

## #14 – Timing of life, justice and fairness

### Short description

**Type of object:** Survey report and dataset (ESS – round 9, 2018).

**Source (organisation):** European Social Survey

**Issues:** The general issues of ESS are: Social conditions, Social behaviour and attitudes, General health and well-being, Political behaviour and attitudes, Political ideology, Minorities, Cultural and national identity, Media, Equality, inequality and social exclusion, Language and linguistics, Religion and values, Elderly, Youth, Children, Family life and marriage. The questions of the ESS9 justice and fairness were:

- G8a – Frequency of pay1 respondent is most familiar with
- G8b – Frequency of income from pensions respondent is most familiar with
- G8c – Frequency of income from social benefits or grants respondent is most familiar with
- G10a – Respondent’s individual gross pay (bracket)
- G12a – Respondent’s individual net pay (bracket)
- G12b – Respondent’s individual net income from pensions (bracket)
- G12c – Respondent’s individual net income from social benefits or grants (bracket)
- G18 and G19 (and introduction before G18) – Fairness of incomes earned by top and bottom decile employees in [country].

**Time span:** 30 August 2018 – 27 January 2020

**Geographical coverage:** The dataset covers 31 countries (mainly EU countries): Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

**Link:** <https://ess-search.nsd.no/en/study/bdc7c350-1029-4cb3-9d5e-53f668b8fa74>

### Note/Interpretations

The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 38 countries to date. Its three aims are, firstly – to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions, secondly – to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond, and thirdly – to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators.

The dataset is built by the data of a survey involved all persons aged 15 and over resident within private households, regardless of their nationality, citizenship, language or legal status, in the above specified countries. Face-to-face interview: Computer-assisted (CAPI/CAMI) – Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), or computer-assisted mobile interviewing (CAMI). Data collection method in which the interviewer reads questions to the respondents from the screen of a computer, laptop, or a mobile device like tablet or smartphone, and enters the answers in the same device. The administration of the interview is managed by a specifically designed program/application. The sampling followed for each national survey is described in the link. This is the example for Italy.

The first sampling domain consists of the biggest municipalities within Italy (around 14% of the Italian population). Here a one-stage sampling design is used, where persons are sampled by stratified simple random sample from the LAC from each municipality in domain 1. The allocation of the sample size is proportional to target population within the strata. The second sampling domain consists of all municipalities that are not included in the first domain. Here a two-stage sampling design is used. At the first stage municipalities are selected as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) by stratified sampling. The stratification is done by crossing two variables, Geographical area (NUTS-1) and demographic size class of the resident population aged 15 and over (4 classes). The allocation of PSUs to strata is proportional to target population within the strata. Within strata, PSUs are selected with probability proportional to size of target population. At the second stage persons are selected from the sampled municipalities using a simple random sample.

The link contains not only the dataset downloadable but also reports and documentation of the survey. Global and country data are downloadable. Each round has its specific topics. The downloading requires the registration.

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