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The Euromodule: a new instrument for comparative welfare research

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The Euromodule

A New Instrument for Comparative Welfare Research

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Abstract

As Europe is growing together politically and economically, the international perspective is becoming more and more important in social reporting and welfare research. Are there strong differences in the objective living conditions and the subjective well-being between European nations? Do the Europeans enjoy the same quality of society all over Europe? To answer questions like these empirically, research teams from 19 nations have set up a research initiative. As a result of this cooperation the *Euromodule* came into being, a survey instrument for a European welfare comparison. By now, data from Germany, Hungary, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland are available. In this paper the conception and development of the *Euromodule* are described. In an extensive appendix, the *Euromodule* master questionnaire and other central materials are documented.*

Mit dem politischen und wirtschaftlichen Zusammenwachsen Europas ist der Blick über nationale Grenzen hinaus von besonderem Interesse für die Sozialberichterstattung und die Wohlfahrtsforschung. Wie stark unterscheiden sich die objektiven Lebensbedingungen und das subjektive Wohlbefinden der Europäer? Wie steht es um die "soziale Qualität" der europäischen Gesellschaften? Um solche Fragen empirisch beantworten zu können, haben sich Wohlfahrtsforscher aus 19 Nationen zu einem Netzwerk zusammengeschlossen. Ergebnis dieser Kooperation ist das *Euromodul*, ein Umfragebaustein für einen europäischen Wohlfahrtsvergleich. Inzwischen liegen erste Daten aus Deutschland, Schweden, der Schweiz, Slowenien, Spanien und Ungarn vor. In diesem Beitrag werden die Entwicklung und Konzeption des Euromoduls vorgestellt. In einem umfangreichen Anhang werden die Kooperationspartner genannt sowie Fragebogen und technische Standards dokumentiert.

^{*} We are greatful to Uschi Gerlach for doing the language check.

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1 Development and Conception of the *Euromodule*

How the Euromodule Came into Being

The Euromodule is a research initiative of European researchers engaged in the field of social reporting and quality of life. The aim of this initiative is to strengthen efforts to monitor and systematically analyze the current state of affairs and the changes in living conditions and quality of life in Europe in a comparative perspective. Due to several developments, these issues gained importance in recent years. First of all, in many European countries, due to the "crisis of the welfare state" there is a lot of controversy about the "state of the nation" and citizens' welfare. There is growing public interest in how well people are doing in a period of ongoing modernization and globalization, and how extensive disparities and social exclusion can be avoided. This renewed public interest is also stimulated on the European level. As a result of European integration, comparable information about living conditions in single member states is of great interest. In the Maastricht treaty, several objectives related to individual welfare, quality of social relations, the combat against poverty and exclusion as well as the convergence of living conditions within Europe are given high priority by the European Union (EU). Another development is the transformation of the former socialist countries. For obvious political reasons, monitoring their progress on the road from state socialism to democratic capitalism is an important topic for years to come, especially for those countries heading to access the EU within the next years. These developments are highlighting the increasing demand for a comparative European welfare research. In this paper, the development and conceptual approach of the Euromodule research network are described

In 1996, the Research Unit "Social Structure and Social Reporting" at the Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB) and the Social Indicators Department at the Survey Research Centre Mannheim (ZUMA) had started an initiative to develop a European Welfare Survey. In summer 1996, the WZB and ZUMA groups invited a number of colleagues from the social indicators and quality-of-life communities, but also from statistical offices, to discuss

the feasibility of such a project. The response was far better than expected. Research teams from 19 countries—West European as well as East European countries—participated in three meetings in Berlin.

In 1998, the concept of a European Welfare Survey as one of several projects which were part of a TSER application ('Targeting Socio-Economic Research Programme') titled "Towards a European System of Social Reporting and Welfare Measurement" was submitted. The addressee of this application was the European Commission. The expert advice given by the European Commission about the TSER application was positive in large parts. During further negotiations, however, it became clear that Brussels would recommend to concentrate on those parts of the TSER project which aimed at taking stock of already existing statistics from government institutions or other sources - official and nonofficial. Thus, money was raised to carry out three subprojects under the title "EuReporting. Towards a European System of Social Reporting and Welfare Measurement": (1) European System of Social Indicators (EUSI), (2) Access to Comparative Official Microdata, and (3) Stocktaking of Comparative Databases in Survey Research. The project is coordinated by the Social Indicators Department at ZUMA, Mannheim, and carried through in collaboration with researchers from several European countries.*

Under these circumstances, the initiative quickly agreed not to follow the most ambitious idea of establishing full-fledged welfare surveys in many countries, which would have demanded a huge amount of central funding. Instead, at another meeting in 1998 they agreed to follow a stepwise, bottom-up strategy by establishing a smaller version of the originally planned European Welfare Survey. The revised idea was to develop a set of basic questions which could be implemented in different types of ongoing surveys in the participating countries. This set of basic questions - called Euromodule - was composed in intensive discussions considering a variety of interests. In its prototype version it consists of core questions plus core standard demography consuming approximately 25 minutes of interviewing time; and of optional questions of approximately 20 minutes. The idea was to run the Euromodule in as many countries as possible. So far, it has been carried out in six countries: in Sweden, Slovenia, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, and Spain. The decentralized way the initiative is organized is very similar to the way the International Social Survey Programme or other international cooperations are organized. The initiative is coordinated by the Research Unit "Social Structure and Social Reporting" at the WZB under the heads of Wolfgang Zapf and Roland Habich. But there is no central funding - each country team which is interested in running the *Euromodule* has to raise funds by themselves.

^{*} The description of the projects and bibliographies are available on the following website: http://www.zuma-mannheim.de/data/social-indicators/eureporting.

Goals and Objectives

The common interest of the participants in the *Euromodule* network is to gain comparative data about welfare and quality of life. The initiative stands in the tradition of the social indicators movement, which enjoyed its takeoff in the late 1960s and during the 1970s. The most practical and visible output of this movement has been and still is social reporting. "Social reports are social policy analyses with the clear-cut question if objective living conditions and subjective well-being, and beyond individual dimensions if the quality of society has improved" (Zapf 2000: 8). Examples for such comprehensive social reports in Western Europe are Social Trends in Great Britain (since 1970), the French Données sociales (since 1973), the Social and Cultural Reports of the Netherlands (since 1974), and the German *Datenreport* (since 1983). In Eastern Europe, Hungary recently started its series of Social Reports on Hungary (for an overview of social reporting activities and the social indicator movement in Europe, see Habich/Noll 1994, Berger-Schmitt/Jankowitsch 1999). Many of these social reporting activities have been and still are joint activities from national offices of statistics and social scientists. Another line of activities can be found at the supranational level of international organizations (cf. Vogel 1994, Zapf 2000). The OECD, the United Nations, Eurostat and other organizations gave rise to a multitude of social reports and a lot of continued periodic publications. Moreover, these organizations produced huge compendia of social indicators for world regions or the world as a whole themselves, mainly consisting of aggregated data at the level of nation states.

During its takeoff, the social indicators movement had a strong inclination to compare nations. The Social Indicator Development Programme of the OECD, for example, was launched with the objective of generating a comprehensive body of data for social indicators common to all OECD countries (OECD 1982, 1986). A cross-national perspective was also followed by the 1972 pioneering survey directed by Erik Allardt, the Comparative Scandinavian Welfare Survey. This survey described various dimensions of welfare in Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark (see Allardt et al. 1972, Allardt 1981). The *Euromodule* ties on to this cross-national research tradition. The use of social surveys is seen as the preferred method for studying living conditions and subjective well-being. As aggregated figures often used in social reporting (most of all in reports published by supranational organizations) can not be related to individuals, microdata stemming from surveys are the best opportunity to understand the distribution of welfare within a society, the

relationship between different life domains, and the way quality of life is connected to sociodemographic characteristics. Survey research offers the possibility to combine individual living conditions and subjective characteristics - and it also has proved to be a flexible tool for comparative welfare research across nations.

The *Euromodule* can fill a gap in European comparative social reporting and social structure analysis. International surveys that already exist are either primarily dedicated to political opinions, or they cover only indicators for few selected life domains, or they are hardly accessible to scientific analysis. Though concepts such as life satisfaction or happiness are included in surveys like the Eurobarometer and the World Value Survey, they only appear as single indicators. With regard to the European Community Household Panel (ECHP), Eurostat has initiated and harmonized national household surveys. The main focus of the ECHP, however, is on labour market and financial situation and therefore covers only some areas of life. Moreover, the data are rather expensive for secondary analysis, they are no longer sufficiently up to date for many research questions and limited to the member states of the EU. Within the *Euromodule* project also non-EU-countries such as Switzerland, Turkey and a couple of Central and Eastern European countries do participate. Thus a number of additional cross-national comparisons have become possible.

The aims of the *Euromodule* research initiative can be described as follows:

- strengthening efforts to monitor and systematically analyze the current state of and changes in living conditions and quality of life in as many as possible European countries.
- providing comparative representative survey data dealing with several aspects of quality of life and individual welfare.
- bringing together different national traditions of welfare research, which we regard as complementary rather than conflicting.
- using the competence and knowledge of the national teams to provide thorough and meaningful interpretation of the data.
- providing accurate assessments of the quality of life for policy makers.
- improving the public's understanding of welfare development.

Welfare Concepts and Conceptualizations

The *Euromodule* initiative considers the development of welfare to be part of the processes of social change which are judged according to socially highly valued aims. The underlying premise is that welfare is a concept which applies not only to the rich West European countries, but also to less modernized countries. Although there are different opinions of what the right notion and conceptualization of welfare is – even within Western Europe – *quality of life* is "the most widely recognised and the most frequently used framework for analysing the welfare development of a society" (Berger-Schmitt/Noll 2000: 8). It is a multidimensional concept which encompasses both material and immaterial, objective and subjective, individual and collective aspects of welfare. In principle, the *Euromodule* combines three kinds of welfare concepts: objective living conditions, subjective wellbeing, and (perceived) quality of society.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the understanding of welfare was an "individualistic" one. Quality of life was conceptualized mainly as individual welfare or welfare of households (cf. Noll 2000). Components of this individual welfare are not only good objective living conditions, but subjective well-being either. Objective living conditions have been and still are prominent in the Scandinavian approach as well as in the above-mentioned Social Indicator Development Programme of the OECD (under the term "social concerns"). In the tradition of level-of-living research, welfare is defined as "the individual's command over resources through which the individual can control and consciously direct his living conditions" (Erikson 1993: 72/73). Living conditions are measured in a variety of life domains: income, housing, education, family, work, and so on, some of them representing resources or capabilities, others outcomes or ends, and some of them both (e.g. income). The theoretical assumption of this objectivist approach is that there are so-called basic needs and that satisfying these basic needs determines people's well-being (see Zapf et al. 1987). This approach was very influential for comparative social reporting, especially the Social Indicator Programme of the OECD, started in 1970 and closed in 1986 (cf. OECD 1973, 1977, 1982).

Subjective well-being emphasizes another perspective, closely related to the sociopsychological approach. It is often associated with the Anglo-Saxon – mainly American – research tradition of mental health. Although American researchers also use objective indicators when assessing quality of life, there is a long-standing tradition to analyze subjective well-being, which "is concerned with individual's subjective experience of their lives. The underlying assumption is that well-being can be defined by people's conscious experiences – in terms of hedonic feelings or cognitive satisfactions" (Diener/Suh 1997: 199). Or, as Campbell (1972: 422) had stated it: "Quality of life must be in the eye of the beholder". Life satisfaction, pleasant affect and unpleasant affect are interrelated, but separable components of subjective well-being. That is, it includes not only positive feelings and experiences, but also negative affective experiences like anxieties and worries.

During the 1970s, there was an intensive discussion within the scientific community about which concept might be the more appropriate one. Nowadays, there is a mainstream concensus that objective living conditions and subjective evaluations are actually just two sides of one coin. Subjective evaluations of personal life circumstances can relate to life as a whole as well as to different life domains, like e.g. work or income. This underlines the complementary nature of the two approaches, objective welfare measurement, and subjective well-being. In the Euromodule survey, both approaches have "equal rights". The main idea is to collect objective as well as subjective indicators in order to focus on their constellation. This combined approach has been used in several survey projects, e.g. in the above-mentioned Scandinavian Welfare Survey, and the German welfare research. The German Welfare Survey, which was initiated in 1978 and has been replicated several times since then (recently in 1998), is one of the central surveys for continuous observation of the German society (Habich 1996, Habich/Noll/Zapf 1999). This branch of welfare research combines the Swedish approach with its socio-political focus and the socio-psychological approach of the American tradition. Welfare and quality of life are thus influenced by the constellation of objective living conditions and subjective well-being. "Quality of life can be understood as ... good living conditions that go along with positive subjective wellbeing" (Zapf 1984: 23, own translation).

Another aspect of welfare which is included in the *Euromodule* is "quality of society". As human beings, our personal development and opportunities to a large extent depend on the "liveability" (Veenhoven 1996, 1997) of the society we live in. In recent years, new concepts of welfare emerged, highlighting specific aspects of the *societal* components of welfare, namely social cohesion, social exclusion, and social capital (cf. Noll 2000, Berger-Schmitt/Noll 2000). These concepts refer to the quality of a given society, i.e. the quality of relations among the members of society and the binding effects of these relations, the rupture of the relationship between individual and society due to new forms of poverty, and the feelings of mutual commitment and trust created by common values and norms. The

Table 1: Taxonomy of welfare concepts

	Objective	Subjective
Individual level	Objective living conditions (e.g. income)	Subjective well-being (e.g. income satisfaction)
Societal level	Quality of society (e.g. income distribution)	Perceived quality of society (e.g. perceived strength of conflicts between rich and poor)

Euromodule also has included some of these concepts in its program, although it has not been possible to cover all these dimensions with a broad range of questions. Those characteristics of society and its central institutions which may have a positive or negative influence on individual welfare are subsumed under the term "quality of society". When these characteristics are evaluated by the population, we speak of the *perceived* quality of society. The different aspects of welfare covered by the *Euromodule* are illustrated in table 1. The *Euromodule* can be used as a uniform instrument to investigate these aspects in a representative fashion.

The Euromodule questionnaire

In June 1998 and January 1999 two meetings were arranged at the WZB, where the participants agreed on a common core questionnaire ("Master Questionnaire") and on methodological standards for carrying out the project. The result of this international cooperation is the "Euromodule". Its conceptualization is closely related to the German Welfare Survey. Beyond the "classic" concept of welfare research, more recent concepts regarding the societal quality have influenced the choice of indicators.

Table 2: Indicators used in the Euromodule

Objective living conditions

- housing
- household composition
- social relations (also *)
- participation
- standard of living
- income
- health
- education and work
- personal environment and safety

Subjective well-being

- domain satisfactions (see left column)
- general life satisfaction
- happiness
- anxieties and anomia
- subjective class position
- importance of various life domains*
- optimism/pessimism for various social concerns*
- evaluation of the own living conditions*

(Perceived) quality of society

- social conflicts
- trust in other people
- degree of achievement of public goods (freedom, security, social justice)*
- living conditions in various European countries in comparison to the own country*
- preconditions for social integration*

Background variables (so far as not included in objective living conditions)

- age
- gender
- type of community
- marital status
- employment status
- occupation (current / former)

The questionnaire consists of a core part and an optional part. The core part, which is obligatory for all participating countries, focuses on central life domains and their subjective evaluation: housing, composition of the household, social relations, participation, standard of living, income, health, work, education, personal environment and safety. Thus, private social concerns are covered as well as public ones. Moreover, well-established global measures of subjective well-being (life satisfaction, happiness, anomia, anxiety) as well as some aspects of the quality of society are included. A set of socio-demographic

^{* =} optional part

background variables is obligatory for all countries and should be asked in a uniform fashion, as far as possible. In the optional part, more detailed questions are available, which can be additionally asked if sufficient financial resources are at hand. This optional part offers supplementary questions, in particular regarding the quality of society, for instance the issue of social integration. In addition there are included questions regarding the individual level, e.g. the importance of various life domains for well-being or the evaluation of personal living conditions. The main indicators are listed in table 2.

As the *Euromodule* is planned as a "slim" survey apt to be attached to omnibus surveys, each life domain could be covered only by a few indicators. The intention was to cover as many social concerns as possible, rather than ascertain in-depth data for a few concerns. With regard to the measurement of the standard of living, however, a more detailed and time-consuming unit was developed. Following earlier British and German studies (Townsend 1979, Gordon/Pantazis 1997, Andreß 1999), a list of 19 commodities and activities was drawn up, which serve as indicators for the achieved living standard of the respondents. Additionally, information is gathered about the respondents' notion of a decent standard of living. This gives the researcher the opportunity to explore not only cross-national differences in material well-being, but also differences in the definitions of "acceptable" and "unacceptable" living conditions. The emphasis on material living conditions is justified by the wide range of economic power which the participating countries command, from "rich" Switzerland to "poor" Turkey, and by the vital political and public interest in processes of social exclusion and poverty.

The *Euromodule* may be carried out as a stand-alone survey as well as part of a multipurpose survey. Till now it has been carried out in six countries: in Germany, Hungary, Slovenia (all in 1999), Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland (all in 2000). In 2001 Italy and Turkey will follow. A section of the *Euromodule* has been carried out in Poland in 2000.

Other countries participating in the research network are Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria and the Czech Republic; at least some of them are still looking for an opportunity to run the *Euromodule*. Although the initiative is a European enterprise, the idea of comparative welfare research has also attracted interest from outside Europe: in 2000, South Korea has joined the network and it will probably carry out the survey in 2001. The South Asian "tiger state" will be an interesting extra-European case of comparison. In addition, the *Euromodule* project cooperates with the NORBALT project, a "level-of-living" survey in the Baltic countries

directed by the Norwegian FaFo Institute. Another interesting opportunity for comparative research could turn out from the project "Living conditions, lifestyles and health" in eight former Soviet countries, coordinated at the Institute for Advanced Studies, Austria. This survey dealing with the changing (and often declining) quality of life in the successor states of the Soviet Union has adapted some parts of the *Euromodule* questionnaire. Thus, the data of the *Euromodule* facilitates international comparisons as to the level of welfare, the relationship between different dimensions of welfare and the social situation of certain groups of people in various European societies, which differ in their level of modernization, the type of welfare state, and political traditions.

Outlook

In April 2000, another conference took place where the first comparative results were presented. The participants agreed that for the time being the documentation of the data as well as their harmonization and management should be coordinated and carried out by the Social Structure and Social Reporting Department at the WZB. The harmonization of the data and the integration into a common database is an important step to enable comparative research. Part of this package is the *Euromodule* codebook. This technical documentation gives an overview on the wording of the questions and the coding of the answers and offers unweighted marginals and means for all variables, broken down by countries. Furthermore, the national studies are described by giving information on fieldwork data, the principal investigators, sample type, fieldwork methods and institute, the context of the *Euromodule* questionnaire, sample size, response rates, weighting and national population characteristics. The participants of the network have agreed to exchange the *Euromodule* data within the network for the next two years. From 2003 on, the data base will be shared with the broader scientific community.

Table 3: Euromodule-timetable

	199	7	199	8	199	9	200	00	200)1	200)2	200)3
Conception	Х	Χ	Х											
Development of questionnaire				Х	Х									
Data collection						Χ	Χ	Х	Х	Х				
Data management							Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Codebook and table collection							Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Data analysis								Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	
Publication								Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ	
Conferences			Х		Х		Х			Х		Х		Х

With data from eight countries by mid 2001, the *Euromodule* got off to a good start. With this enterprise, the research initiative hopes to contribute to social reporting in Europe and to a deeper understanding of the state of affairs of the nations and the mood of their population. However, several larger European countries are still missing, e.g. France and Great Britain. We cordially invite our European colleagues to join the project and fill the white spots on the *Euromodule* map. Besides a broader geographical coverage, the repetition of the surveys is envisaged within the next years. This might add another perspective, the perspective of comparisons over time. And it might provide a good opportunity for newcomers to join. A repetition would be another milestone for establishing the *Euromodule* as a continuous enterprise in the long run.

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2 Appendix: Key Documents

- D1 Cooperating Partners
- D2 Technical Standards
- D3 Questionnaire

D1 Cooperating Partners

No.	Country	Research Group
1	Austria	Dr. C. Haerpfer, Prof. K. Müller IHS Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna
2	Belgium	Dr. I. Marx Centrum voor Social Beleid, University Antwerpen
3	Czech Republic	Prof. J. Vecernik Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague
4	Denmark	Dr. J. Bonke Danish National Institute of Social Research, Copenhagen
5	Finland	Dr. M. Lindqvist Statistics Finland, Helsinki
6	France	Dr. L. Chauvel Institut d'Etudes Politiques Observatoire Sociologique du Changement, Paris
7	Germany	Prof. W. Zapf, Dr. R. Habich Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB)
		Dr. HH. Noll ZUMA, Mannheim
8	Great Britain	Dr. D. Gordon University of Bristol
9	Hungary	Prof. Zs. Spéder Demographic Research Institute, Hungarian Statistical Office, Budapest
10	Italy	Prof. A. Martinelli, Dr. N. Pasini University of Milano
11	Netherlands	Prof. R. Veenhoven Erasmus University Rotterdam
12	Norway	Dr. T. Moum Dept. of Behavioural Sciences in Medicine, Oslo

13	Poland	Prof. W. Adamski Polish Academy of Science, Warsaw
14	Slovenia	Prof. N. Tos <i>University of Ljubljana</i>
15	South Korea	Prof. Doh C. Shin University of Missouri at Columbia, U.S.A.
16	Spain	Prof. S. del Campo University of Madrid
17	Sweden	Prof. J. Vogel Statistics Sweden, Stockholm
		Dr. B. Halleröd Umea University, Umea
18	Switzerland	Prof. Ch. Suter ETH Zürich
19	Turkey	Prof. Ayata, Dr. Y. Özcan <i>University of Ankara</i>

D2 Technical Standards

Euromodule Towards a European Welfare Survey

Part I: Some Rules for Methodological and Technical Issues

1. Population Universe

National surveys will have to meet certain standards of comparability in terms of the population universe: In this respect, the national surveys are supposed to be representative surveys for the whole population rather than for specific population groups. The survey shall cover the whole adult population from at least 18 years upwards. There will be no general rule whether non-national residents are to be included or not.

Details about the population universe and deviations from general rules must be documented properly.

2. Sample Design

In terms of sample design the minimum requirement will be to accept only random samples and not to allow quota sampling.

Details of the sample design have to be documented properly for each survey.

3. Sample Size

Concerning sample size it would be preferable to aim at a sample size of about 2000 respondents per country. However an effective sample size of 1000 respondents should be the absolute minimum requirement.

4. Socio-Demographic Variables to be Included

See Questionnaire.

Because of the consequences in terms of comparability, deviations from the agreed upon socio-demographic variables should be avoided as far as possible. If there will be any deviations, they need to be explained and documented in detail. The occupation of respondents should be coded according to ISCO 1988, the educational level according to ISCED after data collection by the national teams (see additional sheets).

5. Other Information to be Collected Within National Surveys

In order to know which kind of information (for example information about the interviewer, interview situation, sample unit etc.) other than the Euromodule itself and the set of socio-demographic variables we can expect to be collected within the national surveys, each participant is kindly requested to provide us with a respective list of variables which are routinely used in his national survey.

6. Ouestionnaire Translation

The comparability of data collected depends to a large degree on the comparability and equivalence of question wordings. Therefore each participant is requested to put special emphasis on the quality of translation of the original English language master questionnaire. Whenever possible, the application of quality assurance procedures like back translation is highly recommended.

Each participant is kindly asked to provide us with the translation of the Euromodule-Questionnaire in his national language in due time before fielding.

7. Question Ordering

To avoid ordering effects questions need to be asked in an identical order across all national surveys (see Euromodule-Master-Questionnaire).

If for particular reasons deviations from the compulsory succession of questions are unavoidable, this needs to be documented in detail.

In addition, the exact placement of the Euromodule questions within the questionnaire shall be documented in case they are part of a larger survey.

8. Field Work - Interviewing

Interviewing: As far as interviewing - techniques are concerned, there is agreement that as a general rule face to face interviews are required, either paper and pencil or CAPI. The agreed upon Euromodule-Questionnaire has been designed for face to face interviews. Telephone or mail surveys are considered to be not appropriate in order to guarantee comparability, since the questionnaire will have to be adapted for respective techniques. Anyhow we do not want to lose any country because of technical reasons.

If there will be any deviations from this general rule, detailed information will be neccesary.

Timing of Surveys: For obvious reasons possibilities to synchronize time periods of data collection are very weak. We ask each participant to let us know about the possibilities and preferences to conduct the survey in his country.

9. Documentation Requirements

In order to be able to check for and evaluate comparability each participant is requested to provide all kinds of relevant information about his national survey carried out. This information shall include - for example - national questionnaires, field reports, information about the field organization etc..

10. Data Management Requirements

Decisions about data management requirements - as for example checking and cleaning of national data sets, integration of national data sets, structure of a common data set - have to be taken in due time.

11. Data Disemination and Rules of Access

As a general rule, all data collected within the Euromodule Network shall be made accessable in due time and shall be shared among those participants, who are running the Euromodule in their national surveys and give access to these data.

Euromodule

-
_

2. Is your sample designed to be representative of the entire <u>adult</u> population of your
country?
☐ Yes
□ No
3. Are any groups like non-national residents excluded from, or under-represented in, your
sample design?
Non-national residents excluded/under-represented
☐ Other (Please write in:)
4. What is the <u>lower</u> age cut-off for your sample?
(Please write in)
5. Is there any <u>upper</u> age cut-off for your sample
Yes (please write in:)
□ No
6. What is the planned achieved sample size?
(Please write in)
7. What is the expected response rate?
(Please write in)
8. Is your sampling method a probability or random sampling method?
Yes (that is, with no 'quota controls' at any stage)
□ No, other (please write in):

Sampling

В.

C.	Fieldwork
9. How wi	Il the Euromodule questions be fielded?
	☐ Face-to-face -> Question 10
	☐ Self-completion (postal)
	□ Phone
10. If Euro	module questions fielded face-to-face.
	☐ Paper and Pencil
	☐ Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)
11. What i	s the most likely timing of your survey?
	Fielding will probably start Year Month
D.	Questionnaire
12. Are the	ere any parts of the Euromodule-Questionnaire which will not be fielded in your?
	□ No
	☐ Yes -> Question 13
13. lf any լ	parts of the Euromodule-Questionnaire are not fielded, please specify which.
	Core Part
	Question No.:
	Optional Part Question No.:

14. Which kind of information is routinely collected in your survey about interviewers,
interview situation, sample unit etc.
(Please attach list of variables)
E. Data Management
15. Will your data be deposited in a national Social Science Archive?
☐ Yes
□ No

D3 Questionnaire

Hous	sing			
1	How many rooms has your apartment/your house? I mea kitchen, bathroom, corridor, storage rooms, and sublet i	-	hout	
	Number of rooms: ,,			
2	How is your apartment equipped? Does it have the follo	wing a	menities?	
	 a) A separate kitchen b) A bath or shower c) An indoor flushing toilet d) Hot running water e) Central heating or electric storage heaters f) A place to sit outside, e.g. balcony, terrace or garden 	yes	no	
3	Please tell me, which item on this list applies to the hous your household? (show list)	ing cor	nditions of	
	o renter of an apartment, o renter of a house, o own or family owned apartment, o own or family owned house o other?	0 0 0 0		
4	Please tell me, by means of this list, how satisfied you are your apartment or house? In case you are completely satisfied, please answer "10". completely dissatisfied, please answer "0". If you are new satisfied nor completely dissatisfied, please choose one of between "1" and "9". (show scale)	If you ther co	are ompletely	
)	completely satisfied completely dissatisfied	

Hous	lousehold Composition and Demography					
5	The next questions refer to your household. How many people live in your household including yourself? We mean everyone who lives here normally even if he/she is absent at the moment, e.g. in the hospital or on vacation. Please also include the children.					
	Number:					
	(excluding paid employees and persons who pay for	rent)				
6	How many of them are under 18 years?					
	Number:					
7	Gender					
	o male	٥				
	o female	0				
8	In which year are you born?					
	year					
9	Were both your parents <country> citizens wh</country>	en you were born?				
	o both <country> citizens</country>	٥				
	o one non- <country></country>	<u> </u>				
	o both non- <country></country>					
10	Did you vote in the last general parliamentary	election?				
	o yes	٥				
	o no	٥				
	o no right to vote					
11	Type of Community					
	o large city	٥				
	o suburb of large city					
	o middle-size city	٥				
	o small city					
	o village	_				
	o rural area	٥				
	(filled up by interviewer, according to the classificati	on of national polling)				

Social relations				
12	Are you currently a member of an organisation or associate Please look at this list and tell me if you are a member of			
	 a) trade union b) political party c) neighbourhood association d) environmental association e) charity association f) church related association g) cultural group like music or theatre group h) sports club or leisure club i) other j) not a member of any organisation or association? 	yes	°	
13	Thinking now of close friends – not your husband, or wifamily members – but people you feel fairly close to. Do friend with whom you can discuss intimate and importate O Yes O No	you hav	e a close	
14	And how many close friends do you have? number of friends			
15	How often do you contact your close friends? O Nearly daily O At least once a week O At least once a month O Infrequently	0		
16	Generally speaking, would you say that most people car you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Most people can be trusted Can't be too careful	n be trust	ed or that	

17	In all countries there are differences or even conflicts between different social groups. In your opinion, how much conflict is there between					
		very strong	strong	only weak	no con- flicts	
	a) poor and rich people? b) the unemployed and people with jobs? c) Management and workers? d) young people and older people? e) men and women? f) <germans> and immigrants? very strong conflicts strong conflicts only weak conflicts no conflicts</germans>			00000	00000	
18	At present, are you single married and living with your spouse married but separated from your spouse widowed or divorced? (only record actual marital status)	use	0 0 0			19 20 19 19
19	Do you live with a partner? • Yes • No		0			

Stand	ard of Living				
l k v	There are different views/opinions about what iving. What is your opinion: What items on t nousehold in your country be able to afford? what is desirable but not necessarily needed, necessary?	his list shoul What could	ld every I be ren	, ounced,	
0	desirable				
(show list)				
		could be derenounced	esirable	necessary	
k c c f g h i j k	To be able to buy new clothes regularly To be able to replace worn-out furniture To have on average one cooked meal per day To be able to invite friends for dinner once a month To be able to take the family out for dinner once a month Car Television Washing machine Dishwasher To be able to save at least (50 Euro)*				
c r s		0 0 0		0	
	* give amount in national currency, around 5% of cousehold income)	the national	average	net	

do? What don't you have or can't do because you cannot afford it? What don't you have or do out of other reasons?			
ο I have or do it			
o I can not afford it			
I don't have or don't do it out of other	reasons		
(show list)			
	I have or do it	I can not afford it	I don't have or do it out of other reasons
a) An apartment in which every household			
member has his own room			
b) WC and bath or shower in the apartment			
c) Garden, balcony or terrace			
d) One week vacational travel per year			
e) Subscription to a newspaper			
f) Phone			
g) Buy new clothes regularly			
h) Replace worn-out furniture			
i) Have on average one cooked			
meal per day			
j) Invite friends for dinner once a month			
k) Take the family out for dinner			
once a month			
l) Car			
m) Television			
n) Washing machine			
o) Dishwasher			
p) Save at least (50 Euro)* per month			
q) Private pension plan			
r) Video-recorder			
s) Computer			
(* give amount in national currency, around 5% of household income)	the nationa	l average ne	et

22	If you were asked to choose one of thes which would you say you belong to?	e five names for your social class,
	o lower class	
	o working class	
	o middle class	
	o upper middle class	
	o upper class	•
23	What is about your standard of living? I one can buy like housing, cloth, food, ca are you, overall, with your standard of I	rs, vacation, travel. How satisfied
		2 +
		1 +
		0

Inco	me		
24	Would you please tell me, what the monthly net i is. I mean the total income of all household members and contributions. Please do not forget addinstance housing or child allowances. <currency></currency>	ers, after deduction of	
25	(If refused, emphasize anonymity, and show list w	ith income categories	
23	country specific) reference number	iti income categories,	
26	If you compare your household's present financia year ago, would you say the situation today has	situation to that of one	
	 Clearly improved Improved somewhat Remained the same Deteriorated somewhat Clearly deteriorated? 	0 0 0	
27	Is your household able to make ends meet		
	 with great difficulty, with some difficulty, fairly easily, very easily? 	0 0	
28	Taking everything into account, how satisfied are income? Please use the scale from 0 to 10.	you with your household 10 = completely satisfied 9 8 7	
		6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 2 - completely dissatisfied	

Heal	th			
29	Are you hampered in your daily activities by any chroni health problem, illness or disability?	c physical	or mental	
	Yes, severelyYes, to some extentNo	<u> </u>		
30	Do you need to take medicine regularly? I mean real mopills.	edicine, n	ot vitamin	
	o Yes o No	<u> </u>		
31	Please answer the following questions simply by saying	"yes" or	"no".	
	a) Do you often get spells of complete exhaustion or fatigue?	yes	no	
	b) Do you usually feel unhappy or depressed?c) Do you often shake or tremble?d) Are you constantly keyed up and jittery?)	و و و	
	e) Do frightening thoughts again and again come back in your mind?			
32	Now I have some questions about your health. All in all you with your health? Please use the scale from 0 to 10.		sfied are	
		9 + 8 +	= completely satisfied	
		7 + 6 + 5 + 4 +		
		3 + 2 + 1 +		
		οL	= completely	

Educ	ation and Work	
33	What educational degree do you have? Please tell me only the highest general educational degree you have.	
	(Educational degrees, country specific, to be coded afterwards according to ISCED; see additional sheet)	
34	How satisfied are you with your education?	
	10	
35	Now we have some questions concerning your occupation. Are you currently working for pay either	
	o full-time, o part-time, o or are you only occasionally employed, o are you not employed at all, o or are you in military service?	42 44
36	Please classify your present occupational status	
	list occupational status (see end of core part)	

37	Please name your present job		
	(ISCO classification)		
38	What type of professional education or training is us job that you do?	sually necessary for the	
	(show list)		
	no vocational education or particular training no vocational education, but fairly lengthy	٥	
	training at the workplace		
	no vocational education, but certain coursesvocational training, non-university		
	o university education	0	
39	How many hours do you normally work per week?		
	hours per week		
40	Taking everything into consideration, how satisfied on with your present job? Please use the scale from 0 to		
		10 = completely satisfied	
		8 +	
		7 🕇	
		6 +	
		5 🕇	1
		4 🕇	
		3 +	1
		2 +	1
		1 🕇	İ
		0	
			İ

41	In case you would lose your present job, how difficult would it be to find an equivalent job?		
	 easy difficult practically impossible 	_ _ _	
42	On this list you find several reasons for not being employ best to your current situation:	ed. What applies	
	o retired o early retirement o permanently disabled, sick o in school, university o retraining o unemployed o homemaker o others		
43	Have you ever been employed?		
	o yes o no	0	49
44	Please classify your last occupational status		
	list occupational status (see end of core part)		
45	Please name your last job?		
	(ISCO classification)		
46	Have you ever experienced spells of unemployment durir years?	g the last five	
	o yes o no	<u> </u>	49
47	How often have you been unemployed during the last five	re years?	
	(number of spells)		
48	In the last five years, how often have you been unemploy 6 month?	ed for more than	
	(number of long-term spells)		

Perso	onal Environment and Personal Safety			
49	Overall, how satisfied are you with the neighbourhood in Please use again this scale (0-10).	n which	you live?	
		9	completely satisfied = completely dissatisfied	
50	How safe do you feel if you are walking around in this a you feel	rea at ni	ght? Do	
	very safe,rather safe,rather unsafe,very unsafe?	0		
51	Have you yourself during the last 12 months been subject following incidents?	cted to a	ny of the	
	a) get things stolenb) be harassed or threatenedc) get sexual molestedd) be beaten and hurt	yes 	no 	

1						
52	And now generally speaking, how satisfied are you with the public safety? Please tell me again by help of this list (0 to 10).					
			10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	sa 	mpletely mpletely satisfied	
53	Please think about the place where you neighbourhood of your apartment. Do			ie immedi	ate	
	 very many, some, not so many, or no reasons at all to complain about 	oout the f	ollowing	oroblems:		
		very many	some	not so many	no	
	a) noise,b) air pollution,c) lack of access to recreation	0	0	0	0	
	areas or greensward, e) water quality?	<u> </u>	0	<u> </u>	0	

54	And how satisfied are you, generally speak situation in our country? Please use the so			ironmen	tal	
			10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	- sa	npletely tisfied npletely satisfied	
				uis:	satistieu	
India	cators of Subjective Well-Being (Glo	bal Me	asures)			
55	Now I want to read to you several statement problems of life. Please tell me, by help of completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or not agree at all with the statement	this list,		general		
		com- pletely agree	some- what agree	some- what dis- agree	not agree	
	 a) I cannot influence most of today's problems, b) I often feel lonely, c) I don't really enjoy my work, d) Life has become so complicated today that I almost can't find my way, e) I am very optimistic about the future, f) In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct. 					

56	What do you mean, how satisfied are you at present with your life in general? 10	
57	Taking all things together, how would you say things are these days – would you say you are	
	o Very happy	
	o Pretty happy	
	□ Not too happy	
	o Very unhappy these days? □	

List occupational status

Country specific, German example:

- 10 Unskilled worker
- 11 Semi-skilled worker
- 12 Skilled worker
- 13 Foreman in manual work
- 14 Master craftsman
- 21 Non-manual employee, low qualification
- 22 Non-manual employee, medium qualification
- 23 Non-manual employee, high qualification
- 24 Managing position
- 30 Civil servant, lower level
- 31 Civil servant, medium-level
- 32 Civil servant, higher level
- 34 Military service
- 40 Farmer
- 50 Professional
- 53 Self-employed
- 56 Helping family member
- 60 Apprenticeship
- 64 Trainee

List main occupation of respondent (ISCO)

Legislators, senior officials and managers

- 11. Legislators and senior officials
- 12. Corporate managers
- 13. General managers

Professionals

- 21. Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals
- 22. Life science and health professionals
- 23. Teaching professionals
- 24. Other professionals

Technicians and associated Professionals

- 31. Physical and engineering science associate professionals
- 32. Life Science and health associate professionals
- 33. Teaching associate professionals
- 34. Other associate professionals

Clerks

- 41. Office clerks
- 42. Customer services clerks

Service workers and shop and market sales workers

- 51. Personal and protective service workers
- 52. Models, sales persons and demonstrators

Skilled agricultural and fishery workers

- 61. Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers
- 62. Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers

Craft and related trade workers

- 71. Extraction and building trade workers
- 72. Metal, machinery and related trade workers
- 73. Precision, handicraft, printing and related trade workers
- 74. Other craft and related trades workers

Plant and machine operators and assemblers

- 81. Stationary-plant and related operators
- 82. Machine operators and assemblers
- 83. Drivers and mobile-plant operators

Elementary occupations

- 91. Sales and services elementary occupations
- 92. Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
- 93. Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport

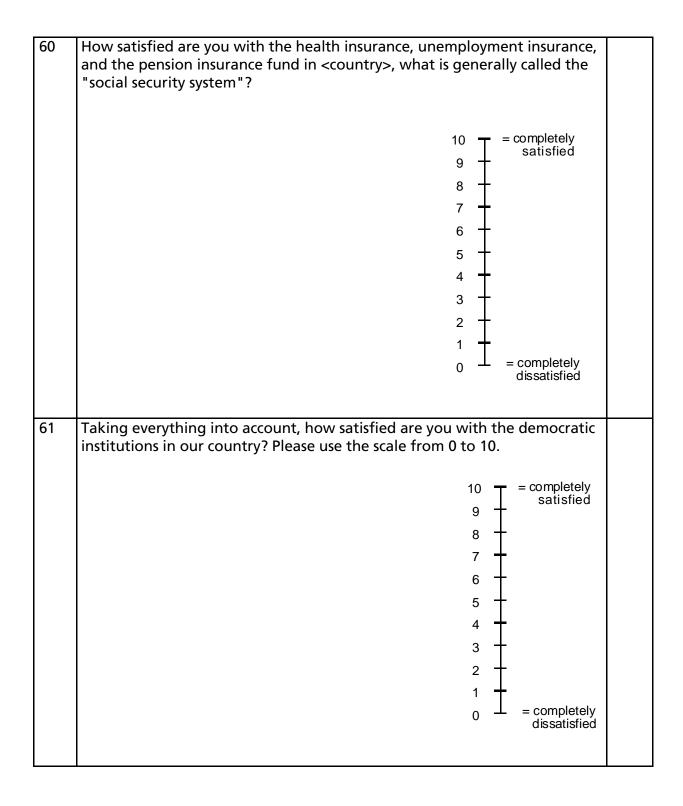
Armed forces

- . armed forces
- 97. no occupation 98. don't know
- . Inapplicable

Note: The respondent's main occupation is the job at which the respondent spends most of the time or if the respondent spends an equal amount of time on two jobs, it is the one from which the respondent earns the most money. For a respondent who is currently working, code current occupation. For a respondent who is retired or not currently working, code last occupation.

Coding conventions shall employ the first two-digits of 1988 ISCO / ILO International Standard Classification of Occupations Code from the International Labour Office, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

Qual	lity of Society				
58	What do you mean? In what degree the chances and securities are realized in <co are="" td="" they<=""><td></td><td>freedoms</td><td>, rights,</td><td>life-</td></co>		freedoms	, rights,	life-
	o fully realized, o rather realized, o rather not realized or o not at all realized?	fully rea- lized	rather rea- lized	rather not rea- lized	not at all rea- lized
	a) Freedom of political participation b) Freedom to choose for yourself				
	your occupation c) Protection of environment d) Protection of private property e) Just and fair distribution of wealth f) Equality of men and women g) Equality of life chances regardless of origin h) Freedom of free speech always and everywhere i) Freedom of religion/faith j) Protection from crime k) Social security l) Solidarity with the poor and needy m) Chance to get a job				
59	What do you mean? Will today's young of parents later have a higher, a lower or the higher standard of living, lower standard of living, same standard of living,			f living?	heir



62 The living conditions among European countries differ quite a lot today, and we would like to get your personal evaluation. Please use these ladders, where the highest field represents very good living conditions and the lowest field stands for very bad living conditions. (show ladders) a) First, the <Federal Republic of Germany>. Where on this ladder would you classify the living conditions in <Germany>. b) In comparison to < Germany>, where on the second ladder would you classify the living conditions in Poland? c) Where on the third ladder would you classify the living conditions in France? d) ... in Italy? e) ... in Spain? f) ... in the Netherlands? g) ... in Switzerland? h) ... in Hungary? i) ... in Sweden? <Gernany> Poland France Italy Spain The Nether-Switzerland Hungary lands (c) (h) (i) very good living condtitions very bad living conditions

63	Please show how much you agree or disagree with each statement:					
	o strongly agree o agree o disagree o strongly disagree	strongly	agree	dis-	strongly	
		agree		agree	disagree	
	a) Nobody takes care of what happens to the others.b) People are usually selfish	Q	0	٥	٥	
	and want to misuse the other.					
	 If I do good to somebody, I can hope he/she will treat me well similarly. 				0	
Exclu	usion and Integration					
64	One may have the feeling to be integrated life or to be rather excluded. In your view items for being integrated and included in very important, important, important, in or unimportant?	how imp	ortant a	are the f		
		very im- por- tant	im- por- tant	not so im- por- tant	un- im- por- tant	
	a) To be in a respectable occupation					
	 b) Not to be restricted or handicapped in one's working capabilities c) To be able to operate a computer d) To master a foreign language e) To have a driver's license f) To have an occupational training g) To have friends h) Not to have chronic illness or handicaps i) To have one's own family and children j) To engage in voluntary activities k) To engage in political activities l) To have a higher education m) To have one's own personal income 	000000000000	00000000000	0000000000000	0000000000000	

65	Considering your contacts with other people – friends, relatives and people					
	at your workplace – which of these statements fit your situation:					
	o I never feel lonely					
	o Sometimes I feel lonely,	_				
	but I don't see that as a problem					
	o Sometimes I feel lonely, and generally	_				
	I would like to associate more with					
	other people than I am doing now	٥				
		-				
	o I always feel lonely					
66	Are your parents or one of your parents still alive?					
00	Are your parents or one or your parents still allive:					
	o yes	٥	68			
ı	o no		67			
67	Do you have children?					
			00			
	o yes		69			
	o no		70			
68	a) How often do you see or visit your parents or one of your parents?					
	o They/she/he live in the same household					
	o Daily					
	At least several times a week					
	At least once a week					
	At least once a month					
	o Several times a vear	<u> </u>				
	Several times a yearLess often	-				
		0				
		ū				
	o Less often	ū				
	Less oftenb) And how often do you talk on the phone with your parents?	ur parents or one of				
	 Less often b) And how often do you talk on the phone with your parents? They/she/he live in the same household 	ur parents or one of				
	 b) And how often do you talk on the phone with your parents? They/she/he live in the same household Daily 	ur parents or one of				
	 b) And how often do you talk on the phone with your parents? They/she/he live in the same household Daily At least several times a week 	ur parents or one of				
	 b) And how often do you talk on the phone with your parents? They/she/he live in the same household Daily At least several times a week At least once a week 	ur parents or one of				
	 b) And how often do you talk on the phone with your parents? They/she/he live in the same household Daily At least several times a week At least once a week At least once a month 	ur parents or one of				
	 b) And how often do you talk on the phone with your parents? They/she/he live in the same household Daily At least several times a week At least once a week At least once a month Several times a year 	ur parents or one of				
	 b) And how often do you talk on the phone with your parents? They/she/he live in the same household Daily At least several times a week At least once a week At least once a month 	ur parents or one of	70			

69	a) How often do you see or visit your child/children?						
	They live in the same household						
	Daily	_					
	At least several times a week	_					
	At least once a week						
	At least once a month						
	Several times a year						
	Less often						
	b) And how often do you talk on the phone with your child/children?						
	o They live in the same household						
	o Daily	٥					
	At least several times a week						
	o At least once a week						
	o At least once a month						
	o Several times a year						
	o Less often						
	ctive Living Conditions and Subjective Well-beir	ng: Additional					
	ators						
70	Job and leisure time can be of different importance. How important is your job, what applies best to you? Please use the scale from 0 to 10. In case your job is absolutely important, please answer "10". If it is not important at all, please answer "0".						
	How important is your leisure time? Please use the scale from 0 to 10.						
	[only to employed respondents, use filter]						
	10 - absolutely						
	10 T = absolutely important						
	9 🕇						
	8 🕇						
	7 🕂						
	6 +						
	5 🕇						
	4 🕇						
	3 +						
	2 🕇						
	1 🕇						
	$_0$ \perp = not important at all						

71	And now let us talk about your personal future with respect to the next two to three years. I am going to read you several different aspects and would like you to tell me whether you are o optimistic, o more optimistic than pessimistic, o more pessimistic than optimistic, o pessimistic about them:							
	g pess	opti- mistic	more opti- mistic than pessi- mistic	more pessi- mistic than opti- mistic	pessi- mistic			
	 a) further development of your income, 				٥			
	b) (if employed) security of your job, c) development of your				٥			
	cost of living (clothing, rent etc.), d) the environmental situation				٥			
	of where you live, e) your opportunities				٥			
	of political influence, f) your opportunities to promote				0			
	in your occupational career?				٥			
72	And how do you, in general, evaluate yo	ur perso	nal futu	re?				
	o optimistic,o more optimistic than pessimistic,			<u> </u>				
	more pessimistic than optimistic,pessimistic?			0				

o very important, o important, o not very important, o unimportant for your well-being and satisfaction: very impor- not unimpor- tant very important impor- tant important tant a) work, b) family,	impoi	The areas of life which we have talked about so far might be of different importance for the well-being and satisfaction of people. Please tell me for the following areas if they are						
impor- tant very important impor- tant impor- tant tant a) work, b) family,	0 0	 very important, important, not very important, unimportant 						
b) family,			impor-	-	very impor-	impor-		
c) income, d) love and affection, e) influence on political decisions, f) successful career, g) leisure time, h) faith, i) health, j) protection of natural environment, k) protection against crime. 74 Considering the course of your personal living conditions since 1990 up to now: What picture on this list would be most appropriate? Please give only the number.	b) fan c) inco d) lov e) infl f) suc g) leis h) fai i) hea j) pro k) pro k) pro	amily, come, ove and affection, fluence on political decisions, ccessful career, isure time, aith, alth, otection of natural environment, rotection against crime. sidering the course of your personal or: What picture on this list would be a	living co	onditions	since 199	0 0 0 0 0 0 0		

75	Now we would like you to consider your general living conditions once									
	more. On the following scheme you see a series of ladders. The highest									
	field of every ladder represents the best living conditions you can imagine;									
	the lowest field represents the worst living conditions you can imagine.									
	the lowest field represents the worst living conditions you can imagine.									
	(show ladders)									
	(show ladders)									
	a) First to your current living conditions. Where, on this ladder, would you									
	a) First to your current living conditions. Where, on this ladder, would you									
	locate your current living conditions? b) What are your personal future expectations? What do you expect,									
	•	•		•		•	will lead in			
	five years f			would you	i Classify C	ie ilie you	wiii ieau iii			
	c) Now please			heen five	vears ago	2 Where w	rould you	┪		
	classify you					: VVIICIE VV	odia you			
	d) Nearly eve					sha is anti	tled to	┪		
							classify the			
	living cond					would you	a classify circ			
	e) And where					n of the ne	eople in vou	.		
	neighbour		ou clussii	y circ iiviii	g contains	ii or the p	copic iii youi			
	f) And where		ixth ladd	er would v	ou classif	v the living	condition	1		
	of your frie				,	,	,			
								1		
		Current	Living	Living	Living	Living	Living	1		
		Living Conditions	Conditions in 5 years	Conditions 5 years ago	Conditions entitled to	Conditions neighbourhood	Conditions friends			
		(=today)	iii 5 years	.,	enutied to	magniboumood	menus			
	Best Living									
	Conditions									
	10/									
	Worst Living									
	Conditions									
76	Do you work i	n public :	service/pu	ublic secto	r?					
	o Yes									
	o No									