Method Report EVS2017

Related to the EVS 2017 integrated dataset ZA7500

- Current dataset version: v1-0-0, 2018-12-18 (first pre-release)
- DOI: 10.4232/1.13090 (URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.13090)

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- EVS 1981-2017: Participating countries (overview)
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Introduction

The EVS 2017 Method Report provides information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the participating countries.

It is based on the EVS 2017 Methodological Questionnaire which was provided as an online form on myEVS portal designed during the SERISS-Project (Synergies for Europe's Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences).

All national teams were asked to fill in the main characteristics of the methodology and data collection after fieldwork was completed (see EVS 2017 Guidelines, App A5: Fieldwork and reporting). After a review round selected information was compiled and the method report was generated.

It contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, quality control operations etc.

The Method Report at hand is related to the currently published integrated data set. Country-specific method reports including comprehensive information on the national surveys will be available along with the Full Data Release scheduled for December 2019.

In the report ISO 3166-1 country codes were used for the countries participating in the 1st data pre-release

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<tr>
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## EVS 1981-2017: Participating countries

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*1981 only Germany (West)

** Countries included in the first pre-release of the EVS wave 2017
Study description

related to the

1\textsuperscript{st} pre-release of the integrated dataset EVS 2017
I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY TITLE

European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS2017)

STUDY NO.

ZA7500

VERSION

First pre-release of the Integrated Dataset EVS2017
Data file version 1.0.0 (2018-12-18)
Doi: 10.4232/1.13090 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.13090)

STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE

European Values Study

STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 (46 countries/regions). The official fieldwork of the 5th wave started in September 2017. The first pre-release of the Integrated Dataset EVS2017 includes data from 16 countries. More than 22,000 persons, selected through random sampling, were interviewed personally (face-to-face). For a list of the countries included in this release, see item PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES.

As previous waves, the fifth wave maintains a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, and political and societal values are highly comparable across waves and regions. The longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to explore trends in time.

The new wave has seen a strengthening of the Methodological standards (see https://europeanvaluesstudy.eu/methodology-data-documentation/survey-2017/methodology/), also thanks to the participation in the SERISS project (https://seriss.eu/).

Information on next releases (timing, participating countries, etc.) can be retrieved from the EVS Website (https://europeanvaluesstudy.eu/).

AUTHORING ENTITY

European Values Study at Tilburg University

DATA DISTRIBUTOR

GESIS Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive for the Social Sciences (DAS)
Unter Sachsenhausen 6-8, 50667 Köln, Germany
Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-199
GESIS Web: https://www.gesis.org/
EVS Web: https://europeanvaluesstudy.eu/
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Dr. Michèle Ernst Stähli

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FACE TO FACE: M.I.S Trend S.A Pont Bessières 3 CH-1005 Lausanne- Switzerland / WEB-MAIL: Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences FORS C/o University of Lausanne Bâtiment Géopolis, CH-1015 Lausanne

DATA DEPOSITOR
Who provided the data and documentation to the GESIS Data Archive?

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GERMANY
Programme director

ICELAND
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NETHERLANDS
Programme director
POLAND
Other (name): Fieldwork Director/Data Manager, Krzysztof Bulkowski

RUSSIA
Programme director

SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Programme director

SLOVENIA
Other (name): MSc. Živa Broder

SPAIN
Other (name): Rafael Leonisio

SWITZERLAND
Programme director

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Full name of the country's funding agency or agencies

ARMENIA
-

AUSTRIA
Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research

BELARUS
EVS Foundation

BULGARIA
EVS Foundation - Bulgarian Government, New Bulgarian University, Alpha Research LTD

CROATIA
Catholic faculty of theology Zagreb, University of Zagreb

CZECH REPUBLIC
The Czech Science Foundation (also known as the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic, GA CR)

GEORGIA
EVS Foundation

GERMANY
Financed from institutional budget of GESIS.
ICELAND
RANNÍS (Rannsóknamiðstöð Íslands)

NETHERLANDS
Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO); Tilburg School of Social and Behavioral Sciences (TSB), Tilburg University; EVS Foundation

POLAND
National Science Centre, Poland

RUSSIA
Laboratory for Comparative Social Research, National Research University Higher School of Economics, VTB Bank

SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Agentúra na podporu výskumu a vývoja (APVV), The Slovak Research and Development Agency

SLOVENIA
-

SPAIN
-

SWITZERLAND
Swiss national science foundation

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

GESIS Data Archive: Categories:
- Society, Culture, Religion and Weltanschauung
CESSDA: Topic Classification:
- Society and Culture; Religion and Values

ABSTRACT

Morale, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships in voluntary organisations (religious or church organisations, cultural activities, trade unions, political parties or groups, environment, ecology, animal rights, professional associations, sports, recreation, or other groups, none); active or inactive membership of humanitarian or charitable organization, consumer organisation, self-help group or mutual aid; voluntary work in the last six months; tolerance towards minorities (people of a different race, heavy drinkers, immigrants, foreign workers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Christians, Muslims, Jews, and gypsies; trust in people; estimation of people’s fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life; importance of educational goals: desirable qualities of children.

2. Work: attitude towards work (job needed to develop talents, receiving money without working is humiliating, people turn lazy not working, work is a duty towards society, work always comes first); importance of selected aspects of occupational work; give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.
3. Religion and morale: religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; self-assessment of religiousness; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, and re-incarnation; personal god vs. spirit or life force; importance of God in one’s life (10-point-scale); frequency of prayers; morale attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, taking soft drugs, accepting a bribe, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, paying cash to avoid taxes, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, in-vitro fertilization, political violence, death penalty).

4. Family: trust in family; most important criteria for a successful marriage or partnership (faithfulness, adequate income, good housing, sharing household chores, children, time for friends and personal hobbies); marriage is an out-dated institution; attitude towards traditional understanding of one’s role of man and woman in occupation and family (gender roles); homosexual couples are as good parents as other couples; duty towards society to have children; responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; to make own parents proud is a main goal in life.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale) (left-right self-placement); individual vs. state responsibility for providing; take any job vs. right to refuse job when unemployed; competition good vs. harmful for people; equal incomes vs. incentives for individual effort; private vs. government ownership of business and industry; postmaterialism (scale); most important aims of the country for the next ten years; willingness to fight for the country; expectation of future development (less importance placed on work and greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; essential characteristics of democracy; importance of democracy for the respondent; rating democracy in own country; satisfaction with the political system in the country; preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); vote in elections on local level, national level and European level; political party with the most appeal; another political party that most appeals; assessment of country’s elections (votes are counted fairly, opposition candidates are prevented from running, TV news favors the governing party, voters are bribed, journalists provide fair coverage of elections, election officials are fair, rich people buy elections, voters are threatened with violence at the polls); opinion on the government’s right to keep people under video surveillance in public areas, monitor all e-mails and any other information exchanged on the Internet, collect information about anyone living in the country without their knowledge; interest in politics in the media; concerned about the living conditions of people in the neighbourhood, the people in the region, fellow countrymen, Europeans, all humans all over the world, elderly people, unemployed people, immigrants, sick and disabled people; societal aims (elimination income inequalities, basic needs for all, recognition people on merits, protecting against terrorism).

6. National Identity: trust in people from various groups (neighborhood, personally known people, people meet for the first time, people of another religion, and people of another nationality); geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; evaluation of the impact of immigrants on the country’s development; attitude towards immigrants and their customs and traditions (take away jobs, increase crime problems, strain on country’s welfare system, should maintain their distinct customs and traditions or take over customs); important aspects of national identity (to have been born in the country, to respect country’s political institutions and laws, to have country’s ancestry, to speak the national language, to share national culture); important aspects of being European (to have been born in Europe, to have European ancestry, to be a Christian, to share European culture); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union.

7. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: willingness to give part of own income for the environment, too difficult to do much about the environment, more important things in life than environment protection, own activities are useless unless others do the same for the environment, claims about environmental threats are exaggerated); protecting the environment vs. economic growth.

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner; steady relationship; living together with parents or parents in law; number of children in the household and outside the household; number of people in the household (household size); age of the youngest person in the household; age at completion of education;
highest educational level; employment status; employment or self-employment in the last job; name or title of main job or last main job; profession (ISCO-88); number of employees (company size); supervising function and number of supervised people; occupational sector (Government or public institution, private business or industry, or private non-profit organization); unemployment longer than three months; dependency on social security during the last five years; scale of household income (weekly, monthly, annual).

Information on partner/spouse: born in the country of interview; country of birth; highest educational level; employment status; employment or self-employment in the last job; name or title of main job or last main job; profession (ISCO-88); number of employees (company size); supervising function and number of supervised people.

Information on respondent’s parents: father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; scale of household income; highest educational level of father and mother (ISCED); employment status of father and mother when the respondent was 14 years old; occupational position of the main wage earner at respondent’s age of 14; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things).

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Countries included in the first pre-release:

Armenia (AM); Austria (AT); Bulgaria (BG); Belarus (BY); Switzerland (CH); Czech Republic (CZ); Germany (DE); Spain (ES); Georgia (GE); Croatia (HR); Iceland (IS); Netherlands (NL); Poland (PL); Russian Federation (RU); Slovenia (SI); Slovak Republic (SK)

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

The geographical units are represented by the regional categories of variable Region.

- EVS 2017 Master Questionnaire: Q105 Region: Write in: .............................
- Variable v275 'Region where interview was conducted: NUTS 1-2-3 code'.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

UNIVERSE

The target population is defined as: individuals aged 18 or older (with no upper age limit) that have address of residence (not residential) in [country] within private households at the date of beginning of fieldwork (or in the date of the first visit to the household, in case of random-route selection) (see the EVS 2017 Methodological Guidelines).

Research area: Armenia (AM); Austria (AT); Bulgaria (BG); Belarus (BY); Switzerland (CH); Czech Republic (CZ); Germany (DE); Spain (ES); Georgia (GE); Croatia (HR); Iceland (IS); Netherlands (NL); Poland (PL); Russian Federation (RU); Slovenia (SI); Slovak Republic (SK)

KIND OF DATA

Survey data
TIME PERIOD COVERED

The time period covered in the data of the first pre-release: June 2017 to April 2018

FIELDWORK PERIOD

Fieldwork period (MM/DD/YY)

The recommended fieldwork period was set for September to December 2017.
- CZ, RU, SK and SI were able to complete their fieldwork within this time frame
- HR, DE, IS, NL, PL, ES, and CH carried over into 2018
- AM, AT, BY, BG, and GE where conducted within 2018

ARMENIA
20-02-2018 - 30-04-2018

AUSTRIA
08-01-2018 - 14-05-2018

BELARUS
01-02-2018 - 05-03-2018

BULGARIA
11-11-2017 - 01-09-2018

CROATIA
25-10-2017 - 16-02-2018

CZECH REPUBLIC
17-09-2017 - 03-12-2017

GEORGIA
11-01-2018 - 18-03-2018

GERMANY
23-10-2017 - 04-04-2018

ICELAND
19-06-2017 - 28-03-2018

NETHERLANDS
31-08-2017 - 28-02-2018

POLAND
17-11-2017 - 08-02-2018

RUSSIA
07-11-2017 - 25-12-2017
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
26-09-2017 - 01-12-2017

SLOVENIA
30-09-2017 - 23-12-2017

SPAIN
28-11-2017 - 22-01-2018

SWITZERLAND
11-09-2017 - 22-02-2018

III. METHOD AND PROCESSING
TIME METHOD
Cross section

SAMPLING PROCEDURE
Representative single stage or multi-stage sampling of the adult population of the country 18 years old and older. Substitution of any kind (address or individuals was not allowed. Sample size was set as effective sample size: 1200 for countries with population over 2 million, 1000 for countries with population less than 2 million. 
- 8 countries out of 16 deviated from the guidelines and planned with an effective sample size below the set threshold.
- Germany, Netherlands, Iceland and Switzerland, due to the mixed mode design, allocated only part (50% or more) of the effective sample size to the interviewer-administered mode survey.

Sample design and other relevant information about sampling were reviewed by the EVS-Methodology Group (EVS-MG) and approved prior to contracting of fieldwork agency or starting of data collection. In case of on-field sampling EVS-MG proposed necessary protocols for documentation of the probabilities of selection of each respondent.

The sampling was documented using the Sampling Design Form (SDF) delivered by the national teams (see the EVS2017 Methodological Guidelines, Sampling). The SDF includes the description of the sampling frame and each sampling stage as well as the calculation of the planned gross and net sample size to achieve the required effective sample. Additionally, it includes the analytical description of the inclusion probabilities of the sampling design that are used to calculate design weights.

Please note: weight variables will be added in a later EVS 2017 releases.

RESPONSE RATE
Based on the Fieldwork Scenario agreed with the EVS-MG, all participating countries were asked to report fieldwork projections before the start of fieldwork and to provide fieldwork outcome codes at agreed intervals during the fieldwork period (see EVS2017 Methodological Guidelines, Fieldwork and Reporting).

All countries used the EVS 2017 Fieldwork Reporting sheet/online form implemented on the myEVS portal for reporting fieldwork outcome codes at agreed intervals.
- 8 countries reported 5 times during the survey period; in total, countries reported between 3 and 11 times.
- The countries reported: Total sample units allocated to interviewers; Number of selected sample units where no contact attempt has yet been made; Completed interviews; Number of final non-contacts; Number of
refusals and breakoff; Number of confirmed ineligibles.

For calculation outcome codes during fieldwork, simple formulas were used:
- Response Rate cumulative: N of Completed interviews/Total selected sample size Minus Ineligibles
- Refusal Rate cumulative: N of refusals and breakoff/Total selected sample size Minus Ineligibles
- The majority of the countries reached a cumulative Response Rate between 45 and 74% and a cumulative Refusal Rate between 11 and 30%.

For monitoring fieldwork progress and assisting interviewers in fieldwork, in all countries visits were recorded on a pre-defined contact form. For each contact attempt, interviewers were requested to report on timing, mode of visit, visit outcomes, and number and reasons for refusal. Furthermore, some information about interviewers deployed in the countries’ surveys was collected in a pre-defined interviewer form. Both contact and interviewer form were uploaded by most countries on the myEVS portal.

Please note:
The outcome codes calculated on basis of the AAPOR Standard Definitions (using detailed information on response status contained in the data) will be available in the coming EVS 2017 releases. Processed and integrated contact data and interviewer information will be available as part of the full data release.

**MODE OF DATA COLLECTION**

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection.
If CAWI was used: Were any of these approaches used to reduce the number of interrupted interviews?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mode of data collection (first pre-release)</th>
<th>CAWI:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>PAPI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>CAPI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>PAPI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>PAPI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>CAPI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>CAPI and PAPI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>CAPI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>CAPI</td>
<td>not yet available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>CAPI and PAPI</td>
<td>not yet available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>CAPI</td>
<td>not yet available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>CAPI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>CAPI and PAPI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>CAPI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>CAPI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>CAPI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>CAPI</td>
<td>not yet available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main mode in EVS 2017 is face to face (interviewer-administered). An alternative self-administered form was possible but as a parallel mixed mode, i.e. there was no choice for the respondent between modes: either s/he was assigned to face to face; either s/he was assigned to web or web/mail format (see recommendations on Mixed-Mode Strategy in the EVS2017 Methodological Guidelines).

As shown in the table above, the data of all countries included in the first pre-release are based on face-to-face interviews (CAPI or/and PAPI).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Language(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARMENIA</td>
<td>Armenian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELARUS</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULGARIA</td>
<td>Bulgarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROATIA</td>
<td>Croatian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZECH REPUBLIC</td>
<td>Czech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>Georgian, Russian, Azerbaijani, Armenian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICELAND</td>
<td>Icelandic and English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NETHERLANDS</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLAND</td>
<td>Polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSSIA</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLOVAK REPUBLIC</td>
<td>Slovak and Hungarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLOVENIA</td>
<td>Slovenian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Questionnaire translation:

The observation of rigorous criteria during the translation process is fundamental to guarantee the comparability of the instrument between all the languages. The EVS 2017 Master Questionnaire was provided in English and each national Programme Director had to ensure that the questionnaire was translated into all the languages spoken by 5% or more of the population in the country. A central team monitored the translation process by means of the Translation Management Tool (TMT), developed by CentERdata (Tilburg). The English Master Questionnaire was translated into 18 languages and altogether 23 language versions were produced. 3 of the languages were used in more than one country; 4 countries had to manage the translation process for several languages including key minority languages.

TMT has been used fully by 10 countries; 6 countries that did not fully use TMT provided the final translation on the myEVS portal.

- Translation was done by
  - The Programme Director or his/her team in 12 countries (AM, AT, BG, HR, CZ, GE, IS, NL, PL, SK, SI, CH)
  - Professional translators in 8 countries (AM, BY, HR, DE, RU, SI, ES, CH)
  - The fieldwork agency in 4 countries (AM, GE, IS, RU)

- Translation was reviewed by
  - Professional translators in 3 countries (BY, DE, CH)
  - The Programme Director or his/her team in 15 countries (AM, AT, BY, BG, HR, CZ, GE, DE, NL, PL, RU, SK, SI, ES, CH)
  - The fieldwork agency in 5 countries (AM, BG, HR, GE, RU)

All countries used as type of translation and assessment procedure ‘Double translation and team review, as described in the guidelines (TRAPD) (see the EVS2017 Methodological Guidelines, Translation).

Information on questions or concepts that caused particular problems being translated into country’s language reported AT BY CZ RU SK CH (see the EVS 2017 Variable Report, variable notes).

II. Verification of the questionnaire:

The questionnaires and show cards of all countries have been signed off by the EVS-MG before starting the fieldwork, except for NL and SK.

Further control measures related to the field questionnaires were implemented before and after fieldwork, respectively. Verification of the CAPI questionnaire programmes and the PAPI field questionnaires were undertaken by the fieldwork institutes and in some countries additionally by the Program Directors. Checks were carried out by means of special computer programs and/or manually in every country focusing e.g. on the correct application of codes and routing.

a. CAPI questionnaire
  - In 13 countries, the checking was accomplished by the Program Directors and/or his/her team;
    in 2 countries by the fieldwork agency (IS and RU).
  - The questionnaires were checked in several ways, examples are:
    - Multiple tests of the programming; scripts were run to flag cases with invalid combinations of variables
    - Team members filled the survey several times and checked/solved mistakes in the generated data
    - Checks were performed with interviewer laptops provided by the fieldwork organization
    - Checking of the Pretest Data
- 14 countries provided information about software used for the CAPI survey: Warp-IT, Agency CAPI software, STABAN (Gorbi), COMPASS/ODIN (NIPO); Qualtrics, SPSS Data Collection Author (IBM), CADAS, ASKIA, BLAISE, Mobinet TESI, MRinterview (IBM).

b. PAPI questionnaire
- In all countries (AM, BY, BG, CZ, IS, and RU) the scanning or keying of PAPI questionnaires was checked.
- In 4 countries the fieldwork agency performed the checks; in 2 countries (BY and BG) the Program Directors.

FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

I. Pre-test period:
- Pre-test interviews were conducted in almost all countries. Information on pre-test is not available for DE and ES.
- Four countries realized 15 or less pre-test interviews (NL, CZ, PL, SK). Eight countries realized between 20 and 30 pre-test interviews (AT, BG, AM, RU, SI, HR, BY, CH). Two countries realized 60 or more pre-test interviews (IS, GE)
- Except for two countries who used cognitive interviews (NL, RU) and other methods like video-recording (RU), all the other countries who reported about pre-testing used face-to-face interviews like the main survey as pre-testing technique.
- Out of the 14 countries reporting about pre-tests, 12 indicated "Check of the translation" as one of the main purposes of the pre-test (CZ, PL, SK, AT, BG, AM, RU, SI, HR, BY, CH, IS)
- Out of the 14 countries reporting about pre-tests, 6 indicated "Check of the layout of the PAPI questionnaire" (BG, AM, BY, CZ, RU, IS) and 11 indicated "Check of the CAPI script/routing" (NL, CZ, PL, SK, AT, RU, SI, HR, CH, IS, GE) as one of the main purposes of the pre-test.

II. Interviewer training:
In all countries the majority (or all) of interviews were conducted by experienced interviewers.
- In DE, generally all interviewers were trained, all other countries report on specific training programs.
- Almost all interviewers in most of the countries participated in a specific training programme for refusal conversion. This did not occur in AM, HR, CZ, GE, IS and ES.
- In 5 countries (ES, BG, AM, PL, HR), interviewers were employed by the organization; in 7 countries, free-lance interviewers were employed (NL, BY, RU, IS, SK, AT, CH). A mix of free-lance and employed by the organization interviewers were used in two countries (DE, GE); in SI, both free-lance and other were used; in CZ, interviewers had another status.
- Interviewers were paid in different ways (combinations are possible):
  - Hourly in HR and NL
  - Per completed interview in NL, BG, AM, PL, BY, SK, GE, ES, RU, IS, AT, SI, CH, DE
  - With a regular fixed salary in CH and DE
  - With bonus payment in DE, CH, AT, IS, RU
  - With assigned payment in ES
  - With other methods in SI, AT, IS, NL

III. Visits to the respondents:
- The number of minimum (attempted) visits to a respondent was set at 4 (minimum 1 visit on weekends and 1 in the evening) in the majority of the countries (HR, CZ, BG, AM, PL, SK, ES, RU, IS, AT) and in DE (without specific requirements for weekends/evenings).
- At least 5 visits were requested in CH (minimum 1 during weekends and 1 in the evening) and SI (minimum 2 during weekends and 2 in the evening).
- 3 visits in capital city/urban area (minimum 1 during weekends and 1 in the evening) and 1 in rural areas were set in GE

QUALITY CONTROL BACK-CHECKS

In compliance with the recommendations, quality control back-checks were performed on 10% of the interviews, covering all interviewers. All countries reported on the verification of interviews; in the majority of countries also refusals and non-contacts were checked. In general, reviews were carried out in various ways: in person, by telephone, and by mail.
Enhancing measures and incentives
- Programme Directors in most of the countries sent advance letters and/or used written instructions to enhance response rates.
- AM, BE, BG, HR, GE, PL and SI did not offer incentives to respondents.
- In CZ and CH unconditional monetary incentives were offered.
- In DE and the NL both unconditional and conditional monetary incentives were offered. In AT and IS conditional monetary incentives were offered.
- In RU, SI and ES, conditional non-monetary incentives were offered.

CLEANING OF DATA

Data check and editing is being done by different actors and at different stages of the data collection and processing workflow. Fieldwork Institutes, PD and their teams, and central teams are the main actors in charge:

- First data checks were done during the interview by implementing them in the CAPI instrument and by coding of open-ended questions.
- After data collection, fieldwork institute and national team validate and edit the data according to the Data Processing Guidelines.
- After a national data deposit, the central teams reviewed data processing measures undertaken and implement further controls regarding standardised and harmonised variables and respondent confidentiality.
- The final verification of the national draft data and anonymisation measures has been performed by the Programme Directors and their teams.

Data editing, cleaning, and verification in the responsibility of the Program Directors and their teams:
Data corrections were done:
- by the fieldwork agency in BG, IS, RU, SK
- by the Programme Director or his/her team in BY, HR CZ PL, SI, ES, CH
- by the fieldwork agency and the Programme Director or his/her team in AM, AT, GE, DE

In almost all countries (except for NL) data was checked for consistency.
Data were corrected:
- Automatically in SK and SI
- Individually in HR, GE, RU, ES, CH
- Both individually and automatically in AT, AM, BY, BG, CZ, DE, IS, PL
- In 14 countries (exceptions are NL and CZ) data were corrected according to filter instructions.

All subsequent steps with regard to further data checks, standardisation, harmonisation, and integration of data as well as the publication of the outcomes were taken over by the central teams (for more detailed information about the rules applied, see the EVS2017 Methodological Guidelines, Data Processing and Publication).

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

Are national weights variables provided by national teams? If yes, please specify very precisely and with as many details as possible what type of weights.

Please note: Common weight variables will be added in a later EVS 2017 data release.

The weight provided by the national teams will be available along with the Full Data Release (Add-on file) scheduled for December 2019 (see https://europeanvaluesstudy.eu/methodology-data-documentation/survey-2017/timeline-and-data-release/).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National weights provided by national teams</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
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<td>Slovak Republic</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUMBER OF UNITS**

22414

**NUMBER OF VARIABLES**

358

**IV. DATA ACCESS**

**USAGE REGULATIONS**

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

**ANONYMISED DATA**

According to data protection regulations in participating countries, only anonymized data must be made available to users through direct access modes. Additionally, restricted access modes will be provided (along with the Full data release) to data including potentially indirect identifying information to grant as much analytical power as possible without compromising respondent confidentiality. For further detail, please see the EVS2017 Methodological Guidelines, Data Processing and Publication. National program directors are responsible for ensuring that their country data have undergone appropriate anonymisation measures that match the various access levels.

The EVS Integrated Dataset 2017, ZA7500 v1-0-0 contains de facto anonymised data, i.e. specific information is aggregated into coarse categories providing less detailed information, e.g. on respondent’s residence and occupation.

a. General measures applied to all national datasets include:
   - Removing detail of information: NUTS3 and ISCO-4/3 digits variables were dropped; some countries in ‘Country of birth’ variables were replaced by coarser sub-regions/regions.
   - Combining categories: the 8 categories of the ‘Size of town’ variable were combined to 5 categories;
ISCO_2: the three categories ‘armed forces’ were combined into one category 0 "Armed Forces Occupations".

b. Additional country specific measures were applied to the data from AT, CH, CZ, DE, and NL.
For more information, see EVS 2017 Variable Report.

Variables/detailed information that cannot be included in the pre-releases because of data protection concerns will be available along with the Full Data Release on basic of specific contractual regulations.

**CITATION REQUIREMENTS**

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

Citation of survey data:

Citation of documentation:

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor’s original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of bibliographic citations including Archive-Study-No., and, if available, doi (Digital Object Identifier).

**DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS**

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic of each complete report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository.
For more information, see https://europeanvaluesstudy.eu/education-dissemination-publications/

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**PUBLICATIONS**