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*December 2018*

# Supplementary report to ESS ERIC additional country impact reports

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**Further findings and methodological annexes to  
country profiles (CY, DK, GR, IL, IT, RU, SK, ES)**

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Further findings and methodological annexes to country profiles (CY, DK, GR, IL, IT, RU, SK, ES)

technopolis <sub>|group|</sub> December 2018

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## 1 Introduction

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Funded by the ESS-SUSTAIN project (Horizon 2020, Grant Agreement 676166), the comparative impact study of the European Social Survey (ESS) was commissioned by ESS ERIC HQ in June 2016 and carried out by Technopolis and the Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS). The aims of this study were:

- To identify and study specific academic impacts arising from ESS data in each member country
- To identify and study specific policy and practice impacts arising from ESS data in each member country
- To study the mechanisms through which impact has been achieved by use of ESS data by organisations and individuals based in each member country
- To identify the range of organisations/individuals who have made use of the ESS, and the ways in which the data have been used within member countries
- To study the role of think tanks and other intermediaries (or knowledge brokers), as transmission routes through which ESS data may have influenced policy in each member country
- To identify, through comparative activity across countries, best practice and lessons for impact generation within research infrastructures like the ESS
- To critically reflect upon the methods used to assess and identify research infrastructure impact.

The main report for the study was published in September 2017, alongside an annex report detailing 36 case studies of specific academic, non-academic and teaching impacts of the ESS.<sup>1</sup>

Following publication, Technopolis was commissioned, also under ESS-SUSTAIN, to produce an additional body of evidence to cover a number of countries that were not ESS ERIC Members at the time of the impact study, but who have participated in some rounds in the past and/or have become member countries since. These are: Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, Israel, Italy, Russia, Slovakia and Spain.

We have analysed ESS use, outputs and impacts for these eight countries using the same methods as detailed in the main 2017 report. Where possible, we have updated the various data sets to also include the two years leading up to the present time, and conducted additional interviews for each country (see Appendix A for details).

The resulting country profiles are in separate documents. The purpose of this document is to provide a brief update on the results of the original impact study, to highlight whether any additional or unforeseen trends have taken place over the past two years, and to note any additional findings about use, use-intensity, outputs, impact types or impact pathways that have become evident as a result of our additional work on the eight countries not extensively covered in previous work.

The first main section of this report provides a brief overview of the latest ESS user data, commenting where appropriate on any evident developments that have taken place since 2016/17. The second main section is of a more qualitative nature, noting further matters of interest that have become evident from the additional interviews, for instance around pathways to impact, good practice around dissemination, impact types and framework conditions necessary to increase the ESS user base.

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<sup>1</sup> That report can be accessed at the following link: <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/findings/impact>

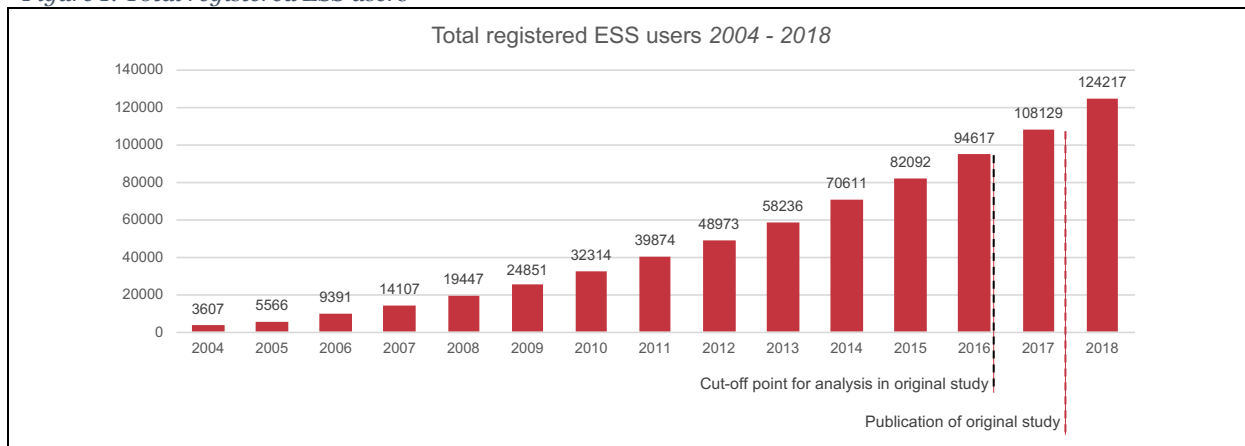
## 2 User data update

For the main 2017 impact study of the ESS, we used ESS user statistics up to June 2016, as this coincided with the start of our study. At the time of writing this report, there are a full two further years of user statistics to consider. We note that as of late 2017, it is possible that the publication and dissemination of our impact study may itself have had an effect on the further development of user numbers. However, it is beyond the scope of this work to assess or speculate about the ‘impact of the impact study’.

### 2.1 Overall user growth – a continuing success story

Our first observation is that overall numbers of registered ESS users have continued to grow very healthily. During our original study, some interviewees voiced concern that perhaps the ESS was beginning to reach (or already had reached) more-or-less the entirety of its potential clientele, and so new user numbers would now decline. Based on two years of subsequent development, we can emphatically dismiss these concerns, for now at least.

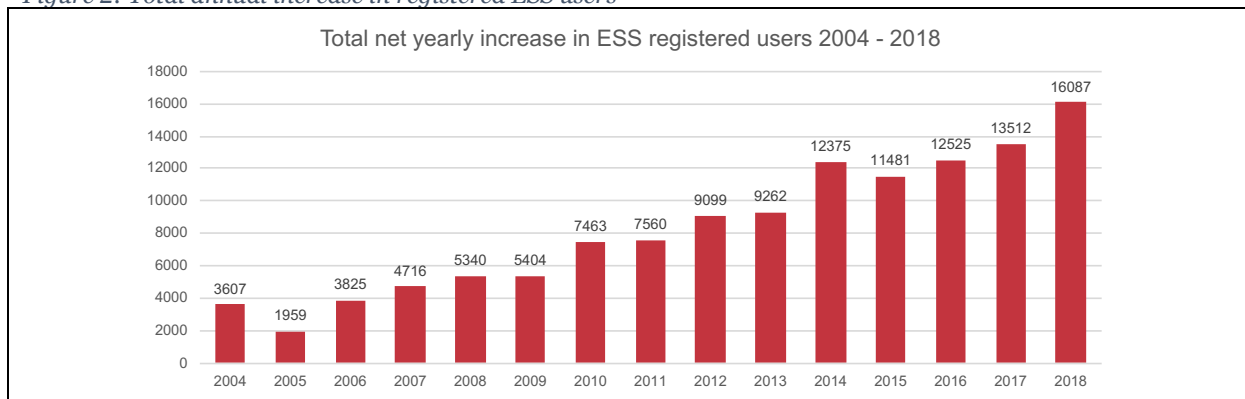
Figure 1: Total registered ESS users



Source: ESS user statistics supplied by NSD. We use the user figures collected in mid-June for each year

The period from June 2017 to June 2018 has seen the largest increase in new user numbers in the history of the ESS, and by a substantial margin. Aside from June 2013 to June 2014, which was something of a ‘bumper year’ (coinciding with the ESS being granted ERIC status), there remains a consistent trend not only of increasing total user numbers (which should be expected at least to a small extent), but of a year-on-year increase in the number of new users.

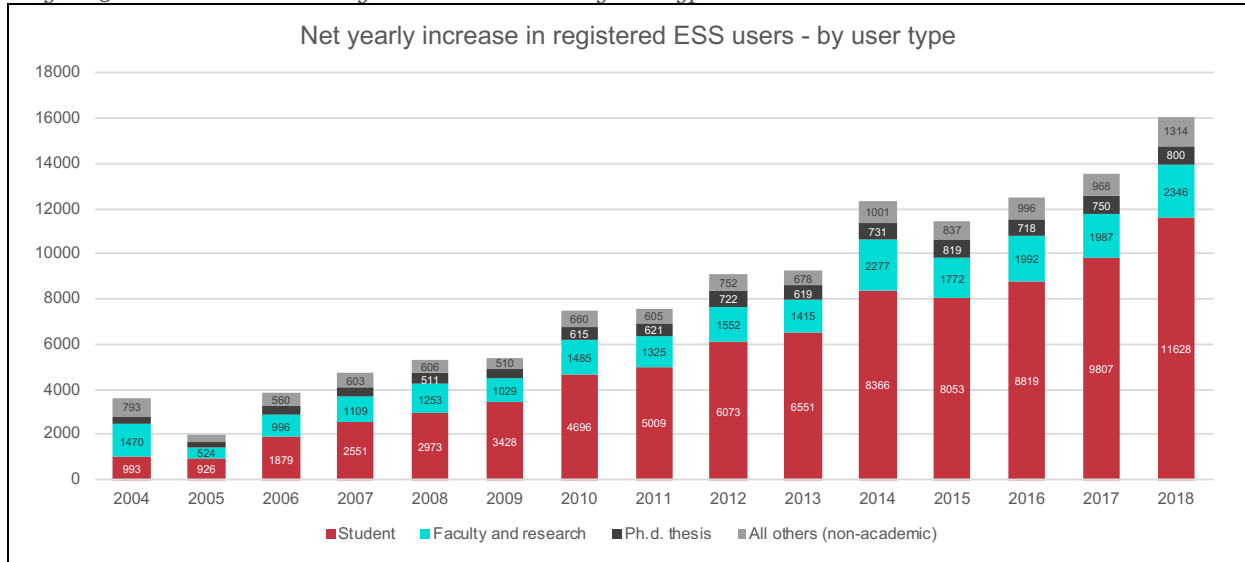
Figure 2: Total annual increase in registered ESS users



Source: ESS user statistics supplied by NSD. We use the user figures collected in mid-June for each year

We note also that increases in student users are the main driver behind the overall year-on-year increase. However, both research/faculty users and all non-academic user types combined have seen fairly consistent rates of increase over time too. PhD students are an exception here: numbers of new users have remained fairly consistent at about 700-800 each year, so the rate of increase is not growing in the same way as other parts of the user base.

Figure 3: Annual increase in registered ESS users – by user type



Source: ESS user statistics supplied by NSD. We use the user figures collected in mid-June for each year

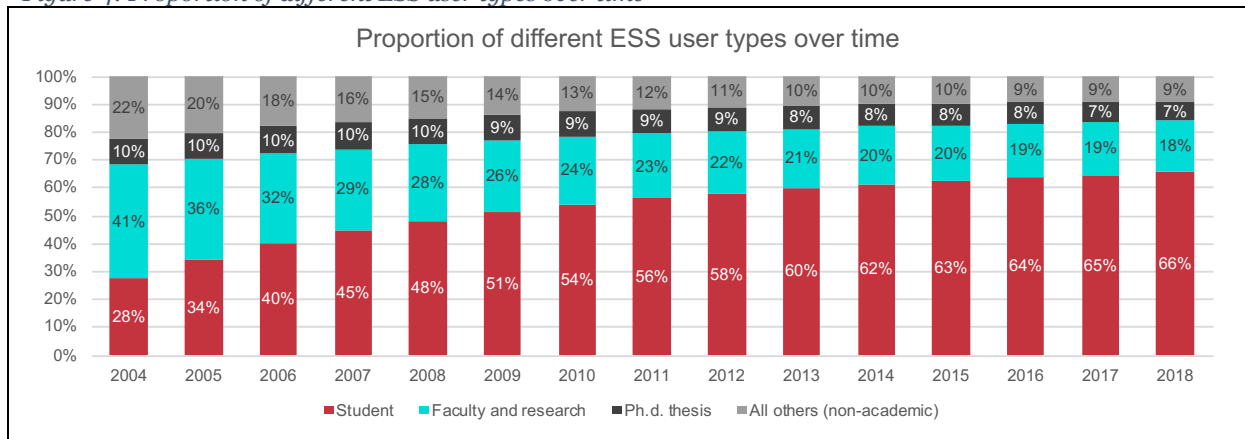
## 2.2 Stabilising user trends

A further tendency we can now observe, but which was not possible to fully identify in the main study with 2016 data, is that a certain level of stability has taken shape in the user figures. In other words, while there were some gradual but significant changes in various aspects of the user data in the past, developments are now more stable.

Foremost, this concerns the overall composition of the ESS user base in terms of user type. Initially, faculty/research users made up the largest share of ESS users, though student users quickly began to overtake this group. Students continue to increase as a proportion of the overall user base, but the rate of increase has slowed down: since 2014, the share of users categorised as ‘student’ has increased only by around one percentage point per year (an increase of 0.96% to June 2018 being the lowest annual rate ever).

Compared with more volatile movements in the past, it looks as though the ESS user base composition is likely to settle at around 66-70% students, 20-25% academics (faculty/ research and PhD), and 7-9% others (non-academics). These are slightly but not significantly different figures to those noted in the original impact study based on 2016 data.

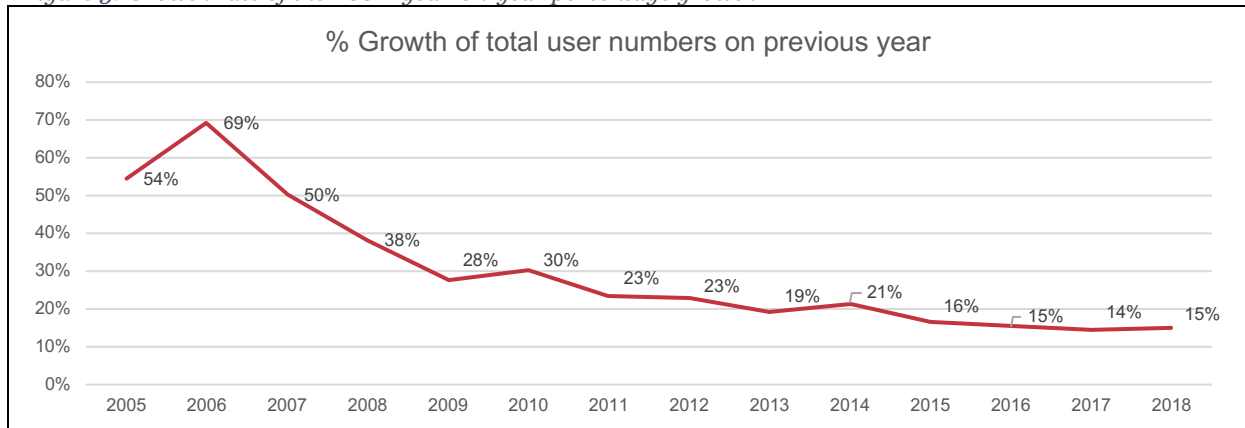
Figure 4: Proportion of different ESS user types over time



Source: ESS user statistics supplied by NSD. We use the user figures collected in mid-June for each year

Likewise, the overall rate of growth in ESS numbers appears to be stabilising. In the early years, the percentage growth was high, peaking at a 69% increase from June 2005 to June 2006. Percentage growth subsequently decreased in most years since. This is to be expected: with user numbers low in the early years, a push for registration at a handful of institutions would have boosted overall numbers significantly. Now with higher user numbers, this is no longer the case. Yet, over the past four years, the rate of year-on-year user growth has been consistently at around 15%.

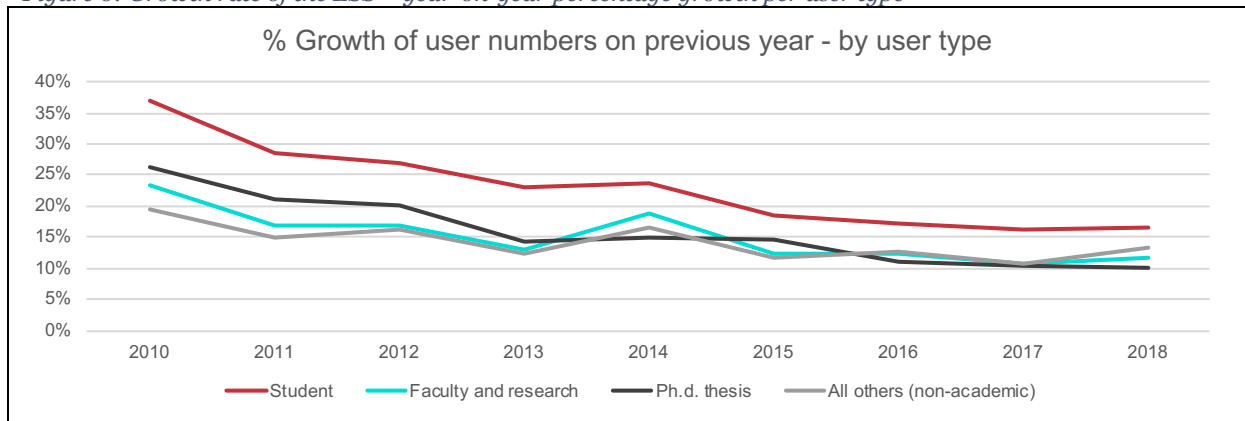
Figure 5: Growth rate of the ESS – year-on-year percentage growth



Source: ESS user statistics supplied by NSD. We use the user figures collected in mid-June for each year

Additionally, we find that this stabilising is consistent across all user groups. There is, overall, a slightly higher rate of year-on-year growth among student users, but the downward trend in year-on-year growth rate has ceased for all groups. Student users increase consistently at just over 15% and others cluster between 10% and 15% over the last three years.

Figure 6: Growth rate of the ESS – year-on-year percentage growth per user type

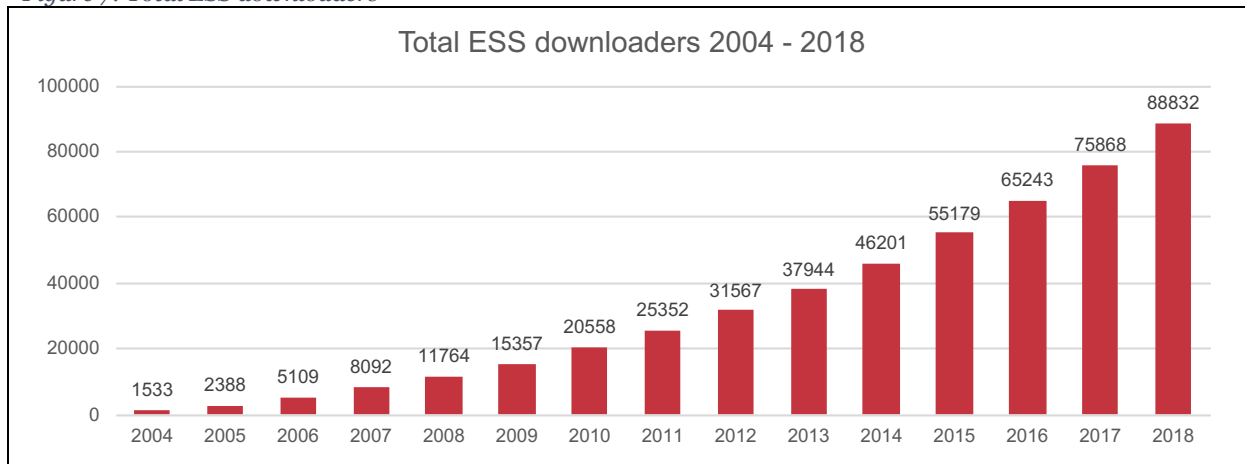


Source: ESS user statistics supplied by NSD. We use the user figures collected in mid-June for each year

### 2.3 Increasing download rate

A further observation we can make about the latest user data and time series is that the number of ESS downloaders also continues to increase. In other words, growing numbers of ESS registrations emphatically do not result in a larger share of users who never actually download the data. Quite the contrary in fact: the rate of growth for downloaders exceeds that of user registrations. In other words, the share of ESS users who actually download the data is growing. The share of users who download data has been increasing consistently from 54% in 2006 to 72% in 2018. Given these trends, it is likely that following the 100,000 mark for registered users in early 2017, the same mark will be surpassed for downloaders within the next year.

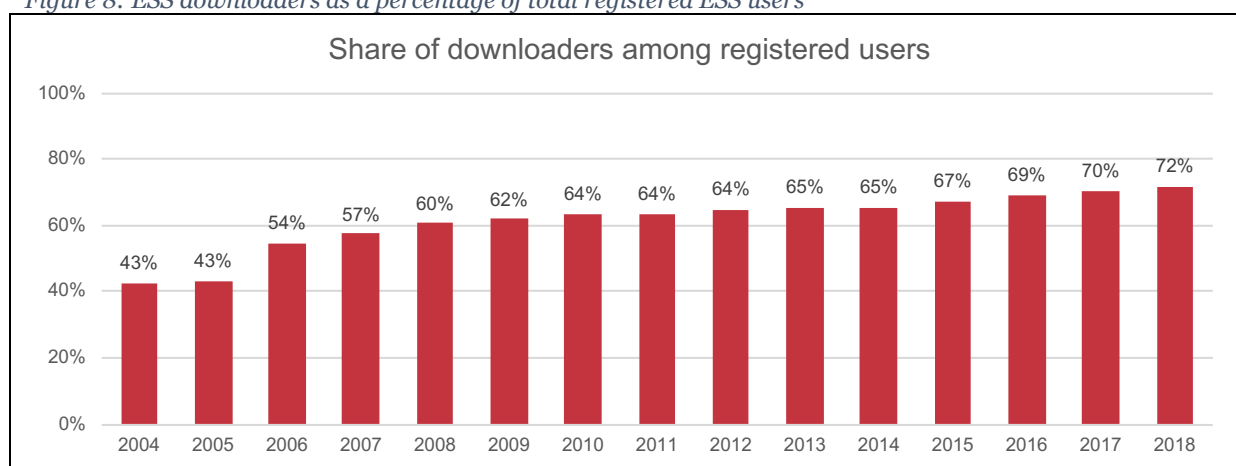
Figure 7: Total ESS downloaders



Source: ESS user statistics supplied by NSD. We use the user figures collected in mid-June for each year



Figure 8: ESS downloaders as a percentage of total registered ESS users



Source: ESS user statistics supplied by NSD. We use the user figures collected in mid-June for each year

## 2.4 Individual country trends – a brief appraisal

It is worth briefly also looking at developments in individual countries, as our original study highlighted that very different and more erratic trends can happen at the individual country-level. Once again, we find that the list of top-25 countries by user count (roughly all countries with more than 1,000 users) is fairly unchanged between June 2016 and June 2018.

A few countries have moved up or down one or two places when ranked by total user count, but the countries that make up the top-25 list are unchanged. The changes that have taken place are of course down to different rates of growth. As noted above, the year-on-year growth rate of the ESS user base has been stable at around 15%, so a 30% growth for each country from June 2016 to June 2018 would be the norm. However, there is much variation: Spain (44%), Italy (38%), Denmark (42%), Sweden (37%), Russia (46%) and Ukraine (39%) have grown at faster rates over these two years. The Czech Republic (24%), Belgium (24%), Ireland (23%), Estonia (22%) and especially Slovenia (8%) demonstrate below average growth rates.

There are many possible reasons for these tendencies: In some of the smaller countries (e.g. Estonia, Slovenia), it is genuinely possible that, after significant growth over the past few years, a certain core potential user base has essentially been reached, leading growth to slow quite naturally, though other, more problematic factors might also be at play.

Of the fastest growing countries, many are subject to our current country reports, and many have either recently joined as ESS members or have plans to do so. Consequent publicity-drives may explain at least part of the observed growth rates.

Table 1: Top countries by user count – June 2016 and June 2018 compared

Rank	Country	ESS User count: June 2016	Country	ESS User count: June 2018	Growth: June 2016-June 2018
1	Germany	9,680	Germany	12,950	34%
2	Belgium	8,019	United Kingdom	10,259	36%
3	United Kingdom	7,552	Belgium	9,915	24%
4	Netherlands	5,858	Netherlands	7,637	30%
5	United States	5,029	Spain	6,952	44%

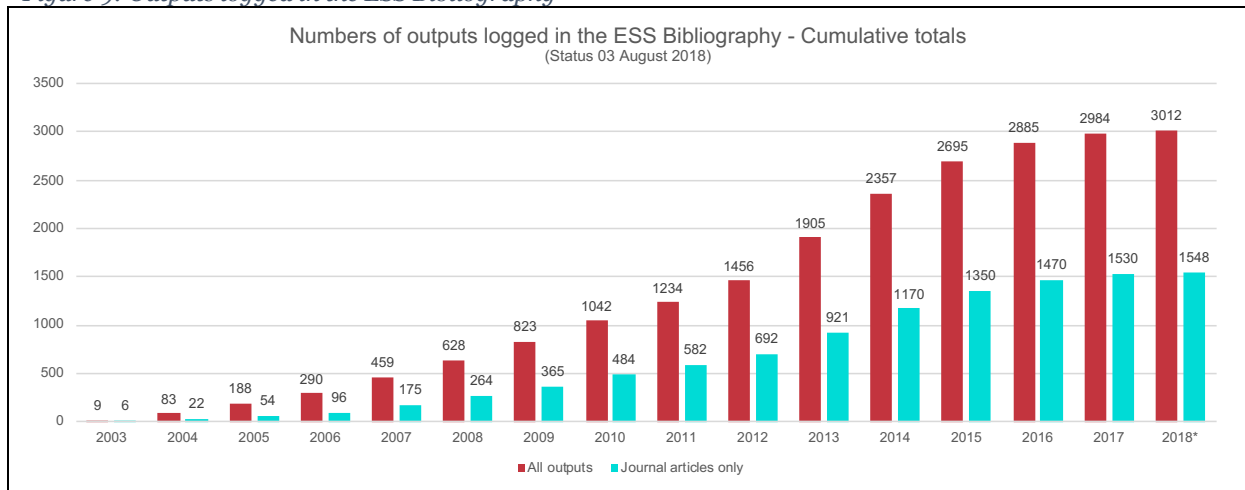
Rank	Country	ESS User count: June 2016	Country	ESS User count: June 2018	Growth: June 2016-June 2018
6	<b>Spain</b>	4,815	<b>United States</b>	6,700	33%
7	<b>Norway</b>	4,729	<b>Norway</b>	6,060	28%
8	<b>Poland</b>	4,329	<b>Poland</b>	5,720	32%
9	<b>Slovenia</b>	4,010	<b>Italy</b>	4,902	38%
10	<b>Italy</b>	3,547	<b>France</b>	4,339	33%
11	<b>France</b>	3,251	<b>Slovenia</b>	4,314	8%
12	<b>Switzerland</b>	2,884	<b>Switzerland</b>	3,928	36%
13	<b>Denmark</b>	2,648	<b>Denmark</b>	3,772	42%
14	<b>Austria</b>	2,448	<b>Austria</b>	3,097	27%
15	<b>Portugal</b>	2,238	<b>Sweden</b>	3,047	37%
16	<b>Sweden</b>	2,230	<b>Portugal</b>	2,906	30%
17	<b>Finland</b>	1,969	<b>Finland</b>	2,531	29%
18	<b>Hungary</b>	1,619	<b>Russia</b>	2,304	46%
19	<b>Russia</b>	1,578	<b>Hungary</b>	2,113	31%
20	<b>Ireland</b>	1,447	<b>Ireland</b>	1,781	23%
21	<b>Estonia</b>	1,391	<b>Estonia</b>	1,691	22%
22	<b>Israel</b>	1,122	<b>Ukraine</b>	1,554	39%
23	<b>Ukraine</b>	1,120	<b>Israel</b>	1,458	30%
24	<b>Greece</b>	1,006	<b>Greece</b>	1,271	26%
25	<b>Czech Republic</b>	863	<b>Czech Republic</b>	1,071	24%

Source: ESS user statistics supplied by NSD. We use the user figures collected in mid-June for each year

## 2.5 Publication trends

The number of ESS-based outputs has also grown since we conducted the original impact study. However, some problems are beginning to emerge with the ESS Bibliography. In March 2017, 2,704 ESS-based outputs had been logged in the ESS Bibliography, including 1,373 journal articles (reported in our original Impact Study). By August 2018, this has increased to 3,012 and 1,548 respectively. Based on the ESS Bibliography figures, it appears that despite continuing growth in ESS-based outputs, the rate of growth has somewhat slowed down over the past two years – a trend was not visible at the time of the original impact study. However, as we demonstrate below, this is more connected with the rate at which authors actually report outputs than with the number of outputs as such.

Figure 9: Outputs logged in the ESS Bibliography

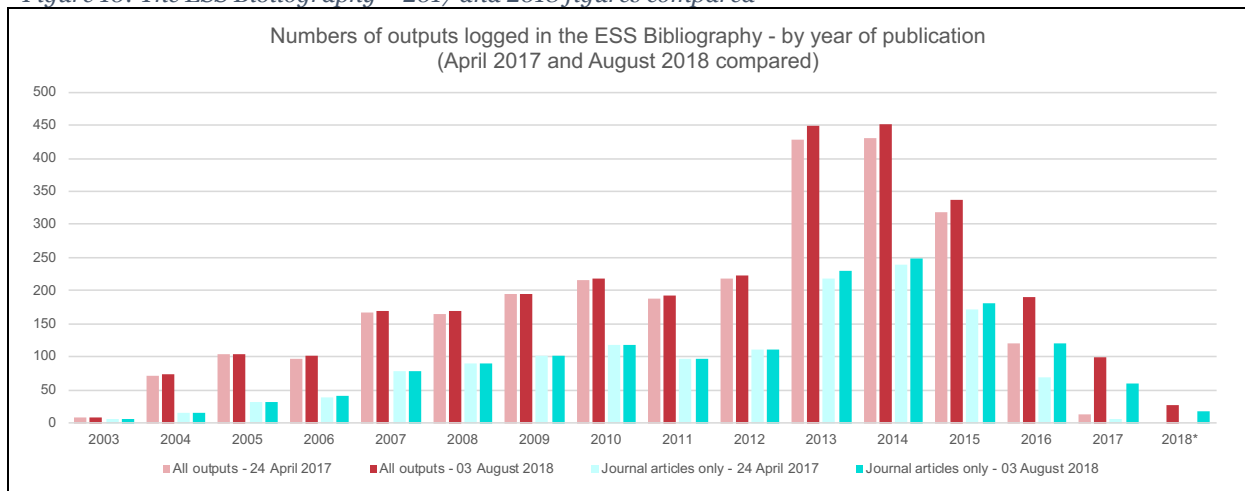


\*2018 figure is inevitably incomplete

When we compare the entries by publication year used for our original impact study with those from August 2018, it is clear that reporting to the ESS Bibliography has decreased since 2016. We understand that ESSHQ staff undertook a substantial reporting drive around 2013, and this is very much reflected in the 2013/14 figures. However, this has not been sustained.

Additionally, we can see that some outputs are logged long after their publication date: between April 2017 and August 2018, several outputs were logged that were originally published as far back as 2004 (as shown by the difference in height between lighter and darker shaded columns for each year). In other words, fewer outputs are now being logged, and outputs are sometimes logged several years after publication.

Figure 10: The ESS Bibliography – 2017 and 2018 figures compared

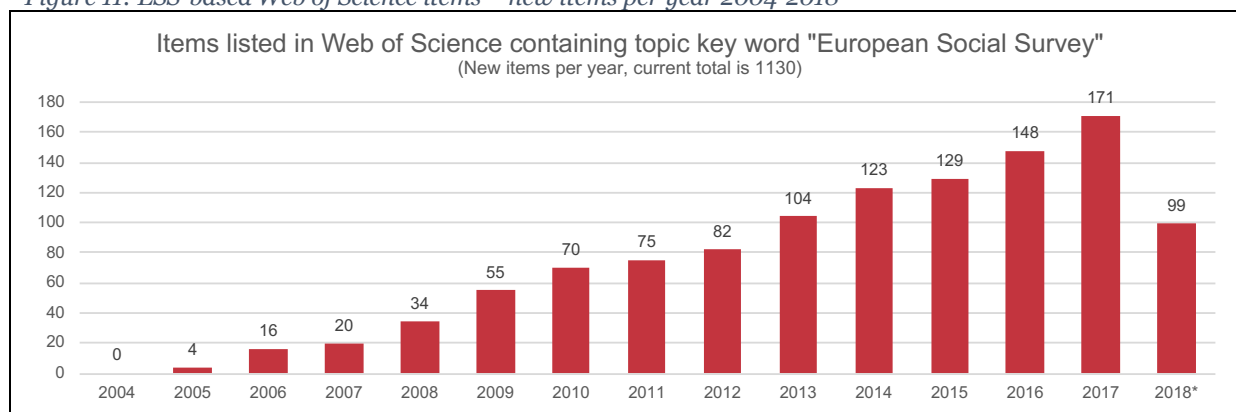


\*2018 figure is inevitably incomplete and missing entirely from the Original Impact Study figures (as it pre-dated 2018).

It is possible of course that the actual number of new ESS-based outputs produced has been dropping year-on-year since 2014. However, some additional analysis using Web of Science (WoS) shows that this is not the case: the number of new items including “European Social Survey” in their topic field listed on WoS each year has been consistently increasing since 2004, with a record 171 logged in 2017, a trend that will likely continue for 2018. We note that this is only a brief search technique and that it differs

from that used by CWTS for the original Impact study. Nevertheless, data collected by an automated research information system not reliant on self-reporting does not indicate the decrease in ESS-based outputs that might be suggested by recent trends in the ESS Bibliography data.

Figure 11: ESS-based Web of Science items – new items per year 2004-2018



Source: Web of Science (<https://login.webofknowledge.com/error/Error?PathInfo=%2F&Error=IPError>) accessed 13/09/2018. Note: this search was conducted by Technopolis and used only “European Social Survey” as a key word for a topic search. This method differs from that used by CWTS in the bibliometric analysis for the original Impact Study. \*2018 is incomplete. Time-lag in WoS items appearing means we cannot confidently predict what the 2018 total might be (not all 2018-published items will be searchable by 31/12/2018, so we cannot simply extrapolate based on remaining days of the year).

In short, publication trends of ESS-based work continue to grow healthily. However, there appears to be a genuine problem with reporting of outputs back to the ESS Bibliography. The system of self-reporting did come up in several interviews for our additional country profiles, and we discuss it in the next section on further qualitative findings.

### 3 Additional conclusions from the country reports

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Aside from our user data update, we also conducted a programme of interviews with ESS users and organisers in each of the eight countries covered in this additional work package. Whilst these interviews primarily served the purpose of feeding into the eight additional country reports (submitted to ESSHQ alongside this document), they also yielded some further findings pertinent to the ESS and ESS impact more generally.

We note additional findings from our qualitative research in brief here. In some cases, they include evident recommendations, in others they are observational only:

- The moment of new data publication is critical for non-academic use and impacts: for academics it matters less if the most recent ESS round is 12-24 months out of date (e.g. using 2017 data in a journal article to be submitted/published in 2018 or 2019). However, for the news media and even in policy circles, those first few months, when the data are genuinely ‘new’, are critical. Non-academic dissemination events ought to be strengthened at these particular points in time, i.e. coinciding with the release of data from new ESS rounds
- The original impact study already noted that co-locating the coordination of several large surveys (e.g. ESS, ISSP, WVS plus national-level surveys) is helpful. It creates a single ‘go-to’ point for social science data users, from which all surveys benefit. This finding has been re-confirmed, for instance in the case of Spain, where moving from Pompeu Fabra University to CIS is associated with a steep rise in user numbers. However, there are also some notes of caution from other countries: co-locating the coordination could mean less proactive ‘championing’ of each individual survey and, depending on internal organisation of the survey centre, may result in a situation where surveys compete for internal resources and priority. Such cautions do not undermine the main point that co-location is associated with user number boosts. However, details matter: a single web platform where all surveys appear together, and collective dissemination events appear to be ingredients that maximise the benefit (and cooperation) between all surveys
- Language barriers are of highly variable severity depending on country: some countries have very high levels of English proficiency, others not so much. Senior researchers and civil servants rarely have any issues with this, but when it comes to ensuring non-elite academics and lower level civil servants, polytechnics, schools, private individuals, media, etc. use ESS more, some countries may require greater efforts of translation of data labels, online tools and so forth. Some countries have undertaken such translation efforts (e.g. Spain, Russia). While this can result in a web presence that is not directly linked to the main ESS web site, ESS use in countries with less widespread English proficiency will likely benefit from such endeavours
- Related to the above: translation of ESS Topline booklets has been noted on several occasions as a valuable ‘marketing’ tool, notably in Israel and Slovakia. They are frequently used by coordination teams in outreach activities, and having them in the local language is invaluable, especially in communities where English language proficiency may be limited
- Some interviewees noted that the system of manually reporting ESS-outputs to the ESS bibliography is starting to feel rather dated, which may explain the lower levels of logged outputs over the past few years: many think that this should by now be done in an automated fashion (e.g. harvesting from Google Scholar, WoS, Bookmetrix, ORCID, etc.). As research information systems become more sophisticated, the current system of manual self-reporting risks becoming out-dated and the coverage (estimated at 80% for journal articles in the original impact study) will decrease
- The original impact study found that personal connections (especially of NCs) continue to play an important part in generating non-academic impacts. We can re-confirm this finding. In Cyprus, for instance, close connections between the former national coordination team and prominent journalists led to ESS data being reported in the national news media
- The enthusiasm among at least some of the national ESS teams is important in terms of outreach, dissemination and publicity, which perhaps points to a less than optimal degree of

institutionalisation of ESS in some countries. This could be seen as a direct consequence of uncertain funding conditions. The consultation suggests that whilst the ESS national teams currently seem to be stable, the long-term sustainability of ESS national data collection in some guest countries is uncertain. Some interviewees see the main reason for this in the increasing requirements for methodological rigour (e.g. sampling of respondents and training of data collectors in the field), which increases the burden on the national ESS teams with every new ESS round. The evidence collected via consultation in these countries suggests that this uncertainty could potentially lead to a country missing out on one or more ESS rounds. This in turn could reduce the value of the ESS data, especially the time series data

- The original impact study found that using the ESS as a student is a critical pathway to ESS use later in life, in academic and non-academic career paths alike. At the same time, much teaching use falls ‘under the radar’ of ESSHQ, as teachers often download data to create their own teaching materials, while the students themselves never register. We can re-confirm both findings. Many noted that whilst the ESS data analysis and download tools are user friendly for academics experienced in using social science data, it is bewildering for students and non-academics. Efforts to create online student resources available through the ESS web site are welcomed and more may need to be done. Once again, pathways from student use by proxy to independently registered ESS users ought to be defined, e.g. through recommendations that first or second semester students can use pre-made teaching resources, but for later degree stages and independent research projects, full registration and independent ESS data use should be encouraged
- In some countries – typically smaller ones and where coordinators have resource-constraints – it is felt that the use of the ESS could be strengthened by more direct promotion by ESS. In larger countries or those with long-established, well-funded and sophisticated research systems this may not be as important – indeed, the physical presence or absence of representatives from an EU-level infrastructure may be irrelevant at promotion events by well-funded, long-established and nationally renowned survey centres. But in other cases, direct involvement and support from the ‘centre’ of the ESS would add scientific ‘legitimacy’, as well as much-needed funding often not available for publicity and dissemination events in smaller countries on the European periphery
- Inclusion in the ESS is seen by some peripheral countries to underpin important international connectivity. This is multifaceted, and ranges from simply maintaining inclusion in international collaborative research efforts, to demystification through use of trusted objective data, leading to a kind of ‘peace-keeping’ effect through a combination of these two factors (the latter being most pertinent in cases where diplomatic or social relations between different European countries are strained)
- The political culture in each participant country is an important factor shaping the potential scale and scope of non-academic use. In countries with little tradition for evidence-based policymaking, we see fewer examples of ESS-based research contributing to changes in policy or public-sector practice. This was already noted in the original impact study, and underlines once again the importance of understanding and strengthening ‘impact systems’: in some countries the ESS exists in the context of a policy sphere already interested and experienced in seeking out and using social science data, in others the ESS can at best play a part in generating such interest in the first place, where impact ‘pathways’ need first to be created
- Finally, a methodological point on identifying impacts: throughout our interviews, it became clear that academics especially (including national coordinators and their team members) are typically quite able to highlight academic impacts and benefits, but struggle more to recall non-academic uses and impacts. A default assumption is often that there are no non-academic impacts. Yet, upon further reflection, i.e. later in the interviews, many interviewees are able to give examples, though they are also often unsure about whether what they describe actually qualifies as ‘impact’. There is a clear case to communicate to the ESS user community that non-academic use and impact of the ESS exists and to showcase what this looks like, in order to counter evident views that ‘nobody other than academics could possibly be interested or capable of using the ESS’. Illustrated impact pamphlets (e.g. in a style resembling the Topline series) may be a helpful tool



## Appendix A Method annex

In compiling the additional country profiles supplemented alongside this document, we have used the same methodology already used in the original ESS impact study (<http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/findings/impact>), which was supplemented with 17 country profiles of similar structure to those presented now. All method details can be checked in the original impact study's annexes.

For each of the eight countries selected for this additional piece of work, the main additional empirical work consisted of desk research, as well as interviews (30-60 minutes each, conducted via telephone, Skype or occasionally via e-mail). These once again used the same standards and interview tools as deployed in the original impact study. We list the full set of interviews conducted for this follow-up work below.

Further we note a few points of clarification to the reader regarding the data sets that were used for the country profiles in this document:

- The original ESS impact study used ESS user data up to June 2016, with the month of June being the cut-off point for each year. For this additional work, we have extended our time series data, to June 2018
- This excludes any analysis of institutional-level user statistics, which were provided to us directly as part of the original impact study in 2016. We do not have updated data for this level of disaggregation
- The original ESS impact study cited information from the ESS bibliography taken at various points between June 2016 and June 2017. For this follow-up work, we have taken up-to-date figures from the ESS bibliography, reflecting the state-of-play in August 2018
- As part of the original ESS impact study, CWTS conducted bibliometric analysis of ESS-based work listed in Web of Science (WoS) up to and including 2014 (allowing at least two years for citation counts to develop). This analysis has not been updated. It is therefore highly likely that more WoS-listed publications now exist and citation counts have increased.

*Table 2: List of interviewees*

Country	Name	Type	Position	Organisation	Interviewer	Interview date
Cyprus	Frixos Dalitis	User – non-academic	Journalist	Philelefteros	Peter Kolarz	03/08/2018
Cyprus	Iasonas Lamprianou	User – academic	Assistant Professor	University of Cyprus	Peter Kolarz	07/09/2018
Cyprus	Marios Vryonides	NC	Associate Professor, Sociology and Research Methods	European University Cyprus	Peter Kolarz	22/06/2018
Denmark	Anders Milhøj	User - academic	Associate Professor, Economics	University of Copenhagen	Kalle Nielsen	09/08/2018 (by email)
Denmark	Anne-Julie Boesen Pedersen	User – non-academic	Head of Research	Ministry of Justice	Kalle Nielsen	09/08/2018 (by email)
Denmark	Jens Peter Frølund Thomsen	User – academic	Lecturer, Political science	University of Aarhus	Kalle Nielsen	23/08/2018
Denmark	Katinka Stenbjørn	GA observer	Head of Section	Danish Agency for Science and Higher Education	Kalle Nielsen	17/08/2018



Country	Name	Type	Position	Organisation	Interviewer	Interview date
Denmark	Mads Meier Jæger	User – academic	Professor, Sociology	University of Copenhagen (Sociology)	Kalle Nielsen	30/07/2018
Denmark	Marie Louise Schultz-Nielsen	User – non-academic	Senior Researcher	Rockwool Foundation	Kalle Nielsen	07/08/2018
Denmark	Niels Plough	Other	Director of social statistics	Statistics Denmark	Kalle Nielsen	16/08/2018
Denmark	Peter Thisted Dinesen	User – academic	Professor and Deputy Head of Department, Political Science	University of Copenhagen (Political science)	Kalle Nielsen	30/07/2018
Denmark	Torben Fridberg	NC	ESS coordinator	VIVE	Kalle Nielsen	09/08/2018
Greece	Daphne Nicolitsas	User – academic (formerly non-academic user)	Assistant Professor, Economics	University of Crete	Kalle Nielsen	Interviewed for original impact study
Greece	Lily Peppou	User – academic	Researcher	University Mental Health Research Institute Athens	Kalle Nielsen	14/08/2018
Greece	Theoni Stathopoulou	NC	Research Director	National Centre for Social Research (EKKE)	Kalle Nielsen	02/07/2018
Greece	Thomas Georgiadis	User – academic	Researcher	Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences	Kalle Nielsen	31/07/2018 (by email)
Israel	Dr Anastasia Gorodzeisky	User – academic	Senior Lecturer / Associate Professor	Tel-Aviv University	Adam Krcál	02/07/2018
Israel	Dr Gal Ariely	User – academic	Assistant Professor	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	Adam Krcál	05/07/2018
Israel	Dr Irit Adler	NC	Special Projects Director	Tel-Aviv University	Adam Krcál	27/06/2018
Israel	Dr Lihi Lahat	User – teaching	Senior Lecturer	Sapir College	Adam Krcál	10/07/2018
Israel	Prof Shalom H Schwartz	User – academic, Former Member of ESS SAB	Snajderman Emeritus Professor of Psychology	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Adam Krcál	16/07/2018
Italy	Arnie Aassve	User – academic	Bocconi University	Professor	Loic Perroud	Interviewed for original impact study
Italy	Chiara Saraceno	User – academic	Berlin Social Science Center (retired), ex-University of Turin	Researcher	Loic Perroud	Interviewed for original impact study
Italy	Cristiano Vezzoni	NC	University of Milan	Associate Professor	Martin Wain	19/07/2018

Country	Name	Type	Position	Organisation	Interviewer	Interview date
Italy	Maria Francesca Romano	User – academic	Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa	Associate Professor	Martin Wain	31/07/2018
Italy	Vera Kopsaj	User – academic	Sapienza University of Rome	PhD Candidate	Martin Wain	03/08/2018
Italy	Stefano Sacchi	National Representative	President	National Institute for the Analysis of Public Policies (INAPP)	Martin Wain	21/11/2018
Russia	Aleksei Rotmistrov	User – academic	Head of the Faculty of Social Sciences	Higher School of Economics	Martin Wain	03/08/2018
Russia	Anna Andreenkova	NC	Director	Institute for Comparative Social Surveys (CESSI)	Martin Wain	09/08/2018
Russia	Nataliya Mastikova	User – academic	Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Sociology	Research Associate	Martin Wain	21/09/2018 (by email)
Slovakia	Daniela Husovska	User – academic (PhD)	Counsellor - researcher	Archa - Counselling services for children and families	Adam Krcál	06/08/2018
Slovakia	Denisa Fedakova	NC	Director	Institute of Social Sciences	Adam Krcál	12/07/2018
Slovakia	Dr Michal Kentos	User – academic	Deputy Director	Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences	Adam Krcál	12/07/2018
Slovakia	Prof. Jozef Vyrost	Former NC, User – academic	Head of Department of Psychology	Slovak Academy of Sciences	Adam Krcál	09/07/2018
Spain	Irene Martin	User – academic	Associate professor, Political science	Autonomous University of Madrid	Peter Kolarz	03/08/2018
Spain	Marga Torres Fernandez	User – academic (ECR)	Assistant professor, sociology	University Carlos III Madrid	Peter Kolarz	28/08/2018
Spain	Mariano Torcal	Former NC	Professor, political science	University Pompeu Fabra	Peter Kolarz	26/07/2018
Spain	Monica Mendez	NC	Technical Advisor	Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas	Peter Kolarz	19/06/2018
Spain	Valeria Bello	User – academic	Research Fellow	United Nations University Institute on Globalization, Culture and Mobility	Reda Nausedaite	Interviewed for original impact study
Spain	Violeta Tomas	User – non-academic	Head of training	Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública	Peter Kolarz	31/07/2018

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