

The Danish 10th round of the European Social Survey

Technical report



The Danish 10th round of the European Social Survey – Technical report

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Introduction

The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically led study on social attitudes, beliefs, and behavioral patterns in the general population. Established in 2001, ESS swiftly became the authoritative source of reliable data on the evolving social fabric in more than 30 European countries. Every two years, the member countries conduct new rounds of ESS surveys with representative, newly selected, cross-sectional samples, using face-to-face interviews.

Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of countries (including Denmark) were unable to deliver face-to-face fieldwork for the 10th round in 2021. Instead of the traditional fieldwork approach, ten countries (Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Israel, Latvia, Poland, Serbia, Spain, and Sweden) changed from the traditional data collection based on face-to-face interviews to a self-completion approach based on web and paper questionnaires. To fit the self-completion approach, the ESS questionnaire underwent small modifications. Due to concerns over the questionnaire length in the self-completion approach, the Human Values Scale and parental education questions were excluded from the questionnaire.

The Danish Center for Social Science Research has conducted the ESS in Denmark, ever since the first round. In this technical report for Denmark, we present the sample design, methodology, and data collection process for the Danish 10th round of ESS, using the official self-completion data protocol. The technical report for The Danish 10th round of the European Social Survey contains country-specific information on data collection, funding agencies, sam-

pling procedures, fieldwork procedures, and other country-specific, study-related materials in this round of The European Social Survey.

The Danish 10th round of the European Social Survey and the COVID-19 pandemic

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, several countries (including Denmark) were unable to deliver face-to-face fieldwork at ESS Round 10. In total 10 countries (Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Israel, Latvia, Poland, Serbia, Spain, and Sweden) changed from face-to-face data collection to a self-completion approach based on web and paper.

We thank Senior Advisor Ole-Petter Øvrebø, Research Officer Dr. Carla Xena, and Director ESS ERIC Professor Rory Fitzgerald for valuable support and share of code. We extend our sincere gratitude to the Carlsberg Foundation for their generous financial support.

The Danish ESS group
VIVE, Copenhagen

➤ Country overview

1 Data Depositor

The organisation depositing the data

1.1 Name of Data depositor:

The Danish Center for Social Science Research

1.2 Website address:

www.VIVE.dk/en/

2 Funding

Country's funding agency/ies

2.1 Name of funding agency/ies

The Carlsberg Foundation

2.2 Website address:

<https://www.carlsbergfondet.dk/en>

2.3 Grant number(s)

CF20-0420

3 Main Data Collection

An opt-out list is a register of individuals which have officially opted out of participating in surveys.

For more information, see ESS10 Data Protocol item E4 p. 28 (INTERVA).

3.1 Name of fieldwork organisation(s) that collected the main data:

VIVE, Statistics Denmark/Norstat

3.2 Website address:

<https://www.VIVE.dk/en/>

<https://www.dst.dk/en/>

<https://norstat.co/>

3.3 Date of main data collection (DD.MM.YY)

From: 16.10.2021 To: 12.04.2022

3.4 Mode of data collection

Web-based self-completion (CAWI)

Paper-based self-completion (PAPI)

3.5 Fieldworker tasks

If you used fieldworkers at any stage of the self-completion data collection, please list here all the tasks that fieldworkers performed.

A small number of fieldworkers sent telephone reminders to respondents.

3.6 How many mailings (invitation plus reminders) did you send out/deliver? (For fieldworker-assisted countries: Do not include the final visit to collect the paper questionnaire)

4 (+1 soft-launch invitation and +2 parental information mail)

Date	Mode	Description	People
16.11.2021	DP	Soft launch (CAWI)	998
17.11.2021	DP	Invitation to main survey (CAWI)	7,072
18.11.2021	DP	Parental orientation	180
18.11.2021	DP	Parental orientation	291
23.11.2021	DP	1 st reminder (CAWI)	7,117
20.12.2021	PL	2 nd reminder (paper)	6,000
16.02.2022	DP	3 rd reminder (CAWI)	4,068

DP: Digital post (digital message sent to e-Boks, which is the Danish digital mail system through which public authorities can send information to citizens)

PL: Postal letter

3.6.1 In which of the mailings was the paper questionnaire included?

The second mailing

3.6.2 Was the recommended mailing timings (+7, +14, + 14 days) adopted?

We followed the recommended mailing timings

3.7 Language(s) in which the survey was conducted:

Danish

3.8 If more than one language was used, how did you provide the paper questionnaires in multiple languages to the respondents?

3.9 Was the existing sample design modified to fit a self-completion approach?

No

3.9.1 If yes, please give a short description of the changes:

-

3.10 Was a soft launch (issuing 100 sample units 14 days before contacting the rest of the gross sample) applied?

No, our soft launch included 1,000 respondents.

3.11 Does some kind of opt-out list exist in your country?

Yes, persons residing in Denmark have the option of choosing not to be contacted for scientific research.

3.11.1 [if 3.11 ticked off] When does the opt-out list take effect?

Before the sample is drawn.

3.12 Characteristics of the sample

The sample comprised 8,300 respondents in total.

Valid interviews

Number of valid interviews, web questionnaire	2,271
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Number of valid interviews, paper questionnaire	601
---	-----

Partial responses

Web and paper combined	474
------------------------	-----

Attrition

Language difficulties	44
-----------------------	----

Other attrition	148
-----------------	-----

No answer

Refusal to participate	1,034
------------------------	-------

No answer	1,7016
-----------	--------

Number of sample units not contacted at all

No address	230
------------	-----

Wrong telephone number	277
------------------------	-----

No telephone number	1,505
---------------------	-------

Total number of issued sample units	8,300
--	--------------

3.13 Optional COVID19-module included in questionnaire:

Following the ESS10 2020 Data Protocol for Self-Completion mode fieldwork Edition 1.3 of February 2022, the module is included.

3.14 Additional country-specific questions included in questionnaire:

No

3.15 National weight variable(s) included in dataset deposited to NSD

The dataset contains all weight variables, following the Data Protocol for Self-Completion mode.

4 Pre-test Visits for Fieldworker-Assisted Approach

4.1 Date of pre-test visits (DD.MM.YY)

Following the ESS10 2020 Data Protocol for Self-Completion mode fieldwork Edition 1.3 of February 2022, the study did not include pre-visits.

5 Contact Form for Fieldworker-Assisted Approach

5.1 How was the ESS self-completion contact form for fieldworker-assisted approach used:

We follow the ESS10 2020 Data Protocol for Self-Completion mode fieldwork Edition 1.3 of February 2022.

6 Information for respondents and response rate enhancing procedures

6.1 How was the Data Protection Information Sheet (standard version) or (for CRONOS-2 countries) made available to the sample units?

The information was made available in the invitation and at the start of the interview.

6.1.1 Was any change other than translation made to the Data Protection Information Sheet? Please specify:

No.

6.2 Use of respondent incentives

Conditional monetary incentives: vouchers

6.3 Telephone reminders/follow-up visits to non-responders

Telephone reminders were used (in addition to the obligatory mailings).

6.4 Use of additional response-enhancing measures

Helpline and webpages.

7 Data processing

7.1 When merging the paper questionnaire data with the web survey data, did you scan or key the data from the paper questionnaire?

Statistics Denmark keyed the data from the paper questionnaires.

7.1.1 If keyed, please specify how this was done

Responses were entered into a software survey program. To distinguish them from the web responses, all paper responses were labelled as such.

7.2 Verification of scanning/keying of data

The keyed data was verified by Statistics Denmark and Norstat.

> Documentation

1 Data collection

The survey data collection took place between October 16, 2021 and March 12, 2022. As errors in the design of the questionnaire made it necessary to contact several respondents a second time, Statistic Denmark had to extend the original data collection period by one month. The extension of the data collection period to correct the error covered the period from February 14, 2022 to March 12, 2022.

The population is delimited to the population living in Denmark who were 15 years of age or older on 09-01-2021. The sample comprises 8,000 people.

- The data collection method for the main inquiry was CAWI¹, telephone reminders, and paper questionnaires. The method of the second inquiry was CAWI and CATI². 1,304 people were asked to revisit their initial response.
- The questionnaire was in Danish and consisted of 370 variables. The average time taken to complete the survey was about 60 minutes, while it was about 3 minutes for the second collection – the completion time varied depending on which questions the respondent were to reply.
- Prizes were offered to respondents as an incentive to answer both the first and second collection.
- The goal for the inquiry was to get a minimum of 1,500 answers, corresponding to a completion rate of approximately 20 pct. The combined number of respondents was 2,872, corresponding to a completion rate of 35.6 pct. The combined number of respondents in the second data collection was 1,099, giving a completion rate of 84.3 pct.
- The data processing and data deliverance was carried out in accordance with the ESS data protocol.

¹ Computer-assisted web interviewing.

² Computer Assisted Telephone Interview.

2 Methodology

2.1 Sample of target population

The sample was drawn from the Danish personal registration number system (CPR), which is updated on a daily basis by the Danish authorities. The use of the CPR register, in combination with other population registers to which Statistics Denmark has access, ensures the representativeness of the random sample used in this survey. Only a few persons per thousand of the Danish population are not registered correctly in the CPR register at any given time. The register population comprises all Danish citizens who were 15 years or older on September 1, 2021. On 06-30-2021 the target population comprised 4,916,203 persons. The population status is updated every 30th day of each quarter. An individual must have residency in Denmark and a valid CPR number to be included in the register. An overview of the population is shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Frequency and percentage for analytical sample, net sample, and population. Socio-demographics

	Completed survey	Net sample	Population	Completed survey	Net sample	Population
Total	2,872	8,070	4,916,203			
Gender						
Male	1,354	3,911	2,431,097	47.10	48.50	49.50
Female	1,518	4,159	2,485,106	52.90	51.50	50.50
Age						
15-24 years	309	1,138	712,110	10.80	14.10	14.50
25-34 years	302	1,238	777,540	10.50	15.30	15.80
35-44 years	345	1,105	679,529	12.00	13.70	13.80
45-54 years	490	1,259	788,181	17.10	15.60	16.00
55-64 years	555	1,332	759,404	19.30	16.50	15.40
65 years or more	871	1,998	1,199,439	30.30	24.80	24.40
Education						
Primary school, unknown	583	2,267	1,424,102	20.30	28.10	29.00
High school/vocational	1,084	3,265	1,922,534	37.70	40.50	39.10
Short/medium-cycle higher	733	1,562	956,216	25.50	19.40	19.50
Bachelor's degree/long-cycle higher/PhD	472	976	613,351	16.40	12.10	12.50
Family composition						
Singe w/o children	697	2,407	1,520,271	24.30	29.80	30.90
Single with children	157	505	301,699	5.50	6.30	6.10
Couple w/o children	1,167	2,692	1,599,737	40.60	33.40	32.50
Couple with children	851	2,466	1,494,496	29.60	30.60	30.40
Ancestry						

	Completed survey	Net sample	Population	Completed survey	Net sample	Population
Danish	2,659	6,945	4,219,722	92.60	86.10	85.80
Immigrants/descendants	213	1,125	696,481	7.40	13.90	14.20
Social groups						
Employed	1,602	4,181	2,528,786	55.80	51.80	51.40
Pensioners	762	1,989	1,195,863	26.50	24.60	24.30
Unemployed/outside the labor force	508	1,900	1,191,554	17.70	23.50	24.20
Family income (1,000 DKK)						
0-150	439	1,823	1,121,663	15.30	22.60	22.80
150-250	752	2,468	1,530,236	26.20	30.60	31.10
250-350	869	2,070	1,215,618	30.30	25.70	24.70
350-500	590	1,246	744,729	20.50	15.40	15.10
500+	222	463	303,957	7.70	5.70	6.20
Degree of urbanization						
Densely populated area	971	2,804	1,736,449	33.80	34.70	35.30
Moderately populated area	955	2,578	1,570,798	33.30	31.90	32.00
Sparsely populated area	946	2,688	1,608,956	32.90	33.30	32.70

2.2 Sample selection

The sample meets the three non-negotiable requirements that apply to all representative samples:

1. Every person in the population can be selected
2. The selection is random
3. The probability of getting picked through random selection is known.

The sample was derived using the SAS procedure (Proc SurveySelect), applying the SRS method with no replacement (Simple Random Sample). The method provides the same random probability for everyone in the target population. It generates a new random seeding for the population for every ESS round, which ensures that the extracted population sample is different for each round. In other words, we ensure that every sample is unique and avoid duplicates.

The gross sample consists of 8,300 people. The selected gross sample does not account for changes in name or address protection in the CPR register or migration/death since the last population status.

The gross sample constitutes the basis of the net sample containing people who were reachable at the time of the latest CPR update. This means that recently deceased/migrated persons, persons with address protection, and

homeless persons with no home address are discarded. The net sample consists of 8,070 people. This is the sample referred to in the remainder of the report.

Using the above-mentioned method, we ensure that the net sample is representative of the target population. 2,048 persons did not have a registered phone number, which meant that they were unreachable with regard to the telephone reminder.

3 Data

The final questionnaire contained 370 questions. The questionnaire was relatively long and was expected to take about 45 minutes to complete. However, the actual average survey length was around 60 minutes to complete. The longer response time may be explained by respondents opening the questionnaire and not closing it again before they actually began answering the questions.

3.1 Error in the data collection led to a second data collection

Statistics Denmark made some unfortunate errors in the questionnaire, which made it necessary to contact several of the respondents a second time. The second round of inquiry was conducted in February 2022. The error resulted in individuals with an employed partner systematically being excluded from receiving questions related to this matter. The variables relating to this issue are: C6/lvgptnea, C8/chldhhe, C15/crpdwk, C44/crpdwkp, C45/isco08p-1, C46/isco08p-2, C47/isco08p-3, C48/emprelp, and C49/wkhtotp. 1,304 people were asked to revisit their answers in the second data collection. The average survey length was about 2 minutes, and the completion rate was 84 pct.

3.2 Quality assurance

Through quality assurance, Statistics Denmark Survey and VIVE have sought to ensure that:

- The questions are unambiguous and easily understandable for the target audience
- The categories are exhaustive and mutually exclusive (unless the question allows multiple responses)
- References and filters are consistent and work according to the intention
- Survey themes and questions are introduced with necessary information and guidance needed for the respondents to complete the survey
- The survey can be applied to the chosen methods of data collection: CAWI, CATI, and PAPI.

As the questionnaire has already been validated by the ESS, the quality assurance has revolved around securing and testing the survey setup.

3.3 Testing the survey

Prior to the release, the questionnaire was tested to ensure that filters, validations, and help and warning texts functioned as intended. Furthermore, The questionnaire via CAWI and PAPI was tested to ensure that the format and design were correct, and that it could be accessed via PC, tablet, telephone, and using various internet browsers. The survey was tested on the most common browsers and on different types of devices. However, note that Statistics Denmark Survey cannot guarantee that everything worked in unison on all possible combinations of devices and software.

3.3.1 Soft launch

We conducted a soft launch to 1,000 respondents the day before the release date. The rest of the sample were invited to the main questionnaire on the actual release day. Shortly after the soft launch, the data was checked to see if the filters worked as intended. With regard to this, we found an issue: There were no validation requirements on answering the questions. This meant that it would be difficult to differentiate between respondents skipping questions and those not getting them due to filters. This is part of the reason why we had difficulties troubleshooting the issue that led to the second round of data collection.

Due to the above-mentioned issues, the final version of the questionnaire was not the same as the version we launched initially. The several attempts to rectify the error resulted in multiple modifications of the questionnaire. The endeavor to correct the error was conducted in close dialogue with Norstat and VIVE and in accordance with the data protocol, which – as mentioned above – turned out to be outdated initially.

4 Contact methodology

The data collection method for the main inquiry was web-based survey (CAWI), paper survey (PAPI), and telephone reminders. As mentioned in Section 3.1, errors in the questionnaire made it necessary to contact several respondents a second time. The method of the second data collection was CAWI, PAPI, and telephone interviews (CATI).

4.1 Data collection process

The invitation to take part in the survey was sent to the respondents via CAWI and PAPI. The invitation letter contained information on the background and purpose of the ESS, as well as information on the use of data and data security. The mail sent via CAWI contained a link and a password with access to the web-based questionnaire found on the portal: www.dst.dk/DitSvar. The invitation was sent through the Danish digital mailbox system (e-Boks) and through the postal service to those who did not have a digital mailbox. During the data collection process, we contacted those who had not yet responded to the questionnaire by telephone. Table 4.1 shows the distribution schedule for the main questionnaire, followed by a detailed explanation of what the various dispatches entailed.

Table 4.1 Distribution schedule for the main questionnaire

11-16-2021	Digital post	Soft-launch – CAWI	998
11-17-2021	Digital post	Invitation to the main questionnaire – CAWI	7,072
11-18-2021	Digital post	Parental information	180
11-18-2021	Digital post	Parental information	291
11-23-2021	Digital post	1 st reminder – CAWI	7,117
12-20-2021	Letter	2 nd reminder – PAPI	6,000
02-16-2022	Digital post	3 rd reminder – CAWI	4,068

The collection via PAPI was sent as a postal reminder including the paper questionnaire, which the respondent was asked to return to Statistics Denmark Survey. The responses from the paper questionnaires were entered manually on www.dst.dk/DitSvar afterwards. In connection with the distribution of the paper questionnaires, the respondents were also encouraged to respond to the questionnaire via CAWI, if they found this more convenient. Each paper questionnaire was documented using the respondent's individual answer code, "resp_id".

Seven days after launch date, a reminder was sent via digital post to respondents who had not yet answered. One month later, another reminder was sent by regular mail to all remaining respondents along with a paper questionnaire. After about six weeks, we initiated telephone reminders for respondents who had still not completed the questionnaire. This was strictly a reminder and not an interview. We contacted all registered phone numbers with a maximum of five attempts per registered phone number. Table 4.2 presents the sociodemographic variation for each mode of data collection.

Table 4.2 Gender and age distribution for each mode of data collection

Base (n)	2,872	2,271	601	4,916,203
Gender (%)				
Male	47.02	48.07	43.00	49.50
Female	52.98	51.93	57.00	50.50
Age (%)				
15-24 years	10.38	11.53	6.06	14.50
25-34 years	10.63	11.62	6.90	15.80
35-44 years	12.00	13.17	7.58	13.80
45-54 years	16.72	17.27	14.65	16.00
55-64 years	19.61	20.16	17.51	15.40
65 years or more	30.66	26.26	47.31	24.40

4.1.1 Deviations from the data protocol

We deviated from the data protocol with regard to the time of the second and third reminder. The second reminder was set to be released to weeks after the first reminder, which would have been June 12, 2021. This was delayed by about two weeks due to changes in the paper-questionnaire. The third reminder was further delayed due to the error in the questionnaire mentioned earlier. We decided to postpone the reminder until the error was resolved. It was meant to be released on December 21, 2021 but ended up being released on February 16, 2022. Statistics Denmark Survey were in close dialogue with both VIVE and Norstat regarding this issue throughout the entire data collection process. Table 4.3 shows the distribution schedule for the second round, followed by a detailed explanation of each step.

Table 4.3 Distribution schedule for the second questionnaire

02-11-2022	Digital post	Invitation	1,304
02-15-2022	Letter	1 st reminder	590
03-03-2021	Digital post	2 nd reminder	242

After four days, the first reminder was sent via the postal service to those who had not answered. After about 21 days, another reminder was sent via digital post. After about a further 10 days, we attempted to reach respondents by telephone, giving them the option to respond by being interviewed over the phone. As with the main questionnaire, we contacted all registered phone numbers, making a maximum of five attempts per registered phone number.

4.2 Incentive structures

All respondents were offered an incentive to complete the survey. If they took part in the survey, they automatically entered a prize draw competition with a prize pool of 40 prizes of 4,000 DKK. For the second data collection, the prize pool was five prizes of 2,000 DKK.

5 Survey completion

In the following, we present the distribution of completed questionnaires, attrition, and non-responses for both rounds of data collection. Table 5.1 shows the results for the main questionnaire and for the second round of the data collection.

Table 5.1 Results for the main questionnaire and the second round of the data collection. Percentages

Main questionnaire	36	9	55
Second round of data collection	84	1	14

As shown in Table 5.1, the main questionnaire had a relatively high completion rate of 36 pct., and a 9 pct. partial completion rate. The completion rate is significantly higher for the second data collection. This is most likely because this sample consists of people who have already answered the main questionnaire. Furthermore, this questionnaire only contains a few questions and therefore takes only a couple of minutes to answer.

5.1 Attrition and non-responses

Attrition covers the following categories:

- **No answers:** Individuals who have not responded.
- **Refusal:** Individuals with whom we have had contact who have stated that they did not wish to participate.
- **Partial completion:** Individuals who opened the questionnaire and answered at least one question but did not complete it.
- **Language problems:** Individuals who could not take part in the survey due to language issues. We typically had contact with someone other than the interviewee in the household.
- **No contact by phone:** Individuals we were unable to reach on the registered phone number, as well as individuals for whom we did not have a phone number.
- **Other attrition:** Includes individuals who did not participate due to illness/disability or who were deceased. We typically had contact with someone other than the interviewee in the household.

The distribution of attrition is shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Distribution of responses and non-responses

Completed	2,872
Partially completed	474
Refusal	1,034
Other attrition	148
Language problems	44
Wrong phone number	277
No registered phone number	1,505
Unreachable due to address protection	230
No answers	1,716
Total (gross sample)	8,300

6 Data processing

6.1 Coding

In accordance with the data protocol, several variables were coded post data collection by Statistics Denmark Survey and VIVE. The post-coding concerns the following variables: C6/lvgptnea, C8/chldhhe, C15/crpdwk, C44/ crpdwkp, C45/isco08p-1, C46/isco08p-2, C47/isco08p-3, C48/emprelp, and C49/wkhtotp. These variables cover employment status, country, and language for both the respondent and the respondent's partner. Statistics Denmark Survey subsequently ensured that the variables met the requirements of the international standards and the data protocol.

All open answers were recoded to ensure that these did not contain sensitive data or contain identifiers that might lead to the identification of a respondent. This was done in accordance with the GDPR.

7 Weights

The four weights included in the Danish data follow the official ESS data protocol for round 10. ESS recommends that survey weights always be used when analyzing ESS data. In the data set, the analysis weight (anweight) is suitable for all types of statistical analysis.

Table 7.1 presents a descriptive overview of the Danish data with and without the weights (anweight). For comparison, the table also include descriptive statistics for ESS round 9 (with and without weights) and descriptive statistics for the other Scandinavian countries Norway (ESS round 10) and Sweden (ESS round 10, self-completion). Because the ESS weights are based on weighted data from the EU labour force survey (EU-LFS), we also include descriptive statistics for the Danish sample of the LFS data (LFS-DK). In addition, Table 7.1 includes information from the Danish administrative data, which provide information about the descriptive statistics for the Danish population between ages 15 and 99 in 2021.

For more information, please see the official documentation: <https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/methodology/ess-methodology/data-processing-and-archiving/weighting>.

Table 7.1 Descriptive statistics with and without survey weights (anweight). Percent

	Denmark					Norway		Sweden		
	ESS-9, unweighted	ESS-9, weighted	ESS10SC, unweighted	ESS10SC, weighted	LFS-DK, weighted	Admin. 2021	ESS10, unweighted	ESS10, weighted	ESS10SC, unweighted	ESS10SC, weighted
Gender										
Men	53.82	49.39	47.02	49.83	49.74	49.52	51.03	51.74	48.20	50.85
Women	46.18	50.61	52.98	50.17	50.26	50.48	48.98	48.26	51.80	49.15
Age										
15-34	26.16	29.70	21.01	25.61	25.29	30.44	28.21	31.71	24.38	37.74
35-54	29.83	31.46	28.72	24.41	25.35	29.39	34.16	32.07	26.55	37.72
55+	44.02	38.84	50.26	49.98	49.37	40.17	37.63	36.21	49.07	30.54
Education										
ISCED I-II	20.78	29.32	18.11	30.37	28.12	26.56	12.20	21.88	21.59	22.33
ISCED III-IV	32.19	40.20	30.42	37.76	40.51	39.85	38.51	40.28	39.25	39.73
ISCED V-VI	47.04	30.48	51.47	31.86	31.37	33.58	49.29	37.85	39.16	37.95
Observations		1,572		2,872	26,315	5,000,511		1,411		2,280

8 Variable list

Table 8.1 Variable list for all variables included in the dataset

Variable	Label
essround	ESS round
edition	Edition
proddate	Production date
idno	Respondent's identification number
cntry	Country
dweight	Design weight
pspwght	Post-stratification weight including design weight
pweight	Population size weight (must be combined with dweight or pspwght)
anweight	Analysis weight
prob	Sampling probability
stratum	Sampling stratum
psu	Primary sampling unit
panpriph	More important for governments to prioritise public health or economic activity
panmonpb	More important for governments to monitor and track the public or to maintain pu
panfolru	More important to follow government rules or to make own decisions when fighting
panclobo	How important for country to close its borders when fighting a pandemic
panresmo	How important to restrict people's movement between different parts of country w
nwspol	News about politics and current affairs, watching, reading or listening, in minu
netusoft	Internet use, how often
netustm	Internet use, how much time on typical day, in minutes
ppltrst	Most people can be trusted or you can't be too careful
pplfair	Most people try to take advantage of you, or try to be fair
pplhlp	Most of the time people helpful or mostly looking out for themselves
polintr	How interested in politics
psppsgva	Political system allows people to have a say in what government does
actrolga	Able to take active role in political group
psppipla	Political system allows people to have influence on politics
cptppola	Confident in own ability to participate in politics
trstprl	Trust in country's parliament
trstlgl	Trust in the legal system
trstplc	Trust in the police
trstplt	Trust in politicians
trstprt	Trust in political parties
trstep	Trust in the European Parliament
trstun	Trust in the United Nations

Variabel	Label
trstsci	Trust in scientists
vote	Voted last national election
prtvtedk	Party voted for in last national election, Denmark
contplt	Contacted politician or government official last 12 months
donprty	Donated to or participated in political party or pressure group last 12 months
badge	Worn or displayed campaign badge/sticker last 12 months
sgnptit	Signed petition last 12 months
pbldmna	Taken part in public demonstration last 12 months
bctprd	Boycotted certain products last 12 months
pstplonl	Posted or shared anything about politics online last 12 months
volunfp	Volunteered for not-for-profit or charitable organisation
clsprty	Feel closer to a particular party than all other parties
prtclcdk	Which party feel closer to, Denmark
prtdgcl	How close to party
implvdm	How important for you to live in democratically governed country
lrscale	Placement on left right scale
stflife	How satisfied with life as a whole
stfecoe	How satisfied with present state of economy in country
stfgov	How satisfied with the national government
stfdem	How satisfied with the way democracy works in country
stfedu	State of education in country nowadays
stfhlth	State of health services in country nowadays
gincdif	Government should reduce differences in income levels
freehms	Gays and lesbians free to live life as they wish
hmsfmlsh	Ashamed if close family member gay or lesbian
hmsacld	Gay and lesbian couples right to adopt children
eufft	European Union: European unification go further or gone too far
accalaw	Acceptable for country to have a strong leader above the law
lrnobed	Obedience and respect for authority most important virtues children should learn
loylead	Country needs most loyalty towards its leaders
imsmetn	Allow many/few immigrants of same race/ethnic group as majority
imdfetn	Allow many/few immigrants of different race/ethnic group from majority
impcntr	Allow many/few immigrants from poorer countries outside Europe
imbgeco	Immigration bad or good for country's economy
imueclt	Country's cultural life undermined or enriched by immigrants
imwbcnt	Immigrants make country worse or better place to live
happy	How happy are you
sclmeet	How often socially meet with friends, relatives or colleagues
inprdsc	How many people with whom you can discuss intimate and personal matters
sclact	Take part in social activities compared to others of same age

Variabel	Label
crmvct	Respondent or household member victim of burglary/assault last 5 years
aesfdrk	Feeling of safety of walking alone in local area after dark
health	Subjective general health
hlthhmp	Hampered in daily activities by illness/disability/infirmity/mental problem
atchctr	How emotionally attached to [country]
atcherp	How emotionally attached to Europe
scrigblg	Belonging to particular religion or denomination
rlgdnm	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Denmark
rlgdnme	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past
rlgdgr	How religious are you
rlgatnd	How often attend religious services apart from special occasions
pray	How often pray apart from at religious services
dscrgrp	Member of a group discriminated against in this country
dscrce	Discrimination of respondent's group: colour or race
dscrntn	Discrimination of respondent's group: nationality
dscrrlg	Discrimination of respondent's group: religion
dscrlnlg	Discrimination of respondent's group: language
dscretn	Discrimination of respondent's group: ethnic group
dscrage	Discrimination of respondent's group: age
dscrgrnd	Discrimination of respondent's group: gender
dscrsex	Discrimination of respondent's group: sexuality
dscrdsb	Discrimination of respondent's group: disability
dscroth	Discrimination of respondent's group: other grounds
dscrnap	Discrimination of respondent's group: not applicable
dscrna	Discrimination of respondent's group: no answer
ctzcctr	Citizen of country
brncntr	Born in country
cntbrthd	Country of birth
livecnta	What year you first came to live in country
lnghom1	Language most often spoken at home: first mentioned
lnghom2	Language most often spoken at home: second mentioned
feethngr	Feel part of same race or ethnic group as most people in country
facntr	Father born in country
fbrncntc	Country of birth, father
moctr	Mother born in country
mbrncntc	Country of birth, mother
ccnthum	Climate change caused by natural processes, human activity, or both
ccrdprs	To what extent feel personal responsibility to reduce climate change
wrlmch	How worried about climate change
vteurmmb	Would vote for [country] to remain member of European Union or leave

Variabel	Label
fairelc	National elections are free and fair
dfprtalc	Different political parties offer clear alternatives to one another
medcrgv	The media are free to criticise the government
rghmgrpr	The rights of minority groups are protected
votedir	Citizens have the final say on political issues by voting directly in referendum
cttresac	The courts treat everyone the same
gptpelc	Governing parties are punished in elections when they have done a bad job
gvctzpv	The government protects all citizens against poverty
grdfinc	The government takes measures to reduce differences in income levels
viepol	The views of ordinary people prevail over the views of the political elite
wpestop	The will of the people cannot be stopped
keydec	Key decisions are made by national governments rather than the European Union
fairelcc	In country national elections are free and fair
dfprtalc	In country different political parties offer clear alternatives to one another
medcrgvc	In country the media are free to criticise the government
rghmgrpc	In country the rights of minority groups are protected
votedirc	In country citizens have the final say on political issues by voting directly in
cttresac	In country the courts treat everyone the same
gptpelcc	In country governing parties are punished in elections when they have done a bad
gvctzpv	In country the government protects all citizens against poverty
grdfincc	In country the government takes measures to reduce differences in income levels
viepolc	In country the views of ordinary people prevail over the views of the political
wpestopc	In country the will of the people cannot be stopped
keydecc	In country key decisions are made by national governments rather than the Europe
scchpldm	Best for democracy: government changes policies in response to what most people
chpldmi	Important for democracy: government changes policies in response to what most pe
chpldmc	In country government changes policies in response to what most people think
stpldmi	Important for democracy: government sticks to policies regardless of what most p
stpldmc	In country government sticks to policies regardless of what most people think
impdema	How important things are for democracy, order A
hhmmb	Number of people living regularly as member of household
gndr	Gender
gndr2	Gender of second person in household
gndr3	Gender of third person in household
gndr4	Gender of fourth person in household
gndr5	Gender of fifth person in household
gndr6	Gender of sixth person in household
gndr7	Gender of seventh person in household
gndr8	Gender of eighth person in household
gndr9	Gender of ninth person in household

Variabel	Label
gnldr10	Gender of tenth person in household
gnldr11	Gender of eleventh person in household
gnldr12	Gender of twelfth person in household
gnldr13	Gender of thirteenth person in household
gnldr14	Gender of fourteenth person in household
gnldr15	Gender of fifteenth person in household
yrbrn	Year of birth
agea	Age of respondent, calculated
yrbrn2	Year of birth of second person in household
yrbrn3	Year of birth of third person in household
yrbrn4	Year of birth of fourth person in household
yrbrn5	Year of birth of fifth person in household
yrbrn6	Year of birth of sixth person in household
yrbrn7	Year of birth of seventh person in household
yrbrn8	Year of birth of eighth person in household
yrbrn9	Year of birth of ninth person in household
yrbrn10	Year of birth of tenth person in household
yrbrn11	Year of birth of eleventh person in household
yrbrn12	Year of birth of twelfth person in household
yrbrn13	Year of birth of thirteenth person in household
yrbrn14	Year of birth of fourteenth person in household
yrbrn15	Year of birth of fifteenth person in household
rshipa2	Second person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa3	Third person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa4	Fourth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa5	Fifth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa6	Sixth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa7	Seventh person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa8	Eighth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa9	Ninth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa10	Tenth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa11	Eleventh person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa12	Twelfth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa13	Thirteenth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa14	Fourteenth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa15	Fifteenth person in household: relationship to respondent
mnactic	Main activity, last 7 days. All respondents. Post coded
rshpsts	Relationship with husband/wife/partner currently living with
lvgtptnea	Ever lived with a partner, without being married
dvrdeva	Ever been divorced/had civil union dissolved

Variable	Label
chldhhe	Ever had children living in household
domicil	Domicile, respondent's description
edulvlb	Highest level of education
eiscd	Highest level of education, ES - ISCED
edlvdDK	Highest level of education, [country]
eduyrs	Years of full-time education completed
pdwrk	Doing last 7 days: paid work
edctn	Doing last 7 days: education
uempla	Doing last 7 days: unemployed, actively looking for job
uempli	Doing last 7 days: unemployed, not actively looking for job
dsbld	Doing last 7 days: permanently sick or disabled
rtrd	Doing last 7 days: retired
cmsrv	Doing last 7 days: community or military service
hswrk	Doing last 7 days: housework, looking after children, others
dngoth	Doing last 7 days: other
dngna	Doing last 7 days: no answer
mainact	Main activity last 7 days
crpdwk	Control paid work last 7 days
pdjobev	Ever had a paid job
pdjobyr	Year last in paid job
emplrel	Employment relation
emplno	Number of employees respondent has/had
wrkctra	Employment contract unlimited or limited duration
estsz	Establishment size
jbspv	Responsible for supervising other employees
njbaspv	Number of people responsible for in job
wkdcorga	Allowed to decide how daily work is organised
iorgact	Allowed to influence policy decisions about activities of organisation
scwflt	Do/did have a set 'basic' or contracted number of hours
wkhct	Total contracted hours per week in main job overtime excluded
wkhtot	Total hours normally worked per week in main job overtime included
nacer2	Industry, NACE rev.2
tporgwk	What type of organisation work/worked for
isco08	Occupation, ISCO08
wrkac6m	Paid work in another country, period more than 6 months last 10 years
uemp3m	Ever unemployed and seeking work for a period more than three months
uemp12m	Any period of unemployment and work seeking lasted 12 months or more
uemp5yr	Any period of unemployment and work seeking within last 5 years
mbtru	Member of trade union or similar organisation
hincsrca	Main source of household income

Variabel	Label
hinctnta	Household's total net income, all sources
hincfel	Feeling about household's income nowadays
edulvlpb	Partner's highest level of education
eiscdep	Partner's highest level of education, ES - ISCED
edlvddk	Partner's highest level of education, [country]
pdwrkp	Partner doing last 7 days: paid work
edctnp	Partner doing last 7 days: education
uemplap	Partner doing last 7 days: unemployed, actively looking for job
uemplip	Partner doing last 7 days: unemployed, not actively looking for job
dsblpd	Partner doing last 7 days: permanently sick or disabled
rtrdp	Partner doing last 7 days: retired
cmsrvp	Partner doing last 7 days: community or military service
hswrkp	Partner doing last 7 days: housework, looking after children, others
dngothp	Partner doing last 7 days: other
dngnapp	Partner doing last 7 days: not applicable
dngnap	Partner doing last 7 days: no answer
mnactp	Partner's main activity last 7 days
crpdwkp	Partner, control paid work last 7 days
isco08p	Occupation partner, ISCO08
emprelp	Partner's employment relation
wkhtotp	Hours normally worked a week in main job overtime included, partner
emprf14	Father's employment status when respondent 14
occf14b	Father's occupation when respondent 14
emprm14	Mother's employment status when respondent 14
occm14b	Mother's occupation when respondent 14
atncrse	Improve knowledge/skills: course/lecture/conference, last 12 months
anctry1	First ancestry, European Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups
anctry2	Second ancestry, European Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups
acchome	Location able to access the internet: Home
accwrk	Location able to access the internet: Workplace
accmove	Location able to access the internet: On the move
accoth	Location able to access the internet: Some other place
accnone	Location able to access the internet: None of the above
accna	Location able to access the internet: No answer
fampref	Preference settings, how familiar
famadvs	Advanced search, how familiar
fampdf	PDF, how familiar
mcclose	Online/mobile communication makes people feel closer to one another
mcinter	Online/mobile communication makes work and personal life interrupt each other
mccoord	Online/mobile communication makes it easy to coordinate and manage activities

Variabel	Label
mcpriv	Online/mobile communication undermines personal privacy
mcmsinf	Online/mobile communication exposes people to misinformation
chldo12	Number of children aged 12 or over
gndro12a	Gender of child aged 12 or over
ageo12	Age of child aged 12 or over
hhlio12	Child aged 12 or over lives in same household
closeo12	How close to child aged 12 or over
ttmino12	Travel time to child aged 12 or over, in minutes
speako12	Speak with child aged 12 or over in person, how often
scrno12	Speak with child aged 12 or over and see each other on a screen, how often
phoneo12	Speak with child aged 12 or over using a phone, how often
como12	Communicate with child aged 12 or over via text, email or messaging apps, how of
c19spo12	Speak with child aged 12 or over in person, how often compared with before COVID
c19mco12	Online/mobile communication with child aged 12 or over, how often compared with
livpnt	Parents still alive
pntmofa	Parents still alive, mother or father
agepnt	Age of parent
hhlipnt	Parent lives in same household
closepnt	How close to parent
ttminpnt	Travel time to parent, in minutes
speakpnt	Speak with parent in person, how often
scrnpnt	Speak with parent and see each other on a screen, how often
phonepnt	Speak with parent using a phone, how often
compnt	Communicate with parent via text, email or messaging apps, how often
c19spnt	Speak with parent in person, how often compared with before COVID-19
c19mcpnt	Online/mobile communication with parent, how often compared with before COVID-19
stfmjob	How satisfied are you in your main job
trdawrk	Too tired after work to enjoy things like doing at home, how often
jbprtfp	Job prevents you from giving time to partner/family, how often
pfmfdjba	Partner/family fed up with pressure of your job, how often
dcsfwrka	Current job: can decide time start/finish work
wrkhome	Work from home or place of choice, how often
c19whome	Work from home or place of choice, how often compared with before COVID-19
c19wplch	Work place change occurred as a result of COVID-19
wrklong	Employees expected to work overtime, how often
wrkresp	Employees expected to be responsive outside working hours, how often
c19whacc	Work from home or place of choice, how accepted compared with before COVID-19
scrhlm	Respondent have a line manager
sclmsup	Line manager supports employees in balancing work, how much
manhlp	Line manager gives work-related help, how likely

Variable	Label
manwrkpl	Line manager and respondent are at the same workplace, how often
manspeak	Speak with line manager about work in person, how often
manscrn	Speak with line manager about work and see each other on a screen, how often
manphone	Speak with line about work manager using a phone, how often
mancom	Communicate with line manager about work via text, email or messaging apps, how
scrwiat	Respondent work in a team
sctmfeel	Feel like part of your team, how much
wrkextra	Take on extra responsibilities at work without being paid more
scrwwc	Respondent work with colleagues
scclprp	Proportion of colleagues based at the same location
colhlp	Colleagues give work-related help, how likely
colspeak	Speak with colleagues in person, how often
colscrn	Speak with colleagues about work and see each other on a screen, how often
colphone	Speak with colleagues about work using a phone, how often
colcom	Communicate with colleagues about work via text, email or messaging apps, how of
c19spwrk	Speak with people you work with in person, how often compared with before COVID-
c19mcwrk	Online/mobile communication with people you work with, how often compared with b
mcwrkhom	Online/mobile communication makes it easy to work from home or place of choice
secgrdec	Small secret group of people responsible for making all major decisions in world
scidecpb	Groups of scientists manipulate, fabricate, or suppress evidence in order to dec
gvhanc19	How satisfied with government's handling of COVID-19 in country
gvjobc19	How satisfied with government's response to COVID-19: people who have experience
gveldc19	How satisfied with government's response to COVID-19: elderly people in care hom
gvfamc19	How satisfied with government's response to COVID-19: families with school-aged
hscopc19	How satisfied with the way health services coped with COVID-19 and its consequen
gvimpc19	To what extent trust the government to deal with the impact of COVID-19 in count
gvconc19	COVID-19 is result of deliberate and concealed efforts of some government or org
respc19	Respondent had COVID-19
reshhc19	Anyone living with respondent had COVID-19
hapljc19	Things happened since start of COVID-19: was made redundant/lost job
hapirc19	Things happened since start of COVID-19: income from job was reduced
hapwrc19	Things happened since start of COVID-19: working hours were reduced
hapfuc19	Things happened since start of COVID-19: was furloughed
hapfoc19	Things happened since start of COVID-19: was forced to take unpaid leave/holiday
hapnoc19	Things happened since start of COVID-19: none of these
hapnwc19	Things happened since start of COVID-19: not in work since start of COVID-19
hapnpc19	Things happened since start of COVID-19: not applicable
hapnac19	Things happened since start of COVID-19: no answer
getavc19	Whether respondent will get vaccinated against COVID-19 with vaccine approved by
region	Region

Variabel	Label
mode	Mode of data collection
scwsds	Start of survey
scwass	First ESS survey question
scwa5se	After A5 (End of first part of section K/start of section A from F2F questionnai
scwa11se	After A11 (End of section A/start of section B from F2F questionnaire)
scwa59se	After A59 (End of section B/start of section C from F2F questionnaire)
scwa89se	After A89 (End of section C/start of section D (Democracy) from F2F questionnair
scwb30se	After B30 (End of section D /start of section F from F2F questionnaire)
scwc55se	After C55 (End of section F /start of section G from F2F questionnaire)
scwd62se	After D62 (End of section G/start of remaining section K from F2F questionnaire)
scwd78se	After D78 (End of section K/start of CRONOS-2 recruitment section)
scwrecse	After last CRONOS-2
scwtype	Type of device used for web-based selfadministered questionnaire
smplresp	Sampled respondent/respondent with next/last birthday verified
questcmp	Date questionnaire completed by respondent

