier (respondent)
- 54 – Appointment made
- 55 – Missed appointment
- 56 – Respondent permanently ill
- 57 – Respondent is not capable (mentally/physically/disabled)
- 58 – Respondent is unavailable during fieldwork, for other reasons

**Successful contact with respondent**

- 61 – Interview interrupted, to be completed [ONLY ASK IF A3=2]
- 62 – Interview interrupted, not to be completed [ONLY ASK IF A3=2]
- 63 – Completed interview [ONLY ASK IF A3=2]
- 64 – Appointment made for visit [ONLY ASK IF A3=1]

**ASK IF APPOINTMENT MADE (AOC= 33, 54, 61, 64)**

**A11 Time and date of [IF A3=1: appointment/another call] [IF A3=2: appointment/next visit]:**

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE USE 24 HOUR  
 CLOCK FOR TIME – RECORD TIME AS  
 HHMM (FOR HH 00 to 23 / FOR MM 00 to 59)  
 AND DATE AS DDMM

Time: (Hours) ..... (Minutes) .....  
 [NUMERICAL 4 positions - RECORD AS HHMM - FOR HH 00 to 23 / FOR MM 00 to 59]  
 Date: DD/MM/2015 .....  
 [NUMERICAL 4 positions - RECORD AS DDMM]

**ASK IF REFUSAL BY RESPONDENT OR SOMEONE ELSE IN HOUSEHOLD  
(AOC= 30, 31, 32, 51, 52, 53)**

**A12 Record gender of [IF AOC=31, 32: person you spoke with] [IF AOC=51, 52, 53:  
respondent]:**

1 – Male

2 – Female

3 – Don't know

**ASK IF REFUSAL BY RESPONDENT OR SOMEONE ELSE IN HOUSEHOLD  
(AOC= 30, 31, 32, 51, 52, 53) AND IF F2F VISIT (A3=2)**

**A13 Estimate age of [IF AOC=30, 31, 32: person you spoke with] [IF AOC=51, 52, 53:  
respondent]:**

1 – Under 30

2 – 30 up to 50

3 – Over 50

4 – Don't know

5 – Did not see person

**ASK IF CONTACT WITH SOMEONE ELSE IN HOUSEHOLD THAT DOES NOT  
LEAD TO REFUSAL OR CONTACT WITH RESPONDENT THAT DOES NOT  
LEAD TO RECRUITMENT OR REFUSAL (AOC= 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58)**

**A14 Record gender of respondent:**

1 – Male

2 – Female

3 – Unable to obtain information

**ASK IF CONTACT WITH SOMEONE ELSE IN HOUSEHOLD THAT DOES NOT  
LEAD TO REFUSAL OR CONTACT WITH RESPONDENT THAT DOES NOT  
LEAD TO RECRUITMENT OR REFUSAL (AOC= 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58)**

**A15 Record age of respondent:**

Age : .....

999 – DK/Refused

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**A16 Any comments on outcome?**

**[OPEN, 250 characters]**

**ALL**

**A17 [Present a summary table of calls made so far with date/time, interviewer ID (login), outcome, interviewer comment]**

**Please suspend or complete contact sheet**

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE USE **SUSPEND** IF  
NO FINAL OUTCOME.

USE **COMPLETE** ONLY IF THERE ARE NO  
FURTHER VISITS/ AMENDMENTS  
ENVISAGED.

1 – SUSPEND

2 – COMPLETE [ONLY ASK IF AOC= 11, 12, 13, 14 , 15, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 41,  
52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63]

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::END loop – 20 ITERATIONS MAXIMUM