



# Survey: Gender Coverage and Bias

## Deliverable 3.1



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# Contents

Table of Figures .....	3
1. Executive Summary .....	5
2. Theory and rationale .....	7
3. Data collection.....	9
3.1 Scope.....	9
3.2 Collecting survey questionnaires .....	9
3.3 Collecting survey questions .....	10
3.4 Reviewing and refining the data.....	12
4. Data analysis.....	14
4.1 Unit of analysis.....	14
3.4.1 Summary of data .....	15
4.2 Coding protocol.....	16
4.2.1 Gender concept .....	16
4.2.2 Theme/issue .....	17
4.2.3 Solutions .....	18
5. Results .....	19
5.1 Cross-national surveys.....	19
5.1.1 Gender concept .....	19
5.1.2 Theme/issue .....	21
5.1.3 Solutions .....	31
5.1.4 Summary .....	33
5.2 National surveys .....	36
5.2.1 Gender concept .....	36
5.2.2 Theme/issue .....	39
5.2.3 Solutions .....	48
5.2.4 Summary .....	51
6. Conclusions and next steps .....	53
References.....	55
Annexes .....	
Annex A. Survey question coding protocol	
Annex B. Dataset of cross-national and national survey questionnaires.....	

## Table of Figures

Figure 1 Themes/issues coding categories in the survey question coding protocol .	17
Figure 2 Relative frequency of gender concepts in cross-national survey coding units (n=1217).....	19
Figure 3 Relative frequency of higher-level themes/issues in cross-national survey coding units (n=1415).....	21
Figure 4 Relative frequency of sub-issues in cross-national survey coding units (n=1326).....	22
Figure 5 Relative frequency of sub-issues within higher level themes/issues in cross-national survey coding units .....	23
Figure 6 Distribution of gender concepts within higher level themes/issues In cross-national survey coding units .....	29
Figure 7 Frequency of higher-level themes/issues over time in cross-national survey coding units, 2000-2023 .....	30
Figure 8 Relative frequency of solutions in cross-national survey coding units (n=1244).....	31
Figure 9 Relative frequency of solutions within higher level themes/issues in cross-national survey coding units .....	32
Figure 10 Relative frequency of gender concepts in national survey coding units (n=4330).....	36
Figure 11 Relative frequency of gender concepts within each country.....	37
Figure 12 Relative frequency of higher-level themes/issues in national survey coding units (n=4669) .....	39
Figure 13 Relative frequency of higher-level themes/issues within each country.....	40
Figure 14 Relative frequency of sub-issues in Danish survey coding units (n=158). 41	
Figure 15 Relative frequency of sub-issues in German survey coding units (n=642)... 42	
Figure 16 Relative frequency of sub-issues in Hungarian survey coding units (n=530) .....	43
Figure 17 Relative frequency of sub-issues in Spanish survey coding units (n=4774) .....	44
Figure 18 Relative frequency of sub-issues in Swiss survey coding units (n=960) ..	46
Figure 19 Relative frequency of sub-issues in British survey coding units (n=1596) 47	
Figure 20 Relative frequency of solutions in all national survey coding units (n=4380) .....	48
Figure 21 Relative frequency of solutions within each country .....	50

## List of abbreviations

Conceptual terms	Definition
GBN	Gender-based need
MIP	Most important issue
RWPP	Right-wing populist party
WP3 (1,2,4,5,6)	Work Package 3 (1,2,4,5,6)
<b>Surveys/organisations</b>	
ALLBUS	Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften (General Population Survey of the Social Sciences)
BES	British Election Study
BSA	British Social Attitudes
CIS	Centro Investigaciones Sociológicas (Centre for Sociological Research)
EB	Eurobarometer
EES	European Election Study
ESS	European Social Survey
EVS	European Values Study
FLB	Familienleitbilder (Concepts of Family)
FreDA	Family Research and Demographic Analysis
ISSP	International Social Survey Programme
KSH-NKI	Központi Statisztikai Hivatal- Népességtudományi Kutató Intézet (Hungarian Central Statistical Office - Institute for Population Studies)
MOSAiCH	Measurement and Observation of Social Attitudes in Switzerland
SELECT	Swiss Election Study
WVS	World Values Survey

# 1.Executive Summary

This report is the first deliverable outcome of Work Package 3 (WP3) of the UNTWIST project. The aim of WP3 is to analyse the representation of sex/gender and gender-based needs (GBNs) in public opinion instruments and public opinion data. Political and sociological surveys are one of the main tools that political parties use to obtain information about citizens' needs and demands. It is important to understand what GBNs are *present* and *absent* in survey instruments to establish whether surveys fairly represent the wider spectrum of citizens' gender-related needs and demands and to gain insight into parties' policy development and positions on gender-based issues.

This deliverable report (D3.1) presents a descriptive analysis of the representation of sex/gender in largescale cross-national and national political and sociological survey instruments. In combination with D3.2, which measures public opinion on gender issues in cross-national and national surveys, this deliverable contributes to GO1: "To advance knowledge of how feminism, sex- and gender-based needs and demands are substantively represented by mainstream and extreme populist parties to test the idea that extreme populist parties are acting as niche parties in relation to sex- and gender-based demands".

This report provides the rationale underlying the analysis of the presence/absence of GBNs in survey questionnaires (Section 2) and outlines our process for collecting and analysing survey question data (Sections 3 and 4). In brief, this comprised constructing a dictionary of sex/gender-related key words to collect questions in large-scale academic-led surveys fielded since the year 2000, both cross-nationally at the European level and at the national level in six countries (Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Spain, Switzerland, and the UK). This data was analysed via quantitative content analysis, using an original coding protocol that was developed from the Typology of GBNs produced in WP1 (D1.1). In the remainder of the report (Section 5), we present the results of our descriptive analysis. Our key findings highlight that at in *both* cross-national and national survey questionnaires, GBNs are largely present in three core areas:

- (1) Measurement of the presence/location/extent of discrimination on the basis of sex, gender, and sexual identity
- (2) Measurement of attitudes and behaviours regarding men and women's gender roles in the family
- (3) Measurement of gender and sexual orientation discrimination in the labour market and evaluation of measures to support families

While our analysis also indicates that certain GBNs are more salient within specific national contexts, on the whole we find that survey measurement of GBNs in both cross-national and national contexts is narrowly concentrated into these core areas. Consequently, we expose gaps in the measurement of GBNs beyond the family and the labour market in areas such as education, health, and transnational politics. Additionally, our analysis shows that solutions to GBNs in both cross-national and national survey instruments are limited to these corresponding issue areas and are

narrowly focused on legal protection against discrimination and on the provision of resources to support families. We conclude that the level of feminist permeation of both cross-national and national survey instruments is mixed, but generally weak. Our findings therefore make an important contribution to the evaluation of the demand and supply of GBNs in national contexts in WP5 and in the development of our own original survey module in WP6.



## 2. Theory and rationale

The aim of the UNTWIST project is to test whether right-wing populist parties (RWPPs) act as niche parties that mobilise and twist neglected gender-based needs (GBNs) and to provide policy recommendations to mainstream parties to offer untwisted ways of representing gender needs and demands (**General Objective 3**).

Understanding whether and how RWPPs may be acting as niche parties and issue entrepreneurs of gender issues requires examination of both the supply *and* demand side of the representation of GBNs. The demand side represents the GBNs articulated by citizens, particularly those at the margins who may be experiencing relative gender deprivation (WP2 and WP3). The supply side represents the policy offers made by parties to address GBNs (WP4).

WP3 contributes understanding to both the demand and supply side through comparative analysis of the presence and absence of GBNs in national and cross-national survey instruments (D3.1) and analysis of public opinion regarding GBNs (D3.2). On the demand side, WP3 investigates voters' perception of their needs and demands in relation to gender-based issues, as well as the effectiveness of sociological and political surveys in capturing voters' gender-based attitudes and demands. On the supply side, by assessing coverage of GBNs in national and cross-national surveys, WP3 can offer insight into which GBNs may have been adopted/neglected by mainstream parties and RWPPs.

Political and sociological surveys are widely used as a measurement of the general public's support for specific issues, positions, and policy proposals. Parties and legislators may utilise public opinion data to understand support/opposition to specific policy proposals or to gauge the general public's mood toward an issue (Sharp, 1999). Evidence indicates that, on the one hand, mainstream parties are responsive to shifts in public opinion (Hobolt and Klemmenson, 2005; Wlezian, 1996), while on the other hand, parties' policy positions may also influence public perception of an issue (Hobolt and Klemmenson, 2005; Slothuus and Bisgaard, 2021). Issue entrepreneurs such as RWPPs may also strategically use public opinion data to identify areas of neglected representation in which to mobilise voters 'at the margins'. Consequently, to explore parties' mobilisation and competition over gender-based issues, it is important to understand what gender-based needs and issues are currently measured in public opinion instruments. On the other hand, citizens can only provide answers to the questions that they are asked. Therefore, it is equally, if not more, important to understand what GBNs are missing from current survey measurement, to identify areas in which citizens needs and demands are not represented.

This report (D3.1) provides descriptive analysis of the presence/absence of sex/gender and GBNs in national and cross-national survey instruments. It therefore offers insight into the areas of public opinion polling that measure voters' GBNs and

the issues from which mainstream and RWPP parties may be developing their policy offers, while also highlighting areas in which GBNs are neglected.<sup>1</sup>

WP3 takes the WP1 Typology tool as its foundation. The Typology was constructed with the aim of measuring “**feminist permeation by exposing which needs (dimensions and types) are covered substantively and which are neglected**” in domains such as public opinion surveys and party manifestos (WP1 Typology, pg. 10). The Typology presents a comprehensive code scheme to map central dimensions of GBNs such as **Gender concepts**, **Themes/issues**, and **Solutions** in survey instruments and conceptualises 15 ideal types of GBNs based on common co-occurrences of these dimensions.<sup>2</sup> Taken together, the coding scheme and ideal types offer a technical tool to locate GBNs within survey instruments and evaluate the level of feminist permeation. This report therefore uses the Typology coding scheme and theoretical framework as a starting point to map the presence/absence of GBNs in survey instruments, offering insight on which needs are substantively addressed, which are neglected, and where there are areas of common co-occurrence between **Gender concepts**, **Themes/issues**, and **Solutions**.

In combination with data from WP2 and WP4, WP3 contributes toward answering the following questions:

- Which gender-based needs and demands have been neglected by mainstream traditional parties? In which areas and to what extent can we identify representational gaps?
- Do extreme populist parties act as niche parties regarding gender-based needs?

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<sup>1</sup> ‘Areas neglected’ may also be interpreted in further analysis as areas which are present in survey instruments but which are neglected by political parties in their policy offers.

<sup>2</sup> The Typology includes a fourth dimension of **Gender interests** which places GBNs on a continuum ranging from structural goals related to gender emancipation to practical concerns arising from specific contexts/situations. We do not include this dimension in our analysis as it is not usefully applicable to survey data.

## 3. Data collection

### 3.1 Scope

To conduct a comprehensive analysis of the feminist permeation of public opinion instruments, we defined the scope of our study to comprise large-scale academic-led political and sociological surveys fielded cross-nationally in Europe, as well as within the six UNTWIST consortium countries (Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Spain, Switzerland, UK) since the year 2000. This timeframe was chosen to facilitate a comprehensive examination of the presence/absence of GBNs in survey questionnaires, as well as the ability to track the salience of GBNs over-time. Moreover, the twenty-year timespan provides coverage of multiple elections within each country. This offers potential for future comparison between the findings of WP3 and WP4, enabling analysis of the relationship between supply and demand concerning GBNs within specific country and election contexts.

The data collection process involved three stages: Identifying and collecting survey material (Section 3.2), the collection of questions by national partners (Section 3.3), and review and cleaning of the data by the UNIMAN team (Section 3.4).

### 3.2 Collecting survey questionnaires

The first step in the data collection was to identify and collect relevant national and cross-national survey questionnaires. Partners were provided with an instructional manual which outlined that surveys in their country context should be collected that met the following criteria:

- Academically led (fielded by an established academic/research body with rigorous methodological standards)
- Large scale (covering a sample of the national population with a significant *n* of responses)

Examples of relevant surveys that match this criteria includes post-election surveys, social attitudes surveys, and political attitude surveys.

National partners identified relevant surveys and collected the questionnaires, codebook, and data files (the data files are necessary for analysis of public opinion in D3.2). National partners also recorded the metadata of each relevant survey including the survey wave number, sample design, sample size and mode of delivery. Table 1 shows the number of survey questionnaires collected per country. Variation reflects differences in survey culture across countries as well as differences in the types of survey that are collected. For example, post-election surveys may only be fielded every 4-5 years, whereas sociological surveys often field annual waves. The average number of survey questionnaires per country is 121 (standard deviation = 191). The country with the most survey instruments is Spain (*n*= 507). This is partly explained by the inclusion of the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS) monthly barometer which makes up 249 of Spain's collected survey questionnaires. The country with the lowest number of relevant surveys is Denmark (*n*= 8). There are 186 cross-national survey questionnaires.

**Table 1 Summary of national and cross-national survey questionnaires 2000-2023**

Country	Survey questionnaire (N)
Denmark	8
Germany	36
Hungary	17
Spain	507
Switzerland	74
UK	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>728</b>
Cross-national	186

The data collected does not reflect the full universe of survey instruments cross-nationally or within each country. First, because of the restrictions that were applied in the scope of the data collection and second, because partners reflected that some survey instruments were not accessible, either because they were not openly available or because the data files were missing.<sup>3</sup>

10

### 3.3 Collecting survey questions

In the second stage of the data collection process, national partners collected questions from the survey questionnaires that mentioned sex/gender, gender roles or gender-related policies, either the question text or the response options (questions from the cross-national surveys were collected by UNIMAN).

To identify relevant questions, we developed a dictionary of key words relating to sex/gender and GBNs. These keywords were developed theoretically and assisted by a review of studies that have similarly utilised dictionaries of key words to analyse political communication on sex/gender and GBNs (Akkerman, 2015; De Giorgi et al., 2023; De Lange and Mügge, 2015; Höhmann, 2020; Reinhardt et al., 2023). Table 2 presents the key words, which for efficiency were organised into hierarchical categories so that terms did not repeat across categories.

Questions were identified using the key words and were collected if they measured a respondent's **behaviour** or **attitudes** in relation to sex/gender. Behavioural questions are those that ask respondents to report on their past or current behaviour and actions or ask respondents how they would behave in a given scenario. Attitudinal questions

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<sup>3</sup> Of particular note, the cross-national data does not include Round 11 of the European Social Survey (ESS) 2023/2024 which included the rotating module 'Gender in Contemporary Europe: Rethinking Equality and the Backlash' as the main questionnaire had not been published when the data collection took place.

are those that measure individuals' attitudes, beliefs, opinions, or perceptions about specific topics, issues, or phenomena. Demographic questions, those that mention sex/gender but whose purpose is not to measure either behaviour or attitudes, were not collected. Relevant questions were collected in national languages and translated into English.

**Table 2 Dictionary of sex, gender and GBN key words**

Category	Key words
Sex/gender	gender*/sex*/wom*n/m*n/[fe]male/boy/girl
Feminism/equality	femin*[ist/ism/ine/inity]/equal*/rights/discrimin*/prejudic*/patriarch*/misogyn*/masculin*/intersection*/parity/mainstream*/equity/suffrage
Family	mother/father/mum/dad/parent*/famil*/child*/kids/bab[y/ies]/marriage/married/divorc*/adoption
Gender roles	housework/housekeeping/domestic/chores/home
Women's representation	represent*/quota/list/shortlist
Reproductive rights	reproduct*/abort*/terminat*/pro-choice/pro-life/contracept*/condom/morning after pill/pregnan*/embryo/prenatal/birth/infertil*/menopaus*/period/menstruat*/tampon/sanitary [product/towel]/gynacol*
Gender-based violence	violence/abuse/honour killing/vawg/harassment/rape/fgm/genital mutilation/traffick*/femicide
Sex work	prostitut*
Care/Childcare	care[r]/childcare/maternity/paternity/nursery/pre-school/kindergarten/childminder/nanny/au pair/breastfeeding
Women in labour force	part-time/full-time/employ*/pay/wage/glass ceiling/labour force
LGBTQ+ rights	lgbt*/gay/lesbian/homosexual/heterosexual/bisexual/transgender/transsexual/transphobe*/homophob*/same-sex/orientation/non-binary/queer/asexual
Most important issue	most important

*Notes: Partners were also asked to collect 'most important issue' (MIP) questions from survey questionnaires, regardless of whether they contained a gender-related response option. This was to enable future research to analyse MIP questions to assess whether GBNs are present in multiple choice options and whether respondents articulate GBNs in open-text questions.*

### 3.4 Reviewing and refining the data

Once the international and national data were collected, in the final stage of the data collection process the UNIMAN team reviewed the data and made two key refinements:

#### 1) Removal of international questions integrated within national surveys

A number of national survey questionnaires include questions that are also present in international survey instruments. This can happen for one of two reasons: the national survey is integrated into an international study, or the national survey is fielding a well-established question that is also included in international instruments. As an example of the former case, all countries within the UNTWIST project participate in the International Sociological Survey Program (ISSP) and fielded ISSP modules within national surveys (e.g., British Social Attitudes (BSA) in the UK, Measurement and Observation of Social Attitudes in Switzerland (MOSAiCH) in Switzerland, and Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften (ALLBUS) in Germany). We decided to exclude these questions from the national analysis and include them only as part of the cross-national analysis.

In the second case, national surveys may utilise a well-established gender-related question that also appears in cross-national survey instruments. For example, the question, *‘What about sexual relations between two adults of the same sex? Always wrong, mostly wrong, sometimes wrong, rarely wrong, not wrong at all.’* appears in specific waves of the ISSP (2008, 2018) but features in nearly every wave of the British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021). In another example, the Eurobarometer (EB) survey was discontinued in Switzerland in 2003, and since then a considerable number of the EB questions have been incorporated into the MOSAiCH project. In these instances, the questions from national surveys are retained.

12

#### 2) Determining gender-related vs. gendered survey questions

After reviewing the dataset of questions collected from cross-national and national survey questionnaires, we determined that the initial scope of analysis was too broad. The dictionary approach to identifying questions had led to the collection of a wide range of questions including both those that explicitly mentioned sex/gender and GBNs as well as questions concerning issues/policy areas which are gendered in more implicit ways. This demonstrates one of the challenges of utilising quantitative methods to analyse a multifaceted, fluid, and structural concept such as gender. Particularly, when approached from a feminist perspective, many if not all political issues can be understood to have (intersectional) gendered effects.

As an example, let us consider the issue of marriage. The initial dictionary approach instructed partners to collect questions relating to sex/gender, gender roles and gender-related policies that included terms such as “marriage”, “married” and “divorc\*”. This led to the collection of a wide range of relevant and irrelevant questions. When approached from a feminist perspective, marriage is understood to be a gendered



institution, yet it cannot be said that every survey question asking about marriage is focused on gender or intended to measure gendered outcomes. For example, the question “*To what extent do you agree or disagree: marriage is an outdated institution*” was collected from several cross-national surveys and national survey questionnaires. Yet this question is not evidently measuring a GBN and hence is irrelevant to the focus of our study.

Hence, to narrow our scope of analysis to survey questions that are clearly *gender-related* as opposed to *gendered*, we restricted the data in accordance with Htun and Weldon’s (2010, 2018) theoretical framework of gender equality policies.<sup>4</sup> Htun and Weldon (2010), developing from Young’s (2002) conceptualisation of the three basic axes of gender inequality (sexual division of labour, gendered hierarchies of power, and normative heterosexuality), construct a framework of **status based** and **class based** gender equality policies. **Status based** policies are those that affect women as *women* on the basis of their sex/gender, such as reproductive rights and gender-based violence. **Class-based** policies are those that are primarily directed toward the sexual division of labour and recognise that women’s other social identities, such as class or ethnicity, will moderate GBNs in this area.

Young’s (2002) original conception of the three axes of gender inequality included a third pillar related to normative heterosexuality. This is not included in Htun and Weldon’s framework, but we choose to include this axis because heteronormativity and intersectionality are intrinsically present within both status based, and class based GBNs. Moreover, attention to sexual orientation featured prominently in the Typology from which we base our analysis.

13

Applying Htun and Weldon’s theoretical framework to the dataset, we restricted the data to questions **that explicitly mention sex/gender, sexual orientation, or one of the following issue areas (even where the question does not explicitly mention sex/gender/sexual orientation):**

**Status based:**

- Abortion
- Domestic violence and sexual violence
- Gender quotas
- Family law

**Class based:**

- Childcare
- Elder care/social care
- Domestic labour

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<sup>4</sup> Htun and Weldon’s (2010, 2018) framework has been similarly applied in analysis of the salience of GBNs in domains such as party manifestos (Sanders et al., 2021; Sanders and Flavell, 2023)

## 4. Data analysis

The collected survey questions were analysed using quantitative content analysis. This approach was chosen primarily as the aim of D3.1 is to map and compare the presence/absence of GBNs across survey instruments, which is best facilitated using a quantitative approach. We supplement the quantitative descriptive analysis with qualitative examples and discussion in key areas of interest.

The coding of the cross-national questions was undertaken by the UNIMAN team, and the coding of the national survey questions was undertaken by national partners, under the knowledge that they would best be able to interpret country-specific topics or policies. All survey questions were translated into English prior to coding.

The survey questions were coded using an original protocol which was developed primarily in reference to the WP1 Typology. The coding protocol comprises three domains from the Typology: **Gender concepts**, **Themes/Issues**, and **Solutions**, with many categories and descriptors drawn directly from the Typology coding scheme. The WP1 *Typology* provides the theoretical and conceptual backdrop and baseline to UNTWISTS research questions and goals. Hence the purpose of aligning the protocol with WP1 was to allow the greatest possible measurement of ‘feminist permeation’ across survey instruments.

We made additional efforts to harmonise the coding categories and descriptors with those included in the WP4 manifesto coding protocol. This is to facilitate comparison of the demand and supply side of GBNs in large-scale survey data and in party manifestos and to better integrate the results of D3.1 into the comparative database produced in WP5.

We now present a brief summary of the unitisation of the survey questions, a summary of the data, and an overview of the three primary domains of the coding protocol.

### 4.1 Unit of analysis

The unitisation of the survey questions was determined by both theoretical considerations as well as the structure of survey questions. In the majority of cases, the unit of analysis is the individual survey question stem. Hence for most close-ended, likert, or scale questions this is the entire survey question including responses. However, there are two exceptions. First, matrix questions were separated so that each sub-question was coded as an individual unit. Second, multiple choice/rank questions with multiple gender-related response options were unitised so that each individual gender-specific response option is coded separately. This unitisation allows for a more comprehensive analysis of the presence of GBNS within multiple choice questions. The unitisation approach follows a similar logic as the ‘quasi-sentence’ approach used in WP4 (and study of party manifestos more broadly), where each coding unit approximately represents a ‘new argument’ in relation to sex/gender.



### 3.4.1 Summary of data

Table 3 provides a summary of the unitised national and cross-national survey data. In the descriptive analysis, we refer to coding ‘units’ rather than questions.<sup>5</sup> A total of 4330 coding units are present in our sample of national political and sociological survey questionnaires, with 1216 from cross-national questionnaires. The average number of coding units per country is 721, but there is considerable variation across countries. The country with the most coding units is Spain ( $n=2387$ ) and the least is Denmark ( $n=79$ ). In part, this variation represents differences in survey culture and infrastructure across countries, for example the inclusion of the CIS monthly political barometer in Spain increases the number of coding units. However, it is important to note that the summary in Table 3 does not represent the number of *unique* gender-related questions in survey instruments as surveys with annual (or monthly) waves over a 20-year period result in more occurrences of the same question. Moreover, the unitising protocol means that the number of matrix or gender-centric multiple-choice questions per survey translates to a larger number of coding units, which does not reflect the number of questions. Finally, as mentioned in Section 3.4, questions that are fielded in national surveys as part of an international study such as the ISSP are removed, lowering the  $n$  for some countries.

**Table 3 Summary of coding units from cross-national and national surveys**

Country	Survey instruments (N)	Coding units (N)
Denmark	8	79
Germany	36	321
Hungary	17	265
Spain	507	2387
Switzerland	74	480
UK	86	798
<b>Total</b>	728	4330
Cross-national	186	1217

<sup>5</sup> Due to differences in data collection processes, with some teams unitising questions as they were collected and others unitising after collection, we do not provide a summary of the total number of *questions* including sex/gender or GBNs.

## 4.2 Coding protocol

In this section we provide an overview of the three main domains of the coding protocol which are developed from the **Gender concepts**, **Themes/issues**, and **Solutions** dimensions of the Typology. We focus on the purpose of each domain and the key analytical decisions that were made in developing domains from the Typology and present the primary coding categories. The full protocol can be found in Annex A.

### 4.2.1 Gender concept

The Typology defined **Gender concepts** the theoretical lens through which GBNs are approached (pg.21). In the survey data, we operationalise **Gender concepts** as the central gender-related concept/ lens that is being implied in the survey question and responses as a whole.

The five coding categories are: 1) *Feminism*, 2) *Gender norms/attitudes/stereotypes*, 3) *Intersectionality*, 4) *Gender (in)equality*, and (5) *Other/can't define*. These are adopted from the higher-level categories from the Typology code scheme. The **Gender concept** was captured either through explicit mention to one of the coding categories or through the framing of the question. For example, a question asking respondents if a GBN is 'acceptable' would be coded as *Gender norms/values/stereotypes*.

The **Gender Concept** captures the *central focus* of the survey question as a whole and consequently is measured at the question level rather than unit level, which has several implications for the coding. Firstly, multiple-choice questions where gender is not the central focus of the question and where gender-related responses constitute a minimal proportion of the response options, are coded under the *Other/can't define* category. For example, political surveys often include questions asking respondents what they consider to be the 'most important problem' (MIP) facing their country/themselves at the present time. MIP questions can have a large number of response options, of which a GBN such as 'gender inequality' or 'gender-based violence' is only one. The *central focus* of these questions is not oriented around gender and therefore the question is not categorised into any of the four major **Gender Concept** categories.

Secondly, the *Other/can't define* category also applies to behavioural questions, for example questions asking about the distribution of household labour between partners. While this is understood to be a gendered issue area, these questions do not explicitly reference gender and therefore cannot be assumed to be measuring gender norms or inequality. Consequently, they were coded as having no central **Gender concept**.

Finally, on a practical note, measuring the **Gender Concept** at the question level presented some challenges in coding matrix questions. First, sub-questions within a matrix may not always refer to the same **Gender Concept**. Second, as a consequence of the data collection process, only sub-questions relating to sex/gender and GBNs were collected, meaning that the context of the entire matrix question was not always available to coders. As a result of these factors, we determined that each sub-question of a matrix should be treated as an individual unique question.

## 4.2.2 Theme/issue

In the Typology, the **Policy themes/issues** dimension identified where GBNs emerge and take shape in terms of policy areas (p.21). In the survey coding protocol, the **Theme/issue** domain similarly captures references to specific gender-based issue areas and needs.

As shown below, **Theme/issue** were coded hierarchically, with each higher-level theme containing multiple sub-categories of between one and three levels, for example, *Economy* -> *Labour market* -> *Care work* -> *Childcare*. Coders could assign up to two **Theme/issue** per coding unit. Given the low counts at the third and fourth levels of issue sub-categories, our analysis presents only the higher level issues and second order sub-issues.

Figure 1 Themes/issues coding categories in the survey question coding protocol

<b>B.1 Economy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.1.1 Economic crisis</li> <li>• B.1.2 Finance</li> <li>• B.1.3 Agriculture</li> <li>• B.1.4 Labour market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.1.4.1 Care work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.1.4.1.1 Nursing</li> <li>• B.1.4.1.2 Housework</li> <li>• B.1.4.1.3 Childcare</li> <li>• B.1.4.1.4 Elder care</li> </ul> </li> <li>• B.1.4.2 Sex work/pornography</li> <li>• B.1.4.3 Salaries/pay gap</li> <li>• B.1.4.4. Work/life balance</li> <li>• B.1.4.5 Access/leadership</li> </ul> </li> <li>• B.1.5 Digitalization</li> </ul>	<b>B.2 Transnational politics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.2.1 Migration</li> <li>• B.2.2 Security</li> <li>• B.2.3 Gender mainstreaming</li> </ul> <b>B.3 Human/civil rights</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.3.1 Gender</li> <li>• B.3.2 Sexuality</li> <li>• B.3.3 Citizenship/immigration/asylum</li> <li>• B.3.4 Social representation/activism</li> <li>• B.3.5 Political representation/participation</li> <li>• B.3.6 Security/violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.3.6.1 Domestic abuse</li> <li>• B.3.6.2 Sexual violence</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <b>B.4 Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.4.1 Mental health</li> <li>• B.4.2 Obstetrics</li> <li>• B.4.3 Reproductive healthcare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.4.3.1 Abortion</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>B.5 Education/arts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.5.1 Research/science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.5.1.1 Gender studies</li> </ul> </li> <li>• B.5.2 Art/sport</li> <li>• B.5.3 School (primary/middle education)</li> <li>• B.5.4 Higher education</li> <li>• B.5.5. Civic education/media</li> </ul> <b>B.6 Family</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.6.1 Work/life balance</li> <li>• B.6.2 Care work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.6.2.1 Household/housework</li> <li>• B.6.2.2 Childcare</li> <li>• B.6.2.3 Elder care</li> </ul> </li> <li>• B.6.3 Marriage</li> <li>• B.6.4 Children</li> </ul> <b>B.99 Other/can't define</b>
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Although we anticipated that certain coding categories might be rarely encountered, or even absent altogether in the survey data, we chose to retain all of the Typology **Theme/issue** codes. This decision was made to ensure the most comprehensive assessment of the presence or absence of GBNs across survey questionnaires. Additionally, we introduce several sub-categories within the higher-level **Theme/issue**, which we anticipated would feature prominently in survey questions. These include abortion (under *Health*), domestic violence, and sexual violence (both under *Human and civil rights*). A draft version of the codebook was shared for feedback from national partners, after which the category 'children' was added under the *Family* theme, capturing questions concerning having and raising children, adoption, and different family models.

### 4.2.3 Solutions

In the Typology the **Solutions** dimension conceptualises the different ways that GBNs can be addressed. In the survey coding protocol, this domain captures where these different solutions are *explicitly* presented in survey questions.

The **Solutions** categories are taken without modification from the Typology: (1) *Relief/resources*, (2) *(Legal) protection and anti-discrimination*, (3) *Inclusion* (including sub-categories for 'representation' and 'participation'), (4) *Alliance/network/activism*, (5) *Gender language/awareness*, (6) *Transformation* (including sub-categories for 'attitudinal' and 'cultural'), (7) *Untwist*, and (8) *Other/can't define*. Up to two **Solutions** codes could be applied per coding unit. As with **Themes/issues**, it was anticipated that not that all of these categories would feature in survey questions. Nevertheless, we included them in the protocol to allow a comprehensive analysis of presence/absence.

Significantly, **Solutions** were coded only under two conditions:

- (1) The question asks respondents to evaluate a current or hypothetical policy to address a GBN e.g., childcare provision, gender quotas in businesses, changes to retirement age, domestic violence services etc.

and/or

- (2) The question establishes that there is a gender-based need to be remedied e.g., *Please indicate what you think of each of these arguments. Paternity leave is a small step towards equality between men and women.*

Although as feminist researchers we may interpret a question, such as one measuring respondent's attitudes towards the proportion of women in legislative bodies, as addressing a solution to a GBN, we cannot assume that a) this was the intention of the researcher fielding the question or b) that the respondent would interpret the question as presenting a solution to a GBN. Consequently, the **Solutions** domain is applied in a more limited manner, and coding units where no clear solution is offered are coded as *Other/can't define*.

## 5. Results

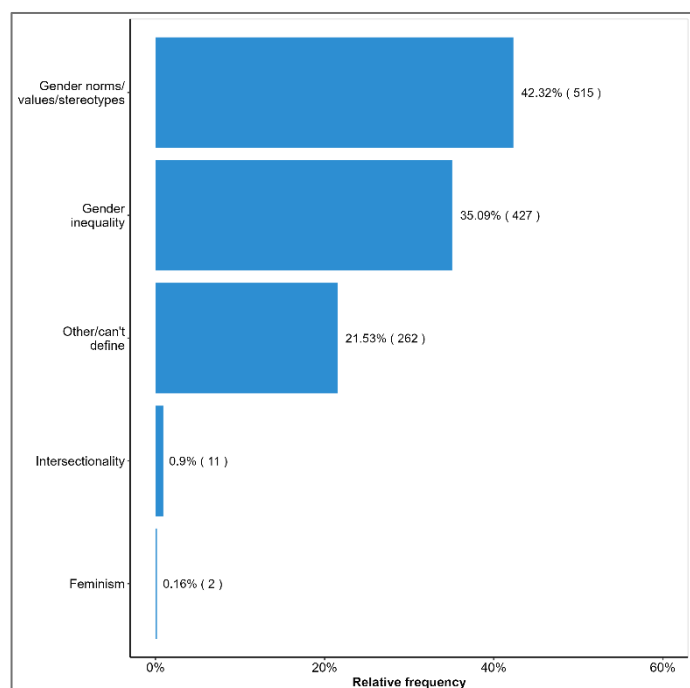
The following section provides descriptive analysis of the presence/absence of sex/gender and GBNs in cross-national political and sociological survey instruments. We offer a descriptive overview of the presence/absence of sex/gender and GBNs in each of the three domains of the coding scheme (1) **Gender concepts**, (2) **Themes/issues**, and (3) **Solutions**, and complete this section with a discussion of the level of feminist permeation in cross-national survey instruments.

### 5.1 Cross-national surveys

#### 5.1.1 Gender concept

Figure 2 shows the relative frequency of the five **Gender concept** categories in the 1217 coding units from cross-national survey questionnaires. Most commonly, coding units focused on measuring respondent's *Gender norms/ values/ stereotypes* (42%). This category includes questions that ask respondents whether specific gender related issues are normal/acceptable/justifiable. For example, every wave of the European Values Study (EVS) (199-2001, 2007, 2018) includes the matrix question:

Figure 2 Relative frequency of gender concepts in cross-national survey coding units (n=1217)



*“Please tell me for each of the following statements whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between...”* with gender-related items such as abortion, divorce, homosexuality, prostitution, and IVF. Other units coded in this category focused on norms and values around and women and men’s appropriate roles within the family, the labour market, and in political institutions.

The second most relatively prevalent **Gender concept** is *Gender (in)equality* (35%), which also includes (in)equality based on sexual identity. This is a fairly broad category that includes questions concerning the presence, extent, locations of, or solutions to inequality and discrimination on the basis of sex, gender or sexual orientation. This category also includes questions addressing the occurrence, extent, locations of, or solutions to gender-based violence.

Just under a quarter of coding units are not assigned to any substantive **Gender concept** (22%). The *Other/can't define* category comprises questions that ask respondents about their own behaviour or about policy provision in gender-related areas, but without linking this explicitly to gender e.g., parental leave provision, or respondent's use of childcare services. It also includes multiple-choice questions which are not centred on gender and where GBNs are only a minimal proportion of response options e.g., MIP questions.

Just 1% (n=11) of coding units are categorised as *Intersectionality*. Primarily, these units stem from questions that ask respondents about the impacts of measures/policies on groups facing multiple forms of discrimination e.g., elderly women. There is one question in the dataset that explicitly asks about intersectionality as a concept:

*We have just been discussing discrimination based on ethnic origin, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion or belief, and\ or disability. Some people may experience discrimination on the basis of more than only one of these characteristics. If they experience discrimination on several grounds, we call this 'multiple discrimination'. Could you please tell me whether, in your opinion, multiple discrimination is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? (Eurobarometer, 2008)*

20

Finally, *Feminism* is the least prevalent **Gender concept**, with only two of the 1216 coding units in this category (0.16%):

*Here are statements concerning a variety of social issues. You will probably find that you agree with some of the statements, and disagree with others, to varying extents. Please indicate your reaction to each statement according to the following scale: Homosexuals and feminists should be praised for being brave enough to defy traditional family values. (EES 2019)*

*Do you approve or disapprove of the following? A man identifying himself as a feminist. (Eurobarometer, 2017)*

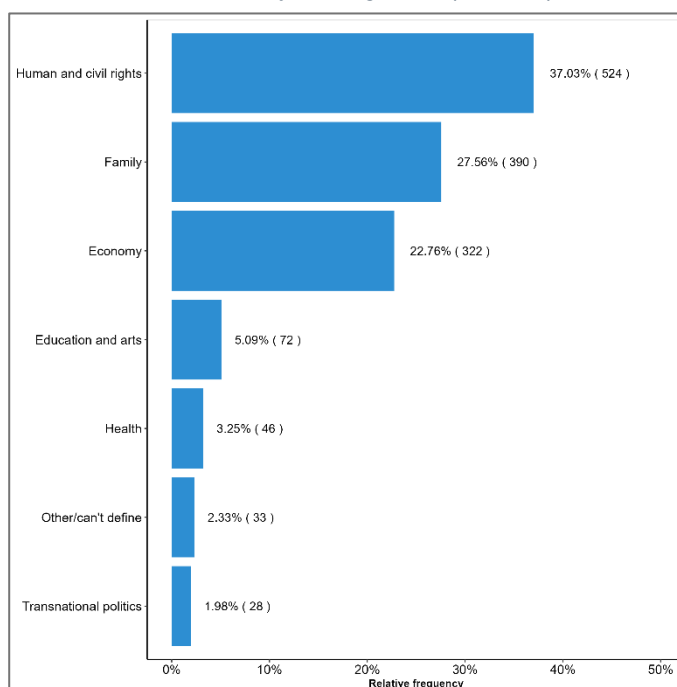
Interestingly, both of these questions are fielded in recent years in political surveys and are focused on respondents attitudes towards feminists as a category of people, rather than towards feminism as a social/political movement or solution to gender inequality.

Overall, in our sample of cross-national survey instruments spanning a twenty-year period, we observe a notable prevalence of questions relating to gender norms and values, as well as (in)equality and discrimination on the basis of sex/gender and sexual orientation. Additionally, a moderate number of questions address behaviour and policy provision in relevant gender-related issue areas but without utilising a gender lens. Far less prevalent is a focus on either feminism or intersectionality. Further exploration of these **Gender concepts** will be conducted in the next section, where we examine their co-occurrence with **Themes/issues**.

## 5.1.2 Theme/issue

Figure 3 shows the relative frequency of the higher-level **Theme/issue** categories in the cross-national survey data.<sup>6</sup> The most prominent category is *Human and civil rights* (37%), which captures references to rights/equalities/discrimination on the basis of gender and sexual orientation as well as mentions of gender-based violence. The second most common theme is *Family* (27%) which comprises questions relating to family models, marriage, children, and domestic labour. *Economy* is the third most common theme (23%) and covers a broad range of questions relating to gender discrimination in employment practices, parental leave policies, and private/government funded childcare and social care. The remaining higher-level themes, *Education and arts* (5%), *Health* (3%) and *Transnational Politics* (2%) appear relatively infrequently and sporadically in our sample.

Figure 3 Relative frequency of higher-level themes/issues in cross-national survey coding units (n=1415)



We now explore the three more prominent higher-level themes in greater detail. Figure 4 shows the relative frequency of the second level 'sub-issues' in the dataset and Figure 5 shows the relative frequency of sub-issues within their corresponding higher-level theme. Through a review of the descriptive quantitative results, we identify three core areas of focus regarding GBNs in cross-national survey instruments:

- (1) *Gender and the labour market*
- (2) *Quantifying gender inequality and discrimination*
- (3) *Gender norms in the family*

<sup>6</sup> A maximum of two *Theme/issues* could be coded per coding unit, hence the greater *n* of *Theme/issue* codes in comparison to *Gender concept* codes.



## (1) Gender and the labour market

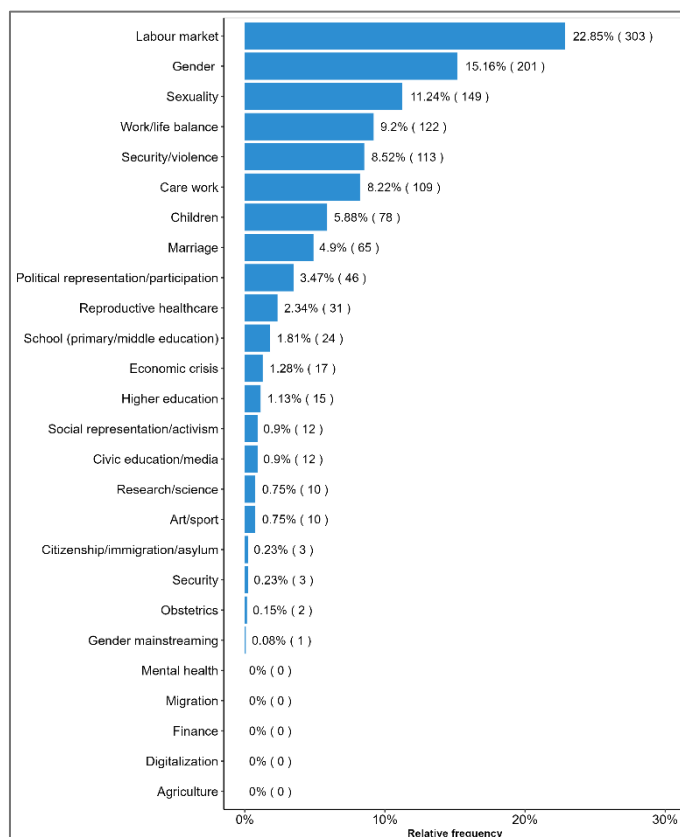
Figure 4 shows that the most relatively prevalent sub-issue in the dataset is 'labour market' (23%), constituting 60% of all codes within the *Economy* theme.<sup>7</sup> Questions in this category primarily address four areas: gender and sexual orientation discrimination, parental leave policies, the gender pay gap, and social care provision.

Within the 'labour market' sub-issue, coding units predominantly focus on the presence and extent of inequality and discrimination on the basis of sex/gender and sexual orientation in various aspects of employment (such as hiring, promotions, training etc.). Additionally, they measure respondent's support/opposition of measures to combat employment discrimination and respondent's attitudes towards women in leadership positions. Accordingly, 'Access/leadership' is the most prevalent third-level issue under 'labour market' (n=83).

While many questions on this topic are phrased in a general manner, in some cases, respondents are asked to evaluate specific measures and proposals to combat discrimination and inequality e.g.,

*What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions) (Eurobarometer 95.3 2021; Eurobarometer 96.3 2022; Eurobarometer 97.5 2022)*

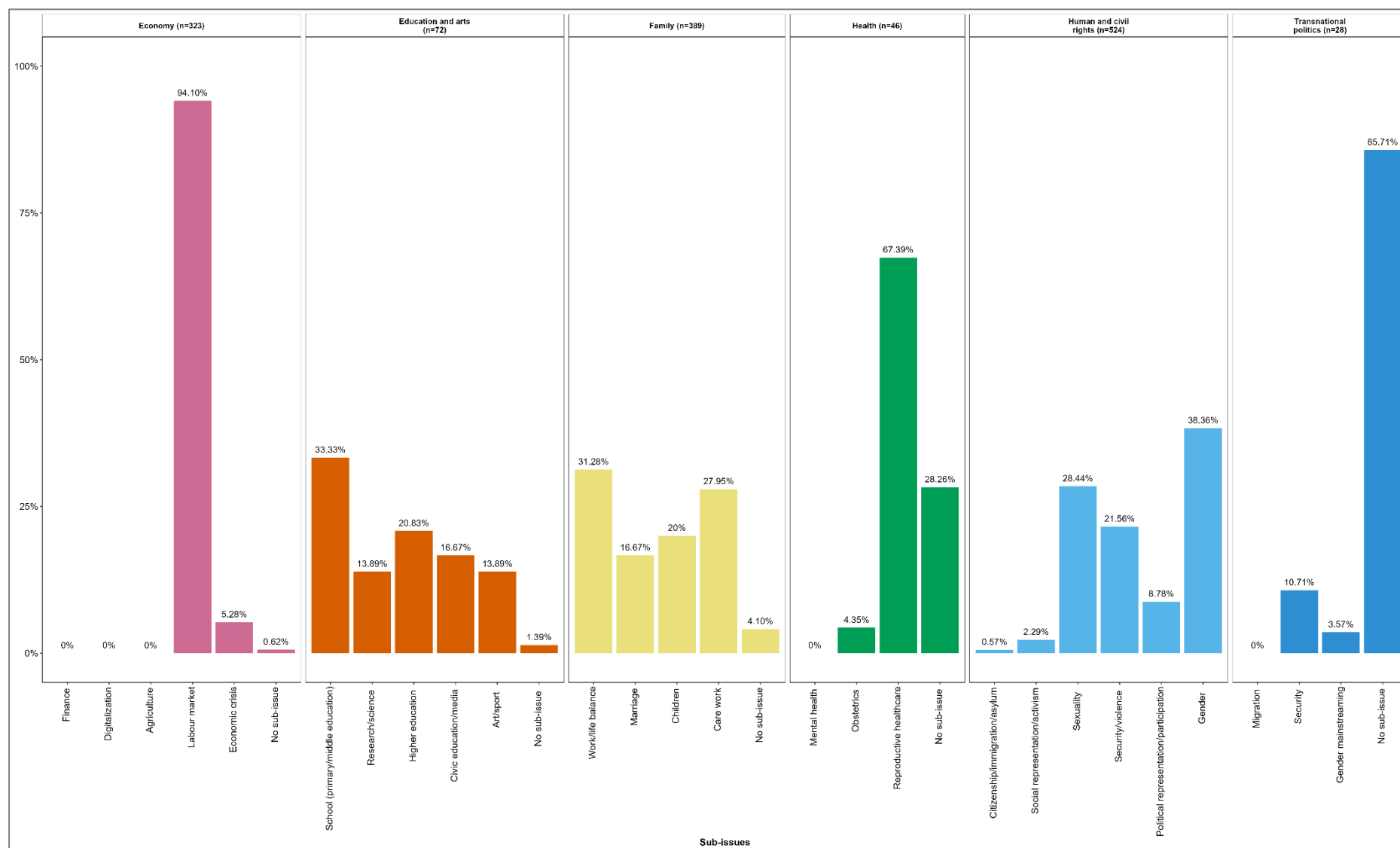
Figure 4 Relative frequency of sub-issues in cross-national survey coding units (n=1326)



<sup>7</sup> The number of coding units under 'labour market' is somewhat inflated by the number of multiple-choice questions within this sub-issue, where every response option was recorded as a separate coding unit.



Figure 5 Relative frequency of sub-issues within higher level themes/issues in cross-national survey coding units



Parental leave emerges as another also a prevalent theme (the second most prevalent third-level code is 'work/life balance' (n = 59)), although it is worth highlighting that the majority of these coding units originate from a single survey questionnaire: Eurobarometer 59.1 The Euro and Parental Leave 2003. This questionnaire asked respondent's about their personal parental leave arrangements as well as measuring normative attitudes towards fathers taking parental leave. Hence, while relatively prevalent, the focus on parental leave policies is not consistent across survey instruments.

Equally prevalent (though to a fairly low extent) were questions relating to the gender pay gap ('salaries/pay gap' (n = 32)) and paid care work ('care work' (n = 32)). Questions related to the pay gap were predominantly normative, asking respondent's views on the necessity of reducing the pay gap. Meanwhile, questions on care work addressed respondent's use of childcare services and appraisal of the provision of childcare (n = 24) or elder care (n = 6).

## **(2) Quantifying (in)equality and discrimination**

The second and third most relatively prevalent sub-issues in the dataset are 'gender' (15%) and 'sexuality' (11%), collectively accounting for 52% of the sub-issue codes within the *Human Rights* theme. These sub-issues encompass coding units that focus on (in)equality, rights, and discrimination in terms of sex, gender and sexual orientation. Within the 'gender' category, questions largely focus on quantifying discrimination e.g.,

*"For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether, in your opinion, it is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? – Gender, sexual orientation, gender identity (in instruments since 2012) (Eurobarometer 65.4 2006; Eurobarometer 69.1 2008; Eurobarometer 71.2 2009; Eurobarometer 77.4 2012; Eurobarometer 82.4 2014; Eurobarometer 83.4 2015| Eurobarometer 91.4, 2019).*

Otherwise, respondents are asked to evaluate progress in achieving gender equality:

*In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the Millennium Development Goals. I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015. Promote gender equality and empower women. (Eurobarometer 62.2 2004)*

*In general, would you say that enough effort is being made in the European Union to combat gender inequality? (Eurobarometer 82.4 2014)*

A smaller number of questions measure respondent's normative attitudes towards the principle of gender equality:

*Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: Equality between men and women is a fundamental right.*  
(Eurobarometer 82.4, 2014)

Regarding sexual orientation, beyond questions focused on quantifying discrimination, 61 of the 149 ‘sexuality’ codes are in fact secondary sub-codes. These occur where the survey question is focused on a more specific issue area, such as the labour market, with ‘sexuality’ specified as a subsidiary focus<sup>8</sup>, e.g.,

*Do you think that, with the same skills or qualifications, the following people would have less chance, the same chance or more chance than everyone else of getting a job, training or a promotion? A homosexual (a gay or lesbian person)*  
(Eurobarometer 57.0, 2002)

Additionally, there is a proportion of normative questions on the acceptability of homosexuality, respondents’ comfortability with having homosexuals as neighbours or coworkers, and attitudes towards same sex marriage and adoption. These questions are regularly present in waves of cross-national sociological surveys such as the European Values Survey and World Values Survey

Lastly, the ‘security and violence’ (9%) sub-issue is the fifth most relatively prevalent in the dataset and comprises 21% of the *Human Rights* theme. Almost all coding units categorised as ‘security/violence’ are subsequently coded at the third level as either ‘domestic abuse’ (n=82) or ‘sexual violence’ (n=26). These questions primarily originate from two Eurobarometer modules: Eurobarometer 73.2 Humanitarian Aid, Domestic Violence Against Women and Mental Wellbeing and Eurobarometer 85.3 Perception and awareness about transparency of state aid, Gender-based violence, and EU consumer habits regarding fishery and aquaculture products. Thus, while relatively prominent in the data as a whole, this GBN is limited to specific survey questionnaires.

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### **(3) Gender norms in the family**

Figure 1 demonstrated that *Family* was the second most prevalent **Theme/issue** in cross-national survey data. Building on this, Figure 3 shows that sub-issues such as ‘work/life balance’ (9%) and domestic ‘care work’ (8%) are fairly prevalent, constituting 29% and 23% of the *Family* theme respectively. The prevalence of these sub-issues can largely be attributed to questions from the ISSP ‘Family and changing gender roles’ module, fielded in 2002, 2012, 2022 (also before our data collection period in 1988 and 1994). Indeed, almost a third (28%) of the *Family* codes originate from these three ISSP waves. Questions from these modules also regularly feature in other cross-national survey questionnaires, including waves of the EVS, WVS, and specific questionnaires of the Eurobarometer and ESS.

The ‘Family and changing gender roles module’ comprises a variety of behavioural and attitudinal questions on topics such as family models, gender roles, division of

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<sup>8</sup> As a result of this coding process, the number of ‘sexuality’ codes is somewhat inflated in comparison to gender.

domestic labour, marriage, children and childcare, political representation, and work-life balance. Of particular significance is the gender-role battery, a set of attitudinal questions relating to women and men's appropriate roles within the home and family. This battery comprises three main dimensions: **(i) gender role ideology (ii) women's division of labour between domestic and public sphere, and (iii) economic consequences of women's labour force participation** (Braun and Scott, 2009). These dimensions are reflected in the cross-national survey instruments, contributing to the salience of the 'care work' and 'work/life balance' categories.

### **(i) Gender role ideology**

Questions on men and women's appropriate gender roles within the family are common and address both family models and the division of paid/unpaid work between men and women:

*And to what extent do you agree or disagree? A man's job is to earn money, a woman's job is to look after the home and family. (EVS, 2017; ISSP, 2002; ISSP 2012; ISSP, 2022)*

*And are you in favour of or opposed to men mainly looking after the children and the home? (Eurobarometer 72.2, 2009)*

Additionally, questions address the gendered division of labour and the appropriate roles of men and women within the home:

*I am now going to read out some statements about men and women and their place in the family. Using this card, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements: Men should take as much responsibility as women for the home and children. (EVS 1999, EVS 2008)*

*And to what extent do you agree or disagree? Men ought to do a larger share of household work than they do now. (ISSP, 2002)*

*And to what extent do you agree or disagree? Men ought to do a larger share of the childcare than they do now. (ISSP, 2002)*

A notable qualitative observation is the evolution of the phrasing of these questions over time. Questions collected from earlier questionnaires often presume an unequal distribution of household labour between men and women (see above), whereas questions fielded in more recent modules tend to use a more neutral phrasing:

*a) People have different opinions about how much responsibility women and men should have for the home and family.*

*b) People have different opinions about how well mothers and fathers are suited to look after their children.*

*Which of the following statements comes closest to your opinion? Women should take much more responsibility; Women should take somewhat more responsibility; Women and men should take equal responsibility; Men should*

*take somewhat more responsibility; Men should take much more responsibility* (ISSP, 2022)

*Childcare for children aged 0-3 can be organised in different ways, by combining several options or by relying on only one option. In your opinion, what is the best way of organising childcare for children aged 0-3? Childcare predominantly by the mother; Childcare predominantly by the father; Childcare predominantly by the mother and the father* (Eurobarometer 74.1, 2010)

## **(ii) Women's division of labour between domestic and public sphere**

Questions addressing women's, and particularly mothers', participation in the labour force feature in every ISSP 'Gender and Changing Family Roles' module. These questions often centre on the consequences of women's employment on children and the family dynamics:

*To what extent do you agree or disagree...*

- a) A working mother can establish just as warm a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work.*
- b) A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works.*
- c) All in all, family life suffers when the woman has a full-time job.*
- d) A job is all right, but what most women really want is a home and children.*

(ISSP, 2002, 2012, 2022)

Questions from this matrix are also regularly included in EVS, WVS, and Eurobarometer surveys, for example: "A pre-school child is more likely to suffer if his/her mother works" is included in the EVS (1999, 2008, 2017) WVS (2006), and Eurobarometer (65.1, 2006; 65.3, 2006).<sup>9</sup>

As mentioned earlier, these questions often reflect traditionally assumed gender roles, with a predominant focus on *women's* division of labour between domestic and paid work. While questions addressing men's division of labour are also present in the dataset, they appear less frequently:

*Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: A father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child.* (Eurobarometer 82.4, 2014)

## **(iii) Economic consequences of women's labour force participation**

Finally, several questions address the economic consequences of women's labour force participation:

*Having a job is the best way for a woman to be an independent person* (EVS 1999; EVS 2008; WVS 2006; ISSP 2002)

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<sup>9</sup> For EVS 2017 and WVS 2006 the wording is slightly different: "All in all, the children suffer if the mother works"

*And to what extent do you agree or disagree...? Both a man and a woman should contribute to the household income.* (Eurobarometer 65.1, 2006; Eurobarometer 65.3, 2006; EVS 1999; EVS 2008; ISSP 2002; ISSP 2012; WVS 1999-2004)

In summary, as demonstrated in Figures 3 and 4, the *Family* theme and its associated sub-issues are prevalent in cross-national surveys yet are narrowly focused on these three dimensions and feature repeated questions.<sup>10</sup> Extant literature has problematised current measurement of gender role attitudes, particularly the ISSP gender role battery, for the prevailing focus on women's roles in the private sphere (Constantin and Voicu, 2015; Lomazzi and Seddig, 2020; Walter, 2018). This critique is similarly borne out in our analysis.

Finally, let us revisit the higher-level themes that were less prominent in the dataset. Under *Education and arts*, the sub-issue 'school' (32%) is most prevalent, primarily addressing gender and sexual identity discrimination within schools. Units coded as 'media' are similarly focused on the extent of gender/sexual orientation discrimination in news and entertainment media. Lastly, a small share of normative questions address unequal access to 'higher education' (17%). Within the *Health* theme, the majority of questions revolve around 'reproductive health' (63%), encompassing both normative questions on abortion and behavioural questions related to reproductive health practices. Within the *Transnational politics* theme, Figure 5 illustrates that a substantial portion of units are not categorised within a sub-issue. Instead, these questions are focused more generally on gender equality as a priority for developing countries.

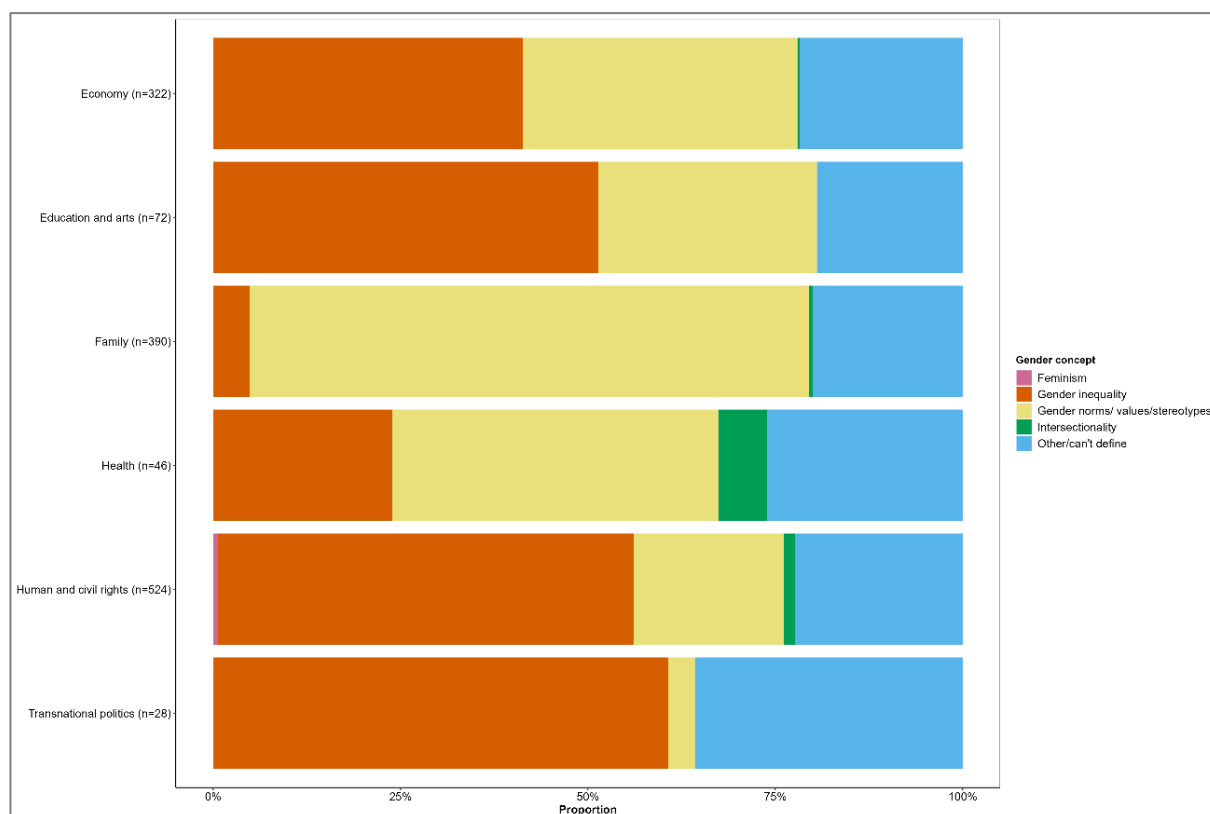
In the Typology, GBNs are identified through co-occurrences of the **Gender concept** and policy **Theme/issue** categories. Figure 6 explores such co-occurrence by visualising the distribution of **Gender concepts** within the higher-level **Theme/issue** categories. It first indicates that the *Gender (in)equality* concept spans various *Theme/issue* categories. There is a logical co-occurrence with the *Human and civil rights* theme, however *Gender (in)equality* also shows a significant presence in the *Education and arts*, *Transnational politics*, and *Economy* themes, underscoring the widespread attention to quantifying gender inequality and discrimination across policy areas in survey instruments.

Furthermore, there is a relatively strong co-occurrence of the *Gender norms/values/stereotypes* concept and the *Family* theme (n=291). As previously discussed, this co-occurrence mainly stems from the substantial number of questions from the ISSP 'Family and changing gender roles' module. Normative questions also feature with a relative prevalence in the *Economy* theme (attitudes towards men and women in the labour market) and *Health* theme (attitudes towards abortion).

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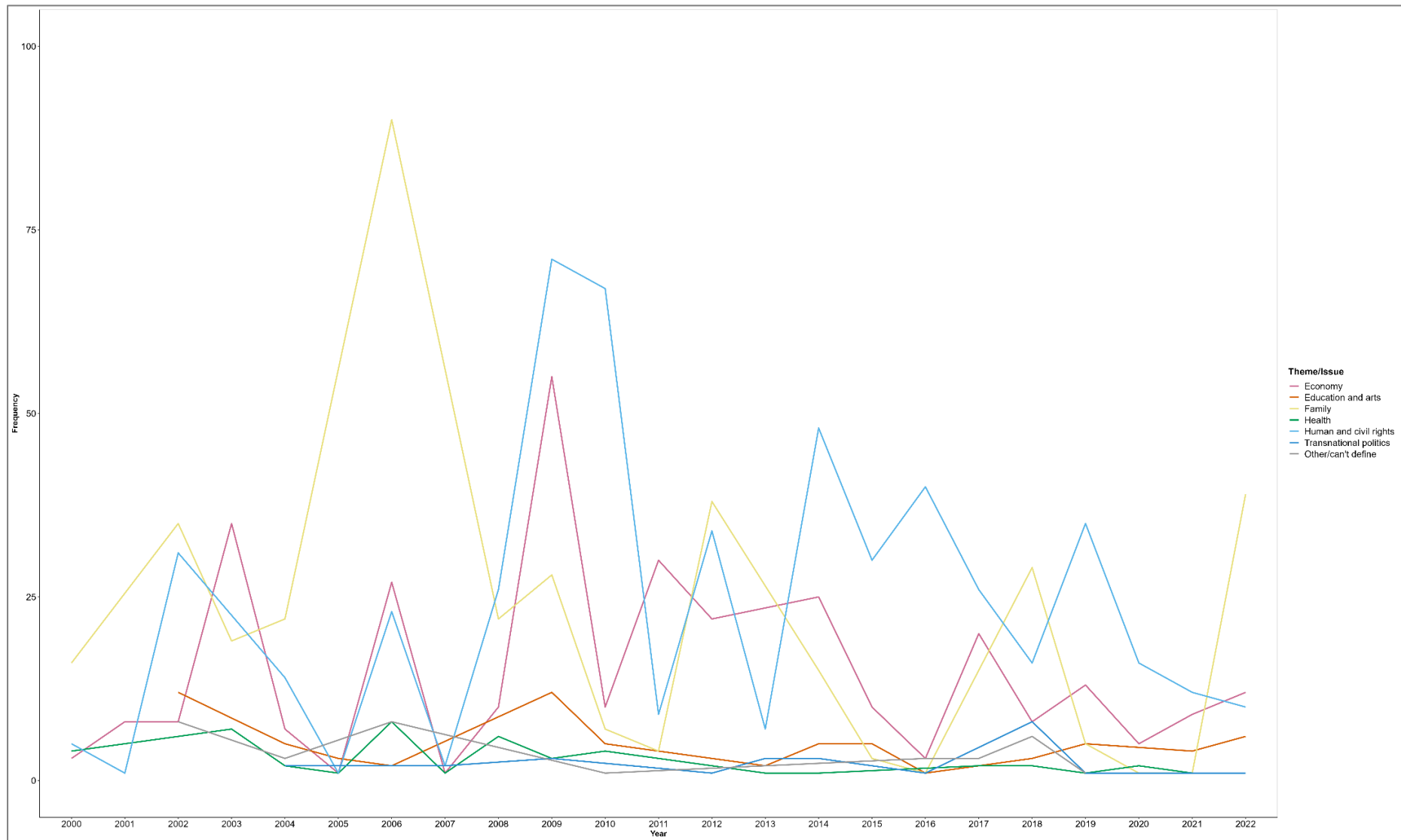
<sup>10</sup> The ISSP 'Family and changing gender roles' module also includes a set of behavioural questions, capturing respondent's caring responsibilities and division of labour within the household. These are also coded under the domestic 'care work' and 'work-life balance' sub-issues.

Figure 6 Distribution of gender concepts within higher level themes/issues In cross-national survey coding units



Finally in this Section, Figure 7 illustrates the frequency of the higher-level **Themes/issues** in cross-national surveys over time from 2000-2020. It demonstrates the relatively consistent attention paid to the themes such as *Human and civil rights* and *Economy* over this period. However, the saliency of **Themes/issues** is variable, with themes showing spikes at certain points in time. This indicates, as previously discussed, that the overall saliency of some GBNs can be attributed to specific modules or waves of a survey. For example, the spike of 80 questions in the *Family* theme in 2006 can be attributed to the ESS Round 3, which included an extensive bank of questions regarding men and women's appropriate behaviours and lifestyle choices. Similarly, other spikes within the *Family* theme are apparent in 2002, 2012 and 2022, aligning with the administration of the ISSP 'Family and changing gender roles' module. Hence while measurement of the presence and extent of gender and sexual orientation discrimination is relatively consistent across survey instruments, attention to more specific GBNs is more concentrated.

Figure 7 Frequency of higher-level themes/issues over time in cross-national survey coding units, 2000-2023





### 5.1.3 Solutions

Figure 8 shows the relative frequency of the higher-level **Solutions** categories in cross-national surveys, while Figure 9 shows the distribution of **Solutions** within each higher-level **Theme/issue**.

The majority (68%) of coding units in our sample do not address solutions, a trend that Figure 9 shows is consistent across all themes except *Transnational politics*. In this theme, a small number of coding units emphasise the importance of gender equality for developing countries, with ‘transformation’ (46%) being the most relatively prevalent solution code.

Apart from this instance, gender-related questions in cross-national survey instruments predominantly focus on either normative attitudes or measuring inequality/discrimination. Where solutions are mentioned, they are predominantly coded as *(Legal) protection/anti-discrimination* measures (11%). Figure 9 shows that this category is most prevalent within the *Human and civil rights* theme (20%), encompassing questions related to the need for success of legal protection of gender equality by the EU, attitudes towards the legalisation of same sex marriage, and support for measures to combat harassment and discrimination in employment.

Similarly prevalent within the full dataset are solutions focused on *Relief and resources* (10%). These questions typically ask respondents to evaluate policies and resources such as private childcare and parental leave (Figure 9 shows that in the *Economics* theme, 27% of solutions fall under this category). Hence *Relief and resources* solutions are largely focused on the needs of working parents and families.

*Inclusion* (6%) codes primarily focus on the representation of women and sexual minorities in political institutions and the labour market. Largely this is questions addressing the implementation of quotas:

*In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to increase the number of women members of national parliaments:*

*At elections, establish quotas of seats eligible for women; Raise awareness among political parties and governments about this issue; Envisage training and support measures to encourage women to participate in political life; Other (Eurobarometer 72.2 2009)*

Figure 8 Relative frequency of solutions in cross-national survey coding units (n=1244)

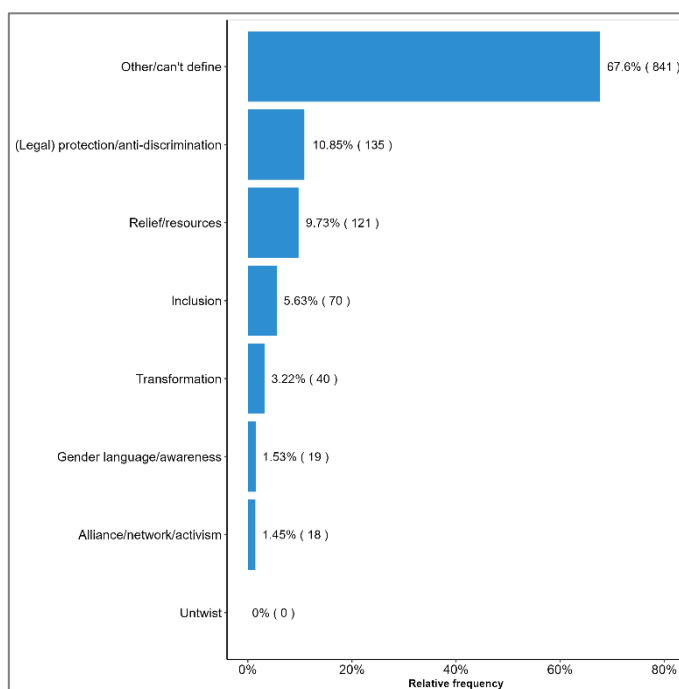
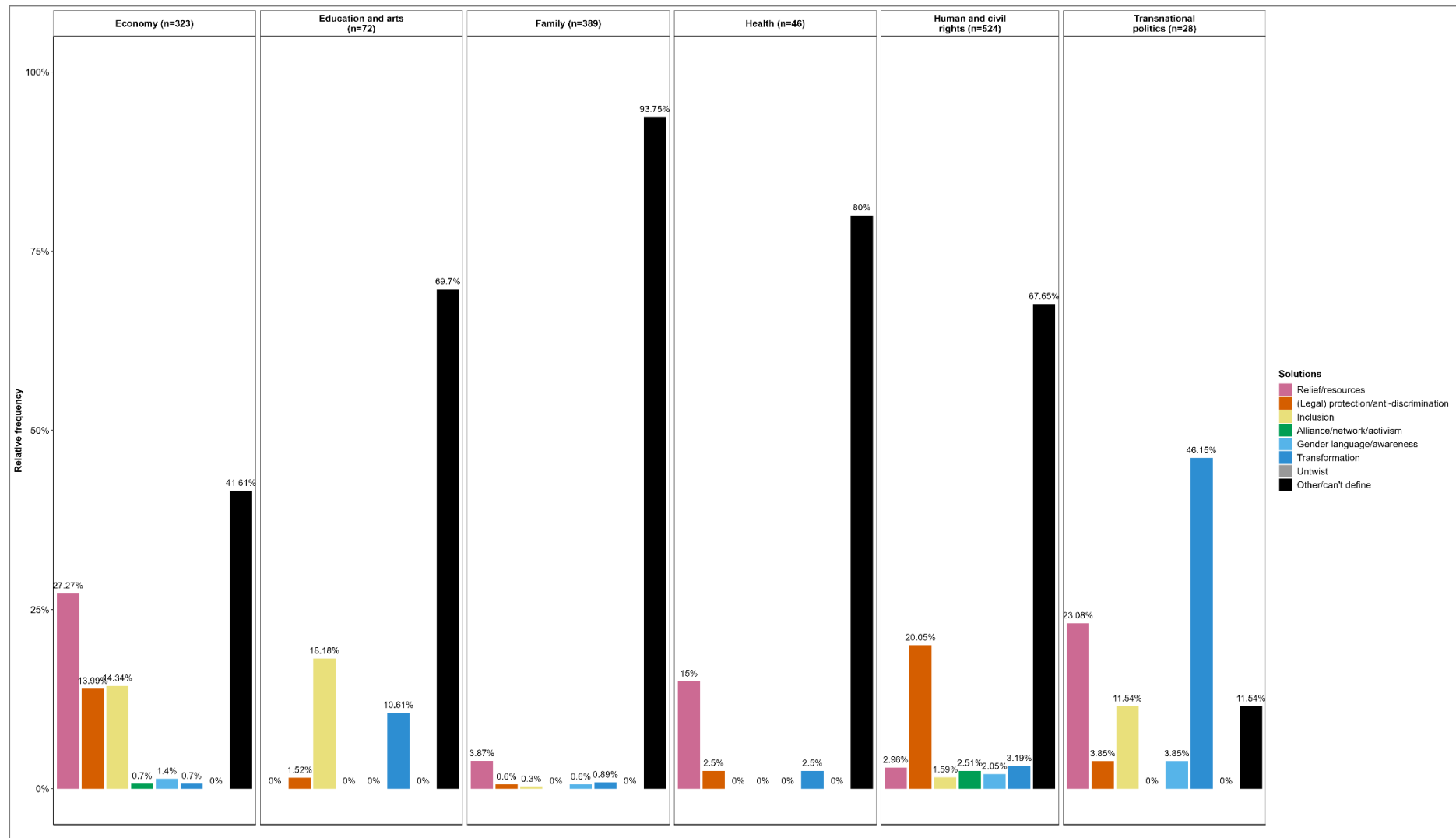


Figure 9 Relative frequency of solutions within higher level themes/issues in cross-national survey coding units



*Inclusion* is also the second most relatively prevalent solution within the *Education and Arts* theme (18%), with questions focusing on the representation of women in the media and in science and research industries.

Far less common in cross-national survey questionnaires are solutions centred on *Transformation* (3%), which are only present in questions addressing systemic change required to reduce gender-based violence e.g., instilling education about mutual respect in education and police training (Eurobarometer, 73.2, 2010). *Gender-based language/awareness* (2%) and *Alliance/network/activism* (1%) are negligible, while the *Untwist* solution, referring to the need to untwist GBNs and gender discourses, is absent entirely from the cross-national survey data.

Overall, the majority of attention to *Solutions* in the cross-national surveys is either focused on the protection of gender and sexual identities or policies and measures to support families.

### 5.1.4 Summary

In this summary section, we reflect on the extent of ‘feminist permeation’ in cross-national survey instruments. To summarise our analyses, several key points can be made:

#### (1) Survey questions predominantly measure gender norms and gender inequality

The most prevalent ***Gender concepts*** in the sample of cross-national survey questions were *Gender inequality* and *Gender norms/values/stereotypes*. Only a very small number of coding units addressed either *Feminism* or *Intersectionality*. This finding is not necessarily surprising, as it reflects the prevailing motivation and approach of large-scale comparative survey instruments to provide an insight and overview of the ‘state of society’ e.g., by measuring the extent of inequalities and providing valid comparative measures of citizens attitudes across countries. Moreover, as a multifaceted and often contextually defined concept, attitudes towards feminism is arguably difficult to measure in survey instruments of this type. Nevertheless, the extremely low attention paid to these *Gender concepts* does identify a significant gap in current measurement.

#### (2) GBNs in cross-national survey instruments emerge in three core areas

From the analysis of ***Themes/issues*** and their co-occurrence with ***Gender concepts***, three core areas of attention to GBNs can be identified in cross-national survey instruments. These three areas map against four of the ‘ideal types’ of GBNs set out in the WP1 Typology.

##### (i) Measurement of the presence/location/extent of discrimination on the basis of sex, gender, and sexual identity (**Ideal type 4**)

A large proportion of coding units focused on measuring the extent and location of inequality and discrimination (or the perception of such discrimination) on the basis of

gender and sexual discrimination. This relates to **Ideal type 4** which conceptualises the unequal distribution of power and access between men and women. Notably less attention is paid in cross-national survey instruments to identifying causes or evaluating solutions to inequalities.

(ii) Gender roles in the family (**Ideal type 8 and 9**)

One of the most prevalent topics within the cross-national survey instruments and over time were attitudinal questions relating to men and women's appropriate roles within the family. This dimension relates to both **Ideal type 8** and **Ideal type 9** which focus on inequality in the distribution of family labour and gender norms within the family which serve to impact/reproduce GBNs. While these questions demonstrate strong presence of family related GBNs in cross-national survey instruments, there are still notable gaps to be addressed, for example concerning men's appropriate gender roles.

(iii) Gender and the labour market (**Ideal type 13**)

Finally, there was a strong representation of questions relating to gender and the labour market either focused on discrimination against women and sexual minorities (including questions on equal pay) or addressing work-life balance via questions on parental leave and paid childcare provision. These questions relate to **Ideal type 13** which is focused on the unequal distribution of power within the economy and labour market.

GBNs in areas such as *Health, Education and arts*, and *Transnational politics*, are significantly less present in cross-national survey instruments, exposing gaps in current measurement of GBNs.

### **(3) Solutions are limited and narrowly defined**

The final point to be made is that **Solutions** are largely absent in questions addressing sex/gender and GBNs in cross-national survey instruments. Where **Solutions** are present, they are narrowly focused on either the protection of gender equality as a general goal or evaluating the provision of resources such as childcare. This result can partly be contextualised, as cross-national survey questions are less able to address in-depth solutions to often context specific GBNs. However, the concentration of solutions into such narrow areas identifies gaps in measurement.

Overall, our analysis of the presence/absence of GBNs in cross-national survey questionnaires indicates a mixed degree of feminist permeation. On the one hand certain GBNs are relatively highly and consistently present in cross-national survey instruments, particularly regarding inequality/discrimination, gender roles/norms, and family policy. However, in other relevant policy areas, the measurement of GBNs appears significantly lower. Moreover, the concentration on *women's* gender roles within the private sphere highlights a problematic gap in current measurement, that supports critiques made in extant research.

Yet, an important reflection on our findings is that the purpose of cross-national survey instruments is to develop valid comparable measures of attitudes and behaviours across diverse sociopolitical and cultural contexts. This is particularly challenging for multifaceted and culturally bound concepts such as gender norms, attitudes, and needs. Moreover, the ability to measure attitudes towards solutions to context-specific needs and issues is limited in cross-national survey instruments. Therefore, in the next section we present descriptive analysis of the presence/absence of sex/gender and GBNs in national survey questionnaires from each country of the UNTWIST consortium.

## 5.2 National surveys

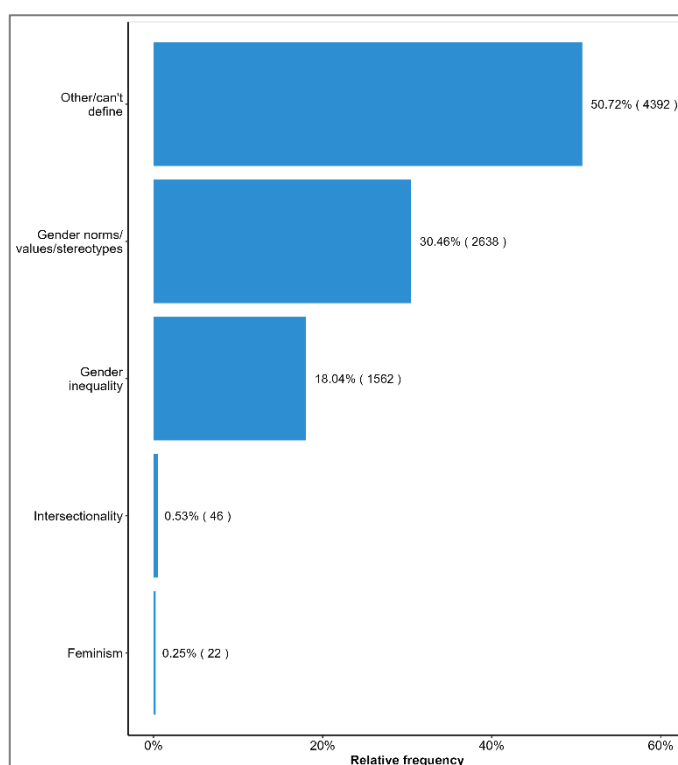
The following section provides descriptive analysis of the presence/absence of sex/gender and GBNs in national political and sociological survey instruments in Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. We present a comparative analysis of the presence/absence of the (1) **Gender concept**, and (3) **Solution** domains, and country-specific analysis of the (2) **Themes/issue** domain. The section ends with a discussion of the extent of ‘feminist permeation’ in national survey instruments.

### 5.2.1 Gender concept

Figure 10 shows the relative frequency of the **Gender concept** categories within the full dataset of national survey coding units. Most commonly, units that mention sex/gender, or GBNs are coded as *Other/can't define*. The high prevalence of this category can be accounted for by two factors: 1) questions evaluating specific gender-related policies or measures but without mentioning gender. For example, questions asking respondent's opinions on the availability and quality of parental leave or private childcare.

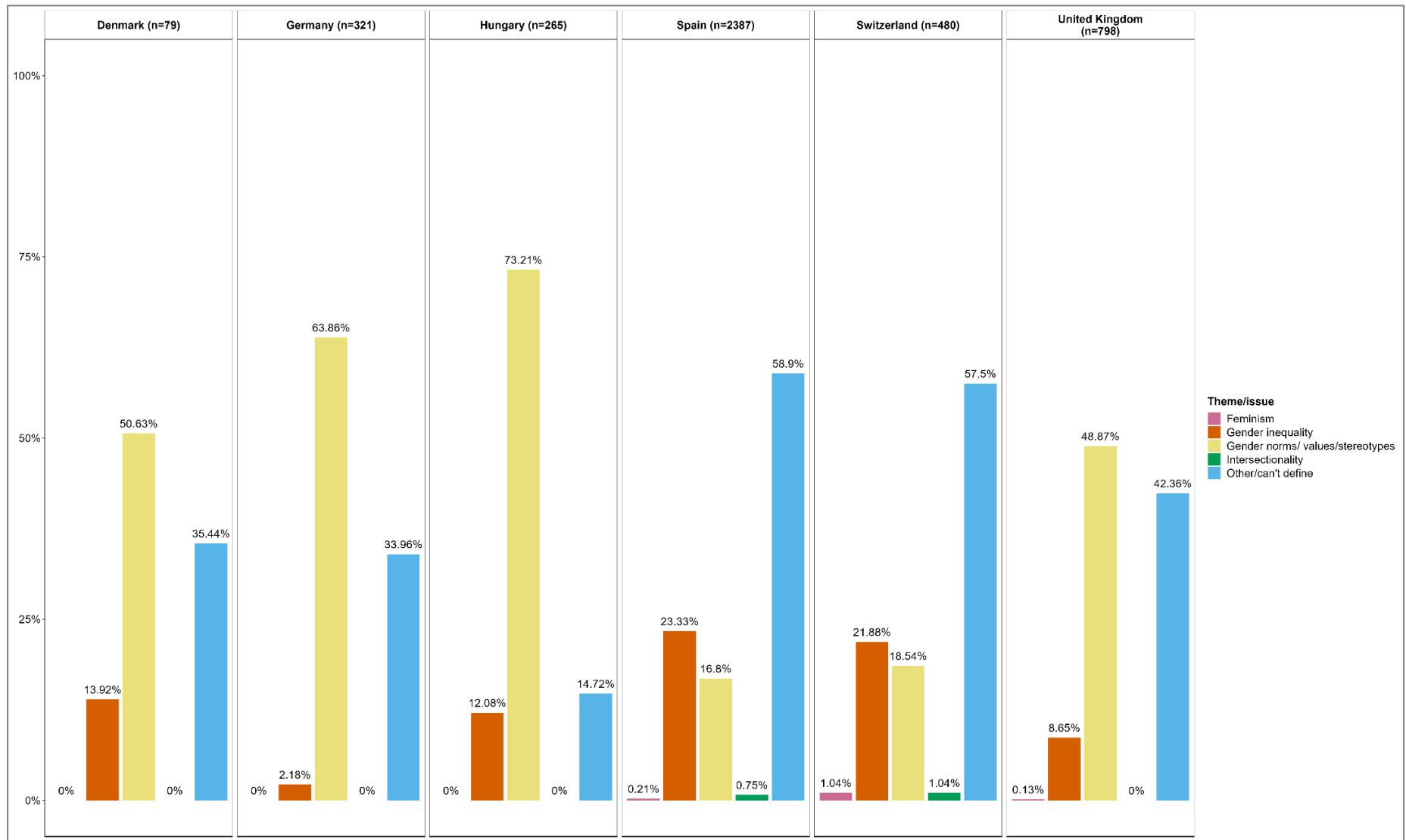
2) Multiple-choice questions where gender is present in one or a very small number of the response options. Figure 11 shows the relative frequency of **Gender**

Figure 10 Relative frequency of gender concepts in national survey coding units (n=4330)



**concepts** within each country and demonstrates that the *Other/can't define* category is particularly highly prevalent in Spain (59%) and Switzerland (58%). In both cases, this is due to the inclusion of MIP questions in national surveys, in which one or very few of the response options are GBNs. For example, the Spanish monthly CIS barometer includes a MIP question where response options across waves have included ‘gender inequality’, ‘women’s issues’, ‘violence against women and girls’, and ‘abortion’. The CIS barometer MIP questions account for 28% (1249) of the 4392 units coded as *Other/can't define* in the national data.

Figure 11 Relative frequency of gender concepts within each country



Of the four substantive **Gender concept** categories, *Gender norms/values/stereotypes* is the most relatively prevalent (30%) across all national instruments and Figure 11 indicates that it is the dominant code in Denmark (51%), Germany (64%), Hungary (73%) and the United Kingdom (49%). *Gender inequality* follows as the second most relatively prevalent (18%) but this is variable across countries; Spain (23%) and Switzerland (22%) demonstrate relatively moderate proportions, while in comparison Germany (2%) exhibits a lower prevalence of this category.

Questions centred on *Feminism* are negligible in the national data as a whole (0.25%). This category is present only in the Spanish (0.21%), Swiss (1.04%) and UK (0.13%) survey instruments, but still to a low extent in each case. Some of these questions are behavioural, for example:

*Next, I will read a series of groups, collectives and associations. Could you indicate if you belong, have belonged but no longer do, or do not belong nor have belonged to any of them? Associations or collectives for women/feminist groups.* (CIS Barómetro de Diciembre 2006, 2006; CIS Barómetro de Marzo 2006, 2006; El Acoso Sexual a las Mujeres en el Trabajo, 2001)

Other questions are attitudinal, yet interestingly (and similarly to the cross-national data) all measure attitudes towards feminists as people, as opposed to feminism as a social/political movement:

*How much do you feel you have in common with feminists in general, compared with other people?* (BSA, 2005)

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: feminists want women to have more power than men* (MOSAiCH, 2022)

Questions addressing *Intersectionality* are similarly negligible (0.53%), present only in the Spanish (0.79%) and Swiss (1.04%) surveys. In these cases, questions do not refer to intersectionality explicitly, but focus on the multiple levels inequality/discrimination faced by different groups:

*And do you believe that the following women are more vulnerable to being victims of violence or abuse by their partners and/or ex-partners?*

- Women over 65 years of age
- Women who suffer from some type of disability.
- Foreign women

(Percepción social de la violencia de género, 2012)

*Imagine you're the manager of a hospital. You now have to fill three positions and have 18000 CHF for them. You have decided for those three candidates with your team and now have to decide on their salaries [three random vignettes are shown in a grid with one choice per dimensions of gender, ethnic background, partnership status, presence of children, health status, job, dedication to job].*



*How high would you make the salary of each of those persons if you could decide completely freely? All of them work 100%. Please divide the salaries so that they total up to 18000 CHF. (MOSAiCH, 2019)*

Overall, national surveys predominantly feature attitudinal questions and questions where GBNs are present but where the question is not centred on gender. In the next section, we reflect more on the co-occurrences of *Gender concepts* and *Themes/issues* which offer deeper insight into the specific GBNs addressed in national survey instruments.

## 5.2.2 Theme/issue

Figure 12 shows the relative frequency of the higher-level **Themes/issue** codes in the national survey questionnaires. The most common theme is *Human and civil rights* (48%), comprising questions related to (in)equality and discrimination on the basis of sex, gender and sexual orientation, and questions relating to gender-based violence. The second most prevalent theme/issue is *Family* (30%), including questions relating to marriage, childcare, housework and the division of labour (both within the household and between domestic and paid labour).

*Economy* (14%) is the third most prevalent theme, featuring questions addressing inequalities and discrimination in the labour market, private childcare, and work-life balance measures such as parental leave. The remaining higher-level categories of *Health* (5%), *Education and arts* (1%), and *Transnational politics* (0.1%) feature relatively less in national survey instruments. A further 2% of coding units are coded as *Other/can't define* and include questions concerning housing policy, welfare (generally defined), and attitudinal questions regarding men and women's appropriate behaviours. Overall, the distribution of the **Theme/issue** codes in the national data reflects the findings from the cross-national data.

Figure 12 Relative frequency of higher-level themes/issues in national survey coding units (n=4669)

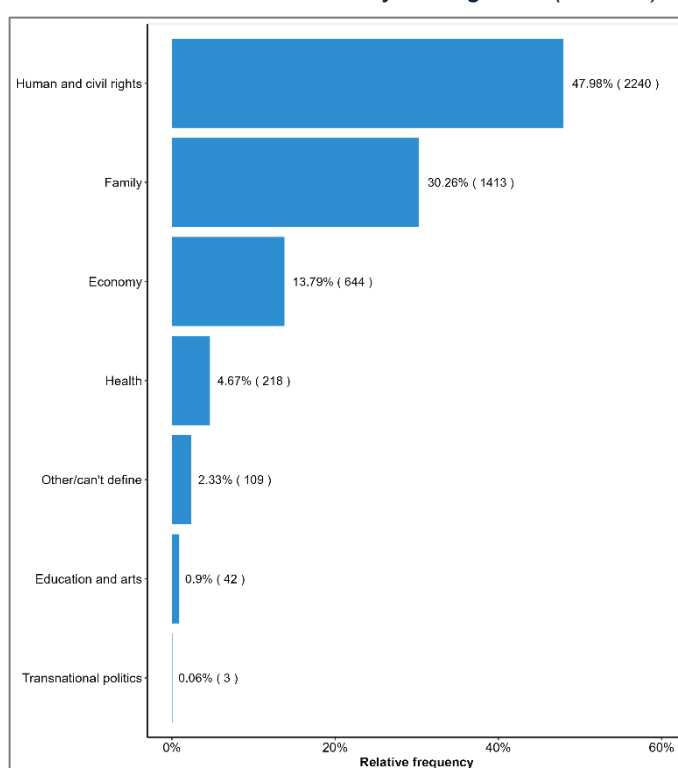


Figure 13 Relative frequency of higher-level themes/issues within each country

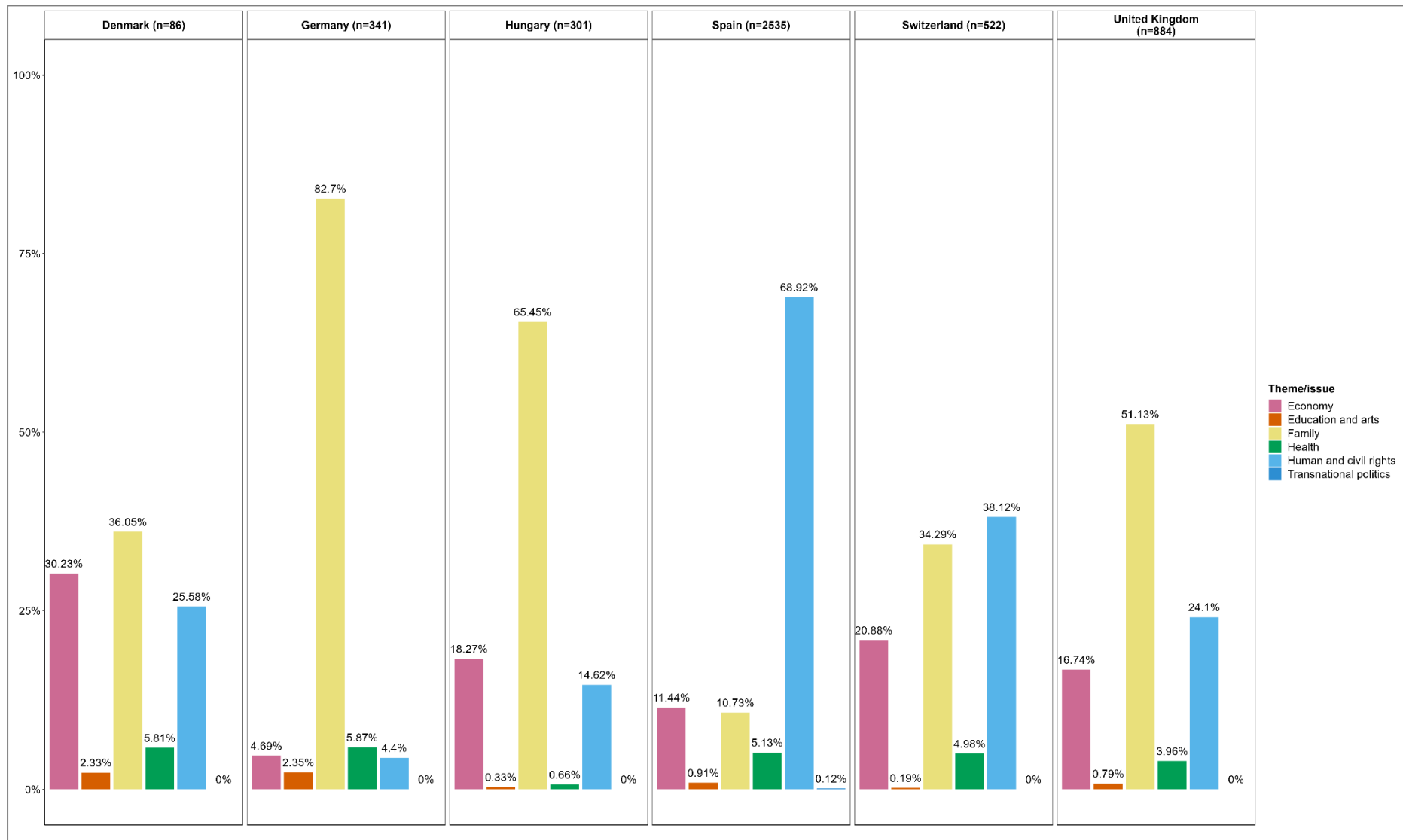


Figure 13 (above) shows the relative frequency of the higher-level **Theme/issue** codes within each country and indicates interesting variation across national contexts. To take one example, while 83% of all coding units in Germany are categorised as *Family*, this theme has a comparatively lower prevalence in Spain (11%). In the following sub-sections, we explore the presence/absence of sub-issues within each countries' questionnaires and provide illustrative examples of common question topics to provide a deeper insight into the presence of GBNs at the national level.

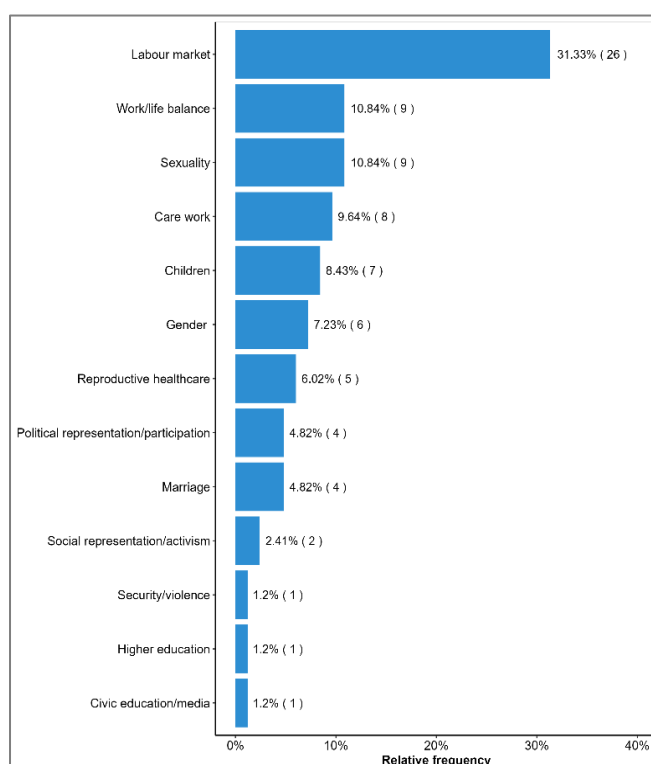
### 5.2.2.1 Denmark

Figure 14 shows the relative frequency of sub-issues in Danish survey questionnaires. The most relatively frequent sub-issue is the 'labour market' (31%), which predominantly features questions asking respondents to evaluate public spending and government performance on gender-related policies such as childcare, social care and parental leave, e.g.,

*I would now like to ask you about your views on public spending for different purposes. I will read out some public tasks, and I would like you to tell me for each task whether you think the government spends too much money, appropriately, or too little money on these tasks.:*

*-Kindergartens and day nurseries*

Figure 14 Relative frequency of sub-issues in Danish survey coding units (n=158)



These questions are repeated in every wave of the Danish Election Survey (Valgundersøgelsen, 2001, 2005, 2007, 2011, 2019).

The second most relatively prevalent sub-issue is 'work-life balance' (11%), consisting entirely of questions that feature in the gender-role battery of the ISSP 'Family and changing gender roles' module. These questions focus on the consequences on the family of mothers undertaking paid work. 'Sexuality' (11%) is an equally prevalent sub-issue, with all questions measuring attitudes towards homosexuality, both in general and in specific areas such as same-sex adoption.

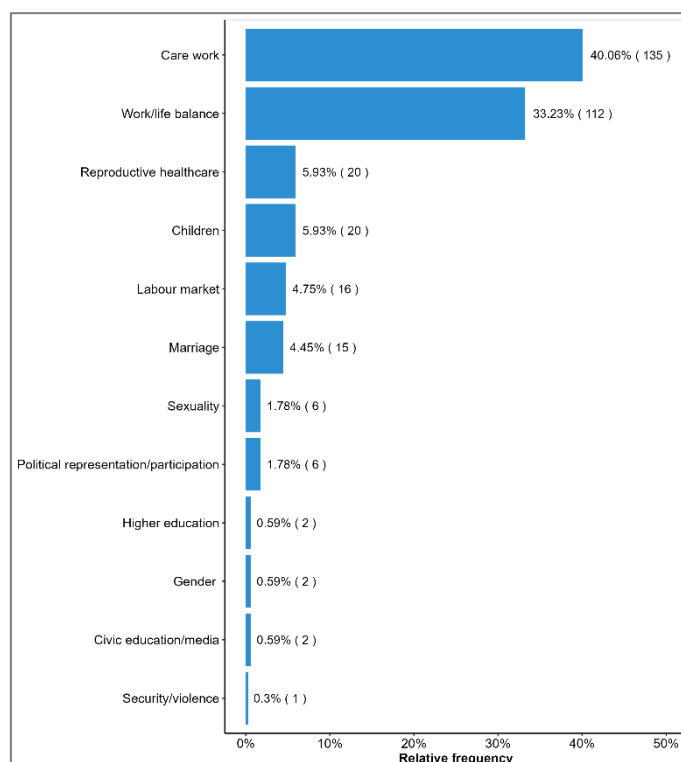
Overall, the sample of Danish survey questionnaires contains a relatively low number of gender-related coding units (n=79), making it challenging to outline trends in the GBNs that are addressed. However, these questions generally fall into two categories: those evaluating gender-related policy areas, but without mentioning gender, and

attitudinal questions on gender roles that also feature in cross-national survey instruments.

### 5.2.2.2 Germany

Figure 15 shows that in the sample of German survey coding units, the most relatively frequent sub-issues include ‘domestic care work’ (40%) and ‘work-life balance’ (33%). This prevalence is the result of the inclusion of a bank of behavioural and attitudinal gender-role questions, sourced from the ISSP ‘Family and changing gender roles’ module. For example, a significant portion of the ‘domestic care work’ codes (95 out of 135) are derived from repeated matrix questions that ask respondents about their personal distribution of housework within the family.

Figure 15 Relative frequency of sub-issues in German survey coding units (n=642)



*How did you and your partner divide up the work in the following areas?*

- *Housework (washing, cooking, cleaning)*
- *Shopping*
- *Repairs to the house, flat, car*
- *Financial matters, visits to the authorities*

(Das Beziehungs- und Familienpanel, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2018, 2020, 2021)

Moreover, German survey instruments regularly feature attitudinal questions from the ISSP gender-role battery, which address women and men’s appropriate roles in the home. The codes for ‘labour market’ (5%) are also related to gender roles:

*The following questions relate to the roles of men and women. For whom is it more important to have a job, for men or for women? (FReDA, 2021)*

Of particular interest is the Familienleitbilder in Deutschland (FLB) survey which asks both respondent’s personal views on gender roles as well as what respondent’s believe to be the general public’s view.

The third most relatively prevalent sub-issue is ‘reproductive healthcare’ (6%), yet a significant number of these codes (15 of 20) originate from two matrix questions measuring respondents attitudes towards abortion in a range of different scenarios (the remainder are behavioural questions regarding contraception use).

Overall, the coding units in the sample of German survey questionnaires demonstrate a heavy overlap with the cross-national surveys. These questions address a narrow range of GBNs, predominantly focused on gender roles and behaviours within the family.

### 5.2.2.3 Hungary

Figure 13 showed that *Family* (65%) was the most prevalent **Theme/issue** in the sample of Hungarian survey questionnaires. Figure 16 indicates that within the *Family* theme questions predominantly address ‘work/life balance’ (25%) and ‘children’ (23%), with a relative proportion addressing ‘marriage’ (12%) and domestic ‘care work’ (8%). These questions are mostly attitudinal, focusing on gendered social roles and the distribution of labour within the family. While some of these questions can be found in cross-national survey instruments (particularly the ISSP gender-role battery), there are several others that are unique to Hungarian surveys, such as:

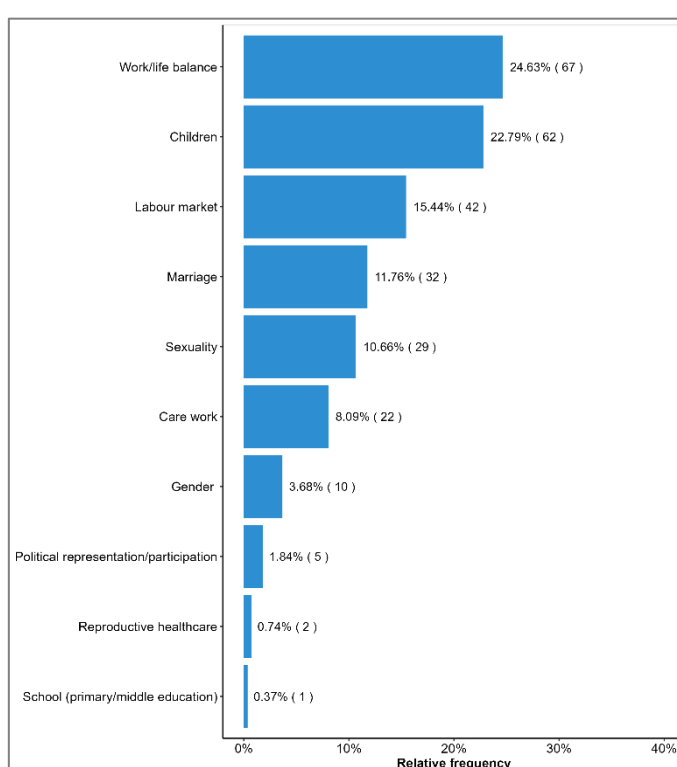
*Do you agree or disagree: A woman who works is much more appreciated* (KSH NKI Család 2000, 2000)

A prevalent trend within the ‘work/life balance’ sub-issue is questions focused on the acceptability of mothers working, often in specific scenarios:

*Do you agree or disagree: If there were enough nurseries in the country, it would be perfectly acceptable for mothers to go back to work after the age of two.* (KSH NKI Családi értékek, 2009)

Similarly, in the ‘labour market’ (15%) sub-issue, which is the third most relatively prevalent code, questions predominantly measure support for increased parental leave or childcare provision. Hence there is a strong representation of GBNs related to the division of labour between the family and paid employment. Finally, both ‘marriage’ (12%) and ‘sexuality’ (11%) have a similar prevalence, comprising

Figure 16 Relative frequency of sub-issues in Hungarian survey coding units (n=530)



attitudinal questions addressing the acceptability of divorce and homosexuality respectively, which are regularly fielded across the 20-year period.

Overall, the sample of gender-related Hungarian survey data demonstrates a pronounced focus on attitudes and norms, particularly regarding gender roles within the family and the acceptability of mothers entering the labour force. While there exists some overlap in the topics addressed in cross-national surveys, Hungarian survey questionnaires demonstrate deeper and more specific engagement with these issues.

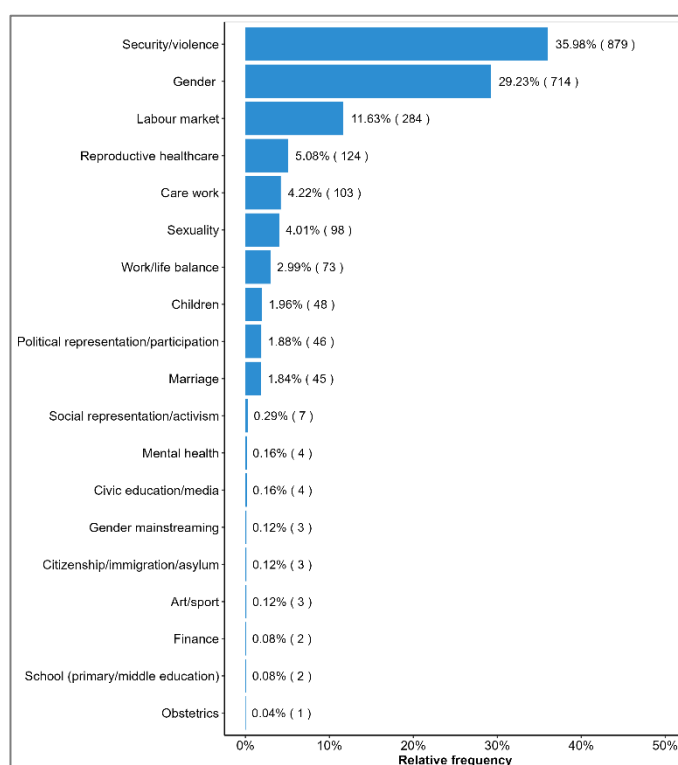
#### 5.2.2.4 Spain

Figure 17 shows that in the sample of Spanish coding units, 36% address the sub-issue 'security/violence'. Among these coding units, some are subsequently categorised as 'domestic violence' (n=224) or 'sexual violence' (n=144), while the majority refer to gender-based violence more generally (n=511). The relatively high representation of coding units addressing these issues can, in-part, be attributed to specific surveys fielded by this CIS focused exclusively on gender-based violence, for example the 'Macroencuesta de Violencia contra la Mujer' (2014).

However, this topic is also well-addressed in other surveys. For instance, the CIS monthly barometer includes a MIP question and 'gender-based violence' or 'violence against women' regularly appear among the response options (n=570). Consequently, while gender-based violence features prominently in the Spanish survey questionnaires, a large proportion of these mentions stem from a singular repeated question that itself is not centred on gender inequality. Nonetheless, the survey questionnaires that are focused exclusively on gender-based violence engage in detail with the causes, extent, consequences, and solutions.<sup>11</sup>

The 'gender' (29%) sub-issue is also highly relatively prevalent in the Spanish data. Again, this can partly be attributed to MIP questions where 'gender inequality' is among the response options, yet questionnaires also regularly include questions aimed at quantifying the extent of gender-based discrimination. Furthermore, there is a notable emphasis on discrimination in other areas. Out of the 284 units within the 'labour

Figure 17 Relative frequency of sub-issues in Spanish survey coding units (n=4774)



<sup>11</sup> Another contributing factor in the high proportion of gender-based violence codes in the Spanish data stems from the unitisation protocol, wherein multiple-choice questions featuring numerous different GBNs are unitised into separate coding units.

market' sub-issue, over half were coded as the third-level sub-category 'access and leadership' (n=153), focusing on inequality and discrimination in employment, hiring, and promotions. There are some standout areas of interest within this topic, including a repeated battery of questions on gender norms around employment in the armed forces:

*Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with women being allowed to occupy combat positions (e.g. driving an armoured vehicle, being a gunner in a tank)?* (Barometro de Marzo, 2010)

In contrast to the cross-national surveys and other national surveys, a comparatively small share of coding units address sub-issues such as domestic 'care work' (4%), 'work/life balance' (3%), and 'children' (2%). These questions often match or closely resemble the attitudinal and behavioural questions from the ISSP 'Family and changing gender roles' module.

Overall, the sample of Spanish questionnaires exhibits a relatively high share of coding units related to sex/gender and GBNs in comparison to other countries, however two important points should be made: 1) The inclusion of the CIS monthly barometers inflates the raw frequency of gender-related coding units in comparison to other countries and 2) a substantial proportion of units are not centred on gender but included GBNs as one of many response options. For instance, Figure 11 showed that 59% of Spanish coding units were categorised as having 'Other/can't define' **Gender concept**. On the one hand this demonstrates a permeation of GBNs into more general political attitude/behaviour questions, but on the other the analysis demonstrates a fairly narrow focus on quantifying GBNs in specific areas, such as gender-based violence and gender discrimination.

45

#### 5.2.2.5 Switzerland

Figure 18 shows that 30% of coding units from the Swiss sample are focused on 'gender' (as a human/civil right). The Swiss surveys regularly include questions measuring the occurrence and extent of gender inequality. For example, annual waves of the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) survey regularly include questions asking about gender inequality in Swiss society and in personal relationships. An example of such a question, asked 14 times between 2000-2020:

*Do you have the feeling that in Switzerland women are penalized compared with men in certain areas, if 0 means "not at all penalized" and 10 "strongly penalized"?*



Another share of ‘gender’ codes stem from MIP questions in the Swiss election study (SELECTs), where response options across years include ‘gender equality’ or ‘gender issues and discrimination’. Indeed, in 64 of the 142 cases of the ‘gender’ code, it co-occurs with the *Other/can’t define Gender concept* category.

The second most relatively prevalent code is ‘labour market’ (20%) and again a relatively large share of these codes originate from MIP questions from the Swiss election study (SELECTs), where response options include ‘maternity insurance’ or ‘lack of kindergartens/nurseries’. However, there is also a deeper engagement with the topic of parental leave. In particular, the VOTO (Studie zur eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung) 2020

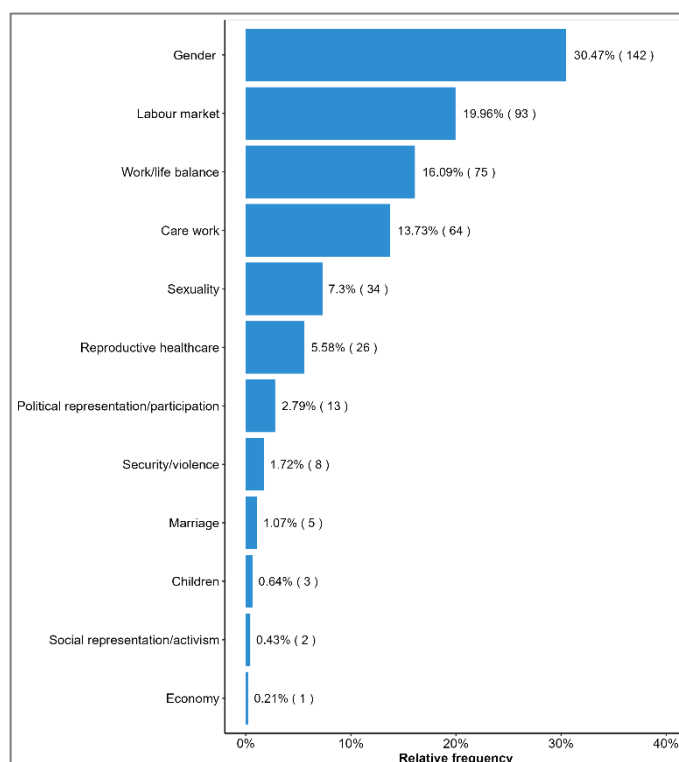
questionnaire includes a bank of questions measuring respondent’s opinions and voting behaviour regarding a parliamentary initiative that introduced two weeks of paid paternity leave.<sup>12</sup> Other questions across surveys ask about childcare provision, sometimes linking this to the labour market participation of both parents or specifically of mothers:

*To what extent do you support or oppose the introduction of each of these bills. We need a new bill which .... Provides cost-free nurseries and day care spaces so that women can be more involved the job market (MOSAiCH, 2009)*

16% of units are coded as ‘work/life balance’ and 14% as domestic ‘care work’, both sub-issues of the higher-level *Family* theme. The majority of these units (111 of a combined 134) are from a small set of repeated questions in the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) measuring respondent’s behaviour and attitudes toward their own distribution of household labour and balance between domestic and paid work. Remaining questions in these categories are attitudinal gender role questions. Some of these questions address gaps in the ISSP battery by focusing on men’s roles, though these are present only in recent years:

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: A preschool child will probably suffer if their father is working. (MOSAiCH, 2022)*

Figure 18 Relative frequency of sub-issues in Swiss survey coding units (n=960)



<sup>12</sup> Similarly, a share of the ‘sexuality’ codes come from the VOTO survey, asking respondent’s opinions and voting behaviour in relation to a parliamentary initiative prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

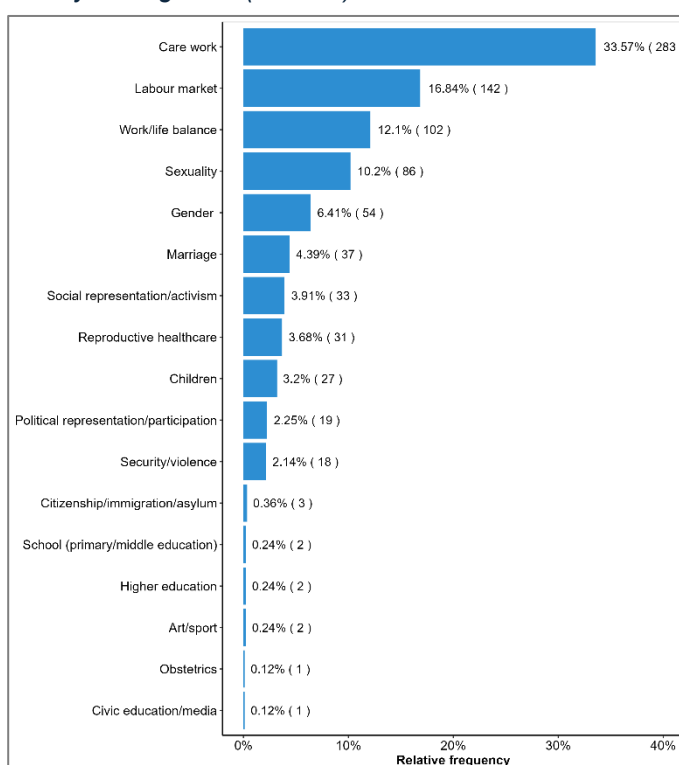


Overall, attention to GBNs in the Swiss data is largely divided between attitudinal questions focused on gender roles within the family and political issue questions where GBNs feature among a range of other issues.

### 5.2.2.6 United Kingdom

Figure 19 shows that the most relatively frequent sub-issue in the UK coding units is domestic 'care work' (34%). Just under half (n=132) of occurrences of this code come from behavioural questions measuring the amount and distribution of household labour, including housework and childcare, within respondent's personal life. Another significant share originates from a bank of questions in the British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey, focused on child maintenance and specifically asking respondents to evaluate child maintenance provision by fathers in different scenarios (n=101).

Figure 19 Relative frequency of sub-issues in British survey coding units (n=1596)



*Imagine a situation where a child is living with its mother and has contact with its father who lives at a separate address. Who do you think is responsible for providing support for the child? The mother is fully responsible for supporting the child with no child maintenance from the father; The mother has a greater responsibility for supporting the child, with some child maintenance from the father; The mother and father are equally responsible for supporting the child; The father has a greater responsibility for supporting the child through child maintenance, with some support from the mother; The father is fully responsible for supporting the child through child maintenance, with no support from the mother (BSA, 2010)*

Similarly, the prevalence of the 'marriage' (4%) sub-issue is accounted for by questions offering specific scenarios in which spousal maintenance is required when couples separate. Remaining questions in the domestic 'care work' sub-issue are attitudinal questions on men and women's appropriate caring roles. Codes of the 'work/life balance' (12%) sub-issue are also split between behavioural questions about respondent's personal work/life balance arrangements and attitudinal questions on gender roles, many taken from the ISSP module.

The second most relatively prevalent sub-issue is ‘labour market’ (17%). Questions in this category include measuring support for parental leave, evaluation of childcare provision, or norms and discrimination in employment based on gender and sexuality. A relatively small share of questions in the British surveys address ‘gender’ inequality (6%) in comparison to other gender-related issue areas and a notable proportion of these from more recent surveys focus on attitudes around gender identity and discrimination towards transgender men and women (n=28). For example:

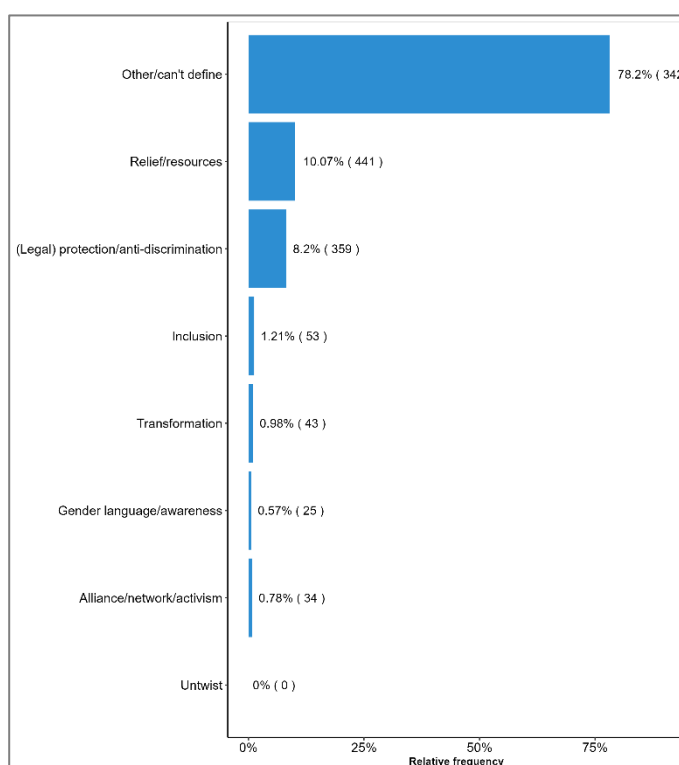
*How would you describe yourself... as very prejudiced against people who are transgender, a little prejudiced, or, not prejudiced at all? (BSA, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019)*

Overall, while there is a relatively consistent presence of GBNs in British survey instruments, a significant proportion of these questions are behavioural (wherein it cannot be fully assumed that gender is the focus of measurement in the question) or addressing gender-related policy areas such as childcare, child maintenance and spousal maintenance. The focus is predominantly on family-related policy, with other GBNs receiving less attention and gender inequality itself relatively absent.

### 5.2.3 Solutions

Figure 20 shows the relative frequency of the higher-level **Solutions** categories in the full dataset of national survey coding units and Figure 21 breaks this down within each country. A significantly large proportion of coding units did not mention solutions to gender-based issues/needs (78%), a trend observed across each country.<sup>13</sup> This corresponds to the prevalence of attitudinal and behavioural questions in national surveys. For instance, German surveys exhibit the fewest **Solutions** codes, with 94% coded as *Other/can't define*, largely as a result of the high prevalence of behavioural and norms-related attitudinal questions.

Figure 20 Relative frequency of solutions in all national survey coding units (n=4380)



Regarding substantive solution categories, Figure 21 shows that the UK, followed by Switzerland and Denmark, feature the largest proportion of **Solutions** codes. *Relief*

<sup>13</sup> The *Other/can't define* category also includes solutions that could not be coded into other substantive categories. However, on review this is a negligible proportion. This category thus more accurately represents when no solution was addressed in a coding unit.

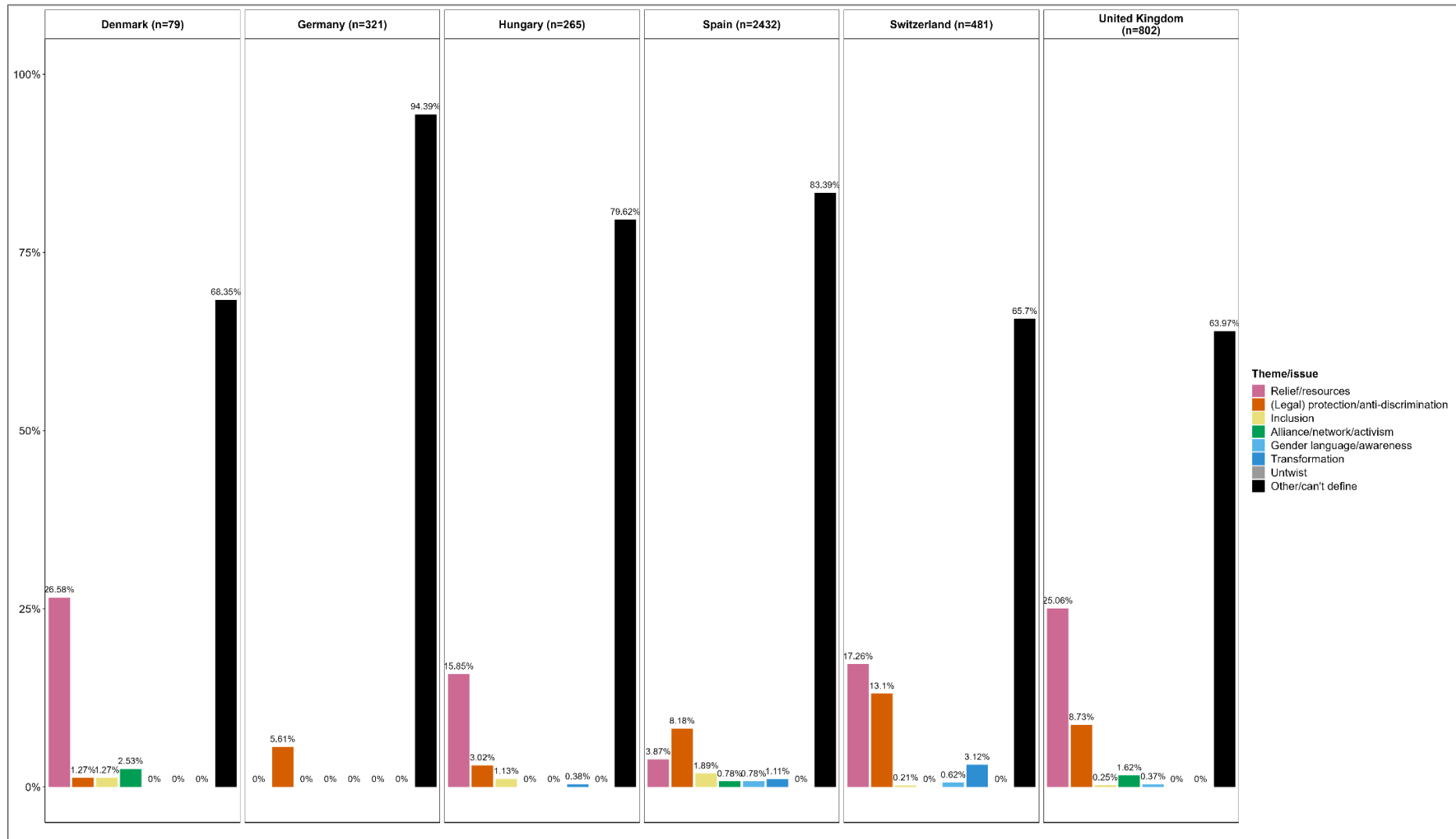
*and resources* (10%) and *(Legal) protection/anti-discrimination* (8%) are the most common categories, with *Relief/resources* the most relatively prevalent category in every country except Spain. Codes in this category often stem from questions evaluating existing gender-related legislation, institutions, or policies. For example, there are 118 co-occurrences of the *Relief and resources Solution* code and the third-level sub-issue of private 'care work'. Other common areas where *Relief/resources solutions* are mentioned include child maintenance, parental leave, work/life balance measures (particularly for working parents), and gender-based violence.

*(Legal) protection and anti-discrimination* is the second most relatively prevalent substantive solution (8%) but this is variable across countries, being most common in Switzerland (13%) and least in Denmark (1%). The Swiss data features a bank of questions asking respondents their voting behaviour and attitudes towards a parliamentary initiative prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, which accounts for a decent share of these codes. In other cases, across countries, this code applies to questions regarding the decriminalisation of abortion in specific scenarios (n=129), the codification/state protection of gender equality (n=87), and the legalisation of same-sex marriage and adoption (n=56).

In contrast, the categories of *Inclusion* (1%), *Alliance/network/activism* (1%), *Transformation* (1%), and *Gender language/awareness* (1%) are all relatively infrequent across and within national survey instruments, while the *Untwist* category is entirely absent in the national surveys.

Overall, the **Solutions** to GBNs represented in national survey instruments are fairly limited and primarily focused on evaluating existing policies rather than assessing the need for solutions or offering different types of solutions to GBNs. Partly, this reflects the salience of family-related policies across national context, with solutions accordingly concentrated on the provision of resources and measures to support working parents. However, even within these policy areas, there exists a gap where more transformative solutions to GBNs are not addressed.

Figure 21 Relative frequency of solutions within each country



## 5.2.4 Summary

In this summary section, we reflect on the extent of ‘feminist permeation’ in national survey instruments. To summarise our analyses, a number of key points can be made:

### **(1) Survey questions feature GBNs but are commonly not centred around measuring gender/gendered outcomes**

National surveys commonly feature questions which mention a relevant gender-related *Theme/issue*, but which are coded as having an *Other/can’t define Gender concept*. This can be attributed to two factors, firstly the inclusion of MIP questions with gender-related response options. While the inclusion of gender-related response options in MIP questions may reflect the permeation of GBNs into broader political behaviour and attitudinal questions, it is noteworthy that these response options often address the overarching issue of ‘gender inequality’ rather than more specific GBNs or policy areas.

Secondly, questions that are not centred on gender but which ask respondents to evaluate provision and spending on relevant GBNs and policies. For example, questions evaluating the provision of private childcare were common across national contexts. Again, these questions are relevant in identifying locations of gender-based need and provision, even if the question itself cannot be said to be *centred* on gender.

### **(2) There is significant overlap between national and cross-national surveys**

51

Despite excluding participating modules of the ISSP and Eurobarometer from the national datasets, there remains a substantial overlap between national and cross-national survey instruments. Particularly, national questionnaires regularly include attitudinal and behavioural gender-role questions from the ISSP ‘Family and changing gender roles’ module. As a result, arguably little new is learned from national surveys in relation to gender roles that cannot be learned from cross-national surveys. However, the inclusion of these questions more regularly in national surveys offers opportunity for longitudinal analysis and opportunity to analyse gender role attitudes in relation to variables that are not included in cross-national sociological studies, such as party support/voting behaviour. Additionally, our analysis found that in some cases, national survey instruments would extend on and address gaps in the cross-national modules.

### **(3) Family-related GBNs dominate in national survey instruments**

On the one hand, countries in our sample exhibited unique emphases within broader gender-related themes, reflecting specific societal concerns and policy priorities. For example, in the UK there is strong attention to child maintenance and spousal maintenance, two issues which are not addressed in other national surveys. In another example, the Spanish surveys demonstrate a strong focus on gender-based violence, which is rarely present in other national surveys.

However, and partly as a result of the strong overlap with the ISSP, family-related issues, needs, and policies are prominent in the national data. This includes attitudinal and behavioural questions concerning gender roles, the distribution of household labour and childcare, as well as questions asking respondents to evaluate family

policies such as childcare or parental leave. Accordingly, both **Ideal type 8**, focused on inequality in the distribution of family labour, and **Ideal type 9**, focused on gender norms within the family, are well-represented in the sample of national surveys.

The outlier to this common finding is Spain, where focus was predominantly on either gender discrimination or gender-based violence. Hence **Ideal type 4**, relating to the unequal distribution of power and access, is well represented in Spanish data. Taken together, the GBNs represented in the national data closely mirror what was observed in the cross-national data. Across national contexts there is a low representation of GBNs in areas such as *Education and arts*, *Health*, and *Transnational politics*.

#### **(4) Solutions are limited and narrowly defined**

Finally, **Solutions** are largely absent in the national survey instruments and where present, they are narrowly focused on evaluating existing gender-related policies or legislation, predominantly in relation to families. Attention to transformative approaches aiming at systemic change were less common, indicating a potential gap in national survey data.

Overall, our analysis of the presence/absence of GBNs in national survey questionnaires demonstrate that the level of feminist permeation is mixed and context dependent. However, while certain GBNs emerge as salient in certain contexts, across countries issues such as gender discrimination and family policy, both in terms of domestic labour and in relation to employment, tend to dominate. These results closely mirror what was observed in the cross-national data, which we largely attribute to an observed reliance in national surveys on well-tested (albeit arguable limited) attitudinal and behavioural questions from cross-national sociological surveys, such as the ISSP, EVS, and ESS. This reliance suggests a potentially significant gap in current measurement of more nuanced national GBNs.

## 6. Conclusions and next steps

In this report we have provided descriptive analysis of the presence and absence of sex/gender and GBNs in national and cross-national survey questionnaires. In the previous sections we have outlined the rationale behind the analysis of the representation of GBNs in public opinion instruments and detailed the data collection and analyses processes. Using the WP1 Typology as the foundation, we presented descriptive quantitative analysis of the presence/absence of **Gender concepts**, **Theme/issues**, and **Solutions** at the cross-national and national level. The presence of **Gender concepts** reflects the centrality of gender in survey questions, the presence of **Themes/issues** identifies the locations and types of GBNs that are measured, and presence of **Solutions** offers an insight into measurement of how these GBNs can be addressed. Considering this analysis together, the findings offer insight into areas of strong and weak measurement of GBNs and the overall extent of feminist permeation of national and cross-national public opinion data.

Specifically, this report makes three contributions:

### **(1) We identify areas in which voters' needs and demands in relation to sex/gender are being measured**

Our analysis shows that in both cross-national and national surveys, citizens' needs and demands are being measured predominantly in areas such as the family, the labour market, and gender and sexual orientation discrimination. Looking forward, by identifying the presence of GBNs we can further analyse the needs/demands of RWPP voters in these areas in D3.2 (although, it is important to highlight that many of the survey questionnaires that we have analysed do not include political variables, meaning disaggregation of voters' GBNs may not be possible with existing data). Moreover, by identifying areas of absence, we can highlight gaps in our current knowledge about citizens GBNs.

### **(2) Relatedly, we identify gender-related areas in which parties may be developing policies**

Given that public opinion often informs parties' policy development, identifying areas of presence offers insight into what GBNs parties may take on in their policy platforms. This is significant to our understanding of what GBNs are neglected by mainstream parties and in which areas RWPPs may be twisting needs and acting as issue entrepreneurs. Moreover, by identifying areas of absence we can signal where better measurement of GBNs is required to understand public opinion on existing policies and facilitate better policy formation.

### **(3) We reflect more broadly on the representation of GBNs in national and cross-national public opinion instruments.**

Beyond the aims of the UNTWIST project, the analysis in this report offers insight into how measurement of sex/gender/sexual orientation and related needs and demands is approached in current large-scale political and sociological survey instruments, as well as indication of how this has developed throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century. These results

offer opportunity for a critical evaluation of current survey design and measurement of gender roles, attitudes, and needs.

Looking ahead, both the analysis presented in this report and the valuable data that we have collected will contribute to other Work Packages in the UNTWIST project. First, the results of the survey question coding are integrated into the database produced in WP5. The database facilitates comparison of the salience of GBNs in focus group data, survey questionnaires, and party manifestos. This will enable deeper analysis of the demand and supply of GBNs in national contexts.

Second, by identifying gaps in current measurement of GBNs across and within national contexts, we can highlight areas to incorporate into the original survey module that we will develop to test our project hypotheses in WP6. Additionally, using the dataset of gender-related survey questions that we have collated, we can provide examples of established and tested questions from existing survey instruments.



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# Annex

## Annex A. Survey question coding protocol

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# WP3 Survey Question

Coding Procedure

Version 0.3

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# 1. Introduction

This document presents the coding procedure for the analysis of the national and cross-national survey questions. Using a comprehensive dictionary approach, questions were collected from national and cross-national surveys which mention sex/gender and/or gender-based issues. The collated questions will now be analysed in line with the typology of gender-based needs produced in WP1. The analysis will map the presence and absence of gender-based issues, gender-based needs, and gender-related discourses in existing large-scale survey data.

## 2. Theory & rationale

The coding protocol was developed primarily in reference to the Typology produced in WP1. This protocol draws directly from the codes and descriptors presented in the Typology in order to facilitate comparisons across WP1-WP3 as well as WP3 to both WP2 and WP4. In most cases the coding protocol is an exact match to the Typology codes, however in the below cases we have modified the codes to allow better application to survey data.

First, several sub-codes have been added in the **B. Themes/Issues** domain to capture specific commonly occurring topics. These are **B.4.3.1 Abortion** within **B.4.3 Reproductive health** and **B.3.6.1 Domestic abuse** and **B.3.6.2 Sexual violence** under **B.3.6 Security**. Additionally, all references to gender-based violence are coded under **B.3.6 Security** rather than **B.2.3 Gender mainstreaming/CEDAW**, as in the Typology. In this protocol **B.2.3 Gender mainstreaming** captures only mentions of gender mainstreaming.

Additionally, efforts have been made to harmonise the coding categories and descriptors with those presented in the WP4 manifesto coding protocol. This is to facilitate comparison of the demand and supply side of gender-based needs in party manifestos and large-scale survey data.

### 3. Coding procedure

The unit of analysis, in the majority of cases, is the **individual survey question stem**. Hence for most close-ended, likert, or scale questions this is the entire question. E.g., *“Please indicate on a scale of 1-10 whether you are fully opposed to or fully supportive of same sex marriage”*.

There are two exceptions:

- 1) Matrix questions. Here, rather than the overall question stem being the unit, it is the **individual sub-question stem**.
  - a. For example: *“To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statements: a, b c”* – Here *a, b* and *c* would each be treated as a new unit of analysis as each is a **separate** identifiable question.
- 2) Multiple choice/rank questions with multiple gender-related response options. Here each **individual response option** is coded separately to allow a more comprehensive analysis of the ways that gender is approached within the question.
  - a. For example: *“Gender-based violence is a recognised problem in the EU. Please indicate from the following options which you think is the most important solution to tackle this problem: a, b, c, d, e.*
  - b. Each response option offers a different insight into approaches to a gender-based need and hence is coded separately.

### 4. Codes

The code scheme comprises three domains: **A. Gender concepts**, **B. Themes/Issues** and **C. Solutions**. These are drawn from the Typology code scheme and modified in some areas to be better applicable to survey question data. For each survey question, **every** domain should be coded as well as the relevant metadata.

## V. Survey information

Please provide this data exactly as it is given in the data collection spreadsheet.

V.1 Country

V.2 Survey name

V.3 Survey year

V.4 Survey wave

If applicable

V.5. Type of question

V.6. Variable ID

## A. Gender Concepts

In the survey question data, 'gender concepts' are understood as the central gender concept that is being implied in the question as a whole. In some instances, this will be explicit reference, e.g., to feminism as a theory or movement. In other instances, the gender concept may be implied by the framing of the question e.g., questions asking whether an issue is 'right or wrong' implies a focus on norms/values.

60

### A.1 Feminism

Questions that are explicitly concerned with respondent's attitudes and engagement with feminism as a theory and or movement. This also includes mentions of antifeminism. While there is some crossover here with other categories, if the central focus of the question is feminism itself, use this category.

E.g., *"How much of a need do you believe there is for feminism in the UK at the moment?"*

### A.2 Gender norms/values/stereotypes

Questions focused on gender norms/values are those where respondents are asked what is appropriate/right (i.e. normative) e.g., where respondents are asked if they think issues such as abortion, divorce, homosexuality are 'acceptable'.

This category also includes questions focused on norms/values around 'doing gender' e.g., questions relating to men and women's appropriate roles in the home or in broader society.

E.g., *"Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'A job is alright but what most women really want is a home and children'"*

Finally, this category also includes questions relating to stereotypes perpetuated against identity groups.

E.g., *"In your opinion, where do you think gender stereotypes are most widespread?"*

If a question asks about discrimination against an identity group, use **A.4 Gender inequality**

### **A.3 Intersectionality**

Questions that explicitly mention intersectionality and/or focus on the intersection of gender discriminations and experiences with other hierarchies (e.g., age, race, class etc.).

### **A.4 Gender (in)equality**

Questions that are explicitly centred on gender (in)equality or (in)equality based on sexual identity. Questions may be focused either on respondents' opinions on gender (in)equality, occurrences or locations of gender (in)equality, or possible solutions to inequality.

For example, questions may ask about gender equality as a general goal, gender inequality in the division of labour, in political or social participation and representation, in specific policy areas e.g., foreign policy, or how other forms of inequality are gendered e.g., the feminisation of poverty.

Questions relating to attitudes/behaviour around gender-based violence should also be coded in this category, unless asking about norms/social acceptance of gender-based violence.

Questions relating to LGBTQI+ persons should only be included in this category if they are explicitly asking about (in)equality e.g., in employment. Questions about respondent's opinion on sexuality as a moral issue should be coded as **A.2 Gender norms/values/stereotypes**.

### **A.99. Other/can't define**

Select this code if none of the above categories apply.

## **B. Themes/Issues**

This domain captures references to specific gender-based issue areas and needs. It is drawn from Themes/Issues domain of the Typology with minor modifications to some sub-codes (see 2. Theory/rationale for an overview).

For each theme/issue please code the higher-level category e.g., **B.1.**

**Economy** and then select the individual code e.g., **B.1.3 Agriculture**

Most questions will include only one theme/issue, but you may code **two** themes/issues per question.

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62

### **B.1 Economy**

This category includes mentions of the economy, including economic sub-areas such as finance, agriculture and the labour market.

#### **B.1.1 Economic crisis**

Mention of economic crises and their gendered roots, development, and impacts, for example questions relating to the impact of the 2008 financial crash on men and women.

#### **B.1.2 Finance**

Mention of the financial sector and/or finance regulations.

#### **B.1.3 Agriculture**

Mentions of agriculture or farming.

#### **B.1.4 Labour market**

The labour market here refers to the system that regulates and structures the relationships between employers and employees



including salaries, working conditions, as well as access and availability of employment more broadly.

#### **B.1.4.1 Care work**

Mentions of **employed/paid** care work. Care work in the labour market category is to be coded as separate from care work under family (B.6.2) and captures questions that focus on paid and professional care and domestic work as conducted by someone from outside of the family.

##### **B.1.4.1.1 Nursing**

Mentions of nursing as sub-category of paid care work.

##### **B.1.4.1.2 Housework**

Mentions that explicitly refer to housework/domestic work as **paid** care work, for example employment as a domestic cleaner.

##### **B.1.4.1.3 Childcare**

Mentions that explicitly refer to **professional/paid childcare** or childcare provided by governmental organisations/being under governmental remit. For example, questions relating to funding for childcare/nurseries or respondent's attitudes on paid care of young children.

##### **B.1.4.1.4 Elder care**

Mentions that explicitly refer to **professional/paid** elder care (both in-home and in other institutions) or elder care provided by governmental organisations/being under governmental remit. For example, questions about funding for elder care or questions on norms/values of adults placing their elderly relatives in paid care.

#### **B.1.4.2 Sex work/pornography**

Mentions of sex work or pornography either alone or explicitly as part of the labour market. Questions may focus on the morality

of sex work/pornography, legislation and policy, or working conditions.

#### **B.1.4.3 Salaries/pay gap**

Mentions of men and women's salaries or the gender pay gap, including the reduction of the pay gap as a goal, issue to be addressed, or policies aiming at reducing it.

#### **B.1.4.4 Work/life balance**

Mentions of work/life balance that focus on the organization and allocation of time in employment/labour market between work hours and out-of-work tasks.

This overlaps with the category of work-life balance in **B.6 Family**. Questions should be coded in this category if the focus is on the impacts/roots of this allocation in regard to the labour market (e.g., in regard to unequal representation, shifts, salaries) rather than issues such as personal stress/mental health or family distribution of labour.

64

E.g., *"In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to help men and women achieve a better balance between their personal/ family life and their professional life? -> Make it compulsory for companies to put in place measures intended to help their employees achieve a better private and professional life balance"*

#### **B.1.4.5 Access/leadership**

Mentions of allocation of positions in employment/labour market. For example, mentions of norms/values around women in leadership positions within business or of opportunity/discrimination in promotions for women or other identity groups.

Questions that refer to women as political leaders should be coded under **B.3.5 Political representation**.

### **B.1.5 Digitalization**

Mentions of digitalization, i.e. the use of technology to change/improve a business.

## B.2 Transnational politics

This category refers to those areas of concern that are often considered under a foreign policy authority and include some level of cross-country relevance/perspective.

### B.2.1 Migration

Mentions of migration, immigration, or cross-border movement of people. This includes, for example, migration regulations with other countries but also human trafficking or migration routes. This **does not include** rights or treatment of immigrants or refugees within a country (see B.3.3 Citizenship/immigration/asylum).

### B.2.2 Security

Mentions of international security or human security, peacekeeping missions, international interventions, cross-border security frameworks (e.g., Frontex). Mentions of feminist foreign policy are also included in this category.

65

### B.2.3 Gender mainstreaming

Explicit mentions of gender mainstreaming as a concept or of specific gender mainstreaming policies. This may either be the transnational aspects of gender policies or the specific use of gender mainstreaming policies by organisations/businesses, e.g., gender mainstreaming in EU policy.

## B.3 Human/civil rights

This category includes mentions of human rights and civil rights for specific groups as well as rights of free expression, movement, opinion and bodily integrity.

### B.3.1 Gender

Explicit mentions of gender equality as a human/civil right and/or the need for 'gender policies', i.e., policies aimed to facilitate or increase

gender equality. This includes equality for women, men, intersex, transgender, and gender non-conforming persons.

Mentions of gender equality or gender discrimination in specific issue areas (e.g., labour market, health, education) should be coded in the more specific theme/issue categories and sub-categories. This code is for mentions of gender equality in and of itself.

### B.3.2 Sexuality

Explicit mentions of protection of sexuality/sexual identity as a legal and human right, as well as how it is treated by policy and experienced by individuals. This includes mentions of LGBTQI+ identities/issues unless explicitly focused on transgender/gender non-conforming identities, in which case use **B.3.1 Gender**.

This code is for mentions of LGBTQI+ equality in and of itself. Mentions of equality for or discrimination against LGBTQI+ persons in specific issue areas (e.g., labour market, health, education) should **first** be coded in the more specific theme/issue categories and sub-categories **and secondarily** coded as mentioning sexual (in)equality.

66

E.g., *“Do you think that it is right or wrong to refuse a job or a training to an applicant because he or she is...? A homosexual (a gay or lesbian person)?”*

- **First code** = B.1 Economy -> B.1.4 Labour market -> B.1.4.5 Access/leadership
- **Second code** = B.3 Human rights -> B.3.2 Sexuality

### B.3.3 Citizenship/immigration/asylum

Mentions of the rights and protection of individual migrants or group's rights and discrimination in the country they immigrated into. (Hence this is distinct from **B.2.1 Migration** which is focused on migratory routes and cross-border politics).

### B.3.4 Social representation/activism

Mentions of activism, for example campaigns for freedom of assembly or freedom of speech. This also includes particular movements and their politics or activism in regard to gender more broadly. For

example, questions concerning participant's support of or involvement in feminism as a political movement.

### **B.3.5 Political representation/participation**

Mentions of political representation and participation focused on gender (and sexuality). This includes political candidacy and running for office, political representation, voting behaviour, as well as implementation of gender quotas etc.

Questions may focus on respondent's behaviour e.g., voting for women candidate, norms/values concerning women in political leadership positions, or solutions to the political underrepresentation of women.

### **B.3.6 Security/violence**

This category captures questions that are concerned with violence and security as an issue area where needs occur. This includes questions that focus on domestic violence or sexual harassment.

#### **B.3.6.1 Domestic abuse**

Explicit mentions of domestic abuse, meaning violence among people in a domestic situation, including not only a spouse or partner (same sex or opposite sex), but also siblings, parents, and wider family. This includes physical, emotional and psychological abuse. Questions may focus on attitudes towards domestic abuse, what constitutes domestic abuse, solutions to end domestic abuse/support for those who have experienced domestic abuse.

#### **B.3.6.2 Sexual violence**

Mentions of sexual violence including rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment and sexual violence within domestic relationships (same sex or opposite sex). Questions may focus on attitudes towards sexual violence, what constitutes sexual violence, solutions to curb sexual violence/support for those who have experienced sexual violence.

## **B.4 Health**

This category includes questions that cover various aspects of health policy.

### **B.4.1 Mental health**

Mentions of mental health, treatment, and mental health policy.

### **B.4.2 Obstetrics**

Mentions of obstetrics and health policy related to pregnancy and childbirth. Questions relating to employment and labour market participation of pregnant women should be coded under **B.1.4.5 Access/Leadership**.

### **B.4.3 Reproductive healthcare**

Mentions of reproductive healthcare, contraception, and related policy. For example, respondent's personal views on morality of contraception, societal views on morality of contraception, or availability and funding for reproductive healthcare services.

#### **B.4.3.1 Abortion**

Explicit mentions of abortion or termination of pregnancy. Questions may focus on respondent's personal views on the morality of abortion, societal views on morality of abortion, and availability and funding for abortion services.

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## **B.5 Education/arts**

This category includes questions relating to education as a broader issue domain as well as specific education and arts policies.

### **B.5.1 Research/science**

Mentions of academic or scientific research. This includes research in all areas including medicine (if focused more on research advances rather than applications in health policy), natural, social sciences and humanities if they outline the state of research and the implications for policymaking.

For example, questions may focus on taking into consideration differences between men and women in medical research.

#### **B.5.1.1 Gender studies**

This sub-code captures explicitly mentions of the state of the art of research in gender studies.

### **B.5.2 Art/sport**

Explicit mentions of art and sport, including gendered aspects of playing sport as well as broadcast of sport. For example, questions may focus on discrimination against women in accessing sport, or perpetuation of stereotypes towards sportswomen.

### **B.5.3 School (primary/middle education)**

Mentions of school education and curriculum in primary and middle (secondary) education. This includes access to school, children's experiences at school, specific education policies, and gendered norms in school curricula.

### **B.5.4 Higher education**

Mentions of higher education and curriculum specifically at college or university. This is separate from mentions of research (B.5.1) and instead focuses on the teaching and administrative aspects of higher education institutions and policies. This may include access to higher education, higher education policy, experiences at college/university, <sup>69</sup> and gendered norms in higher education.

### **B.5.5 Civic education/media**

Mentions of civic/citizenship education i.e. education targeted at a broad social group rather than education within schools/higher education. This may include questions on the need for civic education, access to civic education, or civic education as solution to gender-based needs.

This category also includes mentions of media and advertising, for example the representation of women in media, or the perpetuation of sexist stereotypes in advertising.

## **B.6 Family**

This category includes questions focusing on norms and behaviours around parenting and families, as well as family-related policies.

### **B.6.1 Work/life balance**

Mentions of how family duties have to be balanced with duties in the labour market. This can include distribution of labour within the

family/household, as well as personal stress/mental health. The focus is on the individual/family/household/children rather than on the business/employer/labour market.

E.g., *“Please tell me to what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement: ‘All in all family life suffers when the woman has a full-time job.’”*

### B.6.2 Care work

Mentions of care work specifically **in the home and as part of family work**. Care work in the family is to be coded as separate from care work in the labour market (B.1.4.1) and captures those questions that focus on unpaid and in-family ‘private’ care and domestic work.

#### B.6.2.1 Household/housework

Mentions explicitly referring to housework/domestic work as part of the ‘private’ and unpaid work in the family. For example, questions asking who should be responsible for cleaning and housework.

70

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#### B.6.2.2 Childcare

Mentions explicitly referring to childcare as part of the ‘**private**’ and **unpaid** work in the family. For example, questions asking who should be responsible for care of the children in the home.

#### B.6.2.3 Elder care

Mentions explicitly referring to elder care as part of **the ‘private’ and unpaid** work in the family. For example, questions asking who should be responsible for care of elderly relatives in the home.

### B.6.3 Marriage

Mentions of marriage as both legal regulations in policy and administration as well as informal arrangements of married couples. This may include questions on the morality of marriage, or marriage as a social institution, as well as behaviours of couples within marriage e.g., the responsibilities of husbands and wives.



Code mentions of 'same sex marriage' as a legal right under **B.3.2**.

#### **B.6.4 Children**

Questions asking about attitudes and behaviour around having and raising children. This includes respondent's individual decisions to have children, societal expectations towards having children or raising children, or morality of having and raising children in certain situations. E.g., whether a single parent can raise a child as well as two parents, or at what age it is appropriate for men/women to have children.

This category is different to **B.6.2.2 Childcare** which concerns the distribution of labour or practical considerations around childcare within the family.

#### **B.99 Other/can't define**

Select this code if none of the above categories apply.

71

### **C. Solutions**

This domain captures where survey questions present solutions to gender-based needs.

Code solutions where either:

(a) the question asks respondents to evaluate a current or hypothetical policy to address a gender-based need e.g., childcare provision, gender quotas in businesses, changes to retirement age, domestic violence services etc.

and/or

(b) the question establishes that there is a gender-based need to be remedied e.g., *"Please indicate what you think of each of these arguments. Paternity leave is a small step towards equality between men and women."*

Note that in the case of (a) the question may not explicitly state that the policy is intended to address a gender-based need, but this can be interpreted from the themes/issue coding.

Overall, in making a decision as to whether a question presents a solution, consider what the survey question is trying to measure:

E.g., *"The gender distribution in parliament should match the gender distribution in society."*

This question **does not** contain a solution as it is neither (a) presenting a specific policy, nor (b) establishing that there is a gender-based need that should be remedied.

For each question, code the higher-level category e.g., **C.3 Inclusion**, then select the specific category e.g., **C.3.2 Representation**.

Most questions will include no solution or one solution, but you may code **two** solutions per question.

## C.1 Relief/resources

Relief/resources policy solutions are concerned with treating the symptoms of gender-based needs. These include most notably the provision of resources e.g., increased provision of childcare, but also services e.g., domestic violence shelters.

## C.2 (Legal) protection/anti-discrimination

Legal protection of women, other gender identities, and intersecting groups either generally e.g., codifying protection of women in law, in specific sectors e.g., legal protection against workplace harassment, as well as non-legal protection e.g., monitoring of gender equality policies.

## C.3 Inclusion

Solutions that focus on the inclusion of a social group in order to enhance gender equality and solve gender-based needs. This includes both inclusion into areas of underrepresentation and mention of active participation of the group in question.

### C.3.1 Participation

Refers to the active inclusion and involvement of representatives of the reference group in decision-making and implementation of a particular field or policy e.g., inclusion of women's activists into policy design or participation of women employees in the design of sexual harassment policies of a company.

### **C.3.2 Representation**

Refers to solutions to increase the representation of the reference group, for example asking participant's opinion on gender quotas or gender policies to better represent women or other groups. This includes both political representation as well as social representation, such as in economics/business e.g., increasing the number of women in the labour force.

### **C.4 Alliance/network/activism**

Solutions focused on social movements and activism, e.g. the need for women's movements or LGBTQ+ pride events. This may also include alliances between different social movements/societal groups to achieve solutions to gender-based needs e.g., alliance between trade unions to secure greater representation of women in the labour force.

73

### **C.5 Gender language/awareness raising**

Solutions focused on raising awareness among the public of gender-based issues and needs e.g., campaigns to raise awareness of women's health issues or the active dismantling of gender norms that question women's abilities in specific fields of employment. This may also include solutions focused on gender-mainstreaming/inclusion of a gendered perspective in policy/institutions or promotion of the use of gender-neutral language.

### **C.6 Transformation**

This category should be used for solutions that encompass a broad structural transformation of underlying systems, institutions, or discourses, which go beyond particular changes to inclusive language (which are captured under **C.5**). Transformation does not aim to change people's awareness but address the underlying systems directly.

#### **C.6.1 Systemic**

This includes structural, systemic and institutional changes of a transformative nature that actively challenge existing structures and orders. This can be both calls for entirely new systems as well as far-reaching reforms within the existing system. For example, solutions such as ‘feminist foreign policy’ which restructure traditional norms and institutions within traditional foreign policy.

#### **C.6.2 Attitudinal/cultural**

Solutions aimed at changing societal or cultural norms and attitudes surrounding gender. This may include educational or activist campaigns to change mindsets regarding gender/sexuality. It goes beyond activist campaigns (coded under **C.4**) as the focus is on the **structural** roots of oppression and the **transformative** nature of solutions.

#### **C.7 Untwist**

Solutions that problematize how gender issues become twisted and suggest as the countermeasure to expose how the needs have become ‘twisted’ and to ‘untwist’ the underlying discourse. Hence, questions may explicitly reference the twisting of gender-based needs by extreme groups.

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74

#### **C.99 Other/can't define**

Select this category if no solution is mentioned in the survey question/response.

## Annex B. Dataset of cross-national and national survey questionnaires

Country	Organisation	Survey Name	Fieldwork dates	Wave	Gender question
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Social Survey (ESS)	ESS round 1 - 2002. Immigration, Citizen involvement	Sep 2002-Dec 2003	1	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Social Survey (ESS)	ESS round 2 - 2004. Health and care, Economic morality, Family work and wellbeing	Aug 2004-July 2006	2	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Social Survey (ESS)	ESS round 3 - 2006. Timing of life, Personal wellbeing	Aug 2006-Sep 2007	3	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Social Survey (ESS)	ESS round 4 - 2008. Welfare attitudes, ageism	Aug 2008-Feb 2011	4	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Social Survey (ESS)	ESS round 5 - 2010. Family work and wellbeing, Justice	Aug 2010-Oct 2013	5	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Social Survey (ESS)	ESS round 6 - 2012. Personal wellbeing, Democracy	Aug 2012-Dec 2013	6	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Social Survey (ESS)	ESS round 7 - 2014. Immigration, Social inequalities in health	Aug 2014-Dec 2015	7	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Social Survey (ESS)	ESS round 8 - 2016. Welfare attitudes, Attitudes to climate change	Aug 2016-Dec 2017	8	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Social Survey (ESS)	ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and fairness	Aug 2018-Jan 2020	9	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Social Survey (ESS)	ESS round 10 - 2020. Democracy, Digital social contacts -FACE TO FACE	Sep 2020-Aug 2022	10	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Social Survey (ESS)	ESS round 10 - 2020. Democracy, Digital social contacts -SELF COMPLETION	Sep 2020-Aug 2022	10	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Election Study (EES)	EES Voter Study 2004 (2nd edition)	Jul 2004-Jan 2005		No
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Election Study (EES)	EES Voter Study 2009	Jun-Jul 2009		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Election Study (EES)	EES Voter Study 2014	May-Jun 2014		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Election Study (EES)	EES Voter Study 2019	Jul-Nov 2019		Yes

<b>Cross-national</b>	European Values Study (EVS)	EVS 1999	1999-2001	3	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Values Study (EVS)	EVS 2008	2008-2010	4	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Values Study (EVS)	EVS 2017	2017-2018	5	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	World Values Study (WVS)	WVS wave 4 (1999-2004)	1999-2004	4	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	World Values Study (WVS)	WVS wave 5 (2005-2009)	2005-2009	5	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	World Values Study (WVS)	WVS wave 6 (2010-2014)	2010-2014	6	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Quality of Government Index (EQI)	EQI 2010	Dec 2009-Feb 2010	1	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Quality of Government Index (EQI)	EQI 2013	Feb-Apr 2013	2	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Quality of Government Index (EQI)	EQI 2017	May-Aug 2017	3	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	European Quality of Government Index (EQI)	EQI 2021	Oct 2020-Feb 2021	4	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2000 - Environment	Jan 2000-Apr 2002		No
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2001 - Social networks II	Jan 2000-Apr 2002		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2002 - Family and changing gender roles III	Sep 2001-Feb 2004		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2003 - National identity II	Feb 2003-Jan 2005		No
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2004 - Citizenship I	Mar 2003-Feb 2006		No
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2005 - Work orientations III	Feb 2005-Feb 2007		No
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2006 - Role of Government IV	Oct 2005-Oct 2008		No
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2007 - Leisure Time and sports	Oct 2006-Jan 2009		No

<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2008 - Religion III	Nov 2007-Jul 2010		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2009 - Social inequality IV	Feb 2008-Jan 2012		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2010 - Environment III	Sep 2009-Apr 2013		No
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2011 - Health	Feb 2011-Apr 2013		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2012 - Family and changing gender roles IV	Aug 2011-Jan 2015		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2013 - National identity III	Oct 2012-Mar 2016		No
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2014 - Citizenship II	Jun 2014-Oct 2016		No
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2015 - Work orientations IV	Feb 2015-Apr 2017		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2016 - Role of government V	Nov 2015-Jun 2018		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2017 - Social networks and social resources	Jan 2017-Mar 2019		No
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2018 - Religion IV	Oct 2017-Apr 2020		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2019 - Social Inequality V	Nov 2018-May 2022		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2020 - Environment IV	Oct 2019-May 2023		No
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2021 - Health and Healthcare II	2021-23		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2022 - Family and changing gender roles V	2022-		Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	ISSP 2023 - National Identity and Citizenship	2023-		No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 53 Public Opinion in the European Union	Apr-May 2000	53	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 54.1 Public Opinion in the European Union	Nov 2000-Feb 2002	54	No

<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 54.2 Impact of New Technologies, Employment and Social Affairs, and Disabilities	Jan-Feb 2001	54	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 55.0 European Union Enlargement, the Euro, and Dialogue on Europe	Mar-Apr 2001	55	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 55.1 Globalization and Humanitarian Aid	April-May 2001	55	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 56.0 Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities	August-September 2001	56	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 56.1 Social Exclusion and Modernization of Pension Systems	Sept-Oct 2001	56	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 56.2 Public Opinion in the European Union	Oct-Nov 2001	56	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 56.3 Getting information on Europe and European Enlargement	Jan-Feb 2002	56	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 57.0 Agriculture, energy, discrimination issues	Feb-Apr 2002	57	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 57.1 European Union Enlargement, the European Parliament, and the Euro	March-May 2002	57	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 58.1 The Euro, European Enlargement, and Financial Services	Oct-Nov 2002	58	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 59.0 Lifelong Learning, Health, and Partners and Fertility	Jan-March 2003	59	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 59.1 The Euro and Parental Leave	Mar-Apr 2003	59	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 60.1 Citizenship and Sense of Belonging, Fraud, and the European Parliament	Oct-Nov 2003	60	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 61 The European Union, Globalization and the European Parliament	Feb-Mar 2004	61	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 62 Standard European Trend Questions and Sport	Oct-Nov 2004	62	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 62.2 Agricultural policy, Development Aid, Social Capital, and Information Communication Technology	Nov-Dec 2004	62	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 63.1 Science and Technology, Social Values, and Services of General Interest	Jan-Feb 2005	63	Yes



<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 63.2 Radioactive waste, Transport Services, Farm Animal's Welfare, and Means of Payment	Feb-March 2005	63	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 63.3 Lifelong Learning in the Ten New European Union Member Countries and Consumer Rights in Poland	Mar-Apr 2005	63	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 63.4 European Union Enlargement, the European Constitution, Economic Challenges, Innovative Products and Services	May-Jun 2005	63	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 64.1 -Mobility, Food Risk, Smoking, AIDS Prevention, and Medical Errors	Sept-Oct 2005	64	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 64.2 The European Constitution, Globalization, Energy Ressources, and Agricultural Policy	Oct-Nov 2005	64	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 64.3 Foreign Languages, Biotechnology, Organized Crime, and Health Items	Nov-Dec 2005	64	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 64.4 Mental well-being, telecommunications, harmful internet content, and farm's animal welfare	Nov 2005- Jan 2006	64	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 65.1 The Future of Europe, Transborder Purchases in the European Union, and Family Planning	Feb-Mar 2006	65	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 65.2 The European Constitution, Social and Economic Quality of Life, Avian Influenza, and Energy Issues	Mar-May 2006	65	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 65.3 Neighbours of the European Union, Services of General Interest, Employment and Social Policy, Energy Technologies, and Family Planning	May-Jun 2006	65	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 65.4 Discrimination in the EU, Organized Crime, Medical Research, Vehicle Intelligence Systems, and Humanitarian Aid	Jun-July 2006	65	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 66.1 European Values and Societal Issues, Mobile Phone Use, and Farm Animal Welfare	Sep-Oct 2006	66	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 66.2 Nuclear Energy and Safety, and Public Health Issues	Oct-Nov 2006	66	Yes

<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 66.3 Social Reality, E-Communications, Common Agricultural Policy, Discrimination and the Media, and Medical Research	Nov-Dec 2006	66	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 67.1 Cultural Values, Poverty and Social Exclusion, Developmental Aid, and Residential Mobility	Feb-Mar 2007	67	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 67.2 European Union Enlargement, Personal Data Privacy, the National Economy, and Scientific Research	April-May 2007	67	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 67.3 Health Care Service, Undeclared Work, EU Relations With Its Neighbor Countries, and Development Aid	May-Jun 2007	67	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 68.1 The European Parliament and Media Usage	Sep-Nov 2007	68	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 68.2 European Union Policy and Decision Making, Corruption, Civil Justice, E-Communications, Agriculture, and Environmental Protection	Nov-Dec 2007	68	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 69.1 Discrimination, Radioactive Waste, and Purchasing in the European Union	Feb-Mar 2008	69	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 69.2 National and European Identity, European Elections, European Values, and Climate Change	Mar-May 2008	69	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 70.1 Globalization, European Parliament and Elections, Building Europe, Georgian Conflict, Mobility, European Union Budget, and Public Authorities in the EU	Oct-Nov 2008	70	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 71.1 European Parliament and Elections, Economic Crisis, Climate Change, and Chemical Products	Jan-Feb 2009	71	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 71.2 European Employment and Social Policy, Discrimination, Development Aid, and Air Transport Services	May-Jun 2009	71	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 72.1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, Social Services, Climate Change, and the National Economic Situation and Statistics	Aug-Sep 2009	72	Yes

<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 72.2 Nuclear Energy, Corruption, Gender Equality, Healthcare, and Civil Protection	Sep-Oct 2009	72	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 72.3 Public Health Attitudes, Behavior, and Prevention	Oct 2009	72	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 72.4 Globalization, Financial and Economic Crisis, Social Change and Values, EU Policies and Decision Making, and Global Challenges	Oct-Nov 2009	72	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 72.5E-Communications, Agriculture, Geographical and Labor Market Mobility, and Knowledge of Antibiotic Use	Nov-Dec	72	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 73.1 The European Parliament, Biotechnology, and Science and Technology	Jan-Feb 2010	73	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 73.2 Humanitarian Aid, Domestic Violence Against Women, and Mental WellBeing	Feb-Mar 2010	73	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 73.3 National and European Identity, and Electromagnetic Fields and Health	Mar-Apr 2010	73	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 73.5 Civil Justice, Development Aid, Africa and the European Union, and Food Risk	Jun 2010	73	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 74.1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, Mobile Phone Use, Economic Crisis, and International Trade	Aug-Sep 2010	74	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 74.2 Europe 2020, Financial and Economic Crisis, and Information on European Political Matters	Nov-Dec 2010	74	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 75.1 Energy in the European Union, Citizens Rights, E-Communications, the Internal Market, and Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage	Feb-Mar 2011	75	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 75.2 Economic Crisis, Volunteer Work, the Environment, Audiovisual Interests, and Helplines for Social Services	Apr-May 2011	75	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 75.3 Europe 2020, Financial and Economic Crisis, European Union Budget, and the Common Agricultural Policy	May 2011	75	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 75.4 Vocational Education and Training, Social Climate and Family Planning, Internal Security, and Climate Change	Jun 2011	75	No

<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 76.1 Financial and Economic Crisis, Financial Services, Corruption, Development Aid, and Gender Equality	Sep 2011	76	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 76.2 Employment and Social Policy, Job Security, and Active Aging	Sep--Nov 2011	76	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 76.3 The European Parliament, Europe 2020, Financial and Economic Crisis, and Media Use for Political Information	Nov 2011	76	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 76.4 Special The Future of Europe, Awareness of European Home Affairs, and E-Communication in the Household	Dec 2011	76	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 77.1 Robotics, Civil Protection, Humanitarian Aid, Smoking Habits, and Multilingualism	Feb-Mar 2012	77	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 77.2 Economic and Financial Crisis, Helplines for Social Services, Railway Competition, Food Production and Quality, and Cyber Security	Mar 2012	77	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 77.4 European Parliament, Development Aid, Social Climate and Discrimination	Jun 2012	77	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 78.1 Europe 2020, the Financial and Economic Crisis, European Citizenship, and Information on European Political Matters	Nov 2012	78	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 78.2 European Parliament, Future of Europe and Consumer Behavior in the European Union	Nov-Dec 2012	78	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 79.1 E-Communications in the household and corruption	Feb-Mar 2013	79	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 79.2 Internal market, cultural activities, non-urban road use, science and technology, and undeclared work and tax fraud	Apr-May 2013	79	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 79.3 Europe 2020, the financial and economic crisis and European citizenship	May 2013	79	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 79.4 Social Climate, Development Aid, Cyber Security, Public Transport, Anti-microbial Resistance, and Space technology	May-Jun 2013	79	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 79.5 One year to go to the 2014 European Elections - European Parliament and Institutions, European Identity, and Globalization	Jun 2013	79	Yes

<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 80.1 Europe 2020, the Financial and Economic Crisis, European Citizenship, and Information on EU Political Matters	Nov 2013	80	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 80.2 Climate Change, Agriculture, Healthcare, and Physical Activity	Nov-Dec 2013	80	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 81.1 Future of Europe, and E-Communications in the Household	Jan 2014	81	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 81.2 Europeans in 2014, Financial and Economic Crisis, European Citizenship, and European Values	Mar 2014	81	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 81.3 The Environment and the European Area of Skills and Qualifications	Apr-May 2014	81	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 81.4 Europe 2020, Financial and Economic Crisis, European Citizenship, and Living Conditions	May-Jun 2014	81	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 81.5 Social Climate and Innovation in Science and Technology	Jun 2014	81	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 82.1 Passenger Rights and Development Aid	Sep 2014	82	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 82.2 Quality of Transport, Cyber Security, Value Added Tax, and Public Health	Oct 2014	82	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 82.3 Europe 2020, Financial and Economic Crisis, European Citizenship, and Information on European Political Matters	Nov 2014	82	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 82.4 The European Parliament (Parlemeter 2014), Autonomous Systems, Gender Equality, and Smoking Habits	Nov-Dec 2014	82	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 83.1 Europeans in 2015, Data Protection and the Internet	Feb-Mar 2015	83	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 83.2 Perception of Security, Civil Protection, and Humanitarian Aid	Mar 2015	83	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 83.3 Europe 2020, Financial and Economic Crisis, European Citizenship, European Union Budget, and Statistical Literacy	May 2015	83	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 83.4 Climate change, Biodiversity, and Discrimination of Minority Groups	May-Jun 2015	83	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 84.1 Parlemeter 2015	Sep 2015	84	Yes

<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 84.2 E-Communications in the Household, Awareness and Perception of Europeans about EU Customs, Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy	Oct 2015	84	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 84.3 Priorities of the European Union, European Economy, European Citizenship, and Information on European Political Matters	Nov 2015	84	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 84.4 Development, cooperation and aid, Animal welfare, Tobacco black market, and Nature-based solutions	Nov-Dec 2015	84	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 85.1 Perceptions and expectations, the fight against terrorism and radicalisation, Antimicrobial Resistance, Financial Products and Services, and Online Platforms	Apr 2016	85	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 85.2 Priorities of the European Union, European Economy, and European Citizenship	May 2016	85	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 85.3 Perception and awareness about transparency of state aid, Gender-based violence, and EU consumer habits regarding fishery and aquaculture products	Jun 2016	85	Yes
<b>Cross-National</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 86.1 Parlemeter 2016, Future of Europe, and Media pluralism and democracy	Sep-Oct 2016	86	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 86.2 Priorities of the European Union, European Economy, European Citizenship, and Information on European Political Matters	Nov 2016	86	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 86.3 Humanitarian Aid, Civil Protection, EU Citizens' views on Development, Cooperation and Aid, and Chemical Safety	Nov-Dec 2016	86	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 87.1 Two years until the 2019 European elections, Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes, Climate change, Attitudes towards the impact of digitisation and automation on daily life, and Coach services	Mar 2017	87	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 87.2 Designing Europe's Future, and E-Communications and Digital Single Market	Apr 2017	87	No

<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 87.3 Priorities of the European Union, European Economy, and European Citizenship	May 2017	87	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 87.4 Perception of Security, and Gender Equality	Jun 2017	87	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 88.1 Parlemeter 2017, Cultural Heritage, Future of Europe, and Attitudes of European citizens towards the environment	Sep-Oct 2017	88	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 88.2 Integration of immigrants in the European Union and Corruption	Oct 2017	88	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 88.3 Priorities of the European Union, European Economy, European Citizenship, and Information on European Political Matters	Nov 2017	88	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 88.4 Fairness, inequality and inter-generational mobility, Sport and physical activity, and Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP	Dec 2017	88	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 89.1 Priorities of the European Union, European Economy, European Citizenship, and Future of Europe	Mar 2018	89	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 89.2, One year to go to the European elections 2019	Apr 2018	89	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 89.3 Europeans' perceptions of the Schengen Area, EU consumer habits regarding fishery and aquaculture products, and EU citizens and development cooperation	Jun-Jul 2018	89	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 90.1 Parlemeter 2018, Democracy and elections and Antimicrobial resistance	Sep 2018	90	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 90.2 Future of Europe, Climate change, and Europeans attitudes towards internet security (Subtitle)'	Oct-Nov 2018	90	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 90.3 Standard Eurobarometer	Nov 2018	90	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 90.4, Attitudes of Europeans towards, Biodiversity (QA), Public perception of illicit tobacco trade (QB) Awareness and Perceptions of EU customs (QC) Perceptions of Antisemitism (SD & QD)	Dec 2018	90	Yes

<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 91.1 Spring barometer	Feb-Mar 2019	91	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 91.2 Europeans in 2019, The General Data Protection Regulation, Awareness of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and Europeans' attitudes towards vaccination	Mar 2019	91	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 91.3 Rule of Law and climate change	Apr 2019	91	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 91.4 Europeans' attitudes on Trade and EU trade policy, Europeans' attitudes on EU energy policy, and Discrimination in the European Union	May 2019	91	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 91.5 Standard Eurobarometer 91, European Parliament Post-election survey 2019, and EU citizens and development cooperation	Jun-Jul 2019	91	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 92.1 Mobility and Transport, Expectations and concerns of connected and automated driving, Attitudes of Europeans towards Air Quality, and Undeclared work in the European Union	Sep 2019	92	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 92.2 Parlemeter 2019, Europeans attitudes towards cyber security	Oct 2019	92	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 92.3 Standard eurobarometer	Nov-Dec 2019	92	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 92.4 Attitudes of European citizens towards the Environment, Corruption, and Attitudes towards the impact of digitalisation on daily lives	Dec 2019	92	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 93.1 - Standard Eurobarometer	Jul-Aug 2020	93	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 93.2 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP, Making our food fit for the future – Citizens' expectations, and Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes (COVID-19 Pandemic)	Aug-Sep 2020	93	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 94.1 Future of Europe, Democracy in the EU, and Values and Identities of EU citizens	Oct-Nov 2020	94	Yes



<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 94.2 Parlemeter 2020, Social Issues, E-Communications in the Single Market, Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection, and EU citizens and development cooperation	Nov-Dec 2020	94	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 94.3 Standard eurobarometer 94 (COVID-19 Pandemic)	Feb-Mar 2021	94	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 95.1 European Parliament Spring Survey, Climate Change, Justice, Rights and Values, and EU Consumer Habits Regarding Fishery and Aquaculture Products (Subtitle)	Mar-Apr 2021	95	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 95.2 European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology (COVID-19 Pandemic)	Apr-May 2021	95	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 95.3 Standard eurobarometer 95 (COVID-19 Pandemic)	Jun-Jul 2021	95	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 96.1 Future of Europe, and Digital Rights and principles (COVID-19 Pandemic)	Sep-Oct 2021	96	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 96.2 Parlemeter 2021, and Integration of Immigrants in the European Union	Nov-Dec 2021	96	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 96.3 Standard Eurobarometer 96 (COVID-19 Pandemic)	Jan-Feb 2022	96	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 97.1 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP, EU citizens and Development Cooperation, and Antimicrobial Resistance (COVID-19 Pandemic)	Feb-Mar 2022	97	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 97.2 Corruption and Attitudes of Europeans towards Air Quality	Mar-Apr 2022	97	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 97.3 European Parliament Spring Survey, Sport and Physical Activity, and Key Challenges of our Times - The EU in 2022	Apr-May 2022	97	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 97.4 Fairness perceptions of the green transition	May-Jun 2022	97	No
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 97.5 Standard Eurobarometer 97 (COVID-19 Pandemic)	Jun-Jul 2022	97	Yes
<b>Cross-national</b>	Eurobarometer	Eurobarometer 98.3 Standard Eurobarometer 98 (COVID-19 Pandemic)	Jan-Feb 2023	98	No
<b>Denmark</b>	UCPH (University of Copenhagen)	Den Danske Værdiundersøgelse, 2008	April-Sep 2017		Yes

<b>Denmark</b>	AAU (Aalborg University)	Den Danske Værdiundersøgelse 2017	Apr-Sep 2008		Yes
<b>Denmark</b>	Det Danske Valgprojekt	Valgundersøgelsen 2001, Hovedundersøgelsen (2001-2002)	Nov 2001- Mar 2002		Yes
<b>Denmark</b>	Det Danske Valgprojekt	Valgundersøgelsen 2005	Feb-Aug 2005		Yes
<b>Denmark</b>	Det Danske Valgprojekt	Valgundersøgelsen 2007	Nov 2007-Jun 2008		Yes
<b>Denmark</b>	Det Danske Valgprojekt	Valgundersøgelsen 2011	Sep-Dec 2011		Yes
<b>Denmark</b>	Det Danske Valgprojekt	Valgundersøgelsen 2015	Jun-Oct 2015		Yes
<b>Denmark</b>	Det Danske Valgprojekt	Den Danske Valgundersøgelse, 2019	Jun-Sep 2019		Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Forschungsgruppe Wahlen	Politbarometer 2017 (Kumulierter Datensatz)	Jan-Dec 2017		Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Forschungsgruppe Wahlen	Politbarometer 2021 (Kumulierter Datensatz)	Jan-Dec 2021		Yes
<b>Germany</b>	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften	Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften ALLBUS 2012	April-Sep 2012		Yes
<b>Germany</b>	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften	GESIS Online-Panel-Pilot: Multitopic mit Fokus auf Persönlichkeit (Befragung 8)	Oct-Dec 2012	1	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften	GESIS Online-Panel-Pilot: Multitopic mit Fokus auf Persönlichkeit (Befragung 8)	Jan-May 2012	2	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften	GESIS Online-Panel-Pilot: Multitopic mit Fokus auf Persönlichkeit (Befragung 8)	Feb-May 2012	3	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	FReDA	FReDA – Das familiendemografische Panel	Apr-Jun 2021	W1R	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	FReDA	FReDA – Das familiendemografische Panel	Jul-Sep 2021	W1A	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	FReDA	FReDA – Das familiendemografische Panel	Nov 2021-Jan 2022	W1B	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	FReDA	FReDA – Das familiendemografische Panel	Aug-Nov 2021	W1Apartner	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften	GESIS Online Panel Pilot: Familienleben (Umfrage 3)	May-Dec 2011	1	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften	GESIS Online Panel Pilot: Familienleben (Umfrage 3)	Sep 2011-Feb 2012	2	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften	GESIS Online Panel Pilot: Familienleben (Umfrage 3)	Sep 2011-Feb 2012	3	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Infratest Sozialforschung	Jugend 2010	Jan-Feb 2010		Yes
<b>Germany</b>	TNS Infratest Sozialforschung	Familienleitbilder in Deutschland (FLB)	Aug-Nov 2012		Yes
<b>Germany</b>	TNS Emnid	Jugendsexualität 2015	Apr-Aug 2014		Yes

<b>Germany</b>	USUMA	Familien in Deutschland	Oct-Dec 2019		Yes
<b>Germany</b>	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften	Familienmodelle in Deutschland (FAMOD)	Jul 2019-Jan 2020		Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Deutsches Jugendinstitut (DJI)	Stieffamilien in Deutschland (Familiensurvey)	May-Nov 2000		Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Infas	Aufwachsen in Deutschland: Alltagswelten (AID:A)	Jun-Nov 2009		Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Sep 2008-May 2009	1	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Oct 2009-Apr 2010	2	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Oct 2010-Apr 2011	3	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Oct 2011-May 2012	4	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Oct 2012-May 2013	5	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Oct 2013-May 2014	6	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Oct 2014-May 2015	7	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Oct 2015-May 2016	8	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Oct 2016-May 2017	9	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Oct 2017-May 2018	10	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Oct 2018-May 2019	11	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Oct 2019-Jul 2020	12	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Oct 2020-Apr 2021	13	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Kantar Public	Beziehungs- und Familienpanel (pairfam)	Oct 2021-Apr 2022	14	Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	CSS (Centre for Social Sciences)	Future of Hungarian Society 2015-2020	2005		Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	CSS (Centre for Social Sciences)	Social Integration	2015	1	Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	CSS (Centre for Social Sciences)	Social Integration	2018	2	Yes

<b>Hungary</b>	CSS (Centre for Social Sciences)	Social Integration	2021	3	Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	CSS-IS (Centre for Social Sciences, Institute for Sociology)	A Covid-19-pandémia hatásait a 18-65 éves magyar lakosság körében vizsgáló feltáró jellegű, online kérdőíves kutatás I-II.	Nov-Dec 2021		Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	CSS-RCFS (Centre for Social Sciences, Research Centre for Family Studies)	Mi a család?	May 2021		Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	EBH	Awareness of equal treatment rights - Special focus on women, Roma, disabled and LGBT people	2010	1	Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	EBH	Awareness of equal treatment rights - Special focus on women, Roma, disabled and LGBT people	2012	2	Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	EBH	Awareness of equal treatment rights - Special focus on women, Roma, disabled and LGBT people	2017	3	Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	EBH	Awareness of equal treatment rights - Special focus on women, Roma, disabled and LGBT people	2019	4	Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	KSH (Central Statistical Office)	Életünk fordulópontjai	Nov 2001- Jan 2002	1	Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	KSH (Central Statistical Office)	Életünk fordulópontjai	Nov 2004-Jan 2005	2	Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	KSH (Central Statistical Office)	Életünk fordulópontjai	2008-2009	3	Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	KSH (Central Statistical Office)	Életünk fordulópontjai	2012-2013	4	Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	KSH (Central Statistical Office)	Életünk fordulópontjai	2016-2017	5	Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	KSH NKI (Central Statistical Office, Institute for Population Studies)	Család 2000. Családon belüli szerepvállalások a magyarországi felnőtt népesség körében.	Dec 2000- Jan 2001		Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	KSH NKI (Central Statistical Office, Institute for Population Studies)	KSH NKI Családi értékek 2009	2009		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2000	Jan 2000		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2000	Feb 2000		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2000: Cultura Política	Mar 2000		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2000	Apr 2000		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2000: Unión Europea	May 2000		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2000	Jun 2000		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2000	Jul 2000		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2000	Sep 2000		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2000	Oct 2000		Yes

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2000	Nov 2000	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2000: Expectativas 2001	Dec 2000	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2001	Jan 2001	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2001	Feb 2001	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2001	Mar 2001	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2001	Apr 2001	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2001	May 2001	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2001	Jun 2001	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2001	Jul 2001	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2001	Sep 2001	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2001	Oct 2001	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2001	Nov 2001	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2001: Expectativas 2002	Dec 2001	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2002	Jan 2002	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2002	Feb 2002	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2002	Mar 2002	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2002	Apr 2002	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2002	May 2002	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2002	Jun 2002	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2002	Jul 2002	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2002	Sep 2002	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2002	Oct 2002	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2002	Nov 2002	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2002: Expectativas 2003	Dec 2002	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero	Jan 2003	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero	Feb 2003	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo	Mar 2003	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril	Apr 2003	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo	May 2003	Yes

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio	Jun 2003	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio	Jul 2003	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre	Sep 2003	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre	Oct 2003	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre	Nov 2003	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre: Expectativas 2004	Dec 2003	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2004	Jan 2004	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2004	Feb 2004	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2004	Mar 2004	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2004	Apr 2004	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2004	May 2004	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2004	Jun 2004	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2004	Jul 2004	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2004	Sep 2004	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2004	Oct 2004	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2004	Nov 2004	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2004: Expectativas 2005	Dec 2004	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2005	Jan 2005	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2005	Feb 2005	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2005	Mar 2005	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2005	Apr 2005	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2005	May 2005	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro Junio 2005	Jun 2005	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2005	Jul 2005	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro Septiembre 2005	Sep 2005	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2005	Oct 2005	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2005	Nov 2005	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2005	Dec 2005	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2006	Jan 2006	Yes

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2006	Feb 2006	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2006	Mar 2006	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2006	Apr 2006	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2006	May 2006	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2006	Jun 2006	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2006	Jul 2006	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2006	Sep 2006	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2006	Oct 2006	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2006	Nov 2006	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2006	Dec 2006	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2007	Jan 2007	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2007	Feb 2007	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2007	Mar 2007	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril	Apr 2007	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2007	May 2007	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2007	Sep 2007	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2007	Oct 2007	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2007	Nov 2007	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2007	Dec 2007	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2008	Jan 2008	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2008	Feb 2008	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2008	Mar 2008	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2008	Apr 2008	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2008	May 2008	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2008	Jun 2008	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2008	Jul 2008	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2008	Sep 2008	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2008	Oct 2008	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2008	Nov 2008	Yes

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2008	Dec 2008	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2009	Jan 2009	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2009	Feb 2009	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2009	Mar 2009	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2009	Apr 2009	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2009	May 2009	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2009	Jun 2009	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2009	Jul 2009	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2009	Sep 2009	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2009	Oct 2009	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2009	Nov 2009	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2009	Dec 2009	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2010	Jan 2010	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro Autonómico (II)	Jan-Mar 2010	2 Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2010	Feb 2010	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2010	Mar 2010	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2010	Apr 2010	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2010	May 2010	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2010	Jun 2010	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2010	Jul 2010	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2010	Sep 2010	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2010	Oct 2010	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2010	Nov 2010	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2010	Dec 2010	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2011	Jan 2011	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2011	Feb 2011	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2011	Mar 2011	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2011	Apr 2011	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2011	May 2011	Yes



<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2011	Jun 2011	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2011	Jul 2011	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2011	Sep 2011	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2011	Oct 2011	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2011	Nov 2011	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2011	Dec 2011	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2012	Jan 2012	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2012	Feb 2012	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2012	Mar 2012	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2012	Apr 2012	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2012	May 2012	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2012	Jun 2012	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2012	Jul 2012	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2012	Sep 2012	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2012	Oct 2012	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2012	Nov 2012	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2012	Dec 2012	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2013	Jan 2013	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2013	Feb 2013	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2013	Mar 2013	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2013	Apr 2013	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2013	May 2013	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2013	Jun 2013	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2013	Jul 2013	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2013	Sep 2013	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2013	Oct 2013	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre de 2013	Nov 2013	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre de 2013	Dec 2013	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2014	Jan 2014	Yes

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero	Feb 2014		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2014	Mar 2014		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2014	Apr 2014		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2014	May 2014		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2014	Jun 2014		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2014	Jul 2014		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2014	Sep 2014		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2014	Oct 2014		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de la Vivienda	Oct-Nov 2014		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2014	Nov 2014		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2014	Dec 2014		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2015	Jan 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2015	Feb 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2015	Mar 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2015	Apr 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2015	May 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2015	Jun 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2015	Jul 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2015	Sep 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2015	Oct 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2015	Nov 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre de 2015	Dec 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2016	Jan 2016		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2016	Feb 2016		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2016	Mar 2016		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2016	Apr 2016		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2016	May 2016		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2016	May-Jun 2016		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2016. Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXXIII)	Jun 2016	33	Yes

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2016	Sep 2016	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2016	Oct 2016	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2016	Nov 2016	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2016	Dec 2016	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2017	Jan 2017	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2017	Feb 2017	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2017	Mar 2017	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2017	Apr 2017	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2017	May 2017	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2017	Jun 2017	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2017	Jul 2017	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2017	Sep 2017	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2017	Oct 2017	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2017	Dec 2017	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2018	Jan 2018	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2018	Feb 2018	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2018	Mar 2018	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2018	Apr 2018	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de la Vivienda y El Alquiler	May 2018	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2018	May 2018	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2018	Jun 2018	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2018	Jul 2018	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2018	Sep 2018	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2018	Oct 2018	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2018	Nov 2018	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2018	Dec 2018	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2019	Jan 2019	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2019	Feb 2019	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	MacroBarómetro de Marzo 2019. Preelectoral Elecciones Generales, 2019	Mar 2019	Yes

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	MacroBarómetro de Abril 2019. Preelectoral Elecciones Al Parlamento Europeo, Autonómicas y Municipales 2019	Mar-Apr 2019	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2019	May 2019	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2019	Jun 2019	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2019	Jul 2019	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2019	Sep 2019	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2019. Preelectoral Elecciones Generales 2019	Sep-Oct 2019	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2019	Nov 2019	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2019. Postelectoral Elecciones Generales 2019	Nov-Dec 2019	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2020	Jan 2020	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2020	Feb 2020	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2020	Mar 2020	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2020	Apr 2020	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2020	May 2020	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2020	Jun 2020	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2020	Jul 2020	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2020	Sep 2020	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2020	Oct 2020	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2020	Nov 2020	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2020	Dec 2020	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2021	Jan 2021	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2021	Feb 2021	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2021	Mar 2021	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2021	Apr 2021	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2021	May 2021	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2021	Jun 2021	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2021	Jul 2021	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2021	Sep 2021	Yes

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2021	Oct 2021		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2021	Nov 2021		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2022	Jan 2022		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2022	Feb 2022		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2022	Mar 2022		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2022	Apr 2022		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2022	May 2022		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2022	Jun 2022		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2022	Jul 2022		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Septiembre 2022	Sep 2022		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Octubre 2022	Oct 2022		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2022	Nov 2022		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Diciembre 2022	Dec 2022		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Enero 2023	Jan 2023		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Febrero 2023	Feb 2023		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Marzo 2023	Mar 2023		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Abril 2023	Apr 2023		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Mayo 2023	May 2024		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Junio 2023. Postelectoral Elecciones Municipales y Autonómicas 2023	May-Jun 2023		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Julio 2023	Jun-Jul 2023		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XVII)	Jul 2000	17	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal	Jul 2001	18	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XIX)	Jul 2002	19	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XX)	Jul 2003	20	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal	Jul 2004	21	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal	Jul 2005	22	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXIII)	Jul 2006	23	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXIV)	Jul 2007	24	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal	Jul 2008	25	Yes

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXVI)	Jul 2009	26	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXVII)	Jul 2010	27	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXVIII)	Jul 2011	28	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXIX)	Jul 2012	29	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXX)	Jul 2013	30	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXXI)	Jul 2014	31	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXXII)	Jul 2015	32	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXXV)	Jul 2018	35	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXXVI)	Sep-Oct 2019	36	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXXVII)	Jul 2020	37	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXXVII)	Jul 2021	38	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XXXIX)	Jul 2022	39	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública y Política Fiscal (XI)	Jul 2023	40	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	la Defensa Nacional y la Profesionalización Del Ejército (IV)	Jan 2000	4	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Condiciones Objetivas de Vida, Bienestar Subetivo y Calidad de Sociedad	Jan 2000		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	la Televisión y Los Niños: Hábitos y Comportamientos	May 2000		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Medio Ambiente (I) (ISSP)	Jun 2000	2	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Los Hábitos Deportivos de los Españoles (II)	Sep 2000	2	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Valoración de los Servicios de Atención Primaria Por Los Usuarios Del Insalud 2000	Oct 2000		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	la Juventud Rural Española	Nov 2000		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	25 Años Después	Dec 2000		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opiniones y Actitudes de los Españoles Hacia la Biotecnología	Mar-Apr 2001		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	El Acoso Sexual a Las Mujeres en El Trabajo	Jun 2001		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Debate Sobre El Estado de la Nación	Jun 2001	24	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Atentado Terrorista en Los Estados Unidos de América	Sep 2001		No

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sobre Las Condiciones Sociales de los Desempleados en España	Oct-Dec 2001	2	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Valores y Creencias de los Jóvenes	Dec 2001		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes y Valores en las Relaciones Interpersonales (II)	Jan 2002	2	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes y Creencias Religiosas	Jan 2002		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Política Internacional (III)	Feb 2002	3	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	la Defensa Nacional y El Ejército (V)	Feb 2002	5	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Ciudadanía, Participación y Democracia	Mar-Apr 2002		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes y Opiniones de los Médicos Ante la Eutanasia	Apr-May 2002		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opiniones Sobre la Huelga General Del 20 de Junio	Jun 2002		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Conflicto Del Islote de Perejil	Jul 2002		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Debate Sobre El Estado de la Nación (XV)	Jul 2002	15	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Instituciones y Autonomías (II)	Sep-oct 2002	2	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	V Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Trabajo	Oct 2002	5	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Jóvenes, Sociedad de la Información y Relaciones Familiares	Nov-Dec 2002		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Tiempo Libre y Hábitos de Lectura, I	Feb 2003		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	El Defensor Del Pueblo	Feb 2003		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Sondeo Sobre la Juventud Española, 2003	Mar 2003	1	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Sondeo Sobre la Juventud Española, 2003	May 2003	2	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opiniones Ante El Consumo de los Productos Ganaderos	May 2003		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Familia y Género (ISSP)	Jun 2003		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Debate Sobre El Estado de la Nación	Jul 2003		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Jóvenes, Constitución y Cultura Política	Jul 2003		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Habitos de Lectura de Diarios	Oct 2003		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes y Opiniones de los Consumidores	Dec 2003		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opiniones de los Españoles Sobre El Medio Ambiente	Feb 2004		No

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Percepción Ciudadana Sobre Las Víctimas Del Terrorismo en España	Apr 2004		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opinión Pública Ante la Unión Europea	May 2004		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Ciudadanos Ante la Política	Sep 2004	2	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Globalización y Derechos Humanos	Oct 2004		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Ciudadanía y Participación (ISSP)	Oct 2004		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opiniones y Actitudes Sobre la Familia	Oct 2004		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Imagen de Iberoamérica en la Sociedad Española	Nov 2004		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes y Opiniones Sobre la Constitución Europea	Nov 2004	1	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes y Opiniones Sobre la Constitución Europea	Dec 2004	2	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opiniones de los Españoles Ante El Carné de Conducir Por Puntos	Dec 2004	1	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Sentimientos y Comportamientos de los Ciudadanos Ante la Navidad	Dec 2004		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Representación y Participación Política en España	Jan 2005		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Ecología y Medio Ambiente (II)	Feb 2005	2	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	la Defensa Nacional y Las Fuerzas Armadas	Feb 2005	6	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Los Hábitos Deportivos de los Españoles	Mar 2005	3	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Globalización y Relaciones Internacionales	May 2005		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes y Opiniones Sobre la Infancia	Oct 2005		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opiniones de los Españoles Ante El Carné de Conducir Por Puntos	Oct 2005	2	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Ciudadanía y Participación	Jan 2006		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Xx Aniversario Ingreso en la Unión Europea	May 2006		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Debate Sobre El Estado de la Nación (XVIII)	Jun 2006	28	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Post-Referéndum Estatuto de Cataluña	Jun 2006		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Percepción Social de la Ciencia y la Tecnología	Sep 2006		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Condiciones de Vida de las Personas Mayores	Sep 2006		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de los Servicios Públicos (I)	Sep 2006	1	Yes



<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sociológica a Hogares de la Población Gitana	Sep 2006		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Sondeo Sobre la Juventud en España 2006 (Tercera Oleada)	Oct 2006	3	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Participación Local	Nov 2006		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Tabaquismo y Nueva Normativa Anti-Tabaco 2006	Nov 2006		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	la Identidad Nacional en España	Dec 2006		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Los Ciudadanos y El Estado (II) (ISSP)	Jan 2007	2	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Los Jóvenes Ante El Alcohol	Feb 2007		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	la Defensa Nacional y Las Fuerzas Armadas (VII)	Mmar 2007	7	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Ecología y Medio Ambiente (III)	Mar 2007	3	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de la Democracia (I)	Apr 2007	1	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de los Servicios Públicos (II)	May 2007	2	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Bárometro de Junio 2007	Jun 2007		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Debate Sobre El Estado de la Nación (XIX)	Jun 2007	29	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Bárometro de Julio 2007	Jul 2007		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes Ante la Discriminación Por Origen Racial O Étnico	Sep 2007		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Internet y Participación Política	Oct 2007		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Protección Civil	Nov 2007		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Mujeres Directivas 2007	Nov 2007		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Efectos Formatos de Pregunta	Nov 2007		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Discriminaciones y Su Percepción	Dec 2007		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes y Prácticas Sexuales	Jan-Feb 2008		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Hábitos Relacionados Con El Tabaco	Feb 2008		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Religiosidad	Feb 2008	1	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Religiosidad	Apr 2008	2	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Memorias de la Guerra Civil y El Franquismo	Apr 2008		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de los Servicios Públicos	Apr 2008	3	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes Hacia El Estado de Bienestar	Jun 2008		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes Hacia la Inmigración	Oct 2008	2	Yes

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Religión 2008	Oct 2008- Dic 2008	2	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Nacional de Salud Sexual	Nov 2008- Jan 2009		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de la Democracia (II)	Feb-Mar 2009	2	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Satisfacción de Usuarios de Servicios de Telecomunicación	Mar-Abr 2009		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Modelos Espaciales de Preferencias Políticas	Apr-May 2009		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Preelectoral y Postelectoral Elecciones Al Parlamento Europeo 2009. Panel (Total Panel)	Apr 2009		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Debate Sobre El Estado de la Nación (XX)	May 2009	20	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Atención a Pacientes Con Enfermedades en Fase Terminal	May-Jun 2009		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Post-Electoral Elecciones Al Parlamento Europeo, 2009	Jun 2009		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de los Servicios Públicos (IV)	Sep 2009	4	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes Hacia la Inmigración (III)	Oct 2009	3	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	la Defensa Nacional y Las Fuerzas Armadas (VIII)	Dec 2009	8	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Ética Pública y Corrupción	Dec 2009		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Hábitos Deportivos en España (IV)	Mar-Apr 2010	4	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Jóvenes y Vivienda	Apr 2010		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Medio Ambiente (II) (ISSP)	May-Jul 2010	2	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de los Servicios Públicos (V)	Jul 2010	5	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Debate Sobre El Estado de la Nación (XXI)	Jul 2010	21	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes Hacia la Inmigración (IV)	Sep -Oct 2010	4	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Violencia de Género	Dec 2010-Jan 2011		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Preferencias Sobre Los Procesos de Toma de Decisiones Políticas	Jan-Feb 2011		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes Hacia Las Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación	May 2011		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Debate Sobre El Estado de la Nación (XXII)	Jun 2011	22	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de los Servicios Públicos (VI)	Jun-Jul 2011	6	No

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Percepción de la Meteorología	Sep 2011		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	la Defensa Nacional y Las Fuerzas Armadas (IX)	Sep 2011	9	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Preelectoral Elecciones Generales 2011. Panel (1ª Fase)	Oct 2011		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Preelectoral y Postelectoral Elecciones Generales, 2011. Panel	Oct 2011		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes Hacia la Inmigración (V)	Nov 2011	5	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Cultura Política de los Jóvenes	Nov 2011		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Postelectoral Elecciones Generales, 2011. Panel (2a Fase)	Nov 2011 -Jan 2012		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Congruencia Ideológica Entre Electores y Representantes Políticos	Jan-Feb 2012		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Familia y Género (II) (ISSP)	Apr-Jun 2012	2	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de los Servicios Públicos (VII)	Jun 2012	7	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes Hacia la Inmigración (VI)	Oct-Nov 2012	6	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Percepción Social de la Violencia de Género	Nov 2012		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Conocimiento Sobre la Realidad Sociopolítica y Económica	Dec 2012		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Debate Sobre El Estado de la Nación (XXIII)	Feb 2013	23	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Social General Española (Esge) 2013	Apr 2013		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de los Servicios Públicos (VIII)	Apr 2013	8	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	la Defensa Nacional y Las Fuerzas Armadas (X)	Sep 2013	2	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Percepción de la Discriminación en España	Sep-Oct 2013	1	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Prestigio Ocupacional y Estructura Social	Oct 2013-Mar 2014		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Cuidados a Dependientes	Jan 2014		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Debate Sobre El Estado de la Nación (XXIV)	Feb 2014	24	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes Hacia la Inmigración (VII)	Mar-May 2014	7	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opiniones y Actitudes Sobre la Familia (II)	Jun-Jul 2014	2	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Macroencuesta de Violencia Contra la Mujer	Sep-Nov 2014		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Cohesión Social y Confianza	Dec 2014-Jan 2015		Yes

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes Hacia la Cooperación Internacional (I)	Feb-Mar 2015	1	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Debate Sobre El Estado de la Nación (XXV)	Feb 2015	25	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de los Servicios Públicos (X)	Jun 2015	10	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	la Defensa Nacional y Las Fuerzas Armadas (XI)	Sep 2015	11	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Preelectoral Elecciones Generales 2015. Panel (1ª Fase)	Oct-Nov 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Postelectoral Elecciones Generales 2015. Panel (2ª Fase)	Jan-Mar 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes Hacia la Inmigración (Viii)	Nov-Dec 2015	8	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes y Comportamientos Innovadores en la Sociedad Española	Dec 2015		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Social General Española (Esge) 2015	Dec 2015-Apr 2016		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Postelectoral Elecciones Generales 2016. Panel (2ª Fase)	Jan-Mar 2016		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes Hacia la Cooperación Internacional (II)	Feb 2016	2	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Los Ciudadanos y El Estado (III)/Orientaciones Hacia El Trabajo (I) (Issp)	Apr 2016	3	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Preelectoral Elecciones Generales 2016	May 2016		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de los Servicios Públicos (XI)	May 2016	11	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Percepciones Sociales Del Dolor	Jun-Jul 2016		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Postelectoral Elecciones Generales 2016	Jul 2016		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Percepción de la Discriminación en España (II)	Sep 2016	2	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Percepción Social de las Encuestas (III)	Jan 2017	3	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de los Servicios Públicos (XII)	Jun 2017		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Percepción Social de la Violencia Sexual	Jul 2017		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	la Defensa Nacional y Las Fuerzas Armadas (XII)	Sep 2017		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Actitudes Hacia la Inmigración (X)	Sep 2017-Oct 2017		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Redes Sociales (I)	Oct 2017-Jan 2018		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Barómetro de Noviembre 2017	Nov 2017		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Desigualdad y Movilidad Social	Nov 2017		No

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Social General Española (Esge) 2017	2017		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Calidad de los Servicios Públicos (XIII)	Nov 2018	13	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Opiniones y Actitudes de los Españoles Ante la Unión Europea	Jun-Jul 2019		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Postelectoral Elecciones Autonómicas y Municipales 2019	Jun-Jul 2019		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Macroencuesta de Violencia Contra Las Mujeres	Sep-Dic 2019		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Estudio Sobre Bienestar Emocional (Piloto Cati)	Jun 2020		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Efectos y Consecuencias Del Coronavirus (I)	Oct 2020	1	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Efectos y Consecuencias Del Coronavirus (II)	Nov 2020	2	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Efectos y Consecuencias Del Coronavirus (III)	Dec 2020	3	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sobre la Salud Mental de los/As Españoles/As Durante la Pandemia de la Covid-19	Feb 2021		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Tendencias en la Sociedad Digital Durante la Pandemia de la Covid-19	Mar 2021		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Efectos y Consecuencias Del Coronavirus (IV)	May 2021	4	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sobre Relaciones Sociales y Afectivas en Tiempos de Pandemia de la Covid-19 (I)	Jun 2021	1	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Infancia y Juventud Ante la Pandemia de la Covid-19	Jul 2021		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Efectos y Consecuencias Del Coronavirus (V)	Sep 2021	5	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sobre Relaciones Sociales y Afectivas en Tiempos de Pandemia de la Covid-19 (II)	Oct 2021		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sobre Cuestiones de Actualidad. Noviembre 2021	Nov 2021		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sobre Tendencias Sociales (I)	Nov 2021	1	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Efectos y Consecuencias Del Coronavirus (VI)	Dec 2021	6	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sobre Cuestiones de Actualidad Marzo	Mar 2022		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sobre Cuestiones de Actualidad Abril (I)	Apr 2022	1	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sobre Cuestiones de Actualidad Abril (II)	Apr 2022	2	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Debate Sobre El Estado de la Nación (Xxvi)	Jul 2022	26	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta de Prospectiva (I)	Sep 2022	1	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta de Prospectiva (II)	Sep 2022	2	No

<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sobre Tendencias Sociales (II)	Oct-Nov 2022	2	Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sobre Cuestiones de Actualidad: la Violencia Sexual Contra Las Mujeres	Jan 2023		Yes
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sobre Relaciones Sociales y Afectivas Pospandemia (III)	Mar 2023	3	No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Encuesta Sobre Cuestiones de Actualidad	Mar 2023		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Preelectoral Elecciones Municipales y Autonómicas 2023	Apr 2023		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Estudio Sobre Identidades Culturales, Nacionales y Europeas	May 2023		No
<b>Spain</b>	CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)	Prelectoral Elecciones Generales 2023	Jun 2023		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Shp (Swiss Household Panel)	Sep 2015-Feb 2016	17	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Shp (Swiss Household Panel)	Sep 2016-Feb 2017	18	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Shp (Swiss Household Panel)	Sep 2017-Feb 2018	19	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Shp (Swiss Household Panel)	Sep 2018-Feb 2019	20	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Shp (Swiss Household Panel)	Sep 2019-Feb 2020	21	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Shp (Swiss Household Panel)	Sep 2020-Feb 2021	22	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Shp (Swiss Household Panel)	Sep 2021-Feb 2022	23	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2001	Nov 2001-Apr 2002		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2002	Nov 2002-Mar 2003		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2003	May-Aug 2003		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2007	Feb-Aug 2007		No
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2009	Feb-Nov 2009		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2011	Mar-Nov 2011		No

<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2013	Feb-Jul 2013		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2015	Feb-Sep 2015		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2017	Feb-Nov 2017		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2018	Feb-Jul 2018		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2019	Feb -Aug 2019		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2020	Feb-Jul 2020		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2021	Feb-Jul 2021		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Mosaich 2022	Feb-Jul 2022		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Post-Election Survey ("Befragung Der Wählerinnen Und Wähler Nach Den Wahlen") – 2003	Oct-Nov 2003		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Panel Survey ("Eidgenössische Wahlen 1999 Und 2003") – 2003	Oct-Nov 2004		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Post-Election Survey (Enquête Auprès Des Électrices Et Électeurs Après Les Élections) – 2007	Oct-Nov 2007		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Online Experiment 2011	Oct-Dec 2011		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Post-Election Survey (Enquête Auprès Des Électrices Et Électeurs Après Les Élections) – 2011	Oct-Nov 2011		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Rolling Cross-Section (Rcs) – 2011	Sep-Oct 2011		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Swiss Abroad 2011	Oct-Dec 2011		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Panel / Rolling Cross-Section (Rcs) – 2015	Jun-Jul 2015	1	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Panel / Rolling Cross-Section (Rcs) – 2015	Aug-Oct 2015	2	Yes

<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Panel / Rolling Cross-Section (Rcs) – 2015	Oct-Nov 2015	3	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Panel / Rolling Cross-Section (Rcs) – 2015	Dec 2015	4	No
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Post-Election Study – 2015	Oct 2015-Mar 2016		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Panel / Rolling Cross-Section (Rcs) – 2019	May-Jul 2019	1	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Panel / Rolling Cross-Section (Rcs) – 2019	Sep-Oct 2019	2	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Panel / Rolling Cross-Section (Rcs) – 2019	Oct-Dec 2019	3	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Panel / Rolling Cross-Section (Rcs) – 2019	Sep-Nov 2020	4	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Panel / Rolling Cross-Section (Rcs) – 2019	Sep-Nov 2021	5	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Panel / Rolling Cross-Section (Rcs) – 2019	Sep-Nov 2022	6	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences)	Selects (Swiss Election Study) – Post-Election Study – 2019	Oct 2019-Jan 2020		Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences), ZDA (Center for Democracy Aarau), LINK Institute	Voto Studie Zur Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung Vom 25. September 2016	Sep-Oct 2016	1	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences), ZDA (Center for Democracy Aarau), LINK Institute	Voto Studie Zur Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung Vom 27. November 2016	Nov-Dec 2016	2	No
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences), ZDA (Center for Democracy Aarau), LINK Institute	Voto Studie Zur Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung Vom 12. Februar 2017	Feb-Mar 2017	3	No
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences), ZDA (Center for Democracy Aarau), LINK Institute	Voto Studie Zur Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung Vom 21. Mai 2017	May-Jun 2017	4	No
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences), ZDA (Center for Democracy Aarau), LINK Institute	Voto Studie Zur Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung Vom 24. September 2017	Sep-Oct 2017	5	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences), ZDA (Center for Democracy Aarau), LINK Institute	Voto Studie Zur Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung Vom 4. März 2018	Mar 2018	6	No



<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences), ZDA (Center for Democracy Aarau), LINK Institute	Voto Studie Zur Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung Vom 10. Juni 2018	Jun 2018	7	No
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences), ZDA (Center for Democracy Aarau), LINK Institute	Voto Studie Zur Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung Vom 23. September 2018	Sep-Oct 2018	8	No
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences), ZDA (Center for Democracy Aarau), LINK Institute	Voto Studie Zur Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung Vom 25. November 2018	Nov-Dec 2018	9	No
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences), ZDA (Center for Democracy Aarau), LINK Institute	Voto Studie Zur Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung Vom 10. Februar 2019	Feb 2019	10	No
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences), ZDA (Center for Democracy Aarau), LINK Institute	Voto Studie Zur Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung Vom 19. Mai 2019	May-Jun 2019	11	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences), ZDA (Center for Democracy Aarau), LINK Institute	Voto Studie Zur Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung Vom 9. Februar 2020	Feb 2020	12	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b>	FORS (Swiss Center of Expertise in Social Sciences), ZDA (Center for Democracy Aarau), LINK Institute	Voto Studie Zur Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung Vom 27. September 2020	Sep-Oct 2020	13	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 1	Feb-Mar 2014	1	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 2	May-Jun 2014	2	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 3	Sep-Oct 2014	3	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 4	Mar 2015	4	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 5	Mar-May 2015	5	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 6	May 2015	6	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 7	Apr-May 2016	7	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 8	May-Jun 2016	8	Yes

<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 9	Jun-Jul 2016	9	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 10	Nov-Dec 2016	10	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 11	Apr-May 2017	11	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 12	May-Jun 2017	12	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 13	Jun 2017	13	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 14	May 2018	14	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 15	Mar 2019	15	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 16	May-Jun 2019	16	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 17	Nov 2019	17	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 18	Nov-Dec 2019	18	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 19	Dec 2019	19	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 20	Jun 2020	20	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 21	May 2021	21	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 22	Nov-Dec 2021	22	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 23	May 2022	23	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 24	Dec 2022	24	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election Study Internet Panel Wave 25	May 2023	25	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2001 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2001	19	Yes

<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2002 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep2002	20	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2003 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2003	21	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2004 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2004	22	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2005 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2005	23	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2006 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2006	24	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2007 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2007	25	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2008 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2008	26	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2009 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2009	27	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2010 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2010	28	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2011 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2011	29	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2012 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2012	30	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2013 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2013	31	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2014 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2014	32	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2015 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2015	33	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2016 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2016	34	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2017 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2017	35	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2018 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2018	36	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2019 British Social Attitudes Survey	Jun-Sep 2019	37	Yes

<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2020 British Social Attitudes Survey	Oct-Dec 2020	38	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	National Centre for Social Research	2021 British Social Attitudes Survey	Oct-Dec 2021	39	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election study 2001/02 pre-election	Jun-Sep 2001		No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election study 2001/02 post-election	Jun-Sep 2001		Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	2005 BES Pre-Election Face to Face Cross-Section	Feb-Mar 2005		Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	2005 BES Face to Face Post Election Survey.	May-Jul 2005		No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	2010 BES Face to Face Cross-Section.	May-Sep 2010		Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	The 2015 British Election Study post-election survey	May-Sep 2015		Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	The 2017 British Election Study post-election survey	Jun-Oct 2017		Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	The 2019 British Election Study Post-Election	Dec-Jul 2020		Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	British Election study 2001/02 Gallup cross-sectional	Mar-Sep 2001		No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	2005 British election study pre-campaign wave	2005	1	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	2005 British election study campaign wave	2005	2	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	2005 British election study post-campaign wave	2005	3	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	2006 British election study (internet) panel	2006	4	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	2008 British election study (internet) panel	2008	5	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	2009 British election study (internet) panel	2009	6	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	2010 BES Campaign internet panel pre-election	2010	1	No

<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	2010 BES Campaign internet panel pre-election	2010	2	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Election Study	2010 BES Campaign internet panel post-election	2010	3	No
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Household Panel Study	British Household Panel Study Wave 10	Sep-Dec 2000	10	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Household Panel Study	British Household Panel Study Wave 11	Sep-Dec 2001	11	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Household Panel Study	British Household Panel Study Wave 12	Sep-Dec 2002	12	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Household Panel Study	British Household Panel Study Wave 13	Sep-Dec 2003	13	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Household Panel Study	British Household Panel Study Wave 14	Sep-Dec 2004	14	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Household Panel Study	British Household Panel Study Wave 15	Sep-Dec 2005	15	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Household Panel Study	British Household Panel Study Wave 16	Sep-Dec 2006	16	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Household Panel Study	British Household Panel Study Wave 17	Sep-Dec 2007	17	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Household Panel Study	British Household Panel Study Wave 18	Sep-Dec 2008	18	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society Wave 1	Jan 2009-Mar 2011	1	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society Wave 2	Jan 2010-Mar 2012	2	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society Wave 3	Jan 2011-Jul 2013	3	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society Wave 4	Jan 2012-Jun 2014	4	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society Wave 5	Jan 2013-Jun 2015	5	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society Wave 6	Jan 2014-May 2016	6	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society Wave 7	Jan 2015-May 2017	7	Yes

<b>United Kingdom</b>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society Wave 8	Jan 2016-May 2018	8	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society Wave 9	Jan 2017-May 2019	9	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society Wave 10	Jan 2018-May 2020	10	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society Wave 11	Jan 2019-May 2021	11	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society Wave 12	Jan 2020-May 2022	12	Yes
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society Wave 13	Jan 2021-May 2023	13	Yes



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