Online Panel Survey of Gender Equality and Socioeconomic Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Technical report

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European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is an autonomous body of the European Union established to strengthen gender equality across the EU. Equality between women and men is a fundamental value of the EU and EIGE's task is to make this a reality in Europe and beyond. This includes becoming a European knowledge centre on gender equality issues, supporting gender mainstreaming in all EU and Member State policies and fighting discrimination based on sex.

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Abbreviations

CAWI   computer-assisted web interview methodology

EIGE   European Institute for Gender Equality

EU-LFS   European Union Labour Force Survey

ISCED   International Standard Classification of Education

NUTS   Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics

PSW   population size weight

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Introduction

This technical report presents the methodological aspects of the online survey on gender equality and socioeconomic consequences of COVID-19 carried out by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) [1]. The survey was implemented in all 27 EU Member States from June–July 2021 and its results are presented in the *Gender Equality Index 2022 – The COVID-19 pandemic and care* (EIGE, 2022) [2].

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, households in Europe were faced with a surge of housework and care needs. Many employees were requested to work from home, while schools and childcare services closed down. The effects of the pandemic on work–life balance and gender equality are wide ranging. The core focus of the survey was set on the COVID-19 crisis and its impacts on gender equality regarding: (a) the labour market situation; (b) work–life balance; (c) the role that recovery measures and public policies may have had in supporting women and men. The survey provides new knowledge on the multifaceted impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on women and men from a socioeconomic point of view, with a specific regard to work–life balance.

The survey questionnaire was developed around the central research question 'How did paid and unpaid work [3] hours change for women and men during the pandemic?' To achieve this, the questionnaire was designed to collect information for the following research questions.

1. How did paid and unpaid work hours change for women and men during the pandemic?

2. To what extent were changes in paid/unpaid work driven by workplace, school and care facility closures during the pandemic? What

changed in domestic and institutional settings (i.e. mobility)?

3. How did the amount of household work, including care, change due to the COVID-19 crisis? Did this lead to any (and what) changes in distribution of household work within the household?

4. Concerning working arrangements, how do changes/adoptions of certain work arrangements explain and relate to the extent of paid and unpaid work?

5. What were the key consequences of these changes for men and women? (For example, in terms of personal and household income, work quality, career aspirations and options, job satisfaction or work motivation.)

The survey data was collected via a web survey using the existing international panel platform Cint as the main resource (74.5 % of the cases). Additionally, to increase the sample size in the smaller countries, other panel providers [4], which allowed for the same profiling requirements as the respondents and for compliance with the general data protection regulation, were used. The survey was coordinated by the Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale and relied on the subcontractor Sylla for the implementation of the survey, data collection, data cleaning, data processing, data delivery and data documentation. In total, 42 300 respondents took part in the survey.

This technical report gives detailed information on the survey process, from its design to data processing, cleaning and weighting. Section 1 outlines the sampling procedure and describes the target population, the sampling strategy, the sample sizes and the sampling design. Section 2 de-

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[1]   The survey on gender equality and socioeconomic consequences of COVID-19 was commissioned by EIGE from the Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale in Italy in 2021.
[2]   More information available at: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index. A selected set of indicators is also published in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs.
[3]   In the survey, unpaid work is understood as activities related to caring for people and the undertaking of housework without any explicit monetary compensation by family members (parents and relatives), neighbours and/or friends. This could entail supervising activities, preparing food, cleaning, doing laundry, helping run errands or getting to appointments, and so on. In the survey, unpaid work is used interchangeably with unpaid care.
[4]   The other panel providers are Toluna (11.8 % of the cases), Kantar (10.6 % of the cases) and Ipsos (3.1 % of the cases).

scribes the questionnaire design by giving an overview of the preparations for the draft questionnaire, the validation of the master questionnaire, the translations of the questionnaire, the piloting process and the questionnaire design for the online survey. Section 3 then provides information on the fieldwork, including the fieldwork preparations and the fieldwork monitoring. Section 4 explains the processing of the data collected from the fieldwork – which includes data cleaning and weighting, additional variables and anonymisation of the data.

1. Sampling

1.1. Target population

The target population of the survey was the general population aged between 20 and 64 living in the 27 Member States. For the web survey, we refer to the general population that is registered in the international panel(s).

1.2. Sampling strategy

The survey adopts a quota sampling method based on a stratification approach. Quota sampling is a non-probability sampling method, which allows a sample of individuals, representative of a larger population according to the selected socio-demographic characteristics, to be formed.

The use of a web panel platform allowed the participants to be selected from the national samples by annually updated socio-demographic characteristics. These include age, sex, marital status, number of children below the age of 18 in the household, educational level and employment status.

1.3. Sample sizes

In total, 42 300 respondents took part in the survey. The sample sizes by Member State are of approximately 1 500 respondents. To guarantee an adequate representation of the population, samples were larger for bigger Member States (Germany, Spain, France, Italy). For these countries, stratification was carried out at the subnational level based on the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level 1 classification to preserve the proportion of the population in these sublevels. The number of net cases was lower for the smallest countries (Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta). Details on population estimates (both on the general population and target population) are available in Annex 1. Table 1 shows the figures of the effective sample sizes in detail. More information on the sample sizes in each NUTS 1 level of Germany, Spain, France and Italy are provided in Annex 2.

Table 1. Effective sample size (completed interviews) by Member State

Member State	Number of completed interviews	Level of stratification
Belgium	1 500	National
Bulgaria	1 500	National
Czechia	1 500	National
Denmark	1 500	National
Germany	2 500	Subnational – NUTS 1
Estonia	1 500	National
Ireland	1 500	National
Greece	1 500	National
Spain	2 500	Subnational – NUTS 1
France	2 500	Subnational – NUTS 1
Croatia	1 500	National
Italy	2 500	Subnational – NUTS 1
Cyprus	1 000	National
Latvia	1 500	National
Lithuania	1 500	National
Luxembourg	1 000	National
Hungary	1 500	National
Malta	300	National
Netherlands	1 500	National
Austria	1 500	National
Poland	1 500	National
Portugal	1 500	National
Romania	1 500	National
Slovenia	1 500	National
Slovakia	1 500	National
Finland	1 500	National
Sweden	1 500	National
Total	42 300	

1.4. Sampling design

The sampling design was built on stratification at the national level (see Annex 1 for a list of the population sizes). However, for the four most populated Member States (Germany, Spain, France and Italy) stratification was carried out at the NUTS 1 subnational level (see Annex 2 for the list of regions of these four Member States). In correspondence with the stratification of the target population at the national or subnational level of sampling, sampling was carried out in order to guarantee the statistical representation of specific individual characteristics related to the focus of the survey: sex, age group (20–34, 35–49, 50–64) and type of household (respondent with/without

cohabiting children under the age of 18). Table 2 displays the quota sampling approach resulting from the compromise of taking into account the household composition, a key element for this survey, and the size of each quota.

Table 2. Quota approach used in each national/subnational sample

	Women			Men	
Age	Household information				
20–34	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household		With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
35–49	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household		With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
50–64	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household		With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household

Annex 3 (for samples extracted at the national level) and Annex 4 (for samples extracted at the subnational level NUTS 1) provide information about the expected number of interviews on the basis of the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) microdata, and those carried out in each quota for each national/subnational sample.

2. Questionnaire design

The preparation of the questionnaire required several steps of development, discussion and revision before the survey instrument was approved for fieldwork. The main steps included:

1. preparation of the draft questionnaire;

2. validation of the master questionnaire;

3. translation;

4. piloting;

5. finalisation of the master and translated questionnaires;

6. implementation of the questionnaire online.

2.1. Preparation of the draft questionnaire

For the development of the questionnaire, two approaches were used. Firstly, the tried-and-tested approach of taking questions from existing surveys measuring concepts relevant to the survey. Secondly, the case-tailored approach of using context-specific questions specifically for this survey based on a literature review. In the review, emerging phenomena and implications for gender equality that are strictly connected to the pandemic, affecting the whole population and specific subgroups, were identified. For example, which conditions are the most difficult for a good work–life balance and a decrease of gender equality in unpaid care, especially for women teleworking from home. In addition, recent studies point out the possible long-term implications of the pandemic on gender equality ([5]). These risks not only apply to the impact of revised schedules on individual attitudes towards gender roles, with the

strong risk of supporting more traditional gender norms and roles, but also lead to or have gendered consequences on well-being. The review also identified existing gaps in the literature, such as the absence of an international comparison and an intersectional approach.

The literature review considered scientific articles published in English together with evidence provided by international agencies. Based on the literature review, research hypotheses were defined and used as the foundation of the questionnaire.

The research hypotheses were defined against the broader theoretical background linking the following main research topics.

- Changes in household arrangements concerning paid work and unpaid care:

  - time dedicated to paid work;

  - time dedicated to unpaid care work, such as direct care (childcare and care for older people) and housework (cleaning, doing the laundry, grocery shopping, managing tasks);

  - for respondents who cohabit with their partner, ad hoc questions investigated changes in household arrangements since the start of the pandemic.

- Changes in work arrangements since the start of the pandemic (information also asked about the cohabiting partner, if applicable):

  - usual working time schedule and use of flexitime (if teleworking was allowed and implications for work–life balance);

  - indication whether the respondent's (or the partner's) job was classified as essential occupation in the Member State;

([5]) For more information on this topic, see EIGE (2021), *Gender equality and the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg (https://eige.europa.eu/publications/gender-equality-and-socio-economic-impact-covid-19-pandemic).

– changes in personal and household incomes.

• Work–life balance:

– change in the use of available institutional instruments to deal with the work–life balance challenges since the start of the pandemic;

– conflict versus balance, consequences involving:

▪ perceived efficacy and productivity of work,

▪ job satisfaction,

▪ leisure time and well-being.

The socio-demographic section of the questionnaire aimed to collect information that allowed the following intersecting inequalities to be analysed: gender, age, educational level, profession, ethnic and migrant background, personal income and household income (this information was asked about the respondents and their cohabiting partner, if applicable). Respondents were also asked questions on:

• household size and children's age;

• conditions of teleworking;

• restrictions due to the pandemic that might have affected the work–life balance.

The survey explored two time periods (before the pandemic and during the pandemic, when the survey was implemented) with the intention of identifying the changes. Questions focusing on these changes were asked about two points in time: 'before the pandemic' refers to the situation before February/March 2020 and 'during the pandemic' or 'nowadays' to June/July 2021.

2.1.1. From hypotheses to questions

Operationalising the concepts allowed the hypotheses to be turned into survey questions. Existing survey instruments (especially those included in national surveys) were explored in order to identify already existing and validated questions measuring the desired concepts. These instruments are described in the steps below.

• Selection of cross-national and national surveys that include questions on the topic relevant for the survey: European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Harmonised European Time Use Survey, European Social Survey, European Values Study, International Social Survey Programme ('Family and changing gender roles' module), European Working Condition Survey, European Quality of Life Survey, the Joint Research Centre COVID-19 Survey, Eurofound COVID-19 Survey, Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (German Family Panel – COVID-19 module), Understanding Society (British Household Panel – COVID-19 module), ResPOnsE COVID-19 survey (University of Milan), Sustainable Workforce (employee questionnaire), etc.

• Evaluation of potential questions taking into account methodological aspects (item formulation, attributes of the response categories, etc.), gender equality perspectives and the pandemic context. This evaluation resulted in a full consideration of the questions, a refusal or an acceptance, but with proposed changes. When substantial changes were applied, the question was considered as new.

• Identification of gaps that were covered with the formulation of new questions in line with the research questions and objectives.

The initial draft was evaluated by two external peer reviewers who are experts in the survey topics and in survey methods. Furthermore, the branching of the questionnaire and the length of the master questionnaire is presented in Annex 7.

2.1.2. International standards for socio-demographic variables

To allow for future data interoperability, international standards were used to collect the following socio-demographic information.

- Sector of economic activities: ESCO v1 [6] (European skills, competences, qualifications and occupations).

- Essential occupations pertaining to categories described as critical occupations in the Commission communication 'Guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers during COVID-19 outbreak' [7]. The list is available in Annex 5.

- Regional codes: NUTS, level 1 [8].

- Migration background: the survey adopted the Commission definition of 'migrant background' (respondent born in another country and/or one of the parents born in another country) [9].

- Educational level: the questionnaire used the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011 main levels of educational achievements (see Annex 6).

- Household income level: information on income was collected using a decile approach. The categories were nationally adopted (respondents received the question according to their country of residence) and based on deciles of actual household income range in the same country. The deciles were presented in the national currency. In the integrated dataset, the harmonised variable therefore offers information on the self-positioning of the respondent in a certain decile. The methods of computation of the decile distributions were documented by the European Social Surveys [10]. The survey adopted the same decile distributions used in the European Social Survey and the European Values Study carried out very recently (2018–2020). Detailed information is available in Annex 8. This variable is generally used to consider income

inequality in a certain population. This variable can be used to account for the income level of the respondents' household according to the income distribution in their country's population. This variable does not take into account the household size as it is not designed to calculate household income per capita. Information on changes in personal income and personal contribution to household income are provided by questions A036 and A037.

2.2. Validation of the master questionnaire

The draft master questionnaire was enhanced by stakeholders' consultations and their feedback. Furthermore, the development of the questionnaire benefited from the process of validation, which involved the sequential steps of conducting cognitive interviews and then piloting the translated questionnaires.

Cognitive interviews helped to evaluate whether the questions were clearly formulated and whether the respondents interpreted them in the same way regardless of their cultural background. The cognitive interviews were conducted online in six countries, involving nine respondents in total and using the English version of the master questionnaire.

Methodologically, the cognitive testing used the think-aloud technique, in which the subject was encouraged to think aloud, describing their thought processes as they answer the survey questions. The researcher read the question to the respondent, then observed and recorded the answers.

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[6]   https://esco.ec.europa.eu/en/escopedia/esco-v1.
[7]   Commission communication – Guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers during COVID-19 outbreak, COM(2020) 2051 (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020XC0330%2803%29).
[8]   https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_CLS_DLD&StrNom=NUTS_2013L&StrLanguageCode=EN&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIC.
[9]   https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/pages/glossary/person-migratory-background_en. The definition derives from the UN Economic Commission for Europe (2010), *Conference of European statisticians recommendations for the 2010 censuses of population and housing*, paragraphs 360–368, New York and Geneva (https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/CES_2010_Census_Recommendations_English.pdf).
[10]   https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/docs/round9/survey/ESS9_appendix_a2_e03_0.pdf.

The results of the cognitive web interviews highlighted the changes necessary for the questionnaire to be finalised, these mainly included:

- rephrasing several questions and response options, to make them shorter and more comprehensible;

- changing the wording in some questions to make it more consistent throughout the questionnaire;

- adding several more instructions, making it easier to follow the changing reference points ('before the pandemic' referring to February/March 2020 and 'during the pandemic' or 'nowadays' referring to June/July 2021) throughout the questionnaire.

Based on the information collected via cognitive web interviews, the questionnaire was adjusted accordingly and finalised.

2.3. Translations

After the questionnaire was validated through cognitive interviewing, the revised master questionnaire in English was translated into the 27 official languages of the EU. Table 3 provides an overview of the translated questionnaires that were available for each Member State.

The translated versions were further validated by social scientists who are native speakers of the languages, mainly with an expertise in gender-related issues. The experts checked the quality of the translations, considering the cultural interpretations of the item wording as well.

2.4. Piloting

The piloting phase of the questionnaire was carried out from 7–18 June 2021 in each of the EU-27

countries (295 interviews in total). The appropriate language versions of the questionnaire were used. Table 4 reports the number of completed pretest interviews for each Member State.

Table 3. Language availability per Member State

Member State	Languages fielded
Belgium	French (80 %), Dutch (20 %)
Bulgaria	Bulgarian
Czechia	Czech
Denmark	Danish
Germany	German
Estonia	Estonian
Ireland	English
Greece	Greek
Spain	Spanish
France	French
Croatia	Croatian
Italy	Italian
Cyprus	Greek (50 %), Turkish (50 %)
Latvia	Latvian
Lithuania	Lithuanian
Luxembourg	Luxembourgish
Hungary	Hungarian
Malta	English
Netherlands	Dutch
Austria	German
Poland	Polish
Portugal	Portuguese
Romania	Romanian
Slovenia	Slovenian
Slovakia	Slovak
Finland	Finnish
Sweden	Swedish

Table 4. Completed pretest interviews for each Member State

Member State	No
Belgium	12
Bulgaria	10
Czechia	12
Denmark	10
Germany	11
Estonia	11
Ireland	10
Greece	10
Spain	10
France	15
Croatia	10
Italy	10
Cyprus	10
Latvia	10
Lithuania	10
Luxembourg	10
Hungary	10
Malta	10
Netherlands	12
Austria	10
Poland	17
Portugal	10
Romania	12
Slovenia	10
Slovakia	10
Finland	10
Sweden	13
Total	295

The objective of the pretesting was to validate the questionnaire, in particular with regard to:

• the length of the questionnaire (i.e. to assess whether the average time required to fill the survey is between 15 and 20 minutes as planned);

• non-responses (i.e. to consider whether any questions might be considered problematic because of a big share of respondents using the categories 'don't know' and/or 'prefer not to answer');

• plausibility of the questionnaire flow (i.e. to assess whether the filters are correctly programmed and whether there is logical consistency in answers given by the respondents).

Considering the entire pilot sample, the average time required to fill out the questionnaire was about 13 minutes.

Based on the results, the length of the questionnaire was evaluated for different target groups who were addressed by a different branching of the questionnaire. For example, respondents with care responsibilities towards children, grandchildren and other family members with health problems and/or disabilities were asked more questions, meaning that survey fatigue might have increased due to a more demanding questionnaire. The results of the evaluation, displayed in Table 5, did not suggest any cuts to the piloted questionnaire.

Table 5. Length taken by main target groups (time in minutes and seconds)

Member State	Respondents living alone		Lone parents		Cohabiting couple, without children, no other care responsibilities		Cohabiting couple, with children, no other care responsibilities		Cohabiting couple, with children, with care responsibilities towards family member with health problems and/or disabilities	
	Time	No	Time	No	Time	No	Time	No	Time	No
Total	12:45	42	10:54	29	12:50	67	16:04	56	16:42	23

2.4.1. Non-responses

A large share of non-responses (answers such as 'don't know' and 'prefer not to answer') usually indicates that a certain question might be problematic, either due to its content, which could be considered too personal, or because the question is not clear enough or too difficult to understand. Considering the whole questionnaire, the average item non-response rate was low (2.4 % for the answer option 'don't know' and 1.2 % for the answer option 'prefer not to answer').

2.4.2. Plausibility

The piloting phase also allowed potential consistency errors or critical issues to be detected that may have interfered with the correct filling in of the questionnaire. In particular, the plausibility of the correspondence between the household size (A002), the information about its composition (A003) and the number of children (A004) was examined. After processing the whole dataset, three problems related to plausibility were detected.

Inconsistency of household information

In 20 observations, a discrepancy was found between the answers to question A002 'How many people live in your household, yourself included?' (when the number is greater than two) and the information given for question A003 'We would like to ask about the people who live with you. Who are they?' These respondents indicated only 'partner/spouse' in this second answer. In addition, in another 20 cases, the total amount of children living in the house (sum of answers to A004) was bigger than the number of people living in the household indicated in A002.

The source of these discrepancies might be an imputation error (A003 is a multiple-choice question and A004 requires the respondent to digit the number). As a consequence, an internal validation check was introduced. This means that the programming of the questionnaire in the platform included a validation criterion (e.g. the sum of the number of cohabiting children cannot be higher than the number of people living in the household).

In practice, alert messages were integrated, for example:

'Please check your answers. You said that the number of people living in your household including yourself is: ___ This does not match with the answers you give in the other two questions. Please correct the incongruence by adjusting your answers to questions A002 and/or A003 and-or A004.'

The alert messages were displayed until the respondent fixed the error.

Inconsistency in describing changes in the distribution of care tasks between the partners

Four questions (A008_02, A009_02, A010_02 and A011_02) asked whether the distribution of unpaid care tasks between the partners changed compared to before the pandemic started (respectively referring to housework duties, care for older people or people with limitations due to health problems or with disabilities, childcare of children aged 0–11, and childcare of children aged 12–17). When the respondents answered 'yes', they were asked to specify what the situation before the pandemic was. In some of these cases, the answers relating to 'before the pandemic' and 'nowadays' were the same.

These inconsistencies probably occurred due to the respondents' error and were classified as 'no changes occurred'. This script was also followed for data processing.

Inconsistency in describing changes in the employment status

The survey aimed to collect information on possible changes in employment status during the pandemic. In addition to the question on current employment status (A012), the respondents were asked an equivalent question (A016) about their employment status before the start of the pandemic. Among the currently employed respondents, 37 provided the same answers to A012 and A016. The wording of A012 had to be changed from 'Considering your main job, which of these descriptions best describe your **employment status**' to the more generic form 'Considering your

main job, which of these descriptions best describe your **current situation**' (A016 had to be adjusted accordingly). This change was needed due to the addition of answer options such as apprentice, internship and traineeship, which are not always and not in all countries formally included in the definition of employment status.

2.5. Questionnaire design for online survey

Alongside the conceptual design of the questionnaire and its development through the review and validation process, the questionnaire design took into account two additional elements: the need of collecting information across different target groups that might have different care responsibilities and the online implementation of the survey.

The questionnaire was branched so that specific questions concerning paid and unpaid work were asked following dedicated paths determined by filter questions. For example, the filters concerned the care responsibilities towards children or other vulnerable members of the household, whether the respondents have a partner and if they are in paid work or not.

The questionnaire was designed while taking into account the order of sequences and trying to limit the question order effects. Because unpaid care is at the core of this study, the questions belonging to this section were presented first to the respondents, soon after the relevant questions for possible filtering.

The structure of the questionnaire (see Annex 7) consists of the following sections:

a. household information

b. unpaid care

c. paid work

d. well-being

e. services and support

f. socio-demographic and additional information.

Considering that data would be collected online, the questionnaire was designed targeting a length of 15 minutes as the average estimated time for its completion. Some groups of respondents may have a slightly longer or shorter questionnaire because of branched questions. The implementation of the survey was quite close to this target. On average, it took about 17 minutes for the respondents to complete the questionnaire. Table 6 reports a summary of the average required time across different groups of respondents by Member State.

The questions were designed to fit the web mode of data collection. The layout of the questions reduced the cognitive burden and was adjusted for screen visualisation. For example, all answer categories were visualised on the same screen page.

The questionnaire only included closed questions using different formats, such as multiple-choice questions, multiple-answer multiple-choice questions, Likert scales, rating scales (0–10), matrix questions.

Table 6. Length of questionnaire, average time by main target groups and Member State

Member State	Respondents living alone		Lone parents		Cohabiting couple, without children, no other care responsibilities		Cohabiting couple, with children, no other care responsibilities		Cohabiting couple, with children, with care responsibilities towards family member with health problems and/or disabilities	
	Time	No	Time	No	Time	No	Time	No	Time	No
Belgium	00:16:44	186	00:17:28	313	00:18:19	137	00:16:41	463	00:17:08	211
Bulgaria	00:16:13	112	00:16:37	168	00:15:53	121	00:17:59	518	00:18:56	371
Czechia	00:17:40	135	00:17:21	196	00:18:16	221	00:18:04	490	00:18:16	268
Denmark	00:17:00	276	00:16:22	274	00:17:31	139	00:17:28	397	00:16:53	271
Germany	00:16:31	276	00:15:52	361	00:16:15	253	00:16:50	987	00:17:29	416
Estonia	00:16:30	191	00:17:00	229	00:17:36	172	00:17:46	517	00:17:10	231
Ireland	00:16:28	170	00:17:25	210	00:17:33	189	00:17:20	478	00:18:28	206
Greece	00:17:09	128	00:16:58	161	00:17:45	91	00:16:45	552	00:18:12	358
Spain	00:17:35	151	00:16:30	247	00:16:10	265	00:17:07	937	00:17:18	515
France	00:16:47	370	00:16:44	369	00:17:28	305	00:16:46	875	00:16:59	336
Croatia	00:17:51	93	00:15:52	196	00:17:22	145	00:17:15	529	00:17:54	296
Italy	00:16:30	142	00:16:35	215	00:16:18	242	00:16:24	929	00:16:40	569
Cyprus	00:16:18	100	00:17:07	113	00:17:40	95	00:18:36	382	00:19:33	159
Latvia	00:16:43	160	00:17:43	168	00:19:35	175	00:18:19	580	00:18:01	211
Lithuania	00:17:38	126	00:18:01	172	00:18:58	163	00:18:09	629	00:18:51	226
Luxembourg	00:16:44	128	00:17:11	155	00:16:33	94	00:16:59	383	00:17:47	143
Hungary	00:16:32	97	00:16:52	215	00:17:42	189	00:18:02	594	00:17:41	212
Malta	00:16:07	21	00:16:39	35	00:18:07	33	00:17:05	107	00:15:27	57
Netherlands	00:16:24	212	00:17:03	197	00:16:30	152	00:17:14	522	00:16:16	276
Austria	00:17:00	144	00:16:41	243	00:17:26	169	00:17:16	527	00:17:00	267
Poland	00:18:03	101	00:16:41	136	00:18:10	204	00:18:29	479	00:18:30	282
Portugal	00:18:10	106	00:18:02	168	00:18:37	126	00:19:06	526	00:18:56	306
Romania	00:17:32	85	00:18:17	123	00:17:23	231	00:18:47	383	00:19:13	429
Slovenia	00:16:33	119	00:17:07	193	00:17:36	180	00:17:54	605	00:19:01	242
Slovakia	00:16:21	89	00:16:10	162	00:17:08	145	00:17:39	594	00:19:08	244
Finland	00:16:20	283	00:16:48	250	00:15:44	113	00:16:40	528	00:16:13	234
Sweden	00:16:21	237	00:17:14	273	00:17:38	133	00:18:14	535	00:16:53	204
Total	00:16:49	4 238	00:16:55	5 542	00:17:25	4 482	00:17:31	15 046	00:17:48	7 540

3. Fieldwork

The implementation of the survey took place in each of the 27 Member States using computer-assisted web interview (CAWI) methodology. CAWI is an internet surveying technique in which the interviewee follows a script provided on a website. A single computerised platform was used for the management of the online questionnaires in the different Member States. Respondents were able to interrupt the interview and continue later without having to restart from the beginning. Respondents' personal information was processed in line with the general data protection regulation. The survey took place from 28 June 2021–25 July 2021.

3.1. Fieldwork preparations

Respondents were chosen using the international panel providers according to the selection criteria defined by the quota sampling method (see Section 1). The potential respondents received the invitation to participate in the survey via email. To avoid confusion and increase survey answer reliability, panellists were invited to participate in only one survey during the fieldwork period. The invitation included a description of the survey and panellists could opt out from participating if they wanted to. The individual credential access prevented the same respondent from filling out the questionnaire more than once.

Survey respondents received incentives according to a reward system managed by the international panel providers. The panel providers use organised point accumulation mechanisms that each panellist builds up over time through the completion of various questionnaires ([11]). In fact, for each

survey, the panel provider puts in place mechanisms to control the length of time it takes to complete the survey. Interviews with too low a completion time are automatically excluded and replaced with another interview proposed to a panellist with similar selection characteristics. Respondents that complete the questionnaire can claim their points after an agreed deadline (defined by the panel provider).

3.2. Fieldwork monitoring

The first invitation to fill in the questionnaire was sent to the selected sample of respondents. After a couple of days, reminders were sent out to those that had not yet filled out the questionnaire, with the aim to increase the response rate of the sample. The process of substituting the sampled respondents with the substitute respondents took place according to the following criteria.

- The immediate replacement of those who refused the interview (impossible, momentarily absent, with technical problems).

- The replacement, at the end of the process of reminders, of those who did not provide any answer.

In both cases, the respondent who replaced the sampled individual had the same characteristics. The same strategy of substitution took place for partially filled out questionnaires, which were not accepted. On average, 22.2 % of the sampled respondents did not respond to the survey and had to be replaced.

([11]) Upon reaching a certain value of points, the panellist can transform their 'points cachet' into 'purchase vouchers' to be used on the most popular online buying/selling platforms. The 'points cachet' is assigned by the panel provider according to the number of questions and average time requested for the completion of the questionnaire. The respondents receive information concerning the number of points assigned to the activity before the start of the survey.

4. Data processing

The data-processing phase included data cleaning, data weighting and data anonymisation.

4.1. Data quality and cleaning procedure

The raw dataset obtained was already at a very good quality level and no intensive data cleaning and data processing were needed. In fact, some issues, such as partial responses or duplicates, were avoided by adopting specific strategies during the planning of the survey. The overall and page-by-page time required to fill in the survey was carefully checked and huge deviations from the average were removed and substituted, so were cases where the same answers appeared in all rows or columns in a grid.

The steps taken in preparation for the fieldwork notably reduced the risk of poor data quality.

• The sample selection procedures and the procedure for the administration of the questionnaires resulted in a very good representation of the designed samples. This resulted in very minor deviations from the quota design, with the consequential reduction of the need of accounting for several variables for the computation of the calibration weights (see the next section on the weighting procedure applied).

• The cognitive interviews improved the clarity of the questionnaire, therefore reducing the risk of non-responses (as reported in Section 2.2, the share of non-responses was quite small).

• The filters regulating the flow of the questionnaire were tested several times to assess the exact path of the different respondent target groups.

• Potential consistency errors (inconsistent answers to a set of questions) were assessed during the piloting phase of the questionnaire. The

results of the piloting phase (see Section 2.4) improved the implementation of the online version of the survey by adding automatic consistency and logical checks.

• The questionnaire included closed-ended questions only, therefore excluding any post-coding of open-ended questions.

Further data processing mainly concerned the computation of weights and the creation of weight variables, together with the *ex post* harmonisation of national classifications for the preparation of the integrated dataset.

4.2. Weighting procedure

Official Eurostat statistics (used in the sampling design) were used to compute calibration and population size weights (PSWs). Calibration weights aim at adjusting socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, educational levels and household types) in the sample population to the distribution of the larger target population. These weights are used for within-country analyses.

PSWs are necessary for rescaling the weights to a shared denominator across all countries. These weights must be applied whenever the aim is to analyse different countries together and avoid, for example, the over-representation of small countries when compared to bigger ones.

Calibration weight

Within each Member State, calibration weights were computed with the aim of aligning the values of the key socio-demographic variables, collected through the sample survey, with the values of the official statistics of the Member State.

To obtain the calibration weights, the raking procedure was used. It consists of an iterative proportional fitting procedure estimating individual

weights. The first iteration computes weights to match the first key socio-demographic character-istic variable (weighting variable) totals with the official statistics, the second iteration matches the second variable totals, and so on. These steps are performed repeatedly for all the key socio-demo-graphic variables until convergence is achieved within an acceptable margin of error.

For example, if the representation (also referred to as the weight) of people in the 35–49 age group in country X is equal to 15 % and in the survey the weight is 12 %, each answer of that age group should be weighed for the value 15 / 12 = 1.25. This weighting leads to a change of balance of the other socio-demographic variables that need to be weighed. Therefore, it is necessary to start a new iteration to verify the distribution by age, lev-el of education, etc., until the values are stabilised and the best balance between the distribution of the sample socio-demographic variables and the distribution of the country's socio-demographic variables has been reached. The ratios between control data, indicated by the official statistics of each Member State, and sample data, resulting from the sampling process carried out on the pan-els of each Member State, were calculated for each of the socio-demographic variable used in the weighting process.

The following key socio-demographic characteris-tics were considered in the weighting procedure:

• sex;

• age groups (20–34, 35–49, 50–64);

• household information (individuals with chil-dren under the age of 18 living in household / individuals without children under the age of 18 living in household);

• education level (following ISCED 2011 levels of education, more in Annex 6);

• region (NUTS 1 level, more in Annex 2).

Due to the panellists selection and recruitment procedure, the obtained samples reflected the designed quota very closely. As a consequence, it was not necessary to apply the calibration proce-dure for the variables of sex, age groups, type of household and region. As shown in Annex 9, the gaps between the interviews obtained in each quota and the population quota (based on Eu-rostat estimates) are minimal in all Member States.

The education level was not included in the quota sampling strategy but was adjusted through cali-bration weights ([12]). The ISCED level for each re-spondent could not be used as a control variable for the *ex ante* sample quotas, as it would have complicated the process by generating an unman-ageable number of quotas.

However, the control of the other demographic variables also led to a good representation by ed-ucation. As indicated in Annex 10, the maximum deviation between the ISCED values observed in the survey and the ISCED of the Member State is in very few cases bigger than 3 %. To address this deviation, the weighting variable W_ISCED was calculated. W_ISCED is the multiplication factor used to weight the data and align it with the edu-cational level value of the individual Member State.

The W_ISCED variable was calculated as follows.

For each respondent, the W_ISCED value is the result of the ratio of the '% control value' to the '% sample share value' relative to the observed ISCED for each respondent (calibration weight = control data / survey data). In this case, the calibration weight W_ISCED = share of population with a cer-tain educational level (e.g. lower, medium, high-er) / share of survey respondents with the same educational level (e.g. lower, medium, higher) as for the population reference.

For example, referring to the table in Annex 10, respondent Member State = Austria, A039 = 2, with a 'lower' ISCED will have a W_ISCED value of 14.3 / 14.6 = 0.9794. This means that for each Member State W_ISCED assumes three values (one for each educational level used in the assess-

[12] Other characteristics such as migration background, number of children or employment status were not included in sampling and weighting designs due to the general small sizes (e.g. migration background) or the risk of volatility of the information (employment status and number of children).

ment). This procedure was repeated for each Member State. The application of the calibration weight is necessary for single-country analyses and it is highly recommended for analysis at the EU-27 level in combination with PSWs (calibration weight × PSW).

Population size weights

PSWs are used when combining data for two or more countries. In this context, it is advisable to use PSWs in combination with calibration weights (calibration weight × PSW).

The responses obtained in each country should have a weight proportionate to the population size of the country and the country sample size. For this purpose, the PSW was computed as the proportion between the **population ratio** (between the Member State's population aged 20–64 and the total EU-27 population aged 20–64), and the **sample ratio** (between the Member State sample size and the total sample size), according to the formula below.

$$Population\ size\ weight\ (PSW) =$$

$$= \frac{Country\ population\big/Total\ population\ of\ EU-27}{Sample\ size\big/Total\ sample\ size}$$

This approach allows the weight of the country's population to be adjusted within the total population. It also allows the weight of the interviews collected in a certain country to be adjusted within the total sample. In other words, PSW takes into account how much more (or less) each individual Member State interview should weight in the overall EU analysis. PSW realigns the Member State's population weight with the total number of interviews conducted.

Table 7 shows the population size of 20–64-year-olds for each Member State, the country sample size, the population ratio, the sample ratio and the computed PSW.

Table 7. Population size weights

Member State	Population aged 20–64	Sample size	Population ratio	Sample ratio	PSW
Belgium	6 739 242	1 500	2.5473 %	3.55 %	0.718345
Bulgaria	4 132 159	1 500	1.5619 %	3.55 %	0.440453
Czechia	6 374 077	1 500	2.4093 %	3.55 %	0.679422
Denmark	3 370 372	1 500	1.2739 %	3.55 %	0.359253
Germany	49 745 527	2 500	18.8030 %	5.91 %	3.181468
Estonia	781 069	1 500	0.2952 %	3.55 %	0.083255
Ireland	2 918 836	1 500	1.1033 %	3.55 %	0.311123
Greece	6 255 141	1 500	2.3643 %	3.55 %	0.666744
Spain	28 788 152	2 500	10.8815 %	5.91 %	1.841142
France	37 367 638	2 500	14.1244 %	5.91 %	2.389842
Croatia	2 424 334	1 500	0.9164 %	3.55 %	0.258413
Italy	35 183 788	2 500	13.2989 %	5.91 %	2.250174
Cyprus	551 202	1 000	0.2083 %	2.36 %	0.088130
Latvia	1 121 552	1 500	0.4239 %	3.55 %	0.119548
Lithuania	1 684 444	1 500	0.6367 %	3.55 %	0.179547
Luxembourg	401 913	1 000	0.1519 %	2.36 %	0.064261

Member State	Population aged 20–64	Sample size	Population ratio	Sample ratio	PSW
Hungary	5 918 292	1 500	2.2370 %	3.55 %	0.630839
Malta	328 210	300	0.1241 %	0.71 %	0.174922
Netherlands	10 239 773	1 500	3.8705 %	3.55 %	1.091472
Austria	5 486 522	1 500	2.0738 %	3.55 %	0.584816
Poland	23 392 742	1 500	8.8421 %	3.55 %	2.493465
Portugal	6 073 178	1 500	2.2956 %	3.55 %	0.647349
Romania	11 610 122	1 500	4.3884 %	3.55 %	1.237539
Slovenia	1 262 326	1 500	0.4771 %	3.55 %	0.134553
Slovakia	3 426 227	1 500	1.2951 %	3.55 %	0.365206
Finland	3 126 311	1 500	1.1817 %	3.55 %	0.333238
Sweden	5 858 492	1 500	2.2144 %	3.55 %	0.624465
Total	264 561 641	42 300			

Source: Eurostat, 'Population on 1 January by age and sex', (demo_pjan) (data extracted on 24 August 2021).
NB: Population estimates are from 2020.

4.3. Anonymisation

The questionnaire validation, coding and data processing were carried out in accordance with the requirements listed under Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the EU institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data.

An EU-27 integrated dataset was created based on the anonymised national datasets. The integrated dataset retains the ID case from the national datasets and creates a new ID to allow for the unique identification of the cases in the integrated dataset. The anonymisation procedure does not allow the respondents to be identified.

References

EIGE (2021), *Gender equality and the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg (https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2839/29540).

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Hertz, R., Mattes, J. and Shook, A. (2020), 'When paid work invades the family: Single mothers in the COVID-19 pandemic', *Journal of Family Issues*, Vol. 42, No 9, pp. 2019–2045 (https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X20961420).

Annexes

Annex 1. Population by Member State

Member State	Population, national estimates (2019)	EU-LFS population estimates for 20–64-year-olds (2019)
Germany	83 122 889	49 556 407
France	67 076 000	36 785 286
Italy	60 390 560	35 537 352
Spain	46 733 038	28 510 475
Poland	38 433 600	21 932 777
Romania	19 523 621	11 732 643
Netherlands	17 417 600	10 078 486
Belgium	11 449 656	6 678 771
Greece	10 768 193	6 227 815
Czechia	10 627 794	6 386 580
Sweden	10 319 601	5 813 579
Portugal	10 276 617	6 055 954
Hungary	9 771 000	5 850 581
Austria	8 857 960	5 402 036
Bulgaria	7 000 039	4 169 424
Denmark	5 837 213	3 302 613
Finland	5 522 015	3 125 117
Slovakia	5 445 087	3 453 282
Ireland	4 921 500	2 898 830
Croatia	4 105 493	2 443 763
Lithuania	2 794 090	1 680 261
Slovenia	2 070 050	1 256 611
Latvia	1 921 300	1 115 767
Estonia	1 328 976	781 743
Cyprus	864 200	528 907
Luxembourg	626 108	390 304
Malta	514 564	314 572

Sources: Eurostat, 'Population on 1 January by age and sex', (demo_pjan) (data extracted on 9 February 2021); Labour Force Survey 2018–2019, population estimates for 20–64-year-olds, data extracted on 17 February 2021.

Annex 2. List of regions – NUTS 1 level by Member State (Germany, Spain, France, Italy)

Member State	Country label	NUTS 1	Label NUTS 1	Population (aged 20–64) estimates	Sample size
GERMANY	DE00	DE1	BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	6 707 239	338
		DE2	BAYERN	7 967 544	402
		DE3	BERLIN	2 272 007	115
		DE4	BRANDENBURG	1 459 329	74
		DE5	BREMEN	405 815	20
		DE6	HAMBURG	1 165 589	59
		DE7	HESSEN	3 788 922	191
		DE8	MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	926 715	47
		DE9	NIEDERSACHSEN	4 712 161	238
		DEA	NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	10 737 246	542
		DEB	RHEINLAND-PFALZ	2 438 400	123
		DEC	SAARLAND	581 337	29
		DED	SACHSEN	2 276 110	115
		DEE	SACHSEN-ANHALT	1 237 928	62
		DEF	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	1 674 536	84
		DEG	THÜRINGEN	1 205 528	61
SPAIN	ES00	ES1	NOROESTE	2 535 162	222
		ES2	NORESTE	2 608 983	229
		ES3	COMUNIDAD DE MADRID	4 098 522	359
		ES4	CENTRO (ES)	3 277 175	287
		ES5	ESTE	8 401 795	737
		ES6	SUR	6 132 968	538
		ES7	CANARIAS	1 455 869	128

Member State	Country label	NUTS 1	Label NUTS 1	Population (aged 20–64) estimates	Sample size
FRANCE	FR00	FR1	ÎLE-DE-FRANCE	7 137 604	485
		FRB	CENTRE-VAL DE LOIRE	1 358 508	92
		FRC	BOURGOGNE-FRANCHE-COMTÉ	1 478 335	100
		FRD	NORMANDIE	1 736 420	118
		FRE	NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS – PICARDIE	3 281 135	223
		FRF	ALSACE – CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE – LORRAINE	3 107 938	211
		FRG	PAYS DE LA LOIRE	2 037 766	138
		FRH	BRETAGNE	1 781 197	121
		FRI	AQUITAINE – LIMOUSIN – POITOU-CHARENTES	3 219 605	219
		FRJ	LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON – MIDI-PYRÉNÉES	3 195 480	217
		FRK	AUVERGNE-RHÔNE-ALPES	4 505 256	306
		FRL	PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR	2 725 829	185
		FRM	CORSE	169 797	12
		FRY	RUP FR – RÉGIONS ULTRAPÉRIPHÉRIQUES FRANÇAISES	1 050 416	71
ITALY	IT00	ITC	NORD-OVEST	9 357 068	658
		ITH	NORD-EST	8 364 495	588
		ITI	CENTRO (IT)	3 958 607	278
		ITF	SUD	6 803 749	479
		ITG	ISOLE	7 053 433	496

Source: Labour Force Survey 2018–2019 (data extracted on 17 February 2021).

Annex 3. Estimated quota sample and interviews realised by stratified quota (national samples)

Member State	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Difference (interviews–quota)	
		With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
Belgium	Women_20to34	131	109	131	109	0	0
	Women_35to49	78	173	79	171	1	– 2
	Women_50to64	233	26	232	26	1	0
	Men_20to34	164	77	164	75	0	– 2
	Men_35to49	99	155	97	155	– 2	0
	Men_50to64	217	41	215	41	– 2	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	1	4	1	4
Bulgaria	Women_20to34	110	101	110	102	0	1
	Women_35to49	116	153	115	153	– 1	0
	Women_50to64	229	34	226	34	– 3	0
	Men_20to34	161	60	161	59	0	– 1
	Men_35to49	142	142	141	142	– 1	0
	Men_50to64	214	38	214	38	0	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	1	4	1	4
Czechia	Women_20to34	103	110	103	110	0	0
	Women_35to49	96	190	96	190	0	0
	Women_50to64	218	18	217	18	– 1	0
	Men_20to34	147	78	145	78	– 2	0
	Men_35to49	126	178	126	178	0	0
	Men_50to64	202	33	200	33	– 2	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	2	4	2	4

Member State	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Difference (interviews–quota)	
		With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
Denmark	Women_20to34	129	86	129	86	0	0
	Women_35to49	66	203	66	202	0	– 1
	Women_50to64	237	34	239	34	2	0
	Men_20to34	157	63	155	63	– 2	0
	Men_35to49	89	168	89	166	0	– 2
	Men_50to64	218	50	217	50	– 1	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	2	2	2	2
Estonia	Women_20to34	122	111	122	111	0	0
	Women_35to49	77	180	77	180	0	0
	Women_50to64	236	25	234	25	– 2	0
	Men_20to34	167	82	166	82	– 1	0
	Men_35to49	116	153	115	153	– 1	0
	Men_50to64	194	36	193	36	– 1	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	2	4	2	4
Ireland	Women_20to34	137	102	137	99	0	– 3
	Women_35to49	77	220	77	217	0	– 3
	Women_50to64	175	47	175	47	0	0
	Men_20to34	170	67	169	66	– 1	– 1
	Men_35to49	97	189	97	187	0	– 2
	Men_50to64	159	59	157	59	– 2	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	1	12	1	12
Greece	Women_20to34	138	62	138	62	0	0
	Women_35to49	100	177	100	177	0	0
	Women_50to64	250	30	250	30	0	0
	Men_20to34	171	36	168	36	– 3	0
	Men_35to49	126	154	126	152	0	– 2
	Men_50to64	197	58	195	58	– 2	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	3	5	3	5

Member State	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Difference (interviews–quota)	
		With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
Croatia	Women_20to34	131	92	131	92	0	0
	Women_35to49	84	165	84	165	0	0
	Women_50to64	238	41	237	41	– 1	0
	Men_20to34	168	63	167	62	– 1	– 1
	Men_35to49	97	158	95	157	– 2	– 1
	Men_50to64	210	53	210	53	0	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	2	4	2	4
Cyprus	Women_20to34	113	79	113	79	0	0
	Women_35to49	56	117	56	117	0	0
	Women_50to64	128	23	129	25	1	2
	Men_20to34	123	53	123	52	0	– 1
	Men_35to49	56	105	67	104	11	– 1
	Men_50to64	112	35	100	35	– 12	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	Women_20to34	94	126	94	126	0	0
	Women_35to49	105	156	105	156	0	0
	Women_50to64	248	42	245	42	– 3	0
	Men_20to34	140	93	140	93	0	0
	Men_35to49	116	139	116	139	0	0
	Men_50to64	203	38	202	38	– 1	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	Women_20to34	104	121	104	120	0	– 1
	Women_35to49	95	146	96	147	1	1
	Women_50to64	270	27	270	27	0	0
	Men_20to34	161	83	158	83	– 3	0
	Men_35to49	119	122	119	122	0	0
	Men_50to64	223	27	223	28	0	1
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	1	2	1	2

Member State	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Difference (interviews–quota)	
		With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
Luxembourg	Women_20to34	112	53	111	53	– 1	0
	Women_35to49	63	114	63	114	0	0
	Women_50to64	131	19	130	19	– 1	0
	Men_20to34	130	38	128	38	– 2	0
	Men_35to49	77	104	77	101	0	– 3
	Men_50to64	129	30	127	30	– 2	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	3	6	3	6
Hungary	Women_20to34	126	92	126	92	0	0
	Women_35to49	112	171	112	171	0	0
	Women_50to64	225	29	224	29	– 1	0
	Men_20to34	162	68	162	68	0	0
	Men_35to49	133	155	133	155	0	0
	Men_50to64	190	37	188	36	– 2	–1
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	3	1	3	1
Malta	Women_20to34	33	20	31	20	– 2	0
	Women_35to49	17	30	17	30	0	0
	Women_50to64	37	5	35	5	– 2	0
	Men_20to34	46	14	46	14	0	0
	Men_35to49	22	31	20	30	– 2	– 1
	Men_50to64	37	7	37	7	0	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	2	6	2	6
Netherlands	Women_20to34	161	80	161	80	0	0
	Women_35to49	71	170	69	170	– 2	0
	Women_50to64	232	35	230	35	– 2	0
	Men_20to34	191	54	191	54	0	0
	Men_35to49	94	145	92	144	– 2	– 1
	Men_50to64	210	56	208	55	– 2	– 1
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	4	7	4	7

Member State	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Difference (interviews–quota)	
		With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
Austria	Women_20to34	144	87	144	87	0	0
	Women_35to49	103	146	103	146	0	0
	Women_50to64	241	28	238	26	– 3	– 2
	Men_20to34	179	58	179	58	0	0
	Men_35to49	120	128	121	128	1	0
	Men_50to64	222	44	220	44	– 2	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	4	2	4	2
Poland	Women_20to34	101	129	101	129	0	0
	Women_35to49	86	185	86	185	0	0
	Women_50to64	218	33	218	33	0	0
	Men_20to34	144	96	144	96	0	0
	Men_35to49	95	181	94	180	– 1	– 1
	Men_50to64	194	38	191	38	– 3	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	1	4	1	4
Portugal	Women_20to34	124	82	123	82	– 1	0
	Women_35to49	93	199	91	199	– 2	0
	Women_50to64	246	38	246	38	0	0
	Men_20to34	144	60	140	61	– 4	1
	Men_35to49	97	168	97	167	0	– 1
	Men_50to64	203	47	203	47	0	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	1	5	1	5
Romania	Women_20to34	94	122	93	122	– 1	0
	Women_35to49	99	176	100	176	1	0
	Women_50to64	201	49	200	49	– 1	0
	Men_20to34	143	87	141	88	– 2	1
	Men_35to49	104	185	104	186	0	1
	Men_50to64	188	52	186	50	– 2	– 2
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	1	4	1	4

Member State	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Difference (interviews–quota)	
		With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
Slovenia	Women_20to34	107	89	107	89	0	0
	Women_35to49	89	174	89	174	0	0
	Women_50to64	243	20	242	20	– 1	0
	Men_20to34	153	70	153	70	0	0
	Men_35to49	124	165	123	164	– 1	– 1
	Men_50to64	232	35	231	35	– 1	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	2	1	2	1
Slovakia	Women_20to34	119	115	119	115	0	0
	Women_35to49	103	167	103	167	0	0
	Women_50to64	210	30	208	30	– 2	0
	Men_20to34	165	80	164	80	– 1	0
	Men_35to49	126	159	126	159	0	0
	Men_50to64	191	35	191	35	0	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	3	0	3
Finland	Women_20to34	166	70	166	70	0	0
	Women_35to49	83	154	83	154	0	0
	Women_50to64	236	28	236	28	0	0
	Men_20to34	195	57	194	57	– 1	0
	Men_35to49	109	142	109	139	0	– 3
	Men_50to64	218	41	217	41	– 1	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	1	5	1	5
Sweden	Women_20to34	166	85	165	84	– 1	– 1
	Women_35to49	76	168	76	166	0	– 2
	Women_50to64	218	21	217	21	– 1	0
	Men_20to34	222	46	222	46	0	0
	Men_35to49	99	165	99	164	0	– 1
	Men_50to64	198	37	197	37	– 1	0
	'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	4	2	4	2

Annex 4. Estimated quota samples and interviews realised by stratified quota (subnational samples)

Germany

Code	Region	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Gap (interviews–quota)	
			With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
DE1	Baden-Württemberg	Women_20to34	34	17	34	17	0	0
		Women_35to49	19	34	19	34	0	0
		Women_50to64	57	6	56	6	– 1	0
		Men_20to34	44	12	42	12	– 2	0
		Men_35to49	25	29	25	29	0	0
		Men_50to64	52	10	51	10	– 1	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	2	1	2	1
DE2	Bavaria	Women_20to34	40	19	40	19	0	0
		Women_35to49	25	40	25	40	0	0
		Women_50to64	68	7	67	7	– 1	0
		Men_20to34	51	13	51	13	0	0
		Men_35to49	31	34	31	34	0	0
		Men_50to64	64	12	61	12	– 3	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	3	0	3
DE3	Berlin	Women_20to34	14	6	14	6	0	0
		Women_35to49	8	11	8	11	0	0
		Women_50to64	17	2	16	2	– 1	0
		Men_20to34	15	4	15	5	0	1
		Men_35to49	11	9	11	8	0	1
		Men_50to64	16	3	14	3	– 2	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	1	0	1

Code	Region	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Gap (interviews–quota)	
			With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
DE4	Brandenburg	Women_20to34	4	4	4	5	0	1
		Women_35to49	4	8	3	8	– 1	0
		Women_50to64	16	1	16	1	0	0
		Men_20to34	6	2	6	2	0	0
		Men_35to49	6	6	6	6	0	0
		Men_50to64	15	2	15	2	0	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE5	Free Hanseatic City of Bremen	Women_20to34	2	1	2	1	0	0
		Women_35to49	2	2	2	2	0	0
		Women_50to64	3	0	3		0	0
		Men_20to34	3	1	3	1	0	0
		Men_35to49	2	1	2	1	0	0
		Men_50to64	3	1	3	1	0	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE6	Hamburg	Women_20to34	7	3	7	3	0	0
		Women_35to49	5	6	5	6	0	0
		Women_50to64	8	1	8	1	0	0
		Men_20to34	8	2	8	2	0	0
		Men_35to49	5	5	6	4	1	– 1
		Men_50to64	8	2	7	3	– 1	1
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE7	Hessen	Women_20to34	18	10	18	10	0	0
		Women_35to49	12	18	11	17	– 1	– 1
		Women_50to64	33	4	32	4	– 1	0
		Men_20to34	24	6	23	6	– 1	0
		Men_35to49	14	16	14	16	0	0
		Men_50to64	30	6	30	6	0	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	2	2	2	2

Code	Region	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Gap (interviews–quota)	
			With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
DE8	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Women_20to34	3	3	3	3	0	0
		Women_35to49	2	4	3	4	1	0
		Women_50to64	10	1	9	1	– 1	0
		Men_20to34	5	2	3	2	– 2	0
		Men_35to49	4	4	4	4	0	0
		Men_50to64	9	1	9	1	0	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	1	0	1

Spain

Code	Region	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Gap (interviews–quota)	
			With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
ES1	North west	Women_20to34	17	7	17	9	0	2
		Women_35to49	17	27	17	27	0	0
		Women_50to64	40	7	39	7	– 1	0
		Men_20to34	19	5	18	5	– 1	0
		Men_35to49	19	22	19	21	0	– 1
		Men_50to64	35	8	33	8	– 2	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	1	0	1
ES2	North east	Women_20to34	19	8	18	8	– 1	0
		Women_35to49	14	29	14	29	0	0
		Women_50to64	37	7	35	7	– 2	0
		Men_20to34	24	5	23	5	– 1	0
		Men_35to49	19	26	19	25	0	– 1
		Men_50to64	32	10	30	10	– 2	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	5	2	5	2

Code	Region	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Gap (interviews–quota)	
			With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
ES3	Community of Madrid	Women_20to34	35	15	35	18	0	3
		Women_35to49	27	45	27	41	0	– 4
		Women_50to64	53	11	52	11	– 1	0
		Men_20to34	38	12	38	12	0	0
		Men_35to49	29	37	29	37	0	0
		Men_50to64	44	13	44	13	0	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	2	2	2	2
ES4	Centre	Women_20to34	24	11	24	11	0	0
		Women_35to49	18	34	18	34	0	0
		Women_50to64	48	7	47	7	– 1	0
		Men_20to34	28	8	26	8	– 2	0
		Men_35to49	23	30	24	30	1	0
		Men_50to64	46	10	45	12	– 1	2
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	0	0	0

France

Code	Region	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Gap (interviews–quota)	
			With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
FRE	Nord-Pas-de-Calais – Picardie	Women_20to34	16	19	16	19	0	0
		Women_35to49	10	30	10	29	0	– 1
		Women_50to64	35	4	32	3	– 3	– 1
		Men_20to34	22	14	22	14	0	0
		Men_35to49	12	26	14	24	2	– 2
		Men_50to64	30	6	27	8	3	2
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	0	0	0

Code	Region	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Gap (interviews–quota)	
			With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
FRF	Alsace – Champagne-Ardenne – Lorraine	Women_20to34	17	16	17	16	0	0
		Women_35to49	11	23	11	22	0	– 1
		Women_50to64	35	5	34	6	– 1	1
		Men_20to34	20	11	20	9	0	– 2
		Men_35to49	13	21	13	21	0	0
		Men_50to64	32	8	31	7	– 1	– 1
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	3	1	3	1
FRG	Pays de la Loire	Women_20to34	12	8	12	8	0	0
		Women_35to49	7	20	8	20	1	0
		Women_50to64	21	2	21	3	0	1
		Men_20to34	14	6	12	7	– 2	1
		Men_35to49	8	17	9	15	1	– 2
		Men_50to64	20	4	18	3	– 2	– 1
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	1	1	1	1
FRH	Brittany	Women_20to34	9	8	8	9	– 1	1
		Women_35to49	5	17	6	18	1	1
		Women_50to64	20	3	20	3	0	0
		Men_20to34	10	6	9	5	– 1	– 1
		Men_35to49	7	14	6	13	– 1	– 1
		Men_50to64	19	4	18	3	– 1	– 1
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	4	3	4	3
FRI	Aquitaine – Limousin – Poitou-Charentes	Women_20to34	16	11	15	12	– 1	1
		Women_35to49	10	29	11	29	1	0
		Women_50to64	39	6	39	6	0	0
		Men_20to34	20	8	20	9	0	1
		Men_35to49	12	26	12	26	0	0
		Men_50to64	33	7	32	7	– 1	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	2	0	2	0

Code	Region	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Gap (interviews–quota)	
			With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
FRJ	Languedoc-Roussillon – Midi-Pyrénées	Women_20to34	21	15	20	15	– 1	0
		Women_35to49	9	27	9	27	0	0
		Women_50to64	35	5	35	5	0	0
		Men_20to34	24	9	24	10	0	1
		Men_35to49	12	24	12	25	0	1
		Men_50to64	28	7	27	7	– 1	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	2	0	2
FRK	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	Women_20to34	29	20	28	20	– 1	0
		Women_35to49	14	39	13	40	– 1	1
		Women_50to64	47	6	47	5	0	– 1
		Men_20to34	35	15	33	16	– 2	1
		Men_35to49	16	34	17	34	1	0
		Men_50to64	44	8	39	7	– 5	– 1
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	1	1	1	1
FRL	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	Women_20to34	14	14	14	14	0	0
		Women_35to49	8	24	8	24	0	0
		Women_50to64	31	4	30	4	– 1	0
		Men_20to34	16	9	16	9	0	0
		Men_35to49	11	20	11	20	0	0
		Men_50to64	26	6	26	8	0	2
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRM	Corsica	Women_20to34	1	1	1	1	0	0
		Women_35to49	1	2	1	2	0	0
		Women_50to64	2	0	2	1	0	1
		Men_20to34	1	0	1		0	0
		Men_35to49	1	1	1	1	0	0
		Men_50to64	1	1	1	1	0	0
		'In another way'/' Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	0	0	0

Code	Region	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Gap (interviews–quota)	
			With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
FRY	Départements d'Outre Mer (French overseas territories)	Women_20to34	4	7	5	7	1	0
		Women_35to49	3	10	4	11	1	1
		Women_50to64	11	3	11	4	0	1
		Men_20to34	5	5	5	5	0	0
		Men_35to49	4	6	4	6	0	0
		Men_50to64	10	3	9	2	– 1	– 1
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	1	0	1

Italy

Code	Region	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Gap (interviews–quota)	
			With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
ITC	North west	Women_20to34	52	30	52	32	0	2
		Women_35to49	45	76	45	76	0	0
		Women_50to64	109	18	109	19	0	1
		Men_20to34	66	20	66	20	0	0
		Men_35to49	57	64	57	64	0	0
		Men_50to64	95	27	95	27	0	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	2	0	2
ITF	South	Women_20to34	51	33	51	33	0	0
		Women_35to49	37	67	36	67	– 1	0
		Women_50to64	94	14	94	14	0	0
		Men_20to34	65	23	63	22	– 2	– 1
		Men_35to49	42	59	42	57	0	– 2
		Men_50to64	78	23	77	23	– 1	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	2	3	2	3

Code	Region	Gender and age groups	Quota sample		Interviews realised		Gap (interviews–quota)	
			With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household	With children under the age of 18 living in household	Without children under the age of 18 living in household
ITG	Islands	Women_20to34	22	16	22	15	0	– 1
		Women_35to49	18	31	18	31	0	0
		Women_50to64	46	7	45	7	– 1	0
		Men_20to34	29	11	28	10	– 1	– 1
		Men_35to49	21	27	21	26	0	– 1
		Men_50to64	38	11	37	11	– 1	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	0	2	0	2
ITH	North east	Women_20to34	38	22	37	22	– 1	0
		Women_35to49	33	55	32	56	– 1	1
		Women_50to64	78	14	78	14	0	0
		Men_20to34	47	15	46	16	– 1	1
		Men_35to49	41	47	41	48	0	1
		Men_50to64	68	21	68	21	0	0
		'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify'	0	0	1	4	1	4

NB: Quota design based on population aged 20–64 from 2018–2019 Labour Force Survey estimates, data extracted on 17 February 2021. The category 'In another way' / 'Prefer not to specify' refers to answers given by respondents to the question 'How would you describe yourself?' (female / male / in another way / prefer not to specify). It was not part of the sample design, but it is in the survey data and contributes to the explanation for the reported difference between sample and quota in the other categories.

Annex 5. List of essential occupations

The following list is included in the Commission communication 'Guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers during COVID-19 outbreak' ([13]).

· Health professionals including paramedical professionals.
· Personal care workers in health services, including care workers for children, persons with disabilities and the elderly.
· Scientists in health-related industries.
· Workers in pharmaceutical and medical devices industry.
· Workers involved in the supply of goods, in particular for the supply chain of medicines, medical supplies, medical devices and personal protective equipment, including in their installation and maintenance.
· Information and communications technology professionals.
· Information and communications technicians and other technicians for essential maintenance of the equipment.
· Engineering professionals such as energy technicians, engineers and electrical engineering technicians.
· Persons working on critical or otherwise essential infrastructures.
· Science and engineering associate professionals (includes water plant technicians).
· Protective services workers.
· Firefighters / police officers / prison guards / security guards / civil protection personnel.
· Food manufacturing and processing and related trades and maintenance workers.
· Food and related products machine operators (includes food production operator).
· Transport workers, in particular: car, van and motorcycle drivers, heavy truck and bus drivers (includes bus and tram drivers) and ambulance drivers, including those drivers who transport assistance offered under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism and those transporting repatriated EU citizens from another Member State to their place or origin.
· Fishermen.
· Staff of public institutions, including international organisations, in critical function.

([13])   Commission communication – Guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers during COVID-19 outbreak, COM(2020) 2051 (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020XC0330%2803%29).

Annex 6. ISCED 2011 levels of education

Level	ISCED 2011	Description
0	Early childhood education (01 early childhood educational development)	Education designed to support early development in preparation for participation in school and society. Programmes designed for children below the age of 3.
	Early childhood education (02 pre-primary education)	Education designed to support early development in preparation for participation in school and society. Programmes designed for children from age 3 to the start of primary education.
1	Primary education	Programmes typically designed to provide students with fundamental skills in reading, writing and mathematics and to establish a solid foundation for learning.
2	Lower secondary education	First stage of secondary education building on primary education, typically with a more subject-oriented curriculum.
3	Upper secondary education	Second/final stage of secondary education preparing for tertiary education and/or providing skills relevant to employment. Usually with an increased range of subject options and streams.
4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Programmes providing learning experiences that build on secondary education and prepare for labour market entry and/or tertiary education. The content is broader than secondary but not as complex as tertiary education.
5	Short-cycle tertiary education	Short first tertiary programmes that are typically practically based, occupationally specific and prepare for labour market entry. These programmes may also provide a pathway to other tertiary programmes.
6	Bachelor's or equivalent	Programmes designed to provide intermediate academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies leading to a first tertiary degree or equivalent qualification.
7	Master's or equivalent	Programmes designed to provide advanced academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies leading to a second tertiary degree or equivalent qualification.
8	Doctorate or equivalent	Programmes designed primarily to lead to an advanced research qualification, usually concluding with the submission and defence of a substantive dissertation of publishable quality based on original research.

Annex 7. Master questionnaire

This survey is commissioned by the European Institute for Gender Equality – an autonomous institution of the European Union established to strengthen gender equality and to fight against discrimination based on sex. The survey aims to better understand the COVID-19 pandemic implications on your employment situation, on the distribution of paid and unpaid work and, if relevant, on care arrangements within households. The survey is being conducted across all EU Member States. Your opinion and experience are important inputs to better understand the COVID-19 consequences and, if needed, to suggest policy responses. It will take between 15 and 20 minutes to answer the survey.

The survey is anonymous, and all collected information is used for non-commercial research activities only. The survey is compliant with the general rules and principles of Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.

General information

To begin, please share with us some details about yourself and your household.

A001 **Which region do you live in?**

A002 **How many people are living in your household, including yourself?**

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ASK IF < A002 ≠ 1 *Respondent does not live alone*

A003 **We would like to ask about the people who live with you. Who are they? Please select all that applies.**

1	Partner or spouse	[1]
2	Children regardless of age (biological, adopted, fostered or stepchildren)	[2]
3	Grandchildren (biological, adopted, fostered or stepchildren)	[3]
4	Your or your partner's or spouse's other relatives	[4]
5	Non-relatives	[5]

ASK IF A003 = 2 or 3 *Respondent with children or grandchildren in the household*

A004 **How many children live in your household?**

A004a	Younger than 1 year old	
A004b	1 to 2 years old	____
A004c	3 to 6 years old	____
A004d	7 to 11 years old	____
A004e	12 to 17 years old	____
A004f	18 years or older	____

ASK all

A005 *Since the start of the pandemic in February/March 2020,* did anyone move *into* or *out* of your household for a period lasting at least 1 month? Please select all that applies.

o	No change	[1]
o	Return of adult children	[2]
o	Your parents or other relatives moved in with you	[3]
o	You moved in with your parents or other relatives	[4]
o	You moved in with your partner	[5]
o	Your partner left the shared home	[6]
o	You left a shared house	[7]
o	Other	[8]
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK all

A006 Do you provide unpaid care towards children or grandchildren that are not living with you? Please select all that applies.

Please note that for unpaid care we mean activities related to caring for people and the undertaking of housework without any explicit monetary compensation by family members (parents and relatives), neighbours and/or friends. This could entail supervising activities, preparing food, cleaning, doing laundry, helping run errands or getting to appointments, and so on.

o	No	[1]
o	To children 0 to 11 years old	[2]
o	To children 12 to 17 years old	[3]

ASK all

A007 Do you provide unpaid care towards older people or people with limitations in their usual activities due to health problems and/or with disabilities? Please select all that applies.

Please note that for unpaid care we mean activities related to caring for people and the undertaking of housework without any explicit monetary compensation by family members (parents and relatives), neighbours and/or friends. This could entail supervising activities, preparing food, cleaning, doing laundry, helping run errands or getting to appointments, and so on.

o	No	[1]
o	To family members, relatives or friends who live with me	[2]
o	To family members, relatives, neighbours or friends who do not live with me	[3]

Unpaid care

This section is about unpaid care activities and work–life balance and whether your arrangements changed during the pandemic.

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > *Respondent with cohabitating partner*

A008 *Nowadays*, who in your household generally does the following tasks?

	Almost completely my partner [1]	For the most part my partner [2]	About equal or both together [3]	For the most part me [4]	Almost completely me [5]	Mainly another person [6]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Shopping for groceries	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Housework chores (cooking, cleaning, laundry, etc.)	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Financial and administrative matters	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Management and planning of tasks (preparing the shopping list, planning meals, etc.)	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > *Respondent with cohabiting partner*

A008_01 How satisfied are you with the current distribution between you and your partner/ spouse of the housework chores and tasks (shopping, cooking, cleaning, laundry, financial and planning tasks)?

Dissatisfied [0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	Satisfied [10]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > *Respondent with cohabiting partner*

A0008_02 *Since the start of the pandemic in February/March 2020*, has the distribution of the housework chores and tasks (shopping, cooking, cleaning, laundry, financial and planning tasks) between you and your partner/spouse changed?

o	No, it is about the same	[1]
o	Yes	[2]
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A008_02 = 2 > *Distribution changed*

A008_03 *Before the pandemic started in February/March 2020,* who in your household was generally doing the following tasks?

	Almost completely my partner [1]	For the most part my partner [2]	About equal or both together [3]	For the most part me [4]	Almost completely me [5]	Mainly another person [6]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Shopping for groceries	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Housework chores (cooking, cleaning, laundry, etc.)								
Financial and administrative matters	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Management and planning of tasks (preparing the shopping list, planning meals, etc.)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Ask all

A008_004 How many hours per typical weekday are you involved in housework chores and tasks (shopping, cooking, cleaning, laundry, financial and planning tasks)?

	Less than 1 hour [1]	Between 1 and 2 hours [2]	Between 3 and 4 hours [3]	More than 4 hours [4]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Nowadays	o	o	o	o	o	o
Before the pandemic started in February/March 2020	o	o	o	o	o	o

Ask all

A008_05 How satisfied are you with the amount of time you currently spend on housework chores and tasks (shopping, cooking, cleaning, laundry, financial and planning tasks)?

Dissatisfied [0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	Satisfied [10]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > and A007 = 2 or 3 *Respondent with cohabiting partner and with care duty for older people, for example, (all, not only those with partner)*

A009 *Nowadays*, who in your household generally provides care for older people or people with limitations in their usual activities due to health problems and/or with disabilities?

Almost completely my partner	[1]
For the most part my partner	[2]
About equal or both together	[3]
For the most part me	[4]
Almost completely me	[5]
Mainly another person	[6]
Don't know	[888]
Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > and A007 = 2 or 3 *Respondent with cohabiting partner and care duty for older etc.*

A009_01 How satisfied are you with the current distribution between you and your partner/spouse of the care for older people or people with limitations in their usual activities due to health problems and/or with disabilities?

Dissatisfied [0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	Satisfied [10]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > and A007 = 2 or 3 *Respondent with cohabiting partner and care duty for older etc.*

A0009_02 *Since the start of the pandemic in February/March 2020*, has the distribution between you and your partner/spouse of care for older people or people with limitations in their usual activities due to health problems and/or with disabilities changed?

o	No, it is about the same	[1]
o	Yes	[2]
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A009_02 = 2 > *Distribution changed*

A009_03 *Before the pandemic started in February/March 2020*, who in your household was generally providing care for older people or people with limitations in their usual activities due to health problems and/or with disabilities?

Almost completely my partner	[1]
For the most part my partner	[2]
About equal or both together	[3]
For the most part me	[4]
Almost completely me	[5]
Mainly another person	[6]
Don't know	[888]
Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF A007 = 2 or 3 *Respondent with care duty for older people, for example (all, not only those with partner)*

A009_004 How many hours per typical weekday are you involved in caring for older people or people with limitations in their usual activities due to health problems and/or with disabilities?

	Less than 1 hour [1]	Between 1 and 2 hours [2]	Between 3 and 4 hours [3]	More than 4 hours [4]		Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Nowadays	o	o	o	o			o	o
Before the pandemic started in February/March 2020	o	o	o	o			o	o

ASK IF A007 = 2 or 3 *Respondent with care duty for older people, for example, (all, not only those with partner)*

A009_05 How satisfied are you with the amount of time you currently spend in caring for older people or people with limitations in their usual activities due to health problems and/or with disabilities?

Dissatisfied [0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	Satisfied [10]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > and [A004a ≠ 0 or A004b ≠ 0 or A004c ≠ 0 A004d ≠ 0] > *Respondent with cohabiting partner and care duty for children/grandchildren 0–11*

A010 Considering the childcare of children between 0 and 11 years old, who in your household generally does the following tasks *nowadays*?

	Almost completely my partner [1]	For the most part my partner [2]	About equal or both together [3]	For the most part me [4]	Almost completely me [5]	Mainly another person [6]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Care and supervision	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Assistance with school tasks and/ or homeschooling	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Playing or doing activities	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Managing schedules and activities	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > and [A004a ≠ 0 or A004b ≠ 0 or A004c ≠ 0 A004d ≠ 0] > *Respondent with cohabiting partner and care duty for children/grandchildren 0–11*

A010_01 How satisfied are you with the current distribution between you and your partner/ spouse of childcare of children between 0 and 11 years old?

Dissatisfied [0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	Satisfied [10]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > and [A004a ≠ 0 or A004b ≠ 0 or A004c ≠ 0 A004d ≠ 0] > *Respondent with cohabiting partner and care duty for children/grandchildren 0–11*

A0010_02 *Since the start of the pandemic in February/March 2020*, has the distribution between you and your partner/spouse of childcare of children between 0 and 11 years old changed?

o	No, it is about the same	[1]
o	Yes	[2]
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A010_02 = 2 > *Distribution changed*

A010_03 Considering the childcare of children between 0 and 11 years old, who in your household was generally doing the following tasks *before the pandemic started in February/ March 2020*?

	Almost completely my partner [1]	For the most part my partner [2]	About equal or both together [3]	For the most part me [4]	Almost completely me [5]	Mainly another person [6]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Care and supervision	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Assistance with school tasks and/or homeschooling	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Playing or doing activities	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Managing schedules and activities	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o

ASK IF [A004a ≠ 0 or A004b ≠ 0 or A004c ≠ 0 A004d ≠ 0 or A006 = 2] > *Respondent care duty for children/ grandchildren 0–11, also outside household*

A010_04 How many hours per typical weekday are you involved in the childcare of children/ grandchildren 0–11 years old (including assistance with school tasks and/or homeschooling)?

	Less than 1 hour [1]	Between 1 and 2 hours [2]	Between 3 and 4 hours [3]	More than 4 hours [4]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Nowadays	o	o	o	o		o	o
Before the pandemic started in February/ March 2020	o	o	o	o		o	o

ASK IF [A004a ≠ 0 or A004b ≠ 0 or A004c ≠ 0 A004d ≠ 0 or A006 = 2] > *Respondent care duty for children/ grandchildren 0–11, also outside household*

A010_05 How satisfied are you with the amount of time you currently spend in the childcare of children/grandchildren 0–11 years old (including assistance with school tasks and/or homeschooling)?

Dissatisfied [0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	Satisfied [10]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > and [A004e ≠ 0] > *Respondent with cohabiting partner and care duty for children/ grandchildren 12–17 in household*

A011 Considering the childcare of children between 12 and 17 years old, who in your household generally does the following tasks nowadays?

	Almost completely my partner [1]	For the most part my partner [2]	About equal or both together [3]	For the most part me [4]	Almost completely me [5]	Mainly another person [6]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Care and supervision	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Assistance with school tasks and/ or homeschooling	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Playing or doing activities	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Managing schedules and activities	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > and [A004e ≠ 0] > *Respondent with cohabiting partner and care duty for children/ grandchildren 12–17 in household*

A011_01 How satisfied are you with the current distribution between you and your partner/ spouse of childcare of children between 12 and 17 years old?

Dissatisfied [0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	Satisfied [10]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > and [A004e ≠ 0] > *Respondent with cohabiting partner and care duty for children/ grandchildren 12–17 in household*

A0011_02 *Since the start of the pandemic in February/March 2020,* has the distribution between you and your partner/spouse of childcare of children between 12 and 17 years old changed?

o	No, it is about the same	[1]
o	Yes	[2]
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A0011_02 = 2 > *Distribution changed*

A0011_03 Considering the childcare of children between 12 and 17 years old, who in your household was generally doing the following tasks *before the pandemic started in February/ March 2020*?

	Almost completely my partner [1]	For the most part my partner [2]	About equal or both together [3]	For the most part me [4]	Almost completely me [5]	Mainly another person [6]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Care and supervision	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Assistance with school tasks and/ or homeschooling	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Playing or doing activities	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Managing schedules and activities	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o

ASK IF < A004e ≠ 0 or A006 = 3 > *Respondent with care duty for children/grandchildren 12–17 (in + out of household)*

A011_04 How many hours per typical weekday are you involved in the childcare of children/ grandchildren 12–17 years old (including assistance with school tasks and/or homeschooling)?

	Less than 1 hour [1]	Between 1 and 2 hours [2]	Between 3 and 4 hours [3]	More than 4 hours [4]		Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Nowadays (last 2 working weeks)	o	o	o	o			o	o
Before the start of the pandemic (January 2020)	o	o	o	o			o	o

ASK IF < A004e ≠ 0 or A006 = 3 > *Respondent with care duty for children/grandchildren 12–17 (in + out of household)*

A011_05 How satisfied are you with the amount of time you currently spend in the childcare of children/grandchildren 12–17 years old (including assistance with school tasks and/or homeschooling)?

Dissatisfied [0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	Satisfied [10]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Paid work

In this section we ask you about your work and work arrangements

ASK ALL

A012 Considering your main job, which of these descriptions best describes your current situation?

o	Employee (including those on maternity/paternity leave and those laid off)	[1]
o	Self-employed without employees	[2]
o	Self-employed with employees	[3]
o	Paid apprentice, internship or traineeship	[4]
o	Student enrolled in education or in vocational training systems, or in unpaid traineeship	[5]
o	Unemployed	[6]
o	Unable to work due to long-term illness or disability	[7]
o	Retired	[8]
o	Full-time fulfilling domestic tasks	[9]
o	Other	[10]
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A012 = 1 to 4 > *Respondent is in paid job*

A013 Which of the following sectors does your main job belong to?

o	Agriculture, forestry, fishery	1
o	Arts, entertainment and recreation	2
o	Hospitality and tourism	3
o	Human health and social services activities	4
o	ICT service activities	5
o	Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco	6
o	Manufacturing of textile, apparel, leather, footwear and related products	7
o	Mining and heavy industry	8
o	Transportation and storage	9
o	Veterinary activities	10
o	Wholesale and retail trade, renting and leasing	11
o	Business administration	12
o	Chemical industry	13
o	Construction	14
o	Education	15
o	Energy and water supply, sewerage and waste management	16

o	Finance, insurance and real estate	17
o	Manufacturing of consumer goods except food, beverages, tobacco, textile, apparel, leather	18
o	Manufacturing of electrical equipment, computer, electronic and optical products	19
o	Manufacturing of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	20
o	Manufacturing of machinery and equipment, except electrical equipment	21
o	Manufacturing of transport equipment	22
o	Media	23
o	Personal service – administrative support service – and security and investigation activities	24
o	Public administration and defence and membership organisations	25
o	Scientific and technical activities	26
o	Wood processing, paper and printing	27
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A012 = 1 to 4 > *Respondent is in paid job*

A013_001 Please indicate if your job belongs to any of the following essential occupations.

o	Health professionals including paramedical professionals	1
o	Personal care workers in health services, including care workers for children, persons with disabilities and the elderly	2
o	Scientists in health-related industries	3
o	Workers in pharmaceutical and medical devices industry	4
o	Workers involved in the supply of goods, in particular for the supply chain of medicines, medical supplies, medical devices and personal protective equipment, including in their installation and maintenance	5
o	Information and communications technology professionals	6
o	Information and communications technicians and other technicians for essential maintenance of the equipment	7
o	Engineering professionals such as energy technicians, engineers and electrical engineering technicians	8
o	Persons working on critical or otherwise essential infrastructures	9
o	Science and engineering associate professionals (includes water plant technicians)	10
o	Protective services workers	11
o	Firefighters / police officers / prison guards / security guards / civil protection personnel	12
o	Food manufacturing and processing and related trades and maintenance workers	13
o	Food and related products machine operators (includes food production operator)	14
o	Transport workers: car, van and motorcycle drivers, heavy truck and bus drivers (includes bus and tram drivers) and ambulance drivers, including those drivers who transport assistance offered under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism and those transporting repatriated EU citizens from another Member State to their place or origin	15
o	Transport workers: airline pilots	16
o	Transport workers: train drivers, wagon inspectors, maintenance workshops' staff and the infrastructure managers' staff involved in traffic management and capacity allocation	17
o	Transport workers: maritime and inland navigation workers	18
o	Fishermen	19
o	Staff of public institutions, including international organisations, in critical function	20

o	None of these	21
o		
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A012 = 1 OR 4 > *Respondent is currently employee*

A014 What kind of employment contract do you have in your main job?

o	Contract of unlimited duration	[1]
o	Contract of limited duration	[2]
o	A temporary employment agency contract	[3]
o	An apprenticeship or other training scheme	[4]
o	No contract	[5]
o		
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A012 = 1 OR 4 > *Respondent is in paid job*

A015 Are you working in … ?

o	The private sector	[1]
o	The public sector	[2]
o	A joint private-public organisation or company	[3]
o	The not-for-profit sector or a non-governmental organisation	[4]
o		
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK ALL

A016 Considering your main job, which of these descriptions best describes your situation *before the pandemic started in February/March 2020*?

o	Employee (including those on maternity/paternity leave and those laid off)	[1]
o	Self-employed without employees	[2]
o	Self-employed with employees	[3]
o	Paid apprentice, internship or traineeship	[4]
o	Student enrolled in the education or in vocational training systems, or in unpaid traineeship	[5]
o	Unemployed	[6]
o	Unable to work due to long-term illness or disability	[7]
o	Retired	[8]

o	Full-time fulfilling domestic tasks	[9]
o	Other	[10]
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A012 = 1 to 4 or A016 = 1 to 4 > *Respondent is currently in paid job or was working before the pandemic*

A017 **Think now of the actual working time you dedicate or dedicated to all paying jobs. How many hours a week do you work or have worked …**

Please enter the number of hours

Nowadays	– hours a week		Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Before the pandemic started in February/ March 2020	– hours a week		Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]

ASK IF < A012 = 1 to 4 or A016 = 1 to 4 > *Respondent in paid job (now and before the pandemic)*

A018 **Still thinking about your paid job, how frequently do you work / have you worked from home?**

		Daily [1]	Several times a week [2]	Several times a month [3]	Less often [4]	Never [5]		Not applicable to my job [777]	I don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
A018a	Nowadays	o	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
A018b	Before the pandemic started in February/ March 2020	o	o	o	o	o		o	o	o

ASK IF < A018a ≠ 5 or A018b ≠ 5 > *Respondent teleworks or had teleworked during/before the pandemic*

A019 Now we would like to know a little more about how you work at home. To what extent do you feel that the following statements apply or applied to your situation?

	Most of the time [1]	More than half of the time [2]	Less than half of the time [3]	Rarely [4]	Never [5]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
I share space for working (room, table, etc.) with other members of the household	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
I share the equipment to do my work (computer, telephone, desk, chair, etc.) with other members of the household	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

ASK IF < A018a ≠ 5 or A018b ≠ 5 > *Respondent teleworks or had teleworked during/before the pandemic*

A020 Think of a typical day when you work/worked from home. How long can you work continuously without being interrupted …

	Less than 1 hour [1]	Between 1 and 2 hours [2]	Between 2 and 3 hours [3]	More than 3 hours [4]	Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
… by your children	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
… by your partner/spouse or other relative	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
… by another person (e.g. roommate, neighbour)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
… by the need to accomplish housework tasks	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

ASK IF < A016 = 1 or 4 > *Employed before the pandemic*

A021 *Before the start of the pandemic*, how were your working times set? Please refer to your main job.

o	They were set by the company/organisation with no possibility for change	[1]
o	You could choose between several fixed working schedules determined by the company/organisation	[2]
o	You could adapt your working hours within certain limits (e.g. flexitime)	[3]
o	Your working hours were entirely determined by yourself	[4]
o	Not applicable	[777]
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A012 = 1 to 4 AND A016 = 1 to 4 > *Respondent in paid job before the pandemic and now*

A022 *Since the start of the pandemic in February/March 2020,* did anything change in your working time arrangements? Please refer to your main job and select all that applies.

o	You chose to reduce your working time to take care of your children and/or other relatives	[1]
o	You chose to change your working schedule in order to take care of your children and/or other relatives (e.g. you worked more in the evening or when the children were sleeping)	[2]
o	You chose to reduce your working time and/or change your working schedule for reason other than care	[3]
o	Your employer reduced your working time	[4]
o	Your working time increased (e.g. passing from part-time to full-time; increased the weekly hours)	[5]
o	None of these changes	[6]
o	Not applicable	[777]

ASK IF < A012 = 1 to 4 AND A016 = 1 to 4 > *Respondent in paid job before the pandemic and now*

A023 *Since the start of the pandemic in February/March 2020,* how has your work experience changed? To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Please refer to your main job.

	Strongly agree [1]	Agree [2]	Neither agree nor disagree [3]	Disagree [4]	Strongly disagree [5]	Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
My prospects for career advancement in the near future have decreased	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
It became easier for me to combine family/personal life and work obligations	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
I am expected to work as much or even more than before the start of the pandemic	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
I have felt my request to take time off to take care of my family is supported by my employer	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
I am expected to be reachable also outside my working time	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

ASK IF < A012 = 1 to 4 >

A024 Please rate how have you felt at work, over the *last 2 weeks*. How well have you:

	Very well [1]	Well [2]	Neither well nor poorly [3]	Poorly [4]	Very poorly [5]		Not applicable [777]	I don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Handled the responsibilities and daily demands	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Performed without mistakes	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Got things done on time	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Kept focus and concentration on your tasks	o	o	o	o	o			o	o

Well-being

The following questions relate to your life during the last 2 weeks

ASK ALL

A025 How often during *the last 2 weeks* have you felt …

	None or almost none of the time [1]	Some of the time [2]	Less than half of the time [3]	More than half of the time [4]	Most of the time [5]	All or almost all of the time [6]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Lonely	O	O	O	O	O	O		O	O
Guilty	O	O	O	O	O	O		O	O
Stressed	O	O	O	O	O	O		O	O
Depressed	O	O	O	O	O	O		O	O
Tired	O	O	O	O	O	O		O	O
Anxious	O	O	O	O	O	O		O	O

ASK IF < A0012 = 1 to 4 > *Respondent currently in paid job*

A026 Referring to your main job, how often *in the last 2 weeks*, have you …

	Always [1]	Most of the time [2]	Sometimes [3]	Rarely [4]	Never [5]		Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Kept worrying about work when you were not working	O	O	O	O	O		O	O	O
Felt too tired after work to do some of the household activities which need to be done	O	O	O	O	O		O	O	O
Found that your job prevented you from giving the time you wanted to your family	O	O	O	O	O		O	O	O
Found it difficult to concentrate on your job because of your family responsibilities	O	O	O	O	O		O	O	O
Found that your family responsibilities prevented you from giving the time you should to your job	O	O	O	O	O		O	O	O
Found that your job prevented you from giving the time you wanted for yourself	O	O	O	O	O		O	O	O

ASK ALL

A027 *In the last 2 weeks,* how often have you …

	At least once a day [1]	Several times a week [2]	Twice a week [3]	Once a week [4]	Less often [5]	Never [6]		Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Attended a (online) course or public event not job related	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
Practised sports	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
Participated in voluntary organisations activity (also online)	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
Attended religious services (also online)	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
Spent time on your hobbies	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
Socialised outside your immediate household or co-workers	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o	o

Services and support

This section is concerned with services and other external resources that might support you in dealing with care for family members or others.

ASK IF [A004a ≠ 0 or A004b ≠ 0 or A004c ≠ 0 A004d ≠ 0 or A004e ≠ 0 or A006 = 2 to 3] *Respondent with children (0–17) (in + out of household)*

A028 *Nowadays*, how often do you rely on the following external services and resources for childcare?

	About every day [4]	More than once a week [3]	Once a week [2]	Never [1]		Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Day-care centre/school (also if with reduced offer / online format)	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
After-school programme(s) and other extracurricular activities	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
Nanny or babysitter	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
Nurse or social worker	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
Grandparents or other relatives	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
Other adults (neighbours, friends, parents from child's school or day care, etc.)	o	o	o	o		o	o	o

ASK IF [A004a ≠ 0 or A004b ≠ 0 or A004c ≠ 0 A004d ≠ 0 or A004e ≠ 0 or A006 = 2 to 3] *Respondent with children (0–17) (in + out of household)*

A029 *And before the pandemic started in February/March 2020*, how often did you rely on the following external services and resources for childcare?

	About every day [4]	More than once a week [3]	Once a week [2]	Never [1]		Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Day-care centre/school (also if with reduced offer / online format)	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
After-school programme(s) and other extracurricular activities	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
Nanny or babysitter	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
Nurse or social worker	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
Grandparents or other relatives	o	o	o	o		o	o	o
Other adults (neighbours, friends, parents from child's school or day care, etc.)	o	o	o	o		o	o	o

ASK IF A007 = 2 or 3 *Respondent with care duty for older people, people with disabilities or health problems*

A030 *Nowadays*, how often do you rely on the following external services and resources for the care of older people or people with limitations in their usual activities due to health problems and/or with disabilities?

	About every day [4]	More than once a week [3]	Once a week [2]	Never [1]	Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Residential long-term care facilities/ institutions	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Day-care centre	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Home-based personal care workers	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Domestic cleaners and helpers							
Nurse and/or healthcare assistants	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Social worker	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Relatives, neighbours, friends	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

ASK IF A007 = 2 or 3 *Respondent with care duty for older people, people with disabilities or health problems*

A031 *Before pandemic started in February/March 2020*, how often do you rely on the following external services and resources for the care of older people or people with limitations in their usual activities due to health problems and/or with disabilities?

	About every day [4]	More than once a week [3]	Once a week [2]	Never [1]	Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Residential long-term care facilities/ institutions	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Day-care centre	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Home-based personal care workers	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Domestic cleaners and helpers							
Nurse and/or healthcare assistants	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Social worker	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Relatives, neighbours, friends	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

ASK ALL

A032 The government has implemented a range of measures to limit the spread of COVID-19. *Since the start of the pandemic in February/March2020*, to what degree did the following changes impact your unpaid care burden?

Please note that for unpaid care we mean activities related to the caring for people and the undertaking of housework without any explicit monetary compensation by family members (parents and relatives), neighbours and/or friends. This could entail supervising activities, preparing food, cleaning, doing laundry, helping run errands or getting to appointments, and so on.

	Greatly reduced my unpaid care burden [1]	Reduced my unpaid care burden [2]	Had no effect [3]	Increased my unpaid care burden [4]	Greatly increased my unpaid care burden [5]	Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Partial or full closure of schools and/or childcare services	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Move to online schooling and/or lectures	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Partial or full closure of day-care services for older people or people with limitations in their usual activities due to health problems and/or with disabilities	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Limitation of visits to care services (nursing homes, hospitals, other services)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Limitation of local movement	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Limitation of social contact (e.g. to limited number of households)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Partial or full closure of restaurants and cafes/bars	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Partial or full closure of public transport	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

ASK ALL

A033 *Since the start of the pandemic in February/March 2020,* **have you received any of the following benefits and support? (Select all that applies.)**

o	Deferral, reduction or cancellation of taxes, bill, mortgage, loan or debt payments	[1]
o	Unemployed benefit	[2]
o	Governmental wage support (supplement or replacement while still in employment or short-time working schemes)	[3]
o	Governmental financial support for parents and carers	[4]
o	Other support from public services to help with living expenses or household needs (e.g. benefits, allowances, vouchers, food)	[5]
o	Any form of other income support from employer in the main job (e.g. increased allowance for healthcare, coverage of utility bills / extra lump sums for teleworkers)	[6]
o	Financial support from non-governmental organisations and/or charities	[7]
o	Financial support from parents, relatives or friends	[8]
o	Special paid sick leave (e.g. if you had to self-isolate or take care of children or dependent adults)	[9]
o	Paid leave for parents with children at home	[10]
o	Unpaid leave	[11]
o	In-kind support from parents, relatives or friends	[12]
o	In-kind support from non-governmental organisations and/or charities	[13]
o	None	[14]
o	Not applicable	[777]
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK if A033 = 9 to 13

A034a **You indicated that you received leave or in-kind forms of support. To what extent did it help you to relieve your unpaid care workload?**

It did not help me at all [0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	It helped me a lot [10]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o

ASK if A033 = 1 to 8

A034b **You indicated that you received financial support. To what extent did it help your personal economic situation?**

It did not help me at all [1]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	It helped me a lot [10]		Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o

Additional information

In this final section, we would like to ask you some additional questions about your household and your economic situation.

A035 How would you describe yourself?

o	Female	[1]
o	Male	[2]
o	In another way	[3]
o	I prefer not to specify	[4]
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

*P001 When were you born? Please indicate your year of birth (format: YYYY).

_ _ _ _

*P002 Were you born in [COUNTRY]?

o	Yes	[1]
o	No	[2]

ASK IF < P002 = 2 > *Respondent born in another country*

*P003 Which country were you born in?

ASK IF < P002 = 2 > *Respondent born in another country*

*P004 Which year did you first come to live in [COUNTRY]?

_ _ _ _

ASK ALL

A036 How has your personal income changed since the start of the pandemic in February/ March 2020?

Please note that personal income refers to all your wages, salaries, pensions, investments, rent and other income that comes in, after taxes and other deductions.

[1]	Completely gone to zero
[2]	Decreased
[3]	Slightly decreased
[4]	Remained about the same

[5]	Slightly increased	
[6]	Increased	
[888]	I don't know	
[999]	I prefer not to answer	

ASK if < A003 = 1 > *Respondent with cohabiting partner*

A037 How would you assess your contribution to the household income compared to your partners' contribution?

Please note that personal income refers to all your wages, salaries, pensions, investments, rent and other income that comes in, after taxes and other deductions.

	Nowadays	Before the pandemic started in February/March 2020
My partner/spouse does not contribute financially	o	o
I contribute more than my partner	o	o
We contribute equally	o	o
My partner/spouse contributes more than me	o	o
I do not contribute financially	o	o
Not applicable	o	o
I don't know	o	o
I prefer not to answer	o	o

ASK ALL

A038 Please add up the total value of all your household income – wages, pensions, investments, benefits, allowance and so on. Which of the following groupings does your total household monthly income fit into?

*(The respondent will see a table with the **national ranges** using a decile approach – as for the 2018 European Social Survey and the 2018–2020 European Values Study.)*

	Approximate monthly	(code)
o	Less than EUR XXX	[1]
o	EUR XXX to under EUR XX	[2]
o	EUR XXX to under EUR XX	[3]
o	EUR XXX to under EUR XX	[4]
o	EUR XXX to under EUR XX	[5]
o	EUR XXX to under EUR XX	[6]

	Approximate monthly	(code)
o	EUR XXX to under EUR XX	[7]
o	EUR XXX to under EUR XX	[8]
o	EUR XXX to under EUR XX	[9]
o	EUR XXX to under EUR XX	[10]
o	I don't know	[888]
o	I prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK ALL

A039 What is the highest educational level that you have completed?

o	Primary education or less	[1]
o	Lower secondary education or equivalent level	[2]
o	Secondary education (e.g. high school)	[3]
o	Post-secondary education non-tertiary (e.g. technical education lasting minimum 6 months)	[4]
o	Short-cycle tertiary (e.g. advanced vocational education lasting minimum 2 years)	[5]
o	University: Bachelor's or equivalent level	[6]
o	University: Master's or equivalent level	[7]
o	University: Doctoral (PhD) or equivalent level	[8]
o	I don't know	[888]
o	I prefer not to answer	[999]

A039a Were your father and/or your mother born in [COUNTRY]?

o	Yes	[1]
o	No	[2]
o	I don't know	[888]
o	I prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > *Respondent with cohabiting partner*

A040 How would you describe your partner/spouse?

o	Female	[1]
o	Male	[2]
o	In another way	[3]

o	I prefer not to specify		[4]
o	Don't know		[888]
o	Prefer not to answer		[999]

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > *Respondent with cohabiting partner*

A041 Is your partner/spouse born in [COUNTRY]?

o	Yes	[1]
o	No	[2]
o	I prefer not to specify	[999]

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > *Respondent with cohabiting partner*

A042 What is the highest educational level that your partner/spouse has attained?

o	Primary education or less	[1]
o	Lower secondary education or equivalent level	[2]
o	Secondary education (e.g. high school)	[3]
o	Post-secondary education non-tertiary (e.g. technical education lasting minimum 6 months)	[4]
o	Short-cycle tertiary (e.g. advanced vocational education lasting minimum 2 years)	[5]
o	University: Bachelor's or equivalent level	[6]
o	University: Master's or equivalent level	[7]
o	University: Doctoral (PhD) or equivalent level	[8]
o	I don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > *Respondent with cohabiting partner*

A043 Which of the following best describes your partner/spouse's current situation?

If your partner has more than one job, please only refer to the main job.

o	Employee (including those in maternity/paternity leave and those laid off)	[1]
o	Self-employed without employees	[2]
o	Self-employed with employees	[3]
o	Paid apprentice, internship or traineeship	[4]
o	Student enrolled in the education or in vocational training systems, or in unpaid traineeship	[5]

o	Unemployed	[6]
o	Unable to work due to long-term illness or disability	[7]
o	Retired	[8]
o	Full-time homemaker / fulfilling domestic tasks	[9]
o	Other	[10]
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A003 = 1 AND A043 = 1 to 4 > *Respondent with cohabiting partner in paid work*

A044 Which of the following sectors does your partner's main job belong to?

o	Agriculture, forestry, fishery	1
o	Arts, entertainment and recreation	2
o	Hospitality and tourism	3
o	Human health and social services activities	4
o	ICT service activities	5
o	Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco	6
o	Manufacturing of textile, apparel, leather, footwear and related products	7
o	Mining and heavy industry	8
o	Transportation and storage	9
o	Veterinary activities	10
o	Wholesale and retail trade, renting and leasing	11
o	Business administration	12
o	Chemical industry	13
o	Construction	14
o	Education	15
o	Energy and water supply, sewerage and waste management	16
o	Finance, insurance and real estate	17
o	Manufacturing of consumer goods except food, beverages, tobacco, textile, apparel, leather	18
o	Manufacturing of electrical equipment, computer, electronic and optical products	19
o	Manufacturing of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	20
o	Manufacturing of machinery and equipment, except electrical equipment	21
o	Manufacturing of transport equipment	22
o	Media	23
o	Personal service – administrative support service – and security and investigation activities	24
o	Public administration and defence and membership organisations	25
o	Scientific and technical activities	26

o	Wood processing, paper and printing	27
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A003 = 1 > *Respondent with cohabiting partner*

A045 Which of the following best describes your partner's situation *before the pandemic started in February/March 2020*?

If your partner has more than one job, please only refer to the main job.

o	Employee (including those in maternity/paternity leave and those laid off)	[1]
o	Self-employed without employees	[2]
o	Self-employed with employees	[3]
o	Paid apprentice, internship or traineeship	[4]
o	Student enrolled in the education or in vocational training systems, or in unpaid traineeship	[5]
o	Unemployed	[6]
o	Unable to work due to long-term illness or disability	[7]
o	Retired	[8]
o	Full-time homemaker / fulfilling domestic tasks	[9]
o	Other	[10]
o	Don't know	[888]
o	Prefer not to answer	[999]

ASK IF < A003 = 1 AND [A043 = 1 to 4 or A045 = 1 to 4] > *Respondent with cohabiting partner who is or was in paid job*

A045a How many hours a week does your partner/spouse dedicate / has dedicated to all paid job work?

Nowadays	– hours a week	Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
Before the pandemic started in February/March 2020	– hours a week	Not applicable [777]	Don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]

ASK IF < A003 = 1 AND [A043 = 1 to 4 or A045 = 1 to 4] > *Partner is in paid job*

A046 How frequently is your partner/spouse working from home?

		Never [1]	One day a week [2]	A few days a week [3]	Almost every day [4]	Always [5]	Not applicable to my partner/ spouse's job [777]	I don't know [888]	Prefer not to answer [999]
A046a	Nowadays	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
A046b	Before the pandemic started in February/March 2020	o	o	o	o	o		o	o

Annex 8. List of income deciles by Member State

Sources: European Social Survey ([14]) and European Values Study ([15]).

Belgium (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly *(EUR)*	Annual *(EUR)*	
< 1 190	< 14 300	[1]
1 190–1 500	14 300–18 000	[2]
1 501–1 840	18 001–22 100	[3]
1 841–2 250	22 101–27 000	[4]
2 251–2 700	27 001–32 400	[5]
2 701–3 275	32 401–39 300	[6]
3 276–4 010	39 301–48 100	[7]
4 011–4 850	48 101–58 200	[8]
4 851–5 980	58 201–71 800	[9]
> 5 980	> 71 800	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Bulgaria (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly *(BGN)*	Annual *(BGN)*	
< 350	< 4 200	[1]
350–550	4 200–7 150	[2]
551–750	7 151–9 000	[3]
751–950	9 001–11 400	[4]
951–1 150	11 401–13 800	[5]
1 151–1 400	13 801–16 800	[6]
1 401–1 650	16 801–19 800	[7]
1 651–2 100	19 801–25 200	[8]
2 101–2 750	25 201–33 000	[9]
> 2 750	> 33 000	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

([14])   https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/docs/round9/survey/ESS9_appendix_a2_e03_0.pdf.
([15])   https://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/file.asp?file=ZA7500_cdb_App_B_Income.pdf.

Czechia (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (CZK)	Annual (CZK)	
< 12 910	< 154 900	[1]
12 910–16 500	154 901–198 000	[2]
16 501–21 950	198 001–263 400	[3]
21 951–25 650	263 401–307 800	[4]
25 651–30 160	307 801–362 000	[5]
30 161–35 470	362 001–425 600	[6]
35 471–41 990	425 601–503 900	[7]
41 991–49 170	503 901–590 100	[8]
49 171–62 420	590 101–749 100	[9]
> 62 420	> 749 100	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Denmark (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (DKK)	Annual (DKK)	
< 13 170	< 158 000	[1]
13 171–18 080	158 001–217 000	[2]
18 081–22 750	217 001–273 000	[3]
22 751–27 830	273 001–334 000	[4]
27 831–33 670	334 001–404 000	[5]
33 671–39 750	404 001–477 000	[6]
39 751–45 920	477 001–551 000	[7]
45 921–53 170	551 001–638 000	[8]
53 171–64 670	638 001–776 000	[9]
> 64 670	> 776 000	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Germany (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly *(EUR)*	Annual *(EUR)*	
< 1 140	< 13 670	[1]
1 141–1 560	13 671–18 740	[2]
1 561–1 950	18 741–23 360	[3]
1 951–2 330	23 361–27 910	[4]
2 331–2 740	27 911–32 900	[5]
2 741–3 200	32 901–38 420	[6]
3 201–3 750	38 421–45 040	[7]
3 751–4 470	45 041–53 680	[8]
4 471–5 670	53 681–68 030	[9]
> 5 670	> 68 030	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Estonia (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly *(EUR)*	Annual *(EUR)*	
< 400	< 4 800	[1]
400–500	4 800–6 000	[2]
501–750	6 001–9 000	[3]
751–970	9 001–11 640	[4]
971–1 300	11 641–15 600	[5]
1 301–1 600	15 601–19 200	[6]
1 601–1 800	19 201–21 600	[7]
1 801–2 400	21 601–28 800	[8]
2 401–3 000	28 801–36 000	[9]
> 3 000	> 36 000	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Ireland (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 1 170	< 14 040	[1]
1 170–1 670	14 040–20 020	[2]
1 671–2 210	20 021–26 520	[3]
2 211–2 750	26 521–33 020	[4]
2 751–3 400	33 021–40 820	[5]
3 401–4 030	40 821–48 360	[6]
4 031–4 830	48 361–57 980	[7]
4 831–5 800	57 981–69 680	[8]
5 801–7 280	69 681–87 360	[9]
> 7 280	> 87 360	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Greece (Source: European Values Study).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 456	< 5 468	[1]
456–610	5 468–7 325	[2]
611–773	7 325–9 273	[3]
774–941	9 274–11 294	[4]
942–1 125	11 295–13 496	[5]
1 126–1 342	13 497–16 102	[6]
1 343–1 612	16 103–19 341	[7]
1 613–1 979	19 342–23 747	[8]
1 980–2 555	23 748–30 665	[9]
> 2 555	> 30 665	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Spain (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 750	< 9 000	[1]
750–1 000	9 000–12 000	[2]
1 001–1 300	12 001–15 600	[3]
1 301–1 650	15 601–19 800	[4]
1 651–2 000	19 801–24 000	[5]
2 001–2 350	24 001–28 200	[6]
2 351–2 800	28 201–33 600	[7]
2 801–3 500	33 601–42 000	[8]
3 501–4 600	42 001–55 200	[9]
> 4 600	> 55 200	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

France (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 1 110	< 13 300	[1]
1 111–1 650	13 301–19 800	[2]
1 651–1 920	19 801–23 000	[3]
1 921–2 220	23 001–26 700	[4]
2 221–2 550	26 701–30 600	[5]
2 551–2 910	30 601–34 900	[6]
2 911–3 270	34 901–39 200	[7]
3 271–3 730	39 201–44 800	[8]
3 731–4 510	44 801–54 100	[9]
> 4 510	> 54 100	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Croatia (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (HRK)	Annual (HRK)	
< 3 400	< 40 800	[1]
3 401–4 700	40 800–56 400	[2]
4 701–5 800	56 401–69 600	[3]
5 801–6 900	69 601–89 700	[4]
6 901–7 800	89 701–93 600	[5]
7 801–8 900	93 601–106 800	[6]
8 901–10 200	106 801–122 400	[7]
10 201–11 900	122 401–142 800	[8]
11 901–14 500	142 801–174 000	[9]
> 14 500	> 174 000	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Italy (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 750	< 9 000	[1]
750–1 170	9 000–14 000	[2]
1 171–1 460	14 001–17 500	[3]
1 461–1 750	17 501–21 000	[4]
1 751–2 080	21 001–25 000	[5]
2 081–2 460	25 001–29 500	[6]
2 461–3 000	29 501–36 000	[7]
3 001–3 620	36 001–43 500	[8]
3 621–4 670	43 501–56 000	[9]
> 4 670	> 56 000	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Cyprus (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 750	< 9 000	[1]
750–1 000	9 001–12 000	[2]
1 001–1 200	12 001–14 400	[3]
1 201–1 500	14 401–18 000	[4]
1 501–1 800	18 001–21 600	[5]
1 801–2 200	21 601–26 400	[6]
2 201–2 600	26 401–31 200	[7]
2 601–3 200	31 201–38 400	[8]
3 201–4 200	38 401–50 400	[9]
> 4 200	> 50 400	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Latvia (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 300	< 3 600	[1]
300–500	3 600–6 000	[2]
501–680	6 001–8 160	[3]
681–900	8 161–10 800	[4]
901–1 120	10 801–13 440	[5]
1 121–1 360	13 441–16 320	[6]
1 361–1 640	16 321–19 680	[7]
1 641–1 960	19 681–23 520	[8]
1 961–2 640	23 521–31 680	[9]
> 2 640	> 31 680	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Lithuania (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 400	< 4 800	[1]
400–500	4 800–6 000	[2]
501–650	6 001–7 800	[3]
651–800	7 801–9 600	[4]
801–900	9 601–10 800	[5]
901–1 110	10 801–13 320	[6]
1 111–1 250	13 321–15 000	[7]
1 251–1 400	15 001–16 800	[8]
1 401–1 800	16 801–21 600	[9]
> 1 801	> 21 600	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Luxembourg (Source: European Values Study).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 1 850	< 22 200	[1]
1 850–2 700	22 200–32 400	[2]
2 701–3 300	32 401–39 600	[3]
3 301–3 900	39 601–46 800	[4]
3 901–4 700	46 800–56 400	[5]
4 701–5 500	56 401–66 000	[6]
5 501–6 600	66 001–79 200	[7]
6 601–7 900	79 201–94 800	[8]
7 901–11 200	94 801–122 400	[9]
> 11 200	> 122 400	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Hungary (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (HUF)	Annual (HUF)	
< 130 000	< 1 560 000	[1]
130 000–170 000	1 560 000–2 040 000	[2]
170 001–200 000	2 040 001–2 400 000	[3]
200 001–230 000	2 400 001–2 760 000	[4]
230 001–260 000	2 760 001–3 120 000	[5]
260 001–290 000	3 120 001–3 480 000	[6]
290 001–320 000	3 480 001–3 840 000	[7]
320 001–360 000	3 840 001–4 320 000	[8]
360 001–410 000	4 320 001–4 920 000	[9]
> 410 000	> 4 920 000	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Malta (Source: European Values Study).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 700	< 8 500	[1]
701–900	8 501–10 000	[2]
901–1 000	10 001–12 000	[3]
1 001–1 100	12 001–13 500	[4]
1 101–1 300	13 501–15 500	[5]
1 301–1 500	15 501–17 500	[6]
1 501–1 700	17 501–20 000	[7]
1 701–2 000	20 001–24 500	[8]
2 001–2 300	24 501–30 000	[9]
> 2 301	> 30 000	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Netherlands (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 1 080	< 13 000	[1]
1 080–1 420	13 001–17 000	[2]
1 421–1 670	17 001–20 000	[3]
1 671–2 000	20 001–24 000	[4]
2 001–2 330	24 001–28 000	[5]
2 331–2 750	28 001–33 000	[6]
2 751–3 250	33 001–39 000	[7]
3 251–3 830	39 001–46 000	[8]
3 831–4 830	46 001–58 000	[9]
> 4 830	> 58 000	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Austria (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 1 275	< 15 300	[1]
1 275–1 760	15 300–21 100	[2]
1 761–2 145	21 101–25 700	[3]
2 146–2 585	25 701–31 000	[4]
2 586–3 090	31 001–37 100	[5]
3 091–3 600	37 101–43 200	[6]
3 601–4 285	43 201–51 400	[7]
4 286–5 050	51 401–60 600	[8]
5 051–6 460	60 601–77 500	[9]
> 6 460	> 77 500	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Poland (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (PLN)	Annual (PLN)	
< 1 700	< 20 400	[1]
1 700–2 300	20 400–27 600	[2]
2 301–3 000	27 601–36 000	[3]
3 001–3 600	36 001–43 200	[4]
3 601–4 300	43 201–51 600	[5]
4 301–5 000	51 601–60 000	[6]
5 001–5 900	60 001–70 800	[7]
5 901–7 000	70 801–84 000	[8]
7 001–8 800	84 001–105 600	[9]
> 8 800	> 105 600	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Portugal (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 468	< 5 636	[1]
469–648	5 636–7 782	[2]
649–826	7 783–9 912	[3]
827–1 051	9 913–12 617	[4]
1 052–1 166	12 618–15 152	[5]
1 167–1 497	15 153–17 960	[6]
1 498–1 791	17 961–21 495	[7]
1 792–2 200	21 496–26 400	[8]
2 201–2 924	26 401–35 092	[9]
> 2 924	> 35 092	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Romania (Source: European Values Study).

Monthly (RON)	Annual (RON)	
< 500	< 6 000	[1]
500–1 000	6 000–12 000	[2]
1 001–2 000	12 001–24 000	[3]
2 001–3 000	24 001–36 000	[4]
3 001–4 000	36 001–48 000	[5]
4 001–5 000	48 001–60 000	[6]
5 001–6 000	60 001–72 000	[7]
6 001–7 500	72 001–90 000	[8]
7 501–9 000	90 001–108 000	[9]
> 9 000	> 108 000	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Slovenia (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 550	< 6 600	[1]
550–800	6 600–9 600	[2]
801–1 000	9 601–12 000	[3]
1 001–1 300	12 001–15 600	[4]
1 301–1 600	15 601–19 200	[5]
1 601–1 900	19 201–22 800	[6]
1 901–2 200	22 801–26 400	[7]
2 201–2 500	26 401–30 000	[8]
2 501–3 100	30 001–37 200	[9]
> 3 100	> 37 200	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Slovakia (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 549	< 6 588	[1]
549–757	6 588–9 084	[2]
758–918	9 085–11 016	[3]
919–1 066	11 017–12 792	[4]
1 067–1 216	12 793–14 592	[5]
1 217–1 383	15 593–16 596	[6]
1 384–1 576	16 597–18 912	[7]
1 577–1 827	18 913–21 924	[8]
1 828–2 248	21 925–26 976	[9]
> 2 248	> 26 987	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Finland (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (EUR)	Annual (EUR)	
< 1 157	< 13 884	[1]
1 157–1 448	13 884–17 376	[2]
1 449–1 854	17 377–22 248	[3]
1 855–2 267	22 249–27 204	[4]
2 268–2 716	27 205–32 592	[5]
2 717–3 271	32 593–39 252	[6]
3 272–3 926	39 253–47 112	[7]
3 927–4 648	47 113–55 776	[8]
4 649–5 814	55 777–69 768	[9]
> 5 814	> 69 768	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Sweden (Source: European Social Survey).

Monthly (SEK)	Annual (SEK)	
< 12 000	< 144 000	[1]
12 001–15 000	144 000–180 000	[2]
15 001–21 000	180 001–252 000	[3]
21 001–25 000	252 001–300 000	[4]
25 001–30 000	300 001–360 000	[5]
30 001–38 000	360 001–456 000	[6]
38 001–46 000	456 001–552 000	[7]
46 001–55 000	552 001–660 000	[8]
55 001–70 000	660 001–840 000	[9]
> 70 000	> 840 000	[10]
	I don't know	[888]
	Prefer not to answer	[999]

Annex 9. Assessment of population representativity – NUTS 1 distribution

The assessment of population representativeness according to the populations' geographical distribution was conducted to consider whether, in those countries where the NUTS 1 level exists, this information should be included in the computation of calibration weights.

The assessment consisted of: (a) identification of the representative population quota as a proportion of the total number of interviews to be conducted for each NUTS 1 level based on corresponding Eurostat population estimates in each

Member State (except for Germany, Spain, France and Italy, where NUTS 1 level quota was part of the sampling design); (b) comparison between these population quotas and the number of completed interviews in the survey. The table below reports the share of the population in each NUTS 1 level, the corresponding possible quota, the number of interviews obtained and the deviation from the population quota. The check is made on the basis of the following question 'Which region do you live in?'

NUTS 1	GEO (labels)	Population aged 20–64	% of the total population	Population quota	Interview realised	GAP
BE	**Belgium**	6 739 242				
BE1	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	757 920	11.2 %	169	169	0
BE2	Vlaams Gewest	3 852 134	57.2 %	857	857	0
BE3	Région wallonne	2 129 188	31.6 %	474	474	0
BG	**Bulgaria**	4 132 159				
BG3	Severna i yugoiztochna Bulgaria	2 001 679	48.4 %	727	727	0
BG4	Yugozapadna i yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria	2 130 480	51.6 %	773	773	0
EL	**Greece**	6 255 141				
EL3	Attiki	2 232 769	35.7 %	535	535	0
EL4	Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	710 859	11.4 %	170	170	0
EL5	Voreia Ellada	1 769 023	28.3 %	424	424	0
EL6	Kentriki Ellada	1 542 490	24.7 %	370	371	– 1
HU	**Hungary**	5 918 292				
HU1	Közép-Magyarország	1 860 031	31.4 %	471	471	0
HU2	Dunántúl	1 781 232	30.1 %	451	451	0
HU3	Alföld és Észak	2 277 029	38.5 %	577	578	– 1
NL	**Netherlands**	10 239 773				
NL1	Noord-Nederland	990 300	9.7 %	145	145	0
NL2	Oost-Nederland	2 124 803	20.8 %	311	311	0
NL3	West-Nederland	4 975 762	48.6 %	729	729	0
NL4	Zuid-Nederland	2 148 908	21.0 %	315	315	0
AT	**Austria**	5 486 522				
AT1	Ostösterreich	2 417 297	44.1 %	661	661	0

NUTS 1	GEO (labels)	Population aged 20–64	% of the total population	Population quota	Interview realised	GAP
AT2	Südösterreich	1 101 787	20.1 %	301	301	0
AT3	Westösterreich	1 967 438	35.9 %	538	538	0
PL	**Poland**	**23 392 742**				
PL2	Makroregion Poludniowy	4 841 264	20.7 %	310	310	0
PL4	Makroregion Pólnocno-Zachodni	3 807 614	16.3 %	244	244	0
PL5	Makroregion Poludniowo-Zachodni	2 358 939	10.1 %	151	151	0
PL6	Makroregion Pólnocny	3 564 953	15.2 %	229	230	– 1
PL7	Makroregion Centralny	2 239 432	9.6 %	144	143	1
PL8	Makroregion Wschodni	3 300 567	14.1 %	212	212	0
PL9	Makroregion Województwo Mazowieckie	3 279 973	14.0 %	210	210	0
PT	**Portugal**	**6 073 178**				
PT1	Continente	5 756 994	94.8 %	1 422	1 422	0
PT2	Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT)	154 301	2.5 %	38	38	0
PT3	Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)	161 883	2.7 %	40	40	0
RO	**Romania**	**11 610 122**				
RO1	Macroregiunea unu	2 933 562	25.3 %	379	379	0
RO2	Macroregiunea doi	3 228 696	27.8 %	417	417	0
RO3	Macroregiunea trei	3 202 498	27.6 %	414	414	0
RO4	Macroregiunea patru	2 245 366	19.3 %	290	290	0
FI	**Finland**	**3 126 311**				
FI1	Manner-Suomi	3 109 716	99.5 %	1 492	1 488	4
FI2	Åland	16 595	0.5 %	8	12	– 4
SE	**Sweden**	**5 858 492**				
SE1	Östra Sverige	2 391 853	40.8 %	612	612	0
SE2	Södra Sverige	2 512 567	42.9 %	643	644	– 1
SE3	Norra Sverige	954 072	16.3 %	244	244	0

NB: Population statistics refer to 2020 and have been extracted from Eurostat, 'Population on 1 January by age group, sex and NUTS 2 region' (demo_r_pjangroup) on 15 May 2021.
The information concerning Germany, Spain, France and Italy is provided in Annex 4.

Annex 10. Assessment of population representativeness – educational level distribution

Member State	Population (aged 20–64) statistics ISCED 2019			Observed data (survey) ISCED survey			GAP population (ISCED 2019), survey (ISCED survey)		
	Lower	Medium	Higher	Lower	Medium	Higher	Lower	Medium	Higher
Belgium	20.6 %	40.0 %	39.4 %	18.3 %	39.5 %	42.2 %	2.3 %	0.5 %	– 2.8 %
Bulgaria	17.4 %	56.1 %	26.5 %	13.9 %	58.2 %	27.9 %	3.5 %	– 2.1 %	– 1.4 %
Czechia	6.7 %	70.2 %	23.1 %	6.4 %	70.0 %	23.6 %	0.3 %	0.2 %	– 0.5 %
Denmark	19.2 %	44.4 %	36.4 %	16.5 %	45.9 %	37.6 %	2.7 %	– 1.5 %	– 1.1 %
Germany	14.2 %	57.8 %	28.0 %	15.5 %	58.5 %	26.0 %	– 1.4 %	– 0.6 %	2.0 %
Estonia	10.3 %	50.5 %	39.3 %	8.6 %	50.1 %	41.3 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	– 2.0 %
Ireland	15.3 %	39.5 %	45.2 %	11.7 %	42.7 %	45.6 %	3.6 %	– 3.2 %	– 0.4 %
Greece	21.8 %	48.0 %	30.2 %	18.4 %	50.6 %	31.0 %	3.4 %	– 2.5 %	– 0.8 %
Spain	37.7 %	25.0 %	37.4 %	32.1 %	30.5 %	37.5 %	5.6 %	– 5.5 %	– 0.1 %
France	18.8 %	43.9 %	37.4 %	14.6 %	45.5 %	39.9 %	4.2 %	– 1.6 %	– 2.5 %
Croatia	13.1 %	62.9 %	24.0 %	10.8 %	64.1 %	25.1 %	2.3 %	– 1.2 %	– 1.1 %
Italy	36.2 %	45.0 %	18.8 %	33.7 %	45.7 %	20.7 %	2.5 %	– 0.7 %	– 1.9 %
Cyprus	16.6 %	40.1 %	43.3 %	12.9 %	43.4 %	43.6 %	3.7 %	– 3.3 %	– 0.4 %
Latvia	9.1 %	57.0 %	33.9 %	8.9 %	59.5 %	31.6 %	0.2 %	– 2.4 %	2.2 %
Lithuania	5.3 %	53.8 %	40.9 %	5.3 %	55.8 %	38.8 %	– 0.1 %	– 2.0 %	2.1 %
Luxembourg	20.8 %	34.6 %	44.6 %	19.5 %	34.8 %	45.7 %	1.3 %	– 0.2 %	– 1.1 %
Hungary	14.9 %	60.8 %	24.3 %	13.2 %	60.1 %	26.8 %	1.7 %	0.7 %	– 2.4 %
Malta	41.9 %	29.6 %	28.5 %	38.4 %	30.8 %	30.8 %	3.5 %	– 1.2 %	– 2.3 %
Netherlands	20.2 %	41.5 %	38.3 %	15.2 %	42.3 %	42.4 %	4.9 %	– 0.8 %	– 4.1 %
Austria	14.3 %	52.4 %	33.3 %	14.6 %	51.3 %	34.1 %	– 0.3 %	1.1 %	– 0.8 %
Poland	7.5 %	62.1 %	30.4 %	9.5 %	61.7 %	28.7 %	– 2.0 %	0.4 %	1.6 %
Portugal	45.1 %	29.0 %	25.9 %	39.1 %	38.1 %	22.8 %	6.0 %	– 9.1 %	3.1 %
Romania	20.6 %	61.9 %	17.5 %	18.9 %	60.5 %	20.6 %	1.7 %	1.4 %	– 3.1 %
Slovenia	10.9 %	57.7 %	31.4 %	8.8 %	58.7 %	32.4 %	2.1 %	– 1.1 %	– 1.0 %
Slovakia	8.8 %	66.3 %	24.9 %	7.2 %	67.0 %	25.8 %	1.6 %	– 0.7 %	– 0.9 %
Finland	10.1 %	47.8 %	42.1 %	10.9 %	46.9 %	42.2 %	– 0.8 %	0.9 %	– 0.1 %
Sweden	14.0 %	44.5 %	41.5 %	13.7 %	47.0 %	39.3 %	0.4 %	– 2.6 %	2.2 %

Source: Eurostat, 'Population by educational attainment level, sex and age (1 000)' (edat_lfs_9901) (data extracted on 15 May 2021).

In the survey questionnaire, information on the respondents' educational level was gathered with question A039. For data analysis, the ISCED 2011 levels (both Eurostat and the survey) were aggre-gated into three levels: lower, medium and higher education. Lower education includes: ISCED level 0 'not completed primary education', level 1 'primary or first stage of basic' and level 2 'lower sec-

ondary or second stage of basic education'. Medium education (higher secondary and post-secondary, non-tertiary) includes ISCED level 3 'upper secondary (A, B, C)' and level 4 'post-secondary, non-tertiary'. Higher education includes ISCED level 5 and higher levels (i.e. any stage of tertiary education (e.g. BA, BSc, MA, PhD), including vocational ISCED 5B programmes – which have different names in different countries).

NB: Gaps bigger than 3 % are enlightened.