

ESS-SUSTAIN-2 Project

Project Acronym	ESS-SUSTAIN-2
Project Number	871063
Project Title	Next Steps in Securing the Sustainability of the European Research Infrastructure Consortium
Deliverable Number	3.1
Deliverable Title	The materials from the three pre-General Assembly meetings will be collated into a 'Lessons in Impact' document, and will be included in a new section of the ESS website bringing together all materials relating to the impact of ESS (M7, M13, M18)
Dissemination Level	Public
Due month	M41
Actual delivery month	M49
Version	1
Author(s)	Eric Harrison, ESS ERIC; Stefan Swift, ESS ERIC



Deliverable 3.1. Lessons in Impact

1. Introduction

As part of SUSTAIN-2 (Grant Agreement 871063) work package 3 – Promoting European Social Survey (ESS) data among key European policy makers – three Impact Showcase Workshops were held. These ‘showcase events’ were convened for General Assembly representatives in April 2021, October 2021 and March 2023.

This report summarises and reflects upon these activities. The wider work package, concerned with increasing the impact of the European Social Survey among users, had the following broad objectives.

To ensure that the ESS maintains and strengthens its role in informing European policy making by:

- *Promoting the ESS among European stakeholders and policy makers*
- *Monitoring the ongoing achievement of national policy impact by countries participating in the European Social Survey ERIC*
- *Sharing successful practice in relation to research, teaching and policy impact among Member countries of the European Social Survey ERIC.*

Realising research-led impact, by disseminating research findings to relevant audiences.

As a framing for this specific task, we were informed by a report by Technopolis Group (UK): [Comparative impact study of the ESS ERIC](#). This impact study was produced under the ESS-SUSTAIN project (Grant Agreement 676166). This extensive impact evaluation, initially conducted in 2017, identified three dimensions of activity resulting from ESS data: use of data to produce research; use of data to support and enhance teaching; and use of data to shape policy initiatives. Technopolis produced an updated version of this document as part of SUSTAIN-2 WP3 Task 3 (Monitoring National Policy Impact). [Deliverable 3.3 is available on the ESS website](#).

The aim of this task was therefore to spread good practice in relation to impact by convening ‘showcase events’ for General Assembly representatives, where Member countries presented examples of successful pathways to impact using ESS methods or data. Three workshops were foreseen, one for each of the dimensions of impact: research, teaching and policy. The thinking behind the format and the audience was that communications between different stakeholder groups in individual ESS Member countries might not be sufficiently linked up.

Moreover, individual representatives would have no reason to know much about what sort of use was being made of ESS data in other countries outside their own. Therefore, the three events had a twin purpose: to showcase good practice in use of ESS data/methods to inform General Assembly members, and to use such examples from particular countries as ‘leverage’ with representatives of other countries to redouble their efforts to encourage the more effective use of ESS data domestically. In order to facilitate discussion and interaction, these were planned to take place in the later afternoon prior to working dinners and the following day’s scheduled General Assembly meetings in 2020 and 2021. A Research Fellow at HQ was to assist the Deputy Director with this task.

In spring 2020, lockdowns were put in place across Europe to help prevent the spread of Coronavirus, and face to face events were suspended. Initially, with all the focus on the possibilities for conducting Round 10 fieldwork, the impact showcases were postponed in the hope they could take place in

person as planned. However, COVID-19 restrictions continued to complicate international travel and the decision was taken to proceed with the first two events online. These took place in April and October 2021, in each case on the day before the meeting. Details of the content follow.

2. Impact Showcase Workshop: Research, 6 April 2021

This focused on research impact and specifically the [Social Inequalities in Health module](#) from Round 7 (2014/15) of the ESS. Two speakers came forward in response to a call for contributions. These were Mirza Balaj, Research Coordinator at the Centre for Global Health Inequalities Research (CHAIN), and Theoni Stathopoulou, the ESS National Coordinator for Greece.

Balaj was part of the questionnaire design team (QDT) who initially applied to field the health module. In the presentation, Balaj introduced CHAIN and their approach, the Round 7 module, and shared screenshots of some of the subsequent academic publications the team authored using ESS data. The presentation also explored monitoring of academic articles by external academics that analysed the health data and CHAIN's participation in industry and policy events. The health module is due to be repeated in Round 11 (2023/24) of the ESS. A copy of the presentation slides is available in Appendix I of this document.

Stathopoulou discussed the Health inequalities among migrant population (MIGHEAL) project, funded by the European Economic Area (EEA) financial mechanism 2009-2014 for diversity, inequalities and social inclusion. It allowed for the creation of a dataset to fill the gap in evidence between Greek involvement in the ESS (rounds 5-9, 2010-19). Stathopoulou introduced basic findings from the project, and examples showing the subsequent academic impact garnered from analysis of ESS and MIGHEAL data. A copy of the presentation slides is available in Appendix II of this document.

3. Impact Showcase Workshop: Teaching, 20 October 2021

This focused on teaching impact within institutions in two ESS Member countries – Lithuania and Hungary. The speakers were National Coordinator for Lithuania, Aurelija Stelmokienė (Dean of Social sciences at Vytautas Magnus University) and the National Coordinators for Hungary, Vera Messing and Bence Ságvári (Hungarian Academy of Sciences). In each case, the presentations conformed to a specification set out by ESS HQ and were further curated by correspondence to fit a twenty-minute time slot and to address the relevant issues of pathways to impact. The eventual material was of good quality.

Stelmokienė delivered a presentation on the ESS impact on teaching in Lithuania, focusing on which under- and post-graduate degrees include the use of ESS data in their studies, and the main reasons for its inclusion. It also gave an overview of the scientific conferences they hold at Vytautas Magnus University, two competitions (one for university students and one for younger students), and a series of training courses and methods seminars that have been organised by the NC team. A copy of the presentation slides is available in Appendix III of this document.

Messing and Ságvári presented the ESS 'University Road Show' in Hungary, which took place from 2019-21. They presented the concept and plans for a series of events across the country in an attempt to increase the number of student data users. In total, 12 workshops were held in 10 universities across Hungary and in Romania. A copy of the presentation slides is available in Appendix IV of this document.

While it was well received, the experiment with online events not directly integrated with the business of the General Assembly was only a partial success. Turnout from Assembly members was disappointingly low. And while HQ facilitated some limited questions and answers, the planned-for interaction and discussion that would have been integral to an in-person General Assembly warm-up event was entirely lacking.

4. Impact Showcase Workshop: Policy, 23 March 2023

With the experience of relatively low online attendances to the initial events, the third and final event was delayed until in-person meetings began again in earnest. While the original plan was to focus on Technopolis's updated impact report (see task 3 in this work package), this was overtaken by the mid-term review in March 2022 and discussions about impact at the European level and within the Brussels-based policy making community.

It was decided to devote the third and final event to the interim findings from work commissioned from the consultants at EFIS Centre led by Jelena Angelis. This took place at the start of the General Assembly in spring 2023. This enjoyed a full hybrid audience of Assembly members plus guests invited from the European Commission and there was full and fruitful discussion, both in the room and 'round the sides' of the event.

At this event, Angelis presented some initial findings from their research into the use of ESS data and methods in the policy arena. A copy of the presentation slides is available in the appendix of this document. EFIS Centre have since produce a final report, available on the ESS website: [Visibility, accessibility and reachability of ESS data at policy levels - A scoping study](#).

Additionally, a copy of the presentation slides delivered by Peter Kolarz (Technopolis) during the General Assembly meeting of 20 October 2021 is also available in the appendix.

5. Conclusion

This was an interesting and worthwhile experiment in promoting ESS Impact within one group of stakeholders. There were some key takeaways. First, offers of material were sparse – the presenters who participated were the only ones from the 30-country strong ESS community to come forward. Second, the quality was nonetheless high and elicited positive feedback from General Assembly representatives. Third, it is clear that these events work far better when either integrated into a General Assembly meeting or, further, as a warm-up event the afternoon or evening before (as has been done previously with a Topline report launch in Paris). Fourth, while the concept of these talks as leverage and peer pressure between Member countries, there is no evidence that this gained much, if any, purchase.

While there is an expectation that participating countries (and members of rotating module teams) will do their utmost to promote the findings of their work, this is not a contractual element of the funding specification for ESS in the same way that, say, the requirement to undertake probability sampling, use incentives and formally brief interviewers are written into the central guidance. While dissemination and impact are important objectives for the European Social Survey, they remain secondary to the core aims of executing the best quality, most comparable survey in a large number of countries.

While academics have the incentive to produce output based on the ESS – and research shows they do this extensively, there is no clear directive to do so from those who fund them – and in that sense the General Assembly turned out to be less fertile ground than hoped for this message. Were we to repeat such impact/exploitation events, it would be more likely that the National Coordinators' Forum would be a more suitable audience for the sharing of good practice and the gentle pressure of peer competition. In this regard there may also be a role for the more active of the regional networks seed-funded by ESS as part of SUSTAIN-2.

The different activities included as part of this deliverable, and indeed those offered by external reporting from EFIS Centre and Technopolis, have produced many recommendations to improve the impact of ESS data and methods. The use of the Overton.io database (a system that monitors documents published by government and policy-focused organisations) by EFIS Centre is one element that has already been implemented. However, many of the other EFIS Centre suggestions to improve the use of ESS data in the policy arena are harder to implement. In short, to drastically improve the policy use of ESS data, the survey would need to be more policy-led. Whilst an abandonment of an academic approach is unrealistic, allowing policy groups to table questions on future ESS web panels, for example, is an approach that would serve both purposes.

More appropriately, the Technopolis recommendations focus more widely: on academic, teaching and non-academic (policy) use of data and methods. These have been evaluated and implemented, where possible.

The observations of impact created through the ESS-SUSTAIN and SUSTAIN-2 projects have informed the new [Impact page of the ESS website](#).



Centre for Global Health Inequalities Research

ESS 7 - Health Module

Mirza Balaj, PhD



@CHAIN_NTNU

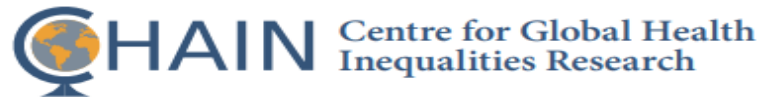


<https://www.ntnu.edu/chain#/view/about>



CHAINNTNU

Introduction



CHAIN brings together **health inequality researchers** all over the world.

It focuses on going beyond simply exploring health inequalities to taking part and **development of effective interventions and policies.**



HAIN approach



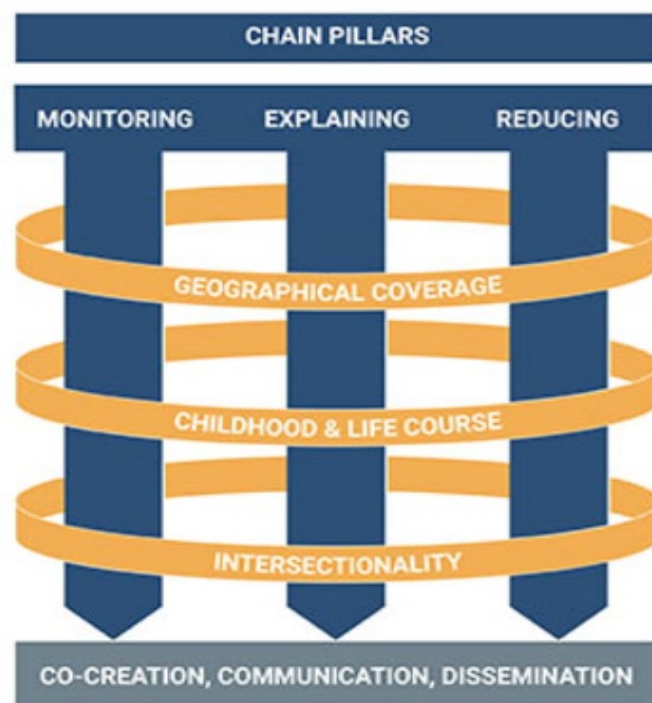
From research

to policy

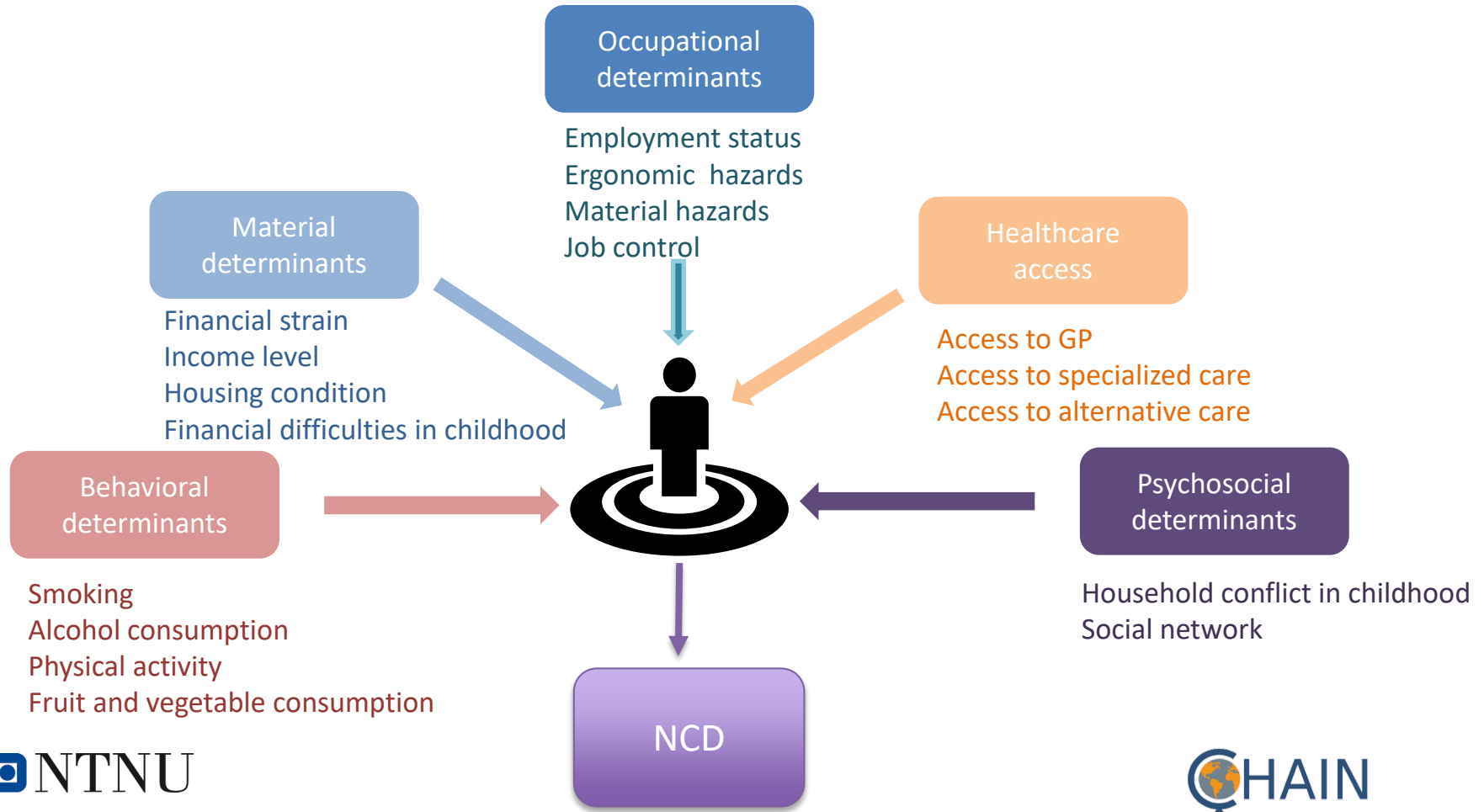
to fieldwork



CHAIN Pillars



ESS7 – Health Module



The First Pan-European Sociological Health Inequalities Survey of the General Population: The European Social Survey Rotating Module on the Social Determinants of Health

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Submitted August 2015; revised March 2016; accepted March 2016

Abstract

The European Social Survey (ESS) is a biennial, academically driven, cross-sectional, pan-European social survey that charts and explains the interactions between Europe's changing institutions and the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviour patterns of its diverse populations. As part of the seventh round of the ESS, we successfully developed a rotating module that provides a comprehensive and comparative pan-European data set on the social determinants of health and health inequalities. In this article, we present the rationale for the module, the health outcomes, and social determinants that were included, and some of the opportunities that the module provide for advancing research into explaining the distribution and aetiology of social inequalities in health in Europe. Thus far, no health survey has had sufficient data on the stratification system of societies, including rich data on living conditions, and there is no sociological survey with sufficient variety of lifestyle factors and health outcomes. By including unhealthy lifestyle behaviours, childhood conditions, housing conditions, working conditions, and variables describing access to healthcare, together with an extensive set of mental and physical health outcomes, the ESS has strengthened its position tremendously as a data source for sociologists wanting to perform European cross-national analyses of health inequalities.

Table 1: Health outcomes examined in ESS Health module publications

Health Outcomes	Publications
Depression	26
(Multi)morbidity	13
Self-reported health	12
Obesity	10
Limiting long-lasting illness	7
Heart conditions	7
High blood pressure	7
Cancer (past and present)	6
Diabetes	6
Pain back	7
Pain arm	7
Pain foot	7
Allergies	5
Skin conditions	4
Breathing problems	4
Stomach and digestion	4
Severe headaches	4

Articles:

80

Citations:

1610

Table 2: Social determinants examined in ESS health module publications

Social determinants of health	Publications
<i>Childhood determinants</i>	
Household conflicts while growing up	12
Financial difficulties while growing up	11
<i>Working conditions determinants</i>	
Ergonomic hazards	7
Material hazards	5
Job control	6
<i>Behavioral determinants</i>	
Frequency of alcohol consumption	9
Quantity of alcohol consumption	10
Binge drinking	5
Fruit consumption	16
Vegetable consumption	16
Smoking	17
BMI	9
Physical Activity	16
<i>Healthcare access</i>	
Unmet medical need	7
Use of alternative care	13
Consultation of GP	8
Consultation of Specialist	8
Provision of unpaid care	5
<i>Other determinants</i>	
Quality of housing	5



Social Inequalities in Health and their Determinants:

Topline Results from Round 7 of the
European Social Survey

ESS Topline
Results Series



EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

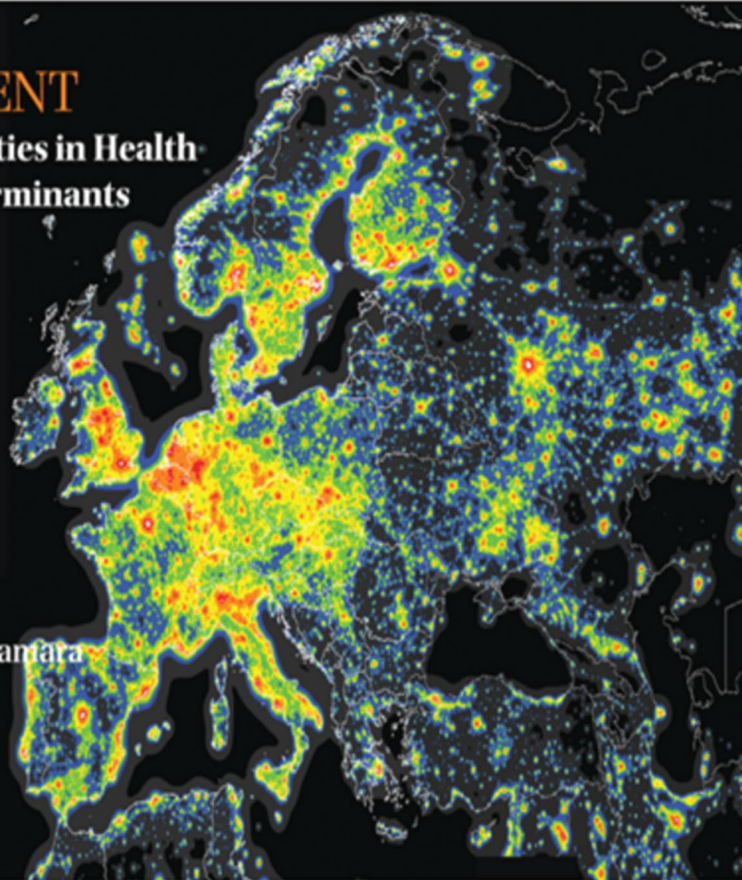
Volume 27 Supplement 1

<https://academic.oup.com/eurpub>

SUPPLEMENT

**Social Inequalities in Health
and their Determinants**

Guest Editors:
Terje A. Eikemo
Mirza Balaj
Clare Bambra
Jason Beckfield
Tim Huijts
Courtney L. McNamara



“The special issue documented the extent of cross-national variability in the magnitude of health inequalities in Europe, looking at the patterning of health behaviours, the social determinants of health as well as access to healthcare.”

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Volume 27 Supplement 1 February 2017

Supplement Papers

Roger Jowell's vision: European Social Survey
M. Marmot

Foreword to the Supplement: Social inequalities in health and their determinants

The health of European populations: introduction to the special supplement on the 2014 European Social Survey (ESS) rotating module on the social determinants of health
J. Beckfield, M. Balaj, C.L. McNamara, T. Huijts, C. Bambra and T.A. Eikemo

Prevalence of physical and mental non-communicable diseases in Europe: findings from the European Social Survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health
T. Huijts, P. Stornes, T.A. Eikemo, C. Bambra and The HiNews Consortium

Regional inequalities in self-reported conditions and non-communicable diseases in European countries: Findings from the European Social Survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health
K.H. Thomson, A.-C. Renneberg, C.L. McNamara, N. Akhter, N. Reibling and C. Bambra

The socioeconomic distribution of non-communicable diseases in Europe: findings from the European Social Survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health
C.L. McNamara, M. Balaj, K.H. Thomson, T.A. Eikemo, E.F. Solheim and C. Bambra

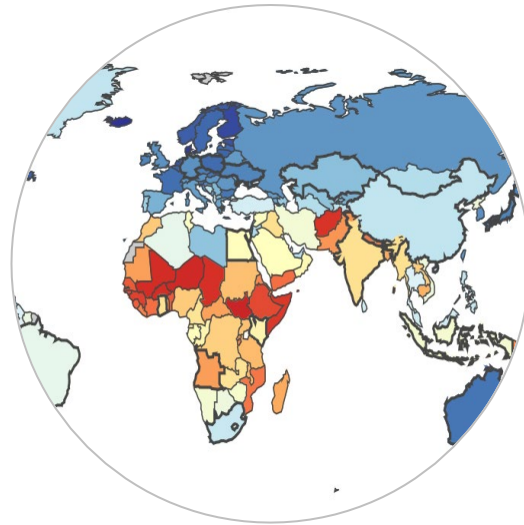
Occupational inequalities in self-rated health and non-communicable diseases in different regions of Europe: findings from the European Social Survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health
C.L. McNamara, M. Toch-Marquardt, M. Balaj, N. Reibling, T.A. Eikemo and C. Bambra

Does the pattern of occupational class inequalities in self-reported health depend on the choice of survey? A comparative analysis of four surveys and 35 European countries
M. Toch-Marquardt

Self-rated health and wellbeing among the working-age immigrant population in Western Europe: findings from the European social survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health
D. La Parra-Casado, P. Stornes and E.F. Solheim

Depressed during the depression: has the economic crisis affected mental health inequalities in Europe? Findings from the European Social Survey (2014) special module on the determinants of health
N. Reibling, J. Beckfield, T. Huijts, A. Schmidt-Catran, K.H. Thomson and C. Wendt

1	The social and behavioural determinants of health in Europe: findings from the European Social Survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health <i>T. Huijts, P. Stornes, T.A. Eikemo, C. Bambra and The HiNews Consortium</i>	55
2	Educational inequalities in risky health behaviours in 21 European countries: findings from the European social survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health <i>T. Huijts, A. Gkiouleka, N. Reibling, K.H. Thomson, T.A. Eikemo and C. Bambra</i>	63
3	Exploring the differences in general practitioner and health care specialist utilization according to education, occupation, income and social networks across Europe: findings from the European social survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health <i>E.L. Fjær, M. Balaj, P. Stornes, A. Todd, C.L. McNamara and T.A. Eikemo</i>	73
8	Subjective perceptions of unmet need for health care in Europe among social groups: Findings from the European social survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health <i>E.L. Fjær, P. Stornes, L.V. Borisova, C.L. McNamara and T.A. Eikemo</i>	82
14	Informal care in Europe: findings from the European Social Survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health <i>E. Verbakel, S. Tamlagsrønning, L. Winstone, E.L. Fjær and T.A. Eikemo</i>	90
22	Financial difficulties in childhood and adult depression in Europe <i>T. Bøe, M. Balaj, T.A. Eikemo, C.L. McNamara and E.F. Solheim</i>	96
27	The contribution of housing and neighbourhood conditions to educational inequalities in non-communicable diseases in Europe: findings from the European Social Survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health <i>C.L. McNamara, M. Balaj, K.H. Thomson, T.A. Eikemo and C. Bambra</i>	102
34	The social determinants of inequalities in self-reported health in Europe: findings from the European social survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health <i>M. Balaj, C.L. McNamara, T.A. Eikemo and C. Bambra</i>	107
40	Quality of life and living with cancer: findings from the European social survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health <i>K. Ringdal and G.I. Ringdal</i>	115
47		



MONITORING

Prevalence of physical and mental non-communicable diseases in Europe: findings from the European Social Survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health

Tim Huijts¹, Per Stornes², Terje A. Eikemo², Clare Bamba³, The HiNews Consortium*

Regional inequalities in self-reported conditions and non-communicable diseases in European countries: Findings from the European Social Survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health

Katie H. Thomson¹, Ann-Christin Renneberg², Courtney L. McNamara³, Nasima Akhter^{1,4}, Nadine Reibling⁵, Clare Bamba¹

Self-rated health and wellbeing among the working-age immigrant population in Western Europe: findings from the European social survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health

Daniel La Parra-Casado¹, Per Stornes², Erling F. Solheim²

NCD are prevalent in European countries, at rates that vary from 45% of the population to 92% of the population.

High heterogeneity in the distribution of NCDs across the sub-regions of European countries.

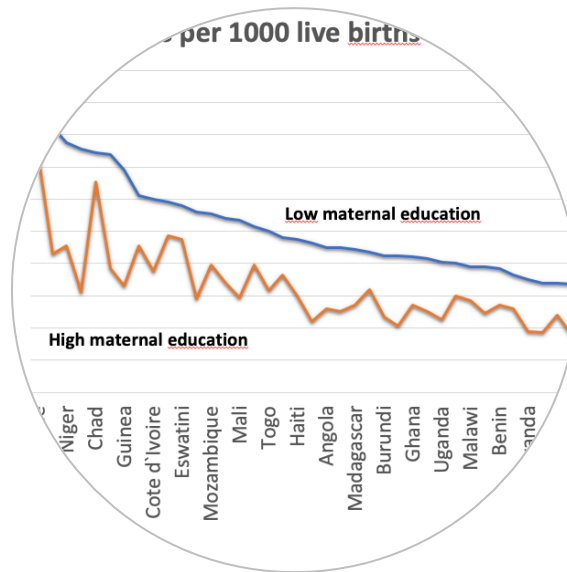
Health deteriorates rapidly among new migrants.

The socioeconomic distribution of non-communicable diseases in Europe: findings from the European Social Survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health

Courtney L. McNamara¹, Mirza Balaj¹, Katie H. Thomson², Terje A. Eikemo¹, Erling F. Solheim¹, Clare Bamba²

	Heart	HBP	Breathing	Allergies	Skin	Back/Neck	Hand/Arm	Foot/leg	Headaches	Stomach	Diabetes	Obesity	Depression	Cancer
North														
Denmark (n=553)	M	L					X	L		M	L	L	X	
Finland (n=797)			L				L					L	L	
Norway (n=500)		X			L(I)	M	M	M			L	X	L	
Sweden (n=665)							X	X			L		L	
West														
Austria (n=716)												X		
Belgium (n=655)						L	L					L	L	
France (n=744)									X			X	X	
Germany (n=1,120)	X	L				M	L	L		M(I)	L	X	X	
Ireland (n=908)					M(I), L(I)							L	L	X
Netherlands (n=850)	L			X(I)							L	L	L	
Switzerland (n=581)												X	L	L
UK (n=903)		L					L						L	
Central														
Czech (n=881)	L	L		M(I)			L	L					L	
Estonia (n=901)												X	X	
Hungary (n=712)	L	L					L	L	L			L	L	
Lithuania (n=920)	X			L(I)	L(I)	M	X		X			X	X	X
Poland (n=640)	M,L			X(I)	X(I)							L	X	
Slovenia (n=491)		L					X					X	L	
South														
Portugal (n=505)		X			M(I)	L						L	X	
Spain (n=686)		L			L(I)	L(I)				L(I)		L	X	

X, social gradient; (I), inverse gradient; M, socioeconomic gap between the medium and the high education group; L, socioeconomic gap between the low and the high education group. Shading indicates data were not available.



EXPLAINING

Examples of ESS publications conducted by CHAIN in 2020

Theoretical studies



Social Science & Medicine

Available online 25 June 2020, 113145

In Press, Corrected Proof



Educational inequalities in high- vs. low-preventable health conditions: Exploring the fundamental cause theory

Håvard T. Rydland^a, Erling F. Solheim^b, Terje A. Eikemo^a

Social Theory & Health
<https://doi.org/10.1057/s41285-020-00150-0>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Self-reported health and the social body

Mirza Balaj¹

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Fjær et al. *BMC Complementary Medicine and Therapies* (2020) 20:108
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12906-020-02903-w>

BMC Complementary
Medicine and Therapies

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

The use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in Europe



Erlend L. Fjær, Erling R. Landet, Courtney L. McNamara and Terje A. Eikemo*

Abstract

Background: While the use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) has become increasingly popular in western societies, we do not understand why CAM use is more frequent in some countries than in others. The aim of this article is to examine the determinants of CAM use at the individual and country-level.

Methods: Logistic multilevel regressions were applied analyzing data from 33,371 respondents in 21 European countries (including Israel) from the seventh round of the European Social Survey. We examined CAM in terms of overall use and also dichotomized treatments into physical and consumable subgroups.

Results: At the individual level, we found CAM use to be associated with a range of socioeconomic, demographic and health indicators. At the country level, we found that countries' health expenditures were positively related to the prevalence of overall and physical CAM treatments.

Conclusions: A common predictor for CAM use, both at the individual (in terms of education and financial strain) and country-level (in terms of health expenditures per capita), is greater resources.

Keywords: CAM use, Socio-economic position, health care systems, Europe

Empirical studies

PLOS ONE

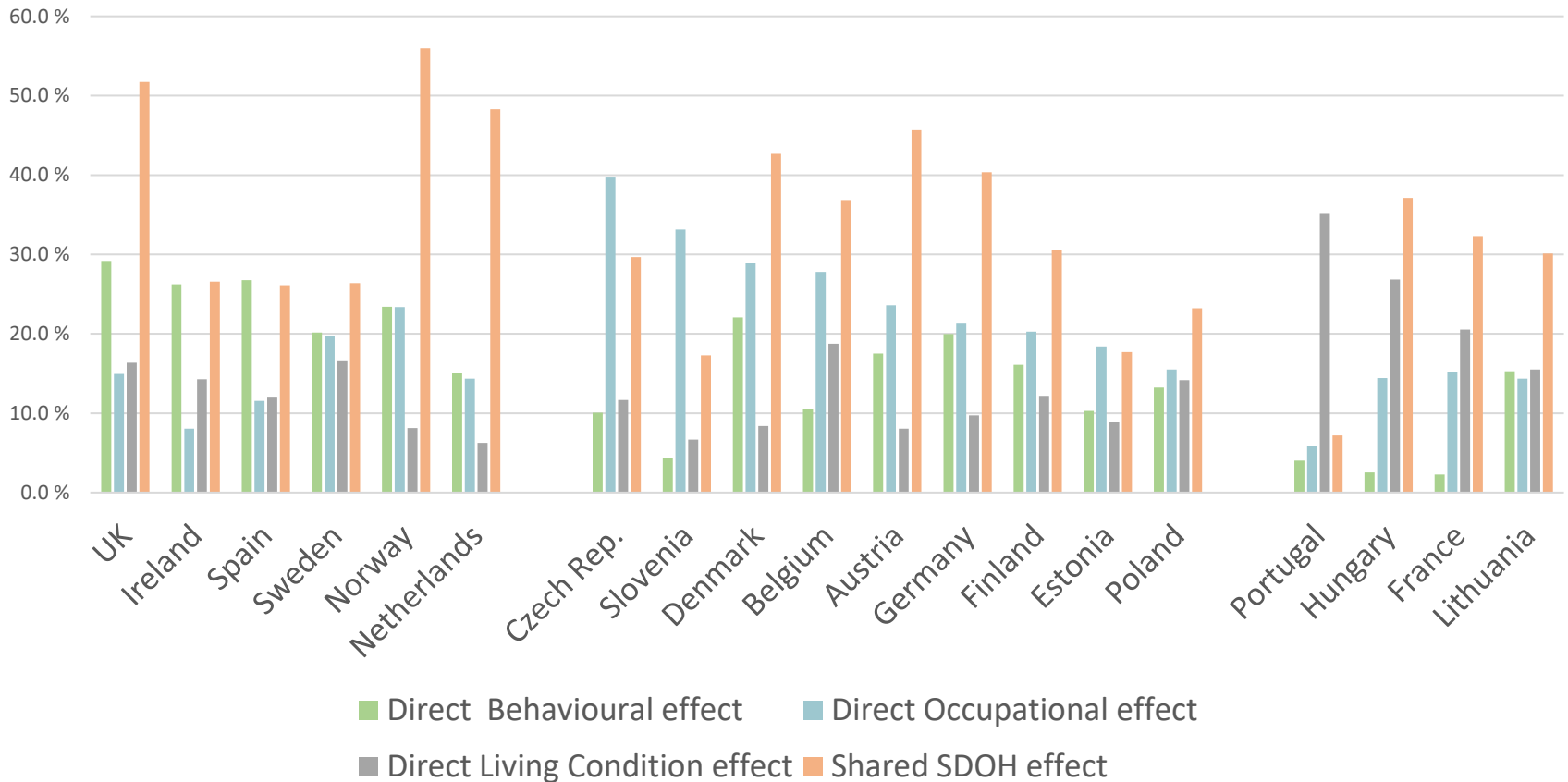
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Fruit and vegetable consumption in Europe according to gender, educational attainment and regional affiliation—A cross-sectional study in 21 European countries

Tonje Holte Stea^{1*}, Oda Nordheim², Elling Bere^{3,4}, Per Stormes², Terje Andreas Eikemo²

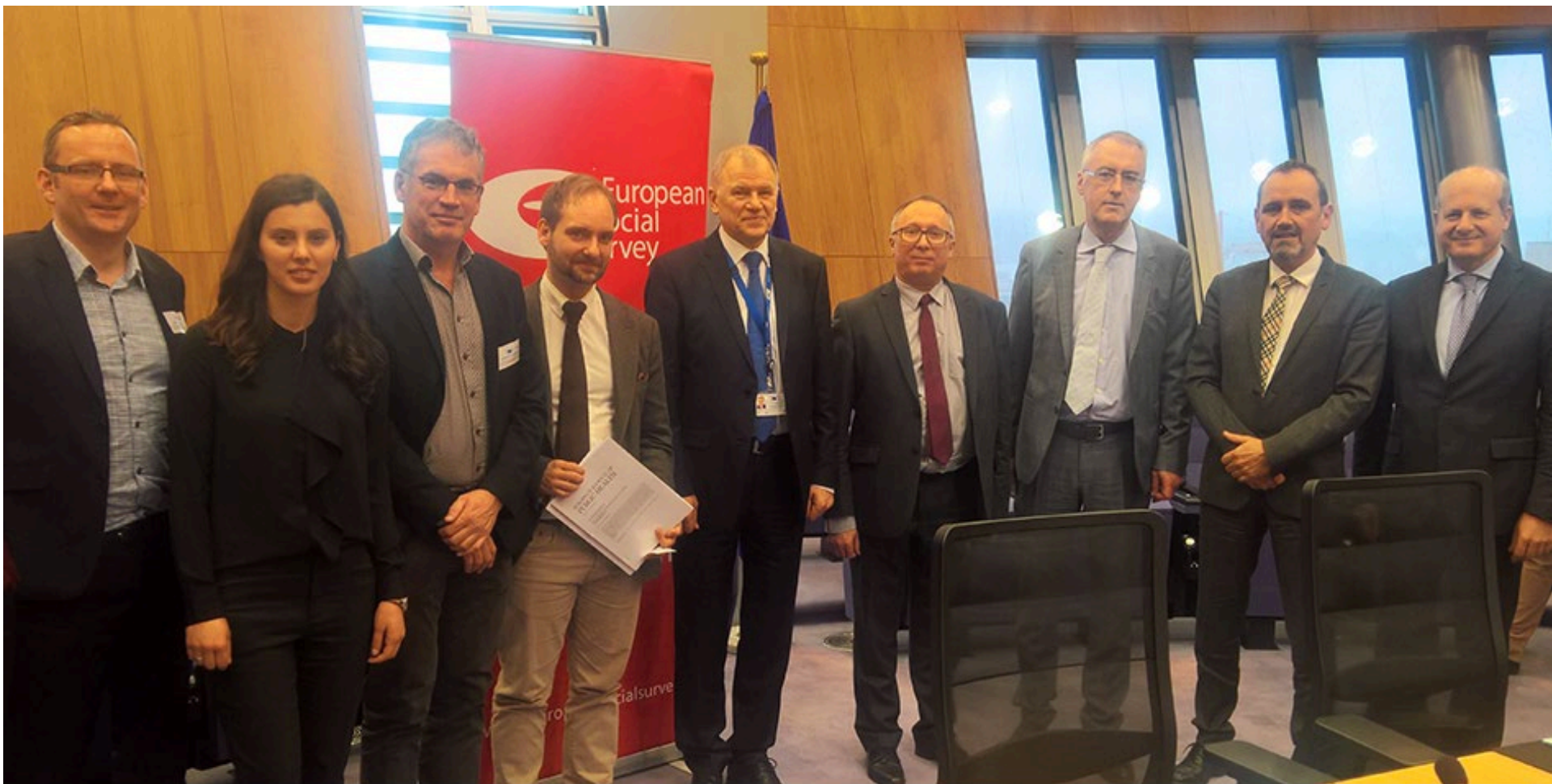
The social determinants of inequalities in self-reported health in Europe: findings from the European social survey (2014) special module on the social determinants of health

Mirza Balaj¹, Courtney L. McNamara¹, Terje A. Eikemo¹, Clare Bambra²





REDUCING





NTNUs Big Challenge Festival



NFRs konferanse om den nye ulikheten



Vårt



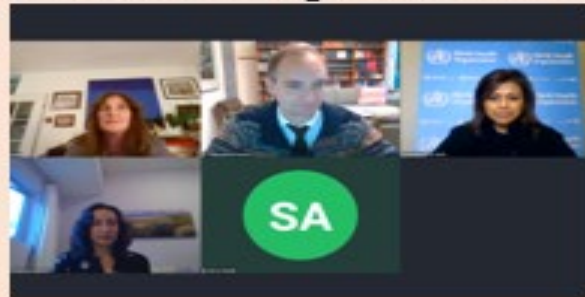
Møte med WHO/IARC i Lyon



Debatt med Støre og «Norsk friluftsliv»



Kommentar, Røde Kors rapport: Last Mile

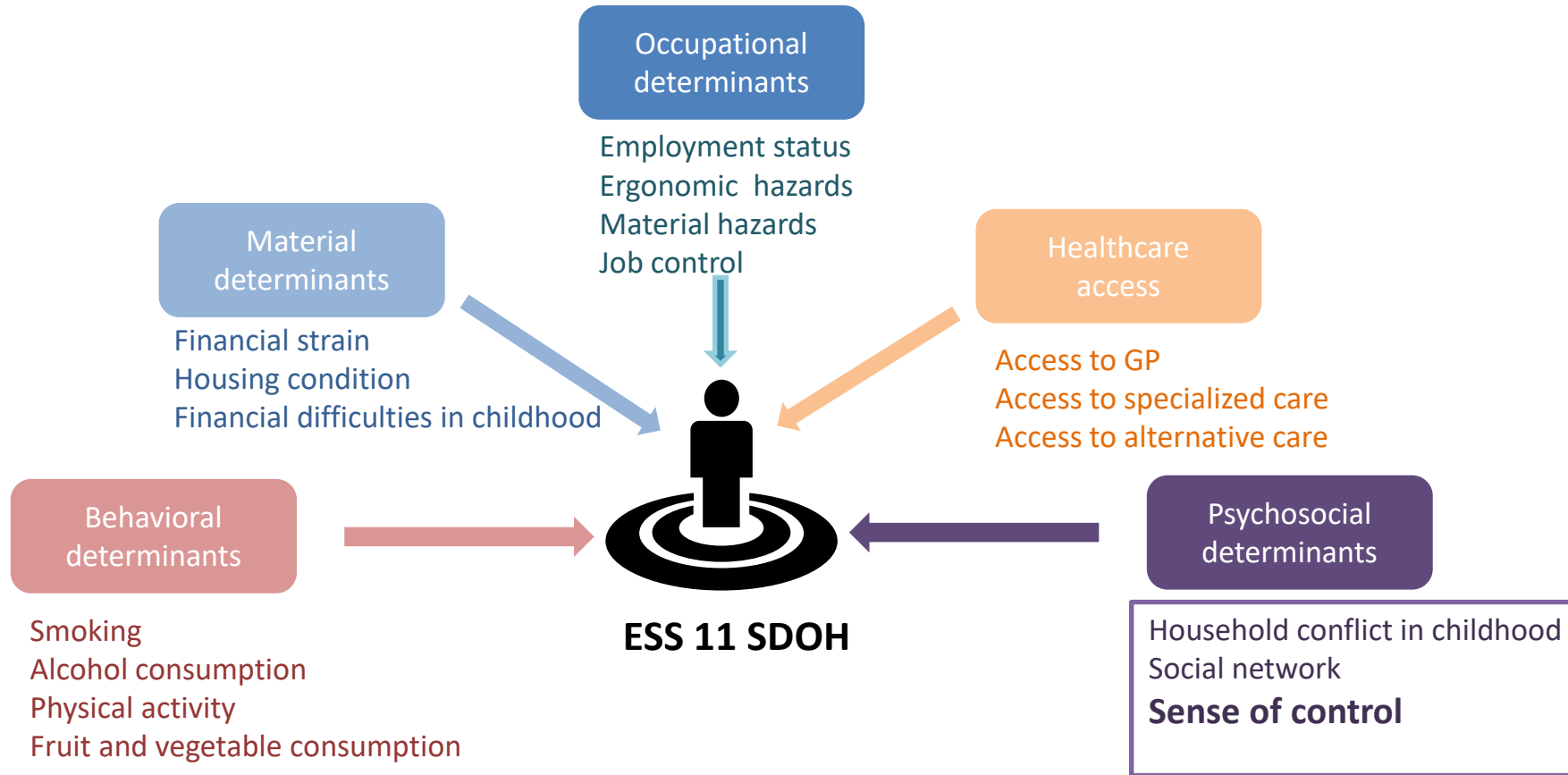


World Leadership Dialogue med WHO, 3DC og GBD

Why a repeat module now?

- ***Coronavirus***
- Increasing ***inequalities in income and wealth***
- ***Precarious labor market attachments*** have grown.
- Impact of ***educational expansion***
- ***Worrying trends in several non-communicable diseases (NCDs)***
- ***far-right political parties*** have entered coalition governments.

ESS7 – Health Module



NEXT STEPS

- DESIGN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE
- IMPACT OF COVID
- LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS



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ESS impact study

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Research Director

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National Coordinator-Greece

April 8, 2021



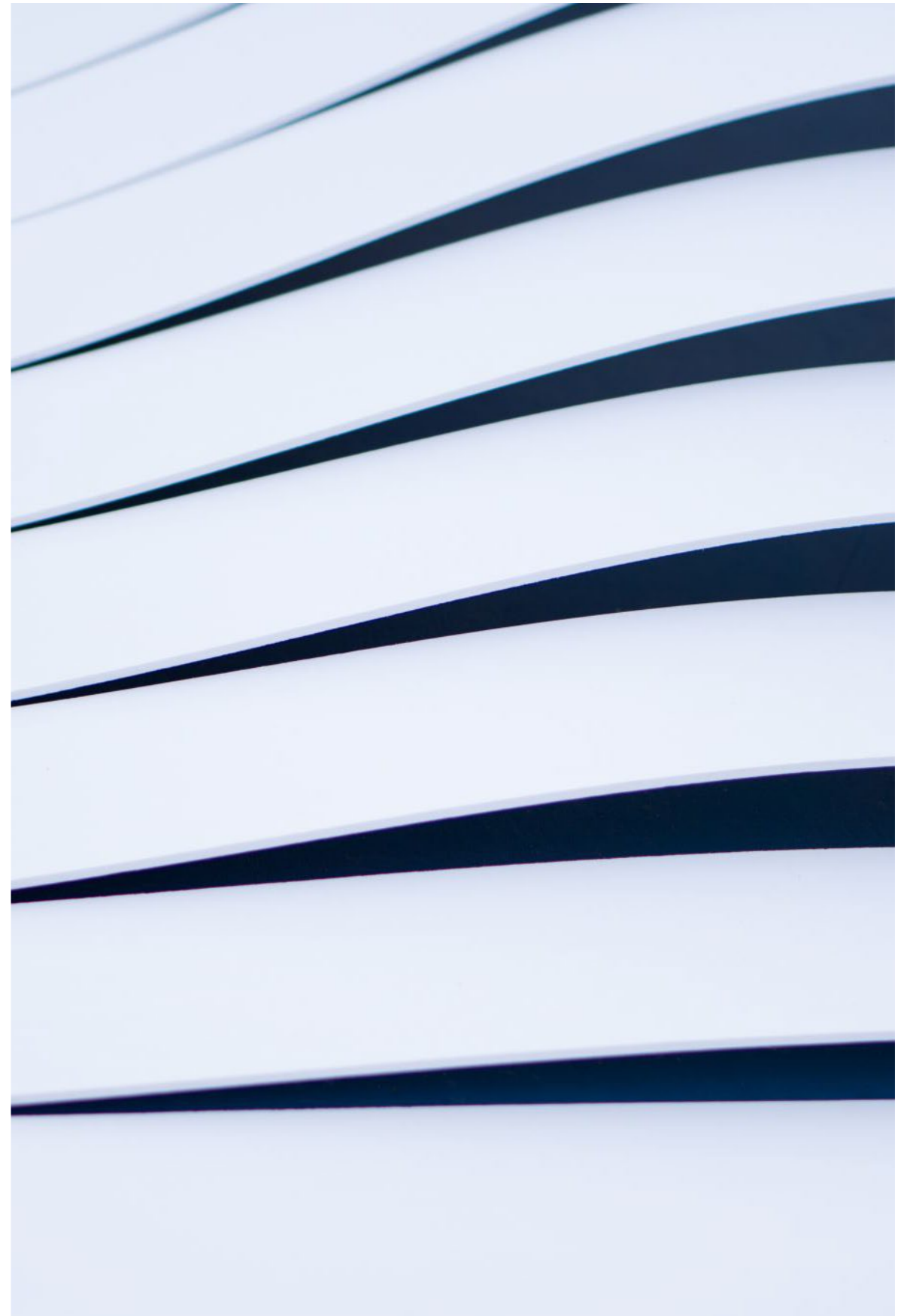
europeansocialsurvey.org

ESS is a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ESS ERIC)



The MIGHEAL & REHEAL projects

Spinning off the value of ESS data



Outline

- The added value of collaboration between two ESS countries (Greece and Norway)
- Creation of a dataset to fill in the gap of evidence in between ESS Rounds for Greece R5-R10 (2011-2021)
- The MIGHEAL project designed to address health during the recession- *“Health in Crises: Migration, austerity and inequalities”*
- Insights for health during the COVID-19 recession (the convergence of past crises)

Description

- ❖ MIGHEAL “Health inequalities among migrant population”
- ❖ Funded by **EEA financial mechanism** 2009- 2014 for diversity, inequalities and social inclusion.
- ❖ Thematic Area: National inequalities and social exclusion
- ❖ PI: Theoni Stathopoulou
- ❖ Project coordinator: National Centre for Social Research
- ❖ Project Partner: Norwegian University for Science and Technology- PI: T.A.Eikemo

MIGHEAL Rationale

- Increasing inequalities due to recession
- Welfare state provisions under severe pressure.
- New groups at risk of poverty and social exclusion, growing population facing unmet care needs.
- Migrants more susceptible to multiple discrimination in access to and quality of healthcare
- the distinction between documented and undocumented migrants often blurred by changes in permit status and constant inflows of refugee and asylum seekers
- available surveys small scale, restricted to a specific geographical area in Greece, or a specific topic (i.e mental health disorders).

Aim

Provide evidence at a national level for social inequalities in health
Complement the pan-European documentation provided by the European Social Survey (ESS) –Health module

Survey design

- ❖ **ESS R7 specifications**
- ❖ Adaptation of measures (i.e alcohol consumption) for Greece after consulting the ESS team.
- ❖ Pilot testing (20 interviews)
- ❖ Cognitive interviewing (5 non-migrants/10 migrants: Albania (6), Pakistan (2) Georgia(1) Ukraine (1))
- ❖ Fieldwork period: **May 19- July 28, 2016 (shortly after the massive inflows of refugees in Greece-900.00)**
- ❖ Achieved sample size: **1332** (505 migrants/827 non-migrants).
- ❖ Collection mode: PAPI
- ❖ Response rate 50%

MIGHEAL Questionnaire

ESS Round 7 Questionnaire

Interpersonal Trust

Happiness and wellbeing/Household income/Occupational status

Self-reported general health/Satisfaction with health system/

Religion/ Discrimination

Qualification for immigration (**R7 module on migration**)/ Attitudes towards migration (core module)

Health module R7

Lifestyle (sports, smoking, alcohol)/ Physical Working conditions

Health use (GP, medical specialists)/Unmet need (Reasons for not getting medical consultation or treatment)/Unpaid care

Alternative treatments

Depression

Self-reported conditions/Limiting long standing illness

Family background (conflict while growing up, economic hardship)

Greek National Health survey 2014

Vision /Hearing problems/Use of visual/hearing aids

Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada 2005

Barriers to access (Language, Beliefs)

MIGHEAL SAMPLE

- ❖ Mean length of stay for migrants surveyed in MIGHEAL: 14 years (Third country nationals), 16 years (Albanians) : **Settled migrants**
- ❖ N=**1332** (505 migrants/827 non-migrants).

Population groups in MIGHEAL

Citizenship	Male	Female	Total
Greek	259	311	570
Albanian	158	122	280
Third countries*	104	52	156
Total	521	485	1006

❖ CAPPED SAMPLE (20-64 years of age)

**Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia*

Highlights

- Problems accessing health care were rarely reported by migrants
- Low education migrant women (third country) at the highest risk of poor health
- Compared to ESS average Greek respondents reported more often that their health needs were not met
- Education had a significant effect on self-reported health
- Austerity has widened the gender gap in depression

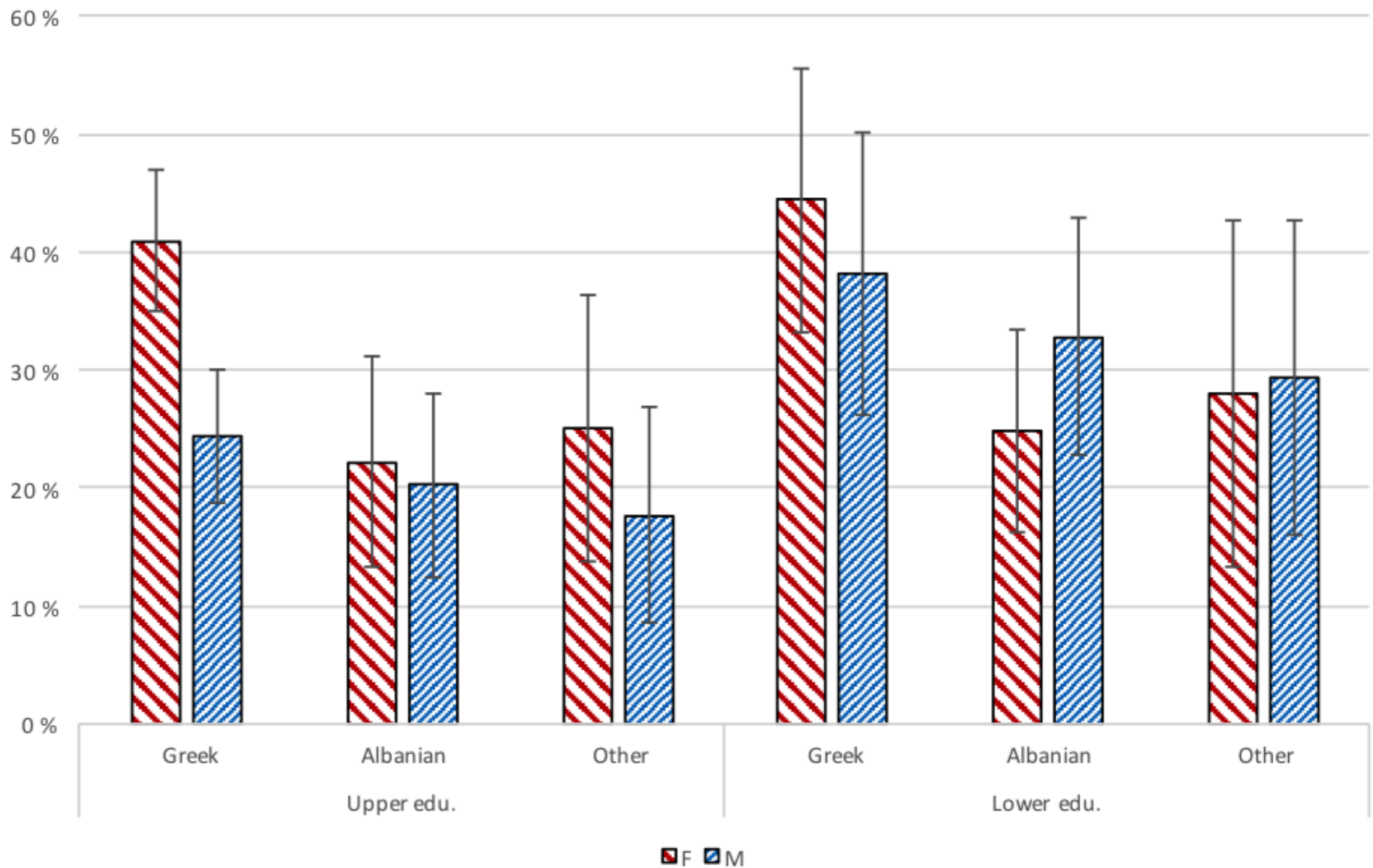
Depression and educational level

- Men reported depressive symptoms regardless of nationality. For men, the educational effect was stronger than the effect of nationality.
- **Greek women had the highest risk of reporting depressive symptoms regardless of educational level**

Reasons

- **Drastic fall in household income**
- **high rates of unemployment among highly educated women**
- **provision of unpaid care (highest rates in ESS sample)**

Education/depressive symptoms

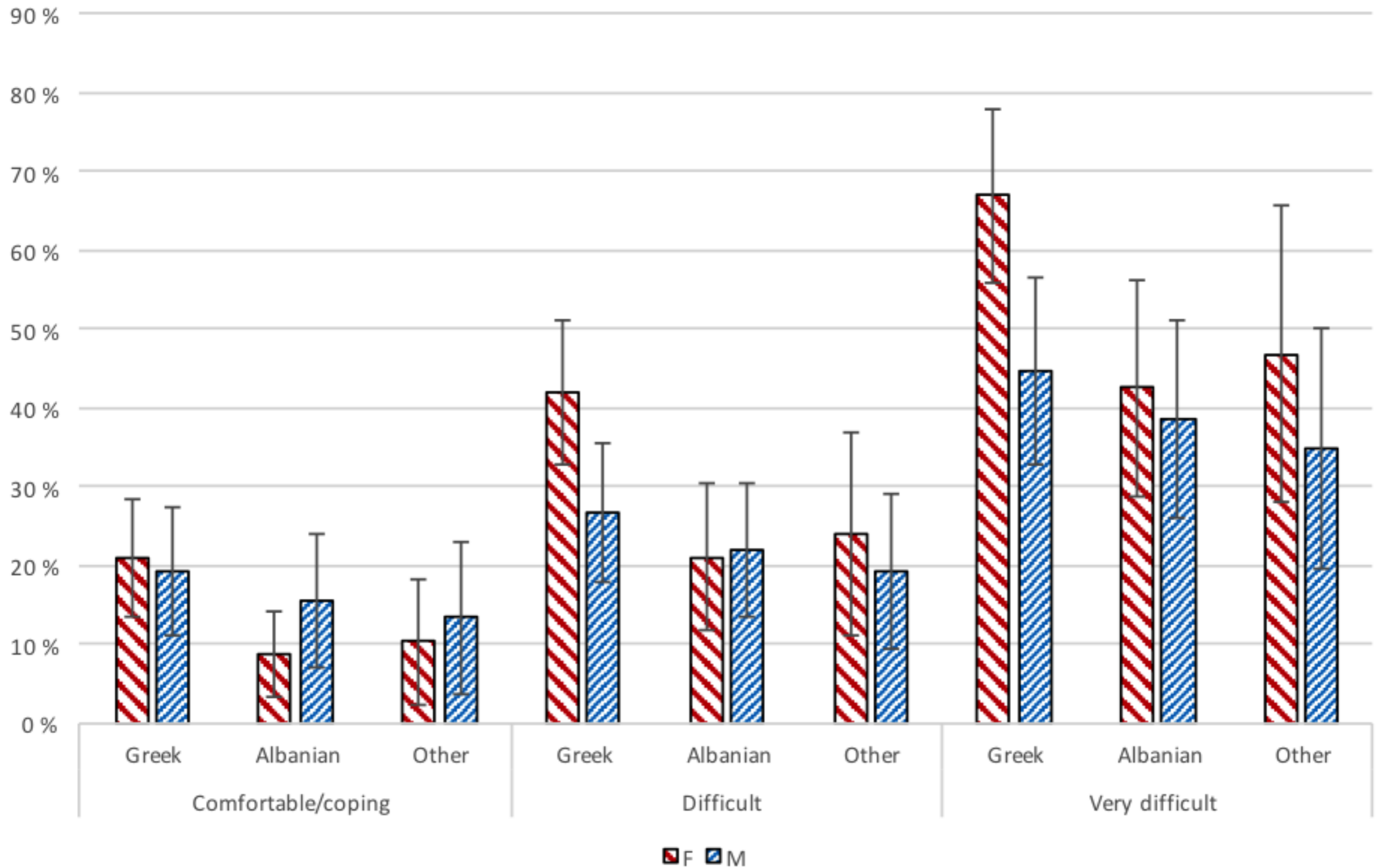


Source: MIGHEAL final report

Depression and financial strain

- ❖ Migrant men less likely to report depressive symptoms than Greeks, regardless of the level of strain.
- ❖ Greek women highly affected by financial strain. The chances of reporting depressive symptoms for Greek women increased from around 20% with no strain, to almost 60% for the highly strained.

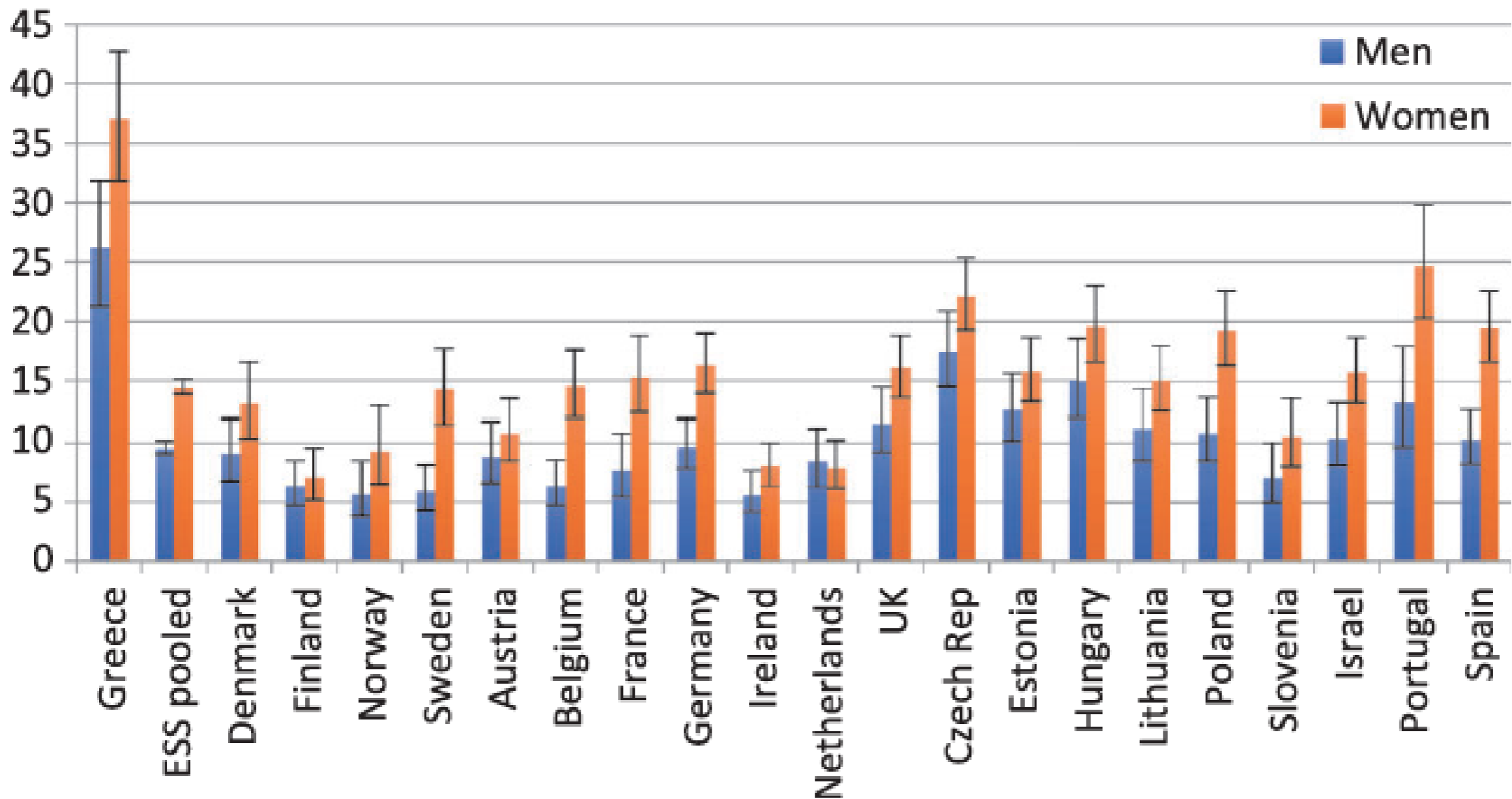
Strain/depressive symptoms



Source: MIGHEAL final report

Depression: MIGHEAL & ESS data

- Greece shows the highest prevalence of self-reported depressive symptoms out of 22 ESS countries
- 37% for women
- 26% for men
- 50% of Greeks reported “not feeling happy” most or all of the time compared to 25% ESS sample
- Czech Republic and Portugal exhibited high levels (reported only for women) but substantially below Greek levels
- Increasing trends in Cyprus and Spain



Self-reported depressive symptoms in Greece and Europe. MIGHEAL & ESS data (22 countries) (95% CIs). Source: Stathopoulou et.al. 2018, Health inequalities among migrant and native-born population in Greece in times of crisis: The MIGHEAL study.

MIGHEAL

HEALTH INEQUALITIES AMONG MIGRANT POPULATION

***Subproject 1 / Activity 4:
Analysis and Results
WP Leader: EKKE***

**Final Report
&
Short Policy Guide
*February 2017***

Deliverable No. 4



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, RESEARCH
AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
GENERAL SECRETARIAT FOR
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY
PROGRAMME OPERATOR



NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH



www.migheal.net

Key-Findings I

- Differences in health outcomes between Greeks and migrants can only be partially explained by differences in socio-economic position.
- Third country males more affected by their socio-economic position.
- **Migrants reported better health outcomes than Greeks (except exposure to physical work hazards)**

Key-findings II

- ❖ MIGHEAL findings in line with nationwide survey outcomes on:
- ❖ depression and suicidality during economic hardship (Economou et al, 2012)
- ❖ the significance of the risk involved in developing MDE (major depressive episodes) when individuals have been exposed in extreme and stressful economic situations (Madianos et. al 2012)



Publications

MIGHEAL findings

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Volume 28 Supplement 5

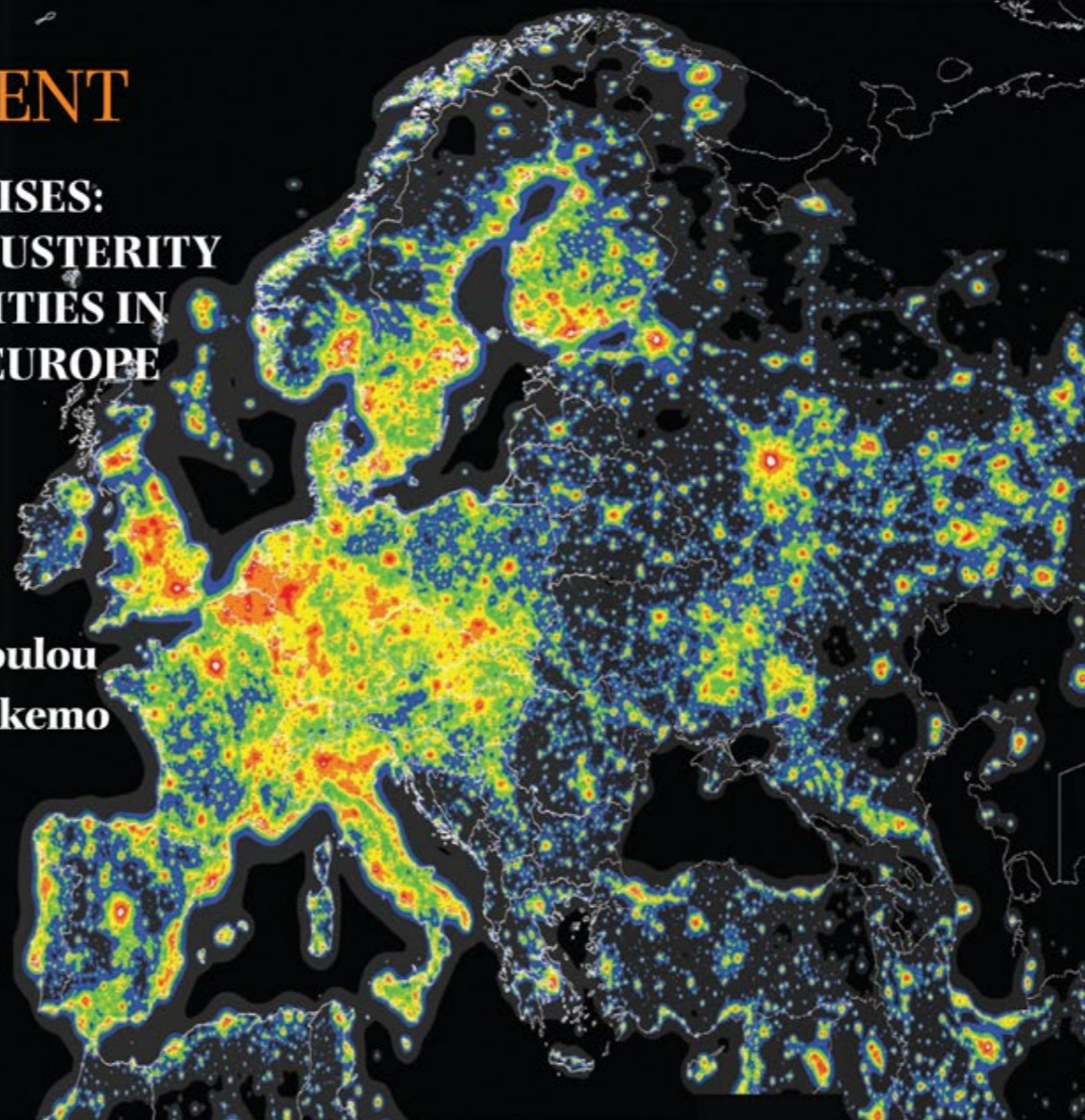
<https://academic.oup.com/eurpub>

SUPPLEMENT

**HEALTH IN CRISES:
MIGRATION, AUSTERITY
AND INEQUALITIES IN
GREECE AND EUROPE**

**Guest Editors:
Theoni Stathopoulou
Terje Andreas Eikemo**

**Supplement
Coordinator:
Lydia Avrami**



EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Volume 28 Supplement 5 December 2018

Supplement Papers

Health in crises. Migration, austerity and inequalities in Greece and Europe: introduction to the supplement

T.A. Eikemo, L. Avrami, J. Cavounidis, A. Mouriki, A. Gkiouleka, C.L. McNamara and T. Stathopoulou

Health inequalities among migrant and native-born populations in Greece in times of crisis: the MIGHEAL study

T. Stathopoulou, P. Stornes, A. Mouriki, A. Kostaki, J. Cavounidis, L. Avrami, C.L. McNamara, C. Rapp and T.A. Eikemo

The migration experience of Greece and the impact of the economic crisis on its migrant and native populations

J. Cavounidis

Income-related health inequalities among the migrant and native-born populations in Greece during the economic crisis: a decomposition analysis

A.E. Chantzaras and J.N. Yfantopoulos

Self-reported depression among migrant and native populations in Greece in times of crisis

T. Stathopoulou, L. Avrami, A. Mouriki, J. Cavounidis and A. Kostaki

Non-communicable diseases in Greece: inequality, gender and migration

T.A. Eikemo, A. Gkiouleka, C. Rapp, S.S. Utvei, T. Huijts and T. Stathopoulou

1

Social integration and self-reported health: differences between immigrants and natives in Greece

C. Rapp, T. Huijts, T.A. Eikemo and T. Stathopoulou

38

48

Depressive symptoms among migrants and non-migrants in Europe: documenting and explaining inequalities in times of socio-economic instability

5

A. Gkiouleka, L. Avrami, A. Kostaki, T. Huijts, T.A. Eikemo and T. Stathopoulou

54

20

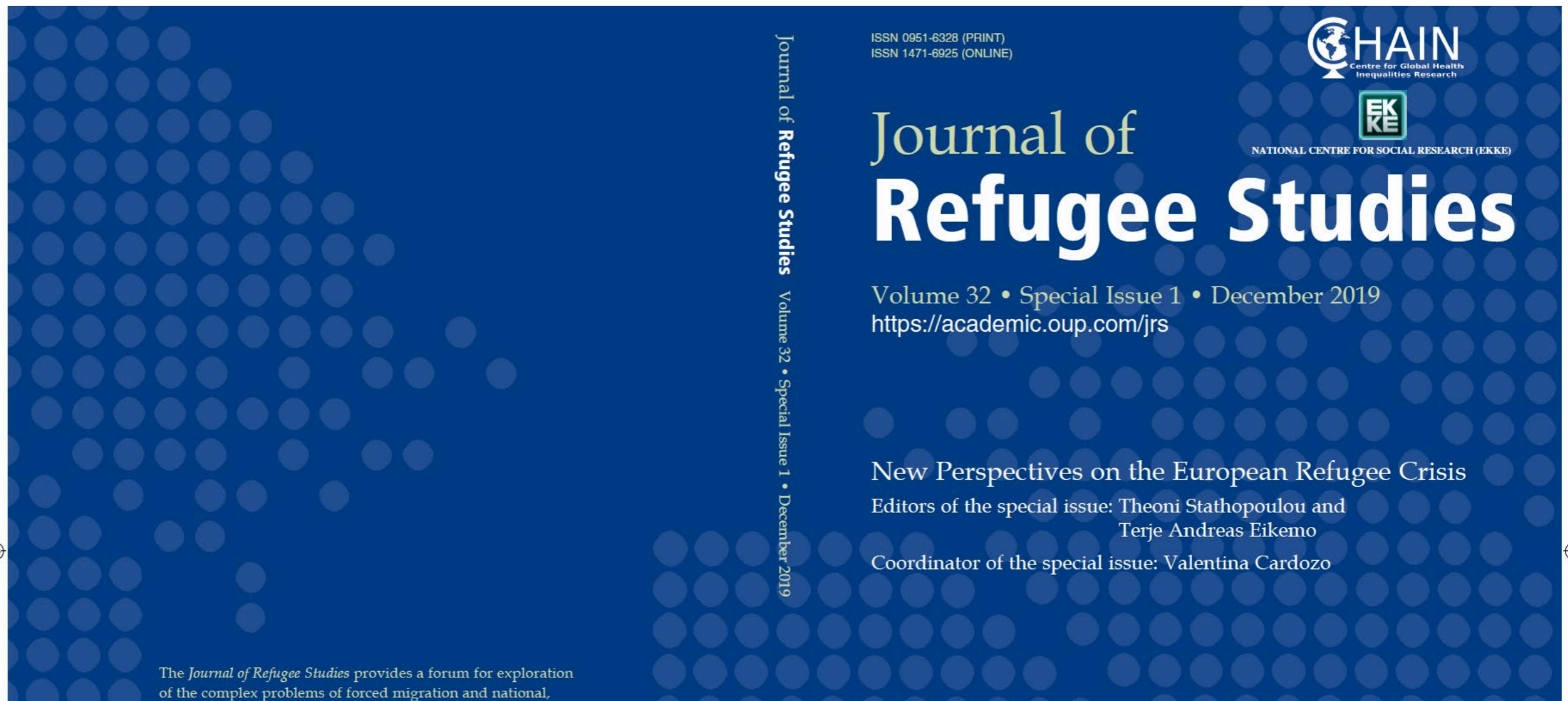
Intersecting crises: migration, the economy and the right to health in Europe

A. Kentikelenis

61

24

32



Special issue (19 articles/pp.252)
Oxford University Press

The added value of collaboration

- ❖ The REHEAL project
- ❖ www.migheal.net

Journal of Refugee Studies

VOLUME 32 SPECIAL ISSUE NO. 1

Contents

Articles

New Perspectives on the European Refugee Crisis. An Empirical Review. Introduction to the special issue
THEONI STATHOPOULOU and TERJE ANDREAS EIKEMO

Accommodation as Displacement: Notes from Refugee Camps in Greece in 2016
GEORGE KANDYLIS

Safety, Health and Trauma among Newly Arrived Refugees in Greece
THEONI STATHOPOULOU, LYDIA AVRAMI,
ANASTASIA KOSTAKI, JENNIFER CAVOUNIDIS and
TERJE ANDREAS EIKEMO

Non-communicable Diseases among Refugee Claimants in Greek Refugee Camps: Are Their Health-care Needs Met?
SIGNE SMITH JERVELUND, ODA NORDHEIM,
THEONI STATHOPOULOU and TERJE ANDREAS EIKEMO

Asylum-seeking Parents' Reports of Health Deterioration in Their Children since Fleeing Their Home Country
CHRISTOPHER JAMIL DE MONTGOMERY,
THEONI STATHOPOULOU and TERJE ANDREAS EIKEMO

Gender, Parenthood and Feelings of Safety in Greek Refugee Centres
FRIDA BJØRNESETH, MARTIN SMIDT and
JAKUB STACHOWSKI

Experiences of Discrimination and Self-reported Health
CAROLIN RAPP, VALENTINA CARDOZO,
TERJE ANDREAS EIKEMO and THEONI STATHOPOULOU

Infectious-disease Screening and Vaccination for Refugees and Asylum Seekers Entering Europe in 2015–16: A Scoping Study of Six European Union Countries
PIERLUCA PISELLI, MARIYA SAMUILOVA,
KAYVAN BOZORGMEHR, GIUSEPPE IPPOLITO,
ROUMYANA PETROVA-BENEDICT,
ALEXANDER KENTIKELLENIS and ENRICO GIRARDI

Questionnaire Design and Translation for Refugee Populations: Lessons Learned from the REHEAL Study
THEONI STATHOPOULOU, ELICA KRAJČEVA,
NATALJA MENOLD and STEVE DEPT

Is the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire with a Trauma Supplement a Valuable Tool in Screening Refugee Children for Mental Health Problems?
KARIN FÄNGSTRÖM, ANTON DAHLBERG, KAJSA ÅDAHL,
HANNA RASK, RAZIYE SALARI, ANNA SARKADI and
NATALIE DURBEEJ

Is the Refugee Health Screener a Useful Tool when Screening 14- to 18-Year-Old Refugee Adolescents for Emotional Distress?
ANNA SARKADI, ANNA BJÄRTÅ, ANNA LEILER and
RAZIYE SALARI

Culturally Sensitive PTSD Screening in Non-Western Youth: Reflections and Indications for Mental Health Practitioners
JAMES MICHAEL PERRY, CAMILLA MODESTI,
ALESSANDRA TALAMO and GIAMPAOLO NICOLAIS

European Asylum Policies and the Stranded Asylum Seekers in Southeastern Europe
MARKO VALENTA, MOA NYAMWATHI LØNNING,
JO JAKOBSEN and DRAGO ŽUPARIĆ-ILJIĆ

Media Framing Dynamics of the 'European Refugee Crisis': A Comparative Topic Modelling Approach
TOBIAS HEIDENREICH, FABIENNE LIND,
JAKOB-MORITZ EBERL and HAJO G. BOOMGAARDEN

Identifying Refugees and Other Migrant Groups in European Large-scale Surveys: An Explorative Analysis of Integration Outcomes by Age Upon Arrival, Reasons for Migration and Country-of-birth Groups Using the European Union Labour Force Survey 2014 Ad Hoc Module
ERLING F. SOLHEIM and DANIEL LA PARRA-CASADO

Integrating Refugee Children and Youth: A Scoping Review of English and German Literature
PAUL PRITCHARD, DÉBORA B. MAEHLER,
STEFFEN PÖTZSCHKE and HOWARD RAMOS

Public Attitudes towards Refugees in Germany: What Drives Attitudes towards Refugees in Comparison with Immigrant Workers from European Union Countries?
NADINE MEIDERT and CAROLIN RAPP

Effects of the Refugee Crisis on Perceptions of Asylum Seekers in Recipient Populations
LISE LUND BJÅNESØY

Does Individual Health Have Implications for Individuals' Attitudes towards Minority Groups? A Case Study from the Greek Population
JONATHAN HALL, CAROLIN RAPP and
TERJE ANDREAS EIKEMO

Safety, Health and Trauma among Newly Arrived Refugees in Greece

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doi:10.1093/jrs/fez018

Asylum-seeking Parents' Reports of Health Deterioration in Their Children since Fleeing Their Home Country

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TERJE ANDREAS EIKEMO

Centre for Global Health Inequalities Research (CHAIN), Department of Sociology and Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim, Norway

- Survey in refugee camps across Greece (2016)
- Early phase of refugee emergency in Europe
- Questions on Health
- Funded by NTNU/EKKE

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doi:10.1093/jrs/fez096

New Perspectives on the European Refugee Crisis. An Empirical Review. Introduction to the special issue

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Further impact

- **Course content**
- HPRT-Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma- Global Mental Health Trauma and Recovery-Harvard University
- Boston University-School of Medicine
- Health Law, Bioethics, and Human Rights department – Boston University School of Public Health

Global Mental Health Trauma and Recovery Certificate Program HPRT-Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma Harvard Medical School



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REGISTER

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 2021 – FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 2021

GLOBAL MENTAL HEALTH: TRAUMA AND RECOVERY CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

Global Mental Health: Trauma and Recovery



Piero della Francesca, *La Città Ideale*

11-22 November 2019

Thank you for your attention

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ESS IMPACT ON TEACHING: THE CASE OF LITHUANIA

assoc. prof. dr. Aurelija Stelmokienė
Dean in the Faculty of Social Sciences,
Vytautas Magnus University



Research
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ESS data as study material

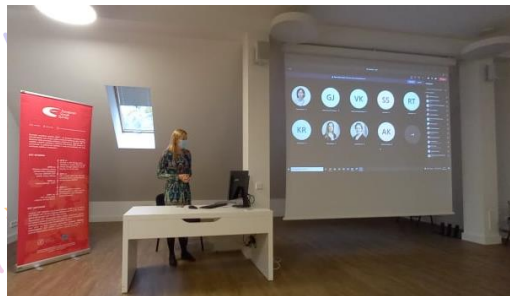
- ESS data was included as study material in different programs:
 - BA Sociology and anthropology;
 - BA Society, culture and communication;
 - BA Political sciences;
 - MA Applied sociology;
 - MA Organizational, Health and School psychology;
 - MA Administration of public governance institutions.
- The main reasons for the inclusion:
 - High methodological standards of the research;
 - Rich dataset to use as an example for statistical analysis;
 - Relevant content of data.
- Information about ESS data as useful study material is shared with different education institutions (universities, colleges).

Scientific conference – ESS picnic

- Students and scientists are invited to present hot topics based on ESS data and to communicate tasting traditional dishes from different countries;
- Since 2019 we had three conferences (face to face in 2019, virtual in 2020 and hybrid in 2021);
- 16 presentations were made;
- Various presenters participated in the event – master, PhD students, scientists and practitioners;
- More than 100 participants visited our event.



Moments from ESS picnic



BA and MA thesis contest

- Contest of BA and MA thesis was published in 2020 and 2021;
- The main requirement to participate – usage of ESS data in thesis;
- Information about contest was shared with universities and colleges;
- Although the number of applications was small, we have one winner:
 - BA Public communication student – Monika Vazgytė, thesis „Assumptions of building romantic relationships and searching for a partner through internet media“



ESS data in Monika Vazgytė Thesis

- The aim of the work was to reveal the most important preconditions for the creation of pure romantic relationships, the search for a romantic partner using online media in Lithuania. Initially, a statistical analysis of 2 research secondary sources was performed, and the third data source was based on an original research conducted in Lithuania.
- ESS Round 9 data was used as a secondary source to test two hypotheses:
 - in Lithuania more traditional attitudes of romantic relations, characteristic of the first modernity, prevail than individualistic ones, characteristic of the late modernity;
 - in Lithuania a more liberal approach to extramarital relations and more acceptable pure relations prevails more among women and the younger population than men or the older population.
- Timing of life module was chosen – ideal ages for life course events, age deadlines for life course events and norms about family behaviour were analyzed.

Methodological seminars

- During the period of 2019-2021 nine methodological events for students and scientists were organized:
 - 8 training sessions and 1 methodological conference;
- More than 500 participants visited our events;
- ESS data was used as study material in all of them;
- The main topics of the events:
 - different statistical methods;
 - translation procedures;
 - methodological issues.

Sponsorship

- Contest of scientific-creative projects for teenagers “Social networks for social changes” -

<https://www.facebook.com/VDU.Socialiniu.mokslu.fakultetas/videos/959332998195580/?t=0> .



ESS data users

- From 2019 till 2020 the number of ESS data users from Lithuania increased 17 percent;
- The main group of registered ESS data users from Lithuania – students (891; 71.7 percent, at the end of 2020);
- At the end of 2020 ESS Lithuanian dataset (round 9) was published in VMU research management system (VMU CRIS):
 - Since then, 337 views and 58 downloads were registered.



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ESS IMPACT ON TEACHING: THE CASE OF LITHUANIA

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Council of
Lithuania

- E-mail - est@vdu.lt

- Visit - <https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/about/country/lithuania/>

<https://www.facebook.com/ESTLietuvoje/>



Centre for Social Sciences
Hungarian Academy of Sciences Centre of Excellence

ESS 'University Road Show' in Hungary 2019-21

Vera Messing & Bence Ságvári

Center for Social Sciences,
ESS team, Hungary



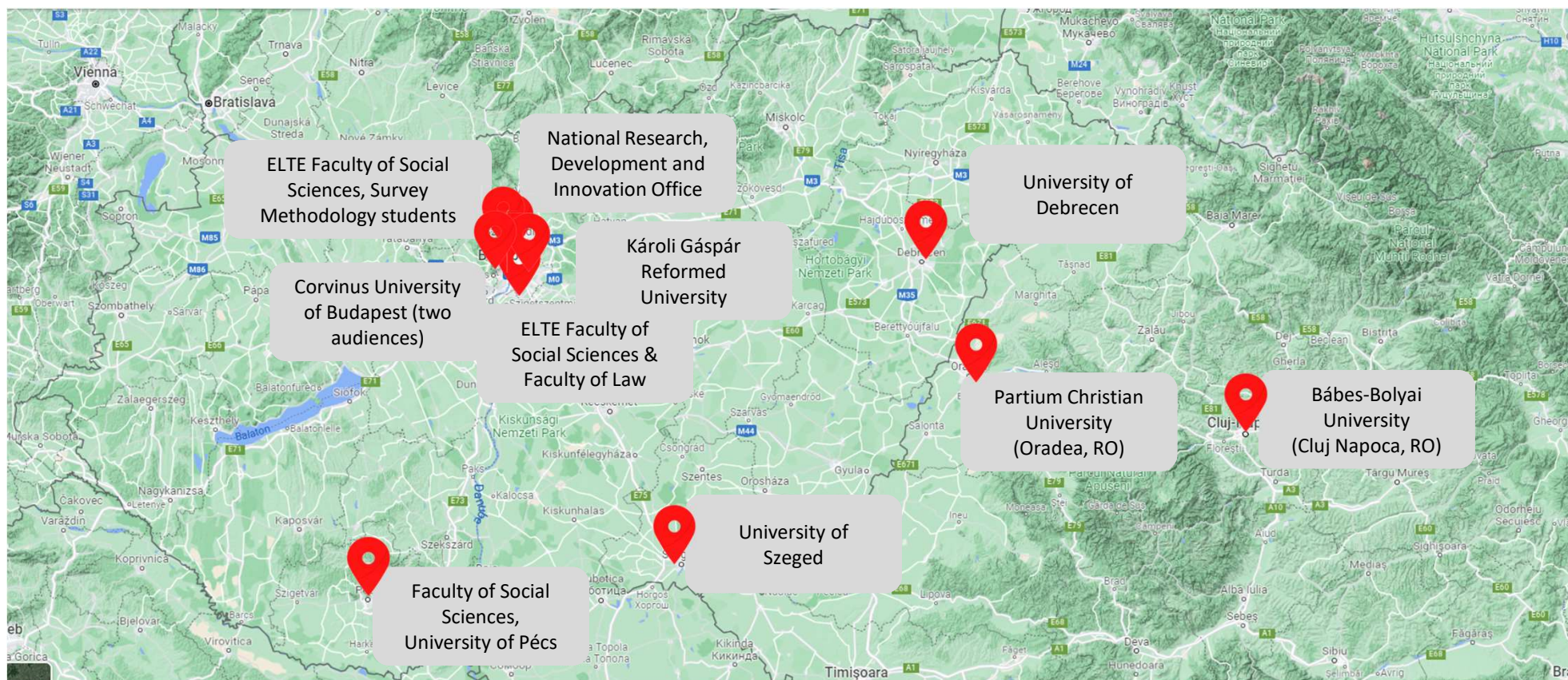
europeansocialsurvey.org

ESS is a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ESS ERIC)



The idea behind organizing the ESS ‘University Road Shows’

- **Before the ‘University Road Shows’**
 - No real feedback from main users (HE students) of the ESS data in Hungary;
 - Only ad-hoc contacts with faculty, students and PhD researchers working with ESS data;
 - Limited visibility of the research among students;
 - ESS data was used only by a limited number of faculty in teaching.
- **The concept of the ESS ‘University Road Show’**
 - To provide a brief overview to the European Social Survey (ESS) embedded into the broader topic of cross-country comparative surveys;
 - Introduce ESS to students and faculty and help them in utilizing ESS data in their daily scientific routines.
- **Set up of the ‘University Road Show’**
 - ~90 minute workshops held offline (and online during the pandemic)
 - Presented by the two leaders of the project in Hungary
 - Active involvement of faculty
 - Q&A session



(General) structure of the workshop presentations



Selected by participants
(by online voting)



Always adapting to the portfolio of students in terms of topics and former education of social science methods

Online sample questionnaire from the ESS

- **Brief overview of cross-national survey research**
 - Basic definitions
 - Short historical overview
 - Organization models of cross-national surveys
 - Data sources (ISSP, WVS, EVS, Eurobarometer, Latinobarómetro, Afrobarometer, etc.)
- **European Social Survey**
 - General overview & history
 - Participating countries
 - Topics covered by the survey
 - Translation & sampling
 - Sampling, fieldwork, quality check
 - Data archive & dissemination
- **Case studies – „ESS in Action”**
 - Selected by participants by using an online voting tool

Interactive contents

- Participants had an opportunity to fill out a 'lite' version of the ESS questionnaire to have direct personal experience about the survey
- Short game/quiz: „Which country is this?” (happiness, satisfaction, trust, etc.)

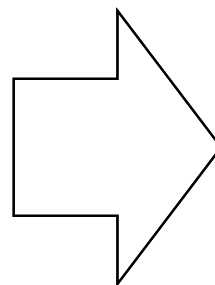
Online questionnaire

European Social Survey (ESS) migrációs kérdésközpont

Round 7 - 2014/2015

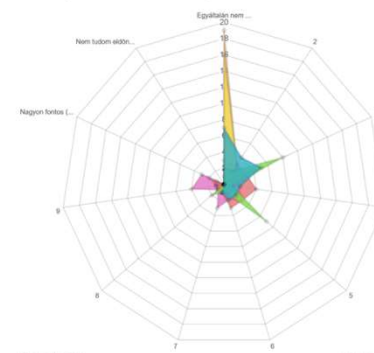
1 Ön szerint a következő jellemzők mennyire fontosak annak eldöntésében, hogy valaki, aki Magyarországon kívül született, nevelkedett és él, letelepedhessen az országban?

Egyáltalán nem fontos (1)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Nagyon fontos (10)	Nem tudom eldönteni
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	-
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	-
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	-
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	-
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	-



Real-time results

1 Ön szerint a következő jellemzők mennyire fontosak annak eldöntésében, hogy valaki, aki Magyarországon kívül született, nevelkedett és él, letelepedhessen az országban?



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Nem tudom eldönteni	Standard Deviation	Responses	Weighted Average
...magasan képzett legyen?	7 (29%)	4 (17%)	5 (21%)	2 (8%)	2 (8%)	2 (8%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2.17	24	3.17 / 10
beszéljen magyarul?	2 (8%)	2 (8%)	8 (33%)	1 (4%)	7 (29%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2.62	24	4.08 / 10
...keresztény kulturális háttérrel legyen?	16 (70%)	3 (13%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	4.48	23	2 / 10
...fehérbőrű legyen?	19 (83%)	3 (13%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5.42	23	1.22 / 10
...olyan szakmával rendelkezzen, amire Magyarországon szükség van?	3 (13%)	3 (13%)	3 (13%)	4 (17%)	3 (13%)	3 (13%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	1.19	24	4.63 / 10
...elfogadja a magyarországi szokásokat?	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	4 (17%)	2 (8%)	3 (13%)	2 (8%)	3 (13%)	1 (4%)	4 (17%)	3 (13%)	0 (0%)	1.27	24	6.04 / 10
														3.55 / 10

- 12 workshops in 10 universities in Hungary and Romania (Transylvania), mainly in Social Science faculties (sociology, political science, public policy, international relations, communication)
- Personal contacts and knowledge transfer
- Approximate number of students participating in the workshops: 300
- Two interns in 2020/21
- The number of users has grown from 2581 in 2019 to 3001 in 2021
- Number of students has grown by over 20% (from 1685 in 2019 to 2074 in 2021)

Plans

- Continue ESS University Roadshow in the academic year of 2021/22;
- Hackaton (data analysis contest) for university students;
- Conference Dec 2021; journal SI
- Offering 8 internship positions in the AY 2021/22.



Contact

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✉ sagvari.bence@tk.hu

www.tk.hu

Thank you!



Policy consultancy services for ESS ERIC

A scoping study to understand the visibility, accessibility and reachability of ESS data at national and international policy levels – Policy consultancy services for ESS ERIC

Jelena Angelis, Elina Griniece, Matias Barberis

28 March 2023

About us

- A long-term experience in **contributing to policymaking** nationally and at the EU level through bringing tested experience with evaluations and impact assessments in R&I field, and extended knowledge of participatory evaluation techniques
- A decade long track record around **RI strategy development**, implementation of monitoring and evaluation frameworks and RI policy consulting
- Cutting-edge knowledge and global networks on the topic on **socio-economic impact** assessment of RIs , incl. participation in EC, ESFRI and OECD expert working groups
- In-depth experience of **co-creating impact pathways** with a wide range of RIs, including RIs in Social Sciences and Humanities, through the leadership of H2020 funded RI-PATHS project.
- Advanced understanding of the **science for policy nexus**, including knowledge of European policy making organisations, networks and policy making processes at EU level.

Introduction to the study

Scope, methodology, timeline



Focus of the study

To understand the visibility, accessibility and reachability of ESS data at national and international policy levels

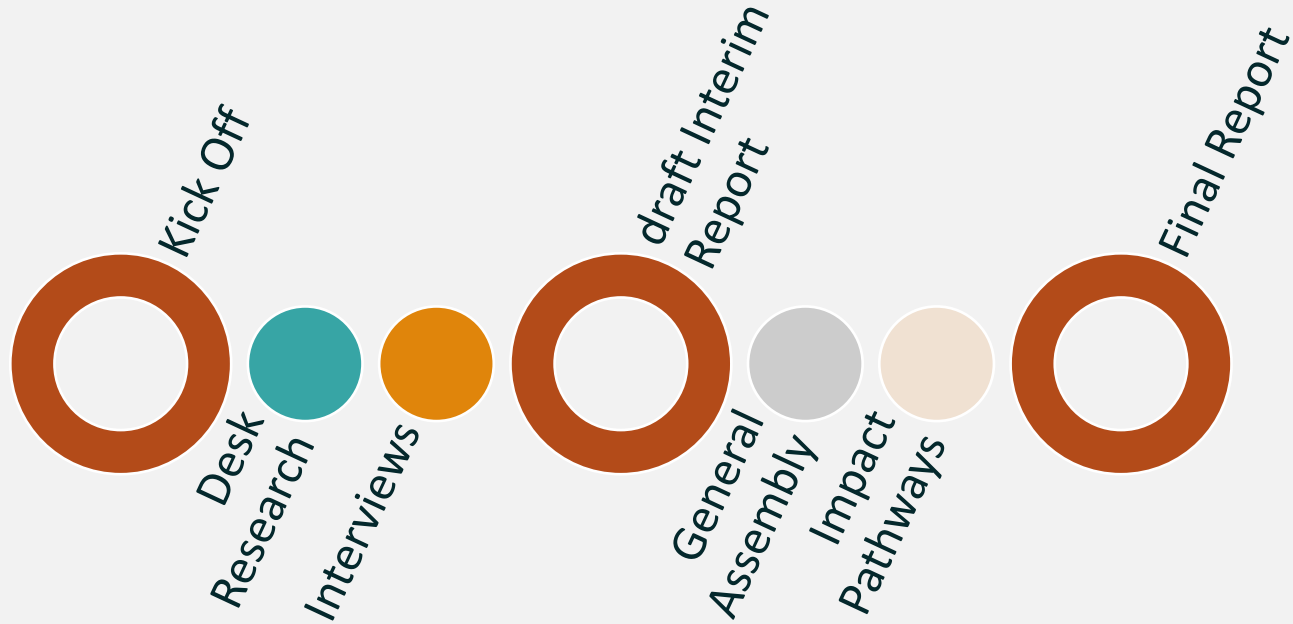
This study is conducted in the frame of the H2020 project ESS-SUSTAIN-2 Project (Grant Agreement 871063).

Methodological approach



Research question	Methodological approach
<p>Data use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- In which policy organisations and networks ESS data is most widely used?- How these groups best interact with ESS data – for instance, downloaded datasets, interactive analytical tools, digests of findings, and so on.- What, if any, barriers policy professionals perceive to greater use of ESS data	<p>Desk research to map the main data users in policy making circles using Overton.io application and scanning of policy documents.</p> <p>Additionally, interviews to understand barriers and the way policy makers interact with ESS data.</p>
<p>ESS questionnaire design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Which sections and/or rounds of the ESS questionnaire are drawn upon most- Which sections and/or rounds of the ESS questionnaire could be drawn upon to inform policy but are currently under utilised	<p>Desk research and interviews with ESS and data users (mainly policy makers). We will also explore non-users (e.g. policy makers who aren't using ESS data) to understand how the questionnaire could be improved.</p>
<p>Pathways to impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Which pathways to impact could be established to better link the questionnaire design with knowledge of ESS findings to relevant policy makers?- What lessons could be learnt from how other research infrastructures have established effective pathways to impact on policy which ESS might be able to learn from.	<p>Desk research and impact pathway building will be complemented with EFIS Centre expertise on other RI impact frameworks and practices for increasing policy impact.</p>

Timeline



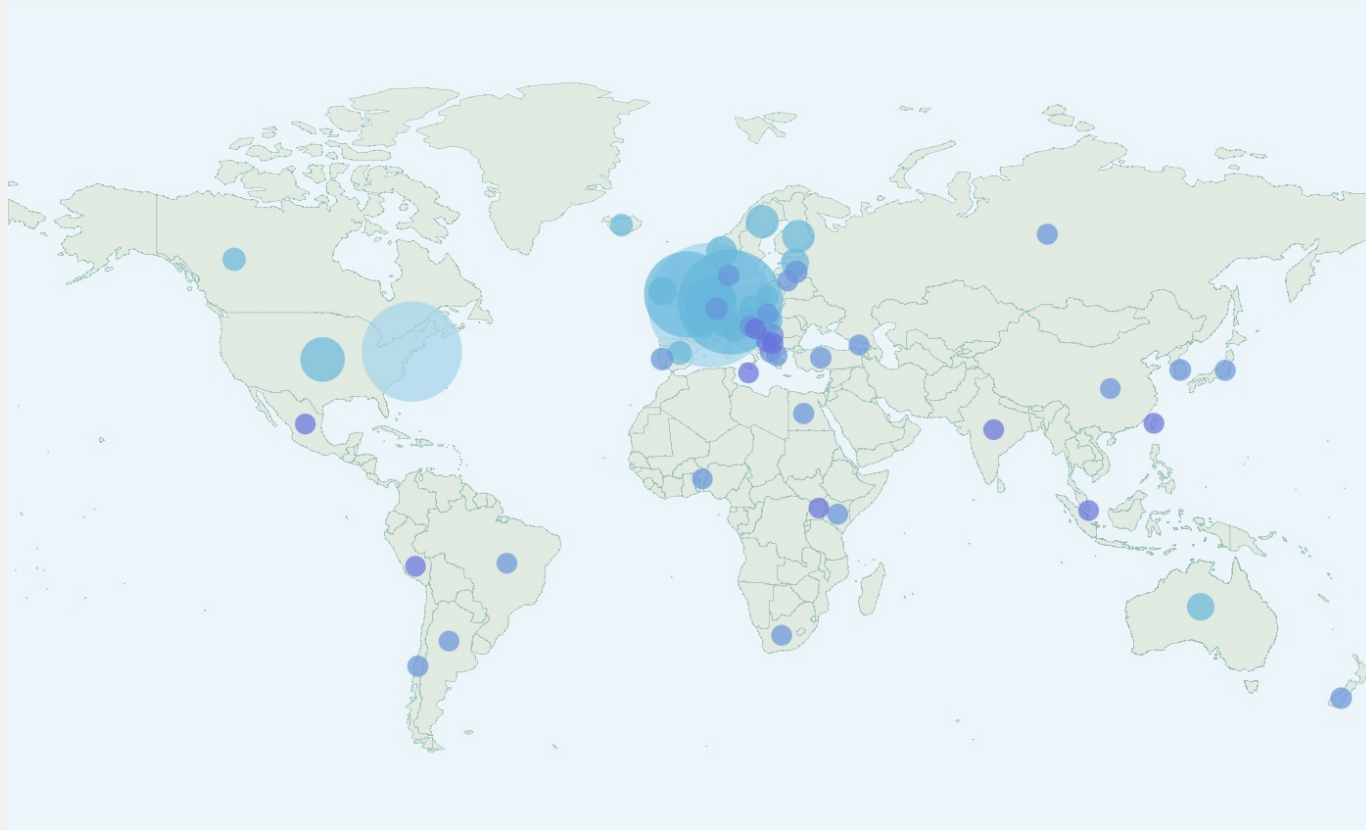
Task	Name	Dec 22	Jan 22	Feb 23	Mar 23	Apr 23	May 23	Jun 23
T1	Inception / project management	Shaded						
T2	Desk research	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded		
T3	Interviews				Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded
T4	Analysis and reporting						Shaded	Shaded

Observations from the desk research



Preliminary observations from desk research in Overton.io

References to European Social Survey found in 3246 policy documents across 57 countries stemming from 355 sources. Most of policy sources are governmental (46%), from international governmental organisations (15%) and think tanks (39%).



Documents per country / organisation



EU	655	Germany	530	IGO	502
UK	414	Belgium	202	USA	151
Netherlands	134	Sweden	80	Finland	76
Norway	66	Estonia	48	Ireland	48
France	46	Australia	44	Czech Republic	44
Switzerland	39	Austria	35	Spain	22
Hungary	19	Italy	19	Canada	17
Poland	16	Iceland	13	Portugal	13
Serbia	13	Latvia	12	Luxembourg	11
South Korea	8	Slovenia	8	Greece	7
Denmark	6	New Zealand	6	Turkey	6
Chile	4	Egypt	4	Japan	3
Lithuania	3	Russia	3	Slovakia	3
Kenya	2	South Africa	2	Georgia	2
Albania	2	Argentina	1	Benin	1
Brazil	1	China	1	Croatia	1
India	1	Kosovo	1	Malta	1
Mexico	1	Montenegro	1	Peru	1
Singapore	1	Taiwan	1	Uganda	1











Focus of analysis

- From the documents identified during the desk research we dug deeper into the following sources:
 - EU (655 documents)
 - IGO (502 documents)

Organisations most frequently citing ESS data (1)












 Publications Office of the European Union government	392	 World Health Organization igo, healthcare agency	64
 IZA Institute of Labor Economics think tank	237	 World Bank igo, development bank	58
 OECD igo	208	 Government of Finland government	54
 Ifo Institute think tank	95	 NBER think tank	48
 The UK Government government	85	 Institute for Social and Economic Research think tank, university affiliated	44
 Joint Research Centre government, agency	84	 Government of the Czech Republic government	43
 Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau think tank	79	 Federal Planning Bureau government, agency	39
 Government of Flanders government	74	 Government of Switzerland government	37
 DIW think tank	70	 Analysis & Policy Observatory other, aggregator	36
 Eurofound government, agency	65		

Organisations most frequently citing ESS data (2)

 blogs.lse.ac.uk think tank, university affiliated	34
 European Economic and Social Committee government	33
 Fafo think tank	30
 Regeringskansliet government	30
 Government of Estonia government	27
 European Trade Union Institute think tank, industry association	26
 ESRI think tank	25
 European Parliamentary Research Service government, legislative research	25
 RAND Corporation think tank, research center	24
 Nordic Council igo	23

 Pew Research think tank	23
 UNESCO igo	20
 UK Parliament Select Committee Publications government	19
 CEDEFOP government, agency	18
 Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung think tank	18
 New Economics Foundation think tank	18
 United Nations Development Programme igo	17
 Federal Government of Germany government	16
 CEPS think tank	15

Organisations most frequently citing ESS data (3)

 European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research think tank	15
 Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion think tank, university affiliated	15
 Rijksoverheid government	15
 CEU Centre for Policy Studies think tank	14
 Open Society Foundations think tank	14
 Sveriges Riksdag government	14
 United Nations ECE igo	14
 Government of Poland government	13
 Peace Research Institute Oslo think tank	13
 Bertelsmann Stiftung think tank	12
 Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales think tank	12

Most frequent topics of the documents citing ESS data



Topic	Document count	Topic	Document count
Human activities	1162	Economics	409
European Union	755	Health	409
Politics	695	Poverty	389
Research	674	Labour economics	377
Economy	663	Public sphere	333
Culture	658	Survey methodology	318
Education	581	Statistics	317
Employment	550	Policy	309
Unemployment	501	Economic growth	301
Immigration	442	Government	300

Deciding on the interviewees



Users

- *WHO (italics = agreed to be interviewed)*
- *OECD*

- *Eurofound*
- *JRC*
- European Trade Union Institute
- DG REGIO
- DG for Parliamentary Research Services

- Inter-American Development Bank
- National Bureau of Economic Research

- The Economist

Non-users

- DG EMPL
- DG SANTE
- DG JUSTICE
- Eurostat

Observations from initial interviews

4 interviews as of 28 March 2023



About the use of ESS data



- When the ESS data is used:
 - to complement and cross-check their own work
 - raw data to develop a specific study
- Other data used by these organisations:
 - World Values Study
 - EU-SILC (EU statistics on income and living conditions)
 - EU-LFS (Labour force survey)
 - data on ageing (*source not clear*)
 - The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID)
- How do users learn about the ESS data:
 - came across ESS data through a presentation in academic environment

Enabling factors

User perspective:

- ESS provides excellent quality
- “excellent work done by ESS” around the topic of Human Values
- a user-friendly interface with easy-to-process data (compared to other sources where there is a need to build complete datasets, which takes time)
- open to request new topic modules

Non-user perspective:

- EU Horizon funding went into the ESS as a seal of quality

Pathways to impact #1

- “NEETs – Young people not in employment, education or training: Characteristics, costs and policy responses in Europe” (Eurofound, 2012)
- The report focused not only on the economic aspects (trends, costs, drivers) but also on the **social implications of the NEETs**. It was a 360° picture of NEETs status in Europe.
- The European Council **discovered the report within the frame of developing a communication document** (commission staff working document Accompanying the document Proposal for a Council Recommendation on Establishing a Youth Guarantee), the EC intended to develop to prepare the ground for an intervention due to the evidenced economic damage (“High and increasing youth unemployment has dramatic consequences for our economies, our societies and young people themselves”).
- In 2012, The Commission launches the **Youth Employment Package** and formulates a proposal for a Council Recommendation on establishing a youth guarantee, which was then adopted in 2013.

Pathways to impact #2

- ESS data (ESS4: Ageism, 2008 & ESS6: Personal and Social Well-being, 2012) was used to produce WHO report “Will population ageing spell the end of the welfare state? A review of evidence and policy options” (2019)
- This work was presented at the time of the Finnish presidency (2019) and **inspired reforms in the Nordic countries**, where the ageing economy is at the centre of the public agenda.
- The author participates in multiple policy dialogues, working groups, and is part of the European Commission Expert Group on Health Systems Performance Assessment (HSPA) to provide EU countries with a forum to exchange experiences in this field and to **support national policymakers** by identifying tools and methodologies to develop HSPA
- The topic – building on the report that used ESS data – keeps being on the agenda. This show the value of this kind of studies in **setting policy agenda** and also avoiding the development of policies with restricted value.

Topics for open discussion



Considerations for changes (from users perspective)

- “limitation with the geographical coverage” (both user and non-user) vs “good country coverage of ESS, providing comparable evidence across European country” → This depends on the scope of the study done
- Objectivity of data based on perceptions and attitudes (both user and non-user). → Some comparable objective questions could benefit in creating self-reporting data.
- Possibilities to align survey topics with the policy agenda (despite the fact that they can have a broader use, e.g. academic, etc.) → Data on health if more regular (i.e. in each survey) might be of bigger use (e.g. for WHO)
- Regularity of data, i.e. topics change too often and sometimes → Measure some changes on an annual basis to bring longitudinal picture

Considerations for changes (from non-users perspectives)

- The ESS data can be complimentary to other data
- As they are dealing with analysis of data, they prefer to have access to micro-data
- When deciding on the use of a new dataset, the following factors are taken into the account: comparability of data between countries, geographical coverage, the fact that the samples are representatives and it is possible to go in-depth into the data with data still being representative
- EC DGs are likely to have a preference for the Eurostat data

Discussion points



1

More active communication about what ESS is, which topics are covered, support through the EU research & innovation framework programme

2

A roadshow around the European Commission's DG: a proactive discussion on the use of data, methodology behind etc.

3

Are perceptions of people important? They have a big role in democracy, but there is a tendency to for objective data. Could be an opportunity to develop partnerships with Eurostat to increase visibility of data done by ESS on attitudes and perceptions?



Thank you



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SUSTAIN-2 – Draft findings of the second ESS ERIC impact study

Presentation to the ESS General Assembly
meeting, 20/10/2021

Peter Kolarz

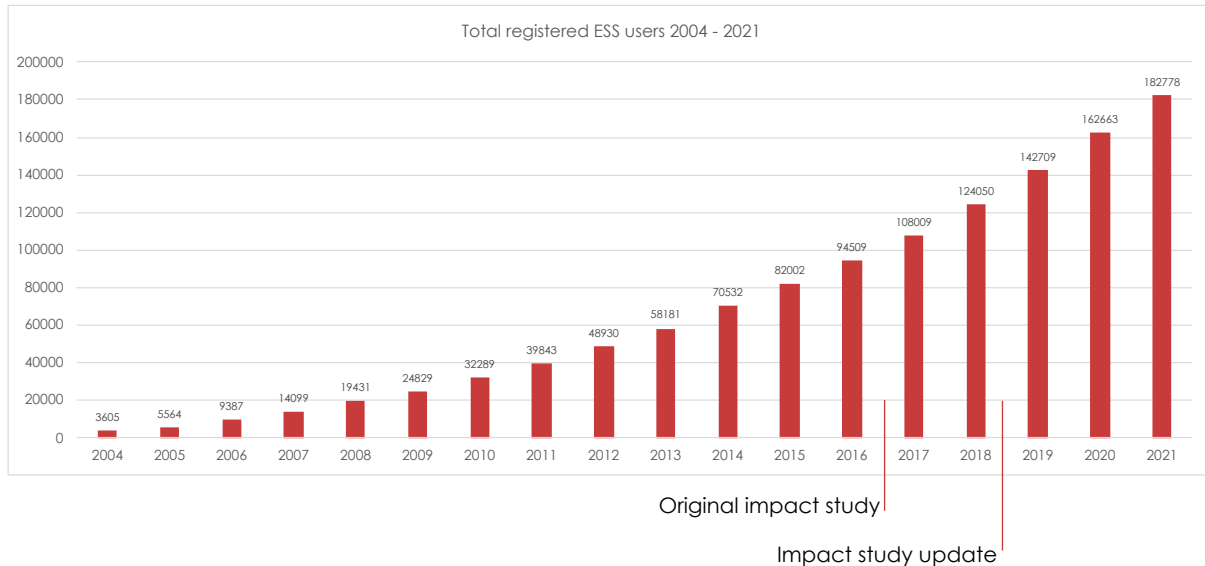


Our study

- ↗ Aim: to assess the academic, teaching and non-academic impacts of the ESS
- ↗ Method:
 - ↗ User data update
 - ↗ Bibliometric analysis by CWTS
 - ↗ Social media analysis
 - ↗ Country research in 20 ESS member countries
 - ↗ Desk research, data analysis (as above), 77 interviews
- ↗ Context: follow-up to the 2016/17 impact study
 - ↗ Many headline findings include comparison to 2016/17

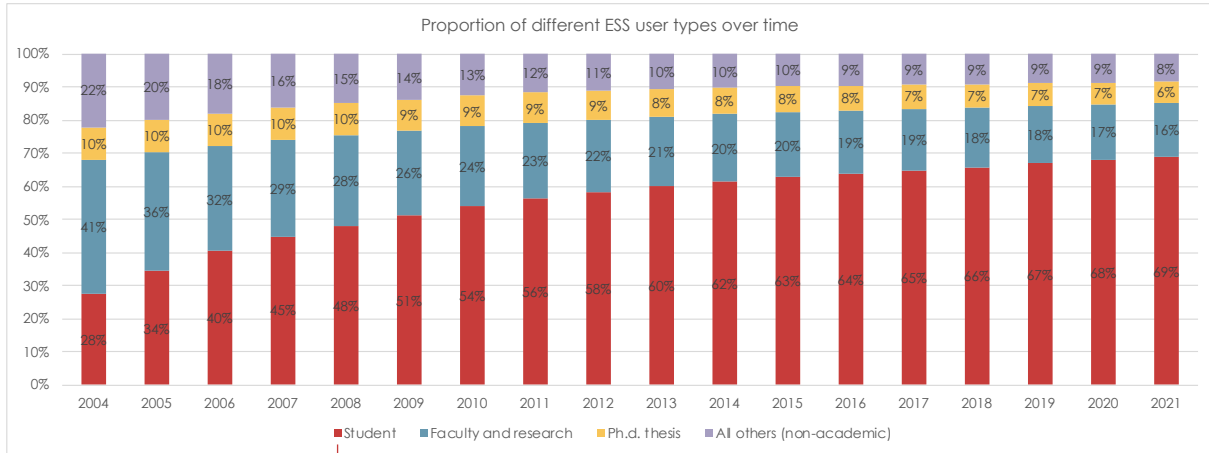


Overall increase in registered users





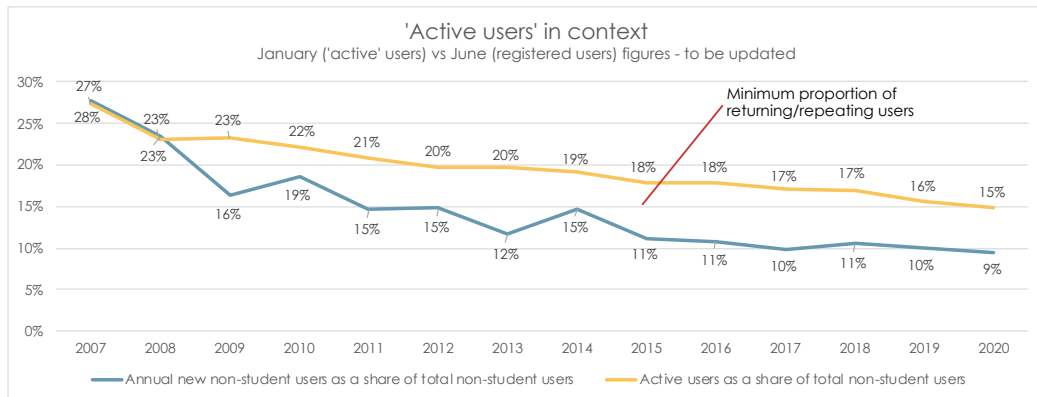
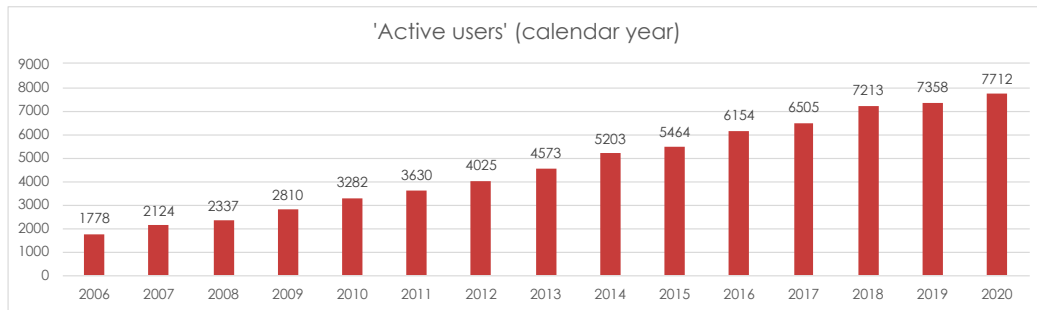
User base composition is stabilising



Likely excludes many non-registered student users!

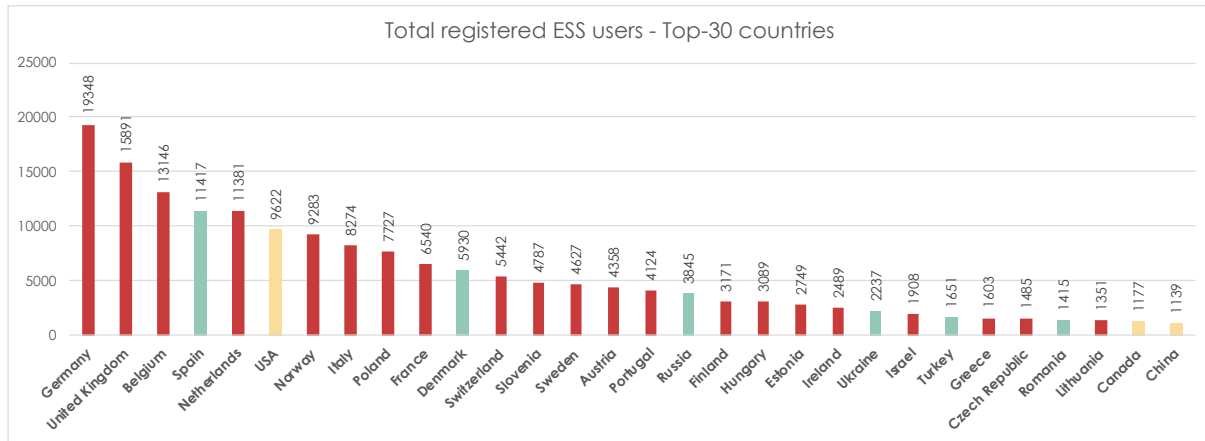


'Active' non-student users





Top countries by user count



When adjusted for population (incl. by different user groups), other countries dominate, mostly smaller and/or northern European countries






Countries with strongest user-growth 2016-2021

Country	User count June 2016	User count June 2021	Growth
China	346	1,139	229%
Chile	87	235	170%
Lithuania	548	1,351	147%
Russia	1,578	3,845	144%
Spain	4,815	11,417	137%
Italy	3,547	8,274	133%
Denmark	2,648	5,930	124%
Mexico	123	274	123%
South Korea	236	504	114%
United Kingdom	7,552	15,891	110%

NB: analysis includes only the top-50 countries by overall June 2021 user count, the lowest being Indonesia with 190 users. All countries that have participated in the ESS are included in this top-50 list.



Outputs (incl. 2017-2021 comparison)

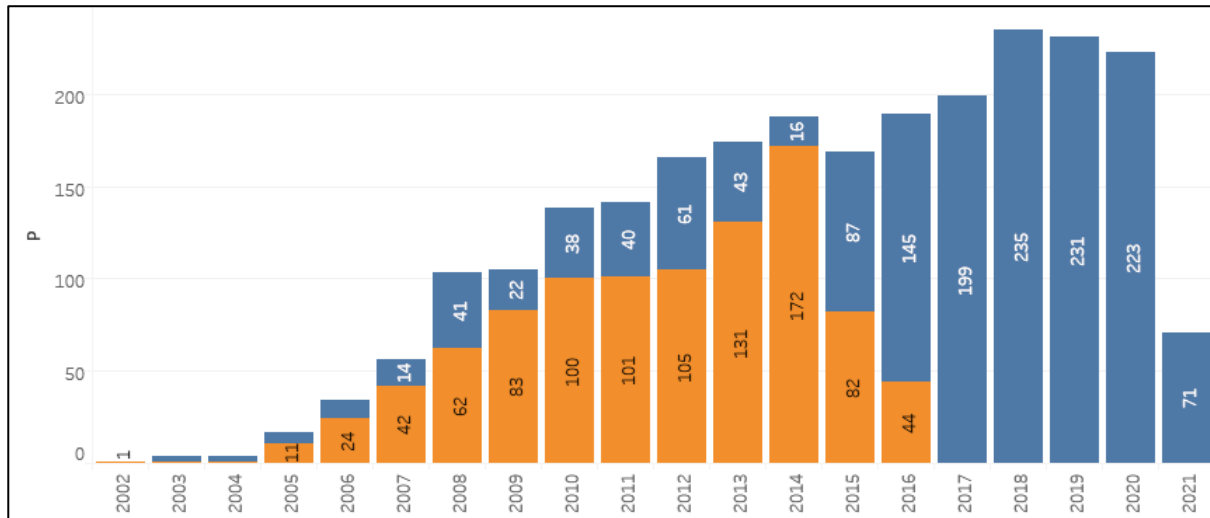
-  Based on ESS bibliography
-  Covers different publication types & substantial language coverage
-  May include double-counting, exclude non-reported / unknown items

Publication type	Logged in ESS Bibliography, March 2017*	Publication records from University of Ljubljana, June 2021	% increase
Journal articles	1,373	3,985	190%
Book chapters	343	988	188%
Conference papers	229	863	277%
Other (incl. working papers, reports, books, theses)	759	1,690	123%
Total	2,704	7,526	178%



Outputs (incl. 2016-2021 comparison)

- Web Of Science items only
- 2016 vs. 2021 Bibliometric analysis shown below



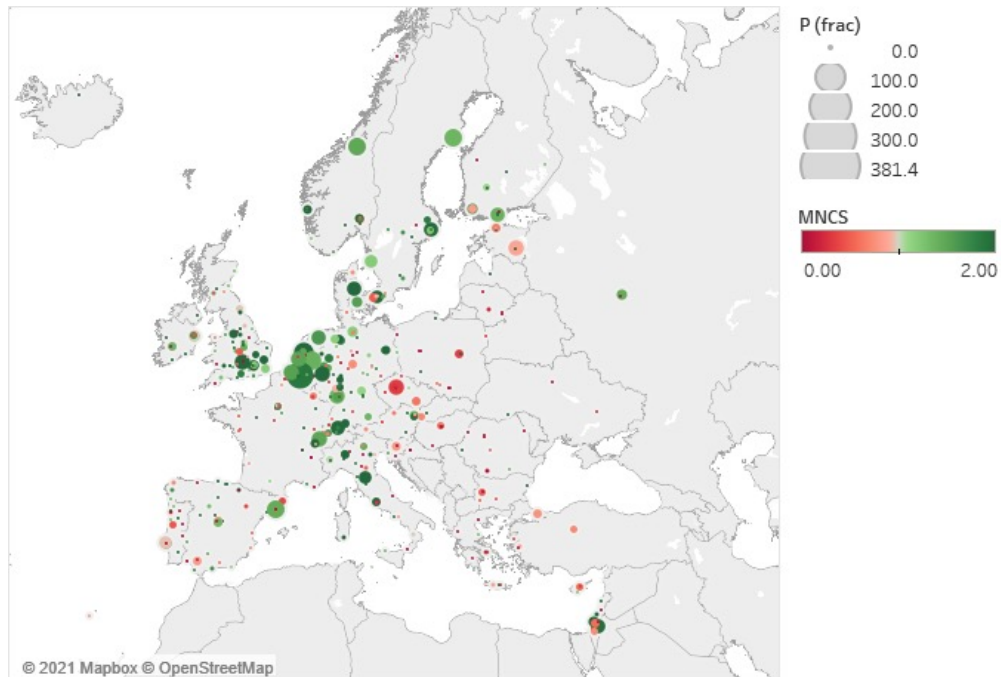


Headline bibliometric indicators

Indicator	Description	Grand Total	In 2016 analysis	
			No	Yes
P (full)	Total number of publications	2,448	1,488	960
TCS	Total number of citations	42,891	14,554	28,337
TNCS	Total normalised citations	3,611.5	1,768.2	1,843.2
MNCS	Mean normalised citation score	1.71	1.51	1.96
MNJS	Mean normalised journal score	1.42	1.35	1.50
P(top 10%)	Publications in the top-10% most-cited by field	452.5	212.0	240.5
PP(top 10%)	Percentage of publications in the top-10% most-cited by year and field	21%	18%	26%
PP(OA)	Percentage of publications published in open-access format	39%	43%	34%



Geography of output volume and citation score





ESS-based work does well even when we adjust for institution!

	Institution	ESS-based publications				Benchmark: Institutional Leiden Rankings for SSH	
		P (full)	P (frac)	MNCS	PP (top 10%)	MNCS	PP (top 10%)
1	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	119	77.4	1.88	27%	1.04	10.6%
2	University of Oxford	75	28.1	3.20	39%	1.48	16.3%
3	University of Amsterdam	69	41.9	2.30	37%	1.29	14.2%
4	Pompeu Fabra University	57	29.4	1.45	18%	1.03	10.7%
5	Erasmus University Rotterdam	55	26.6	1.51	18%	1.20	13.0%
6	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	53	30.5	1.48	19%	1.06	10.0%
7	Radboud University	51	37.9	1.40	19%	1.14	12.0%
8	London School of Economics and Political Science	47	13.0	1.98	39%	1.48	16.4%
9	University of Zurich	46	20.6	2.60	48%	1.25	14.7%
10	University of Cologne	46	24.8	3.06	40%	1.02	10.9%



Main microfields by WoS publication count

Terms	P (full)	MNC S	PP(to P 10%)	PP(O A)
voter turnout, us house, electoral system, political knowledge, voter	344	1.85	24%	37%
social capital, older adult, volunteering, social trust, health	173	1.76	21%	32%
welfare state, policy transfer, pension reform, policy diffusion, social investment	159	2.08	29%	49%
gratitude, happiness, subjective well, life satisfaction, character strength	154	1.29	13%	40%
socioeconomic inequality, health inequality, income, population health, marital status	118	1.13	8%	61%
work family conflict, work life balance, gender wage gap, housework, job satisfaction	112	1.23	11%	32%

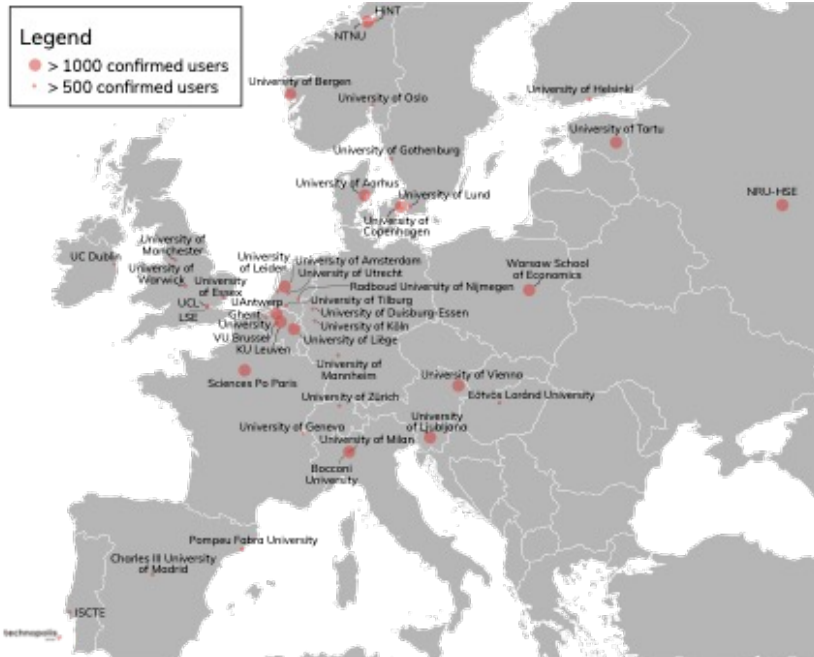


User-hotspots 2016 (indicating substantial teaching-use)





User-hotspots 2021 (indicating substantial teaching-use)





Continuing & rapidly emerging hotspots

2021 rank (/30)	Country	Institution	Confirmed user count	July 2016 Count (rank /30)	Growth
1	BE	University of Antwerp	4,575	2,744 (1)	67%
2	SI	University of Ljubljana	2,612	1,853 (2)	41%
3	NO	University of Bergen	2,272	942 (5)	141%
4	BE	K.U. Leuven	2,050	1,242 (3)	65%
5	NL	University of Amsterdam	1,979	1,213 (4)	63%
6	NO	NTNU	1,683	654 (8)	157%
7	RU	NRU HSE	1,592	582 (10)	174%
8	FR	Sciences Po Paris	1,517	876 (6)	73%
9	IT	Bocconi University	1,358	530 (13)	156%
10	PL	Warsaw School of Economics	1,209	525 (14)	130%
11	AT	University of Vienna	1,186	644 (9)	84%
12	DK	Aarhus University	1,183	388 (22)	205%
13	BE	University of Liège	1,124	654 (7)	72%
14	EE	Tartu University	1,077	475 (19)	127%
15	DK	Copenhagen University	1,070	508 (17)	111%
16	CH	University of Zürich	962	19 (new)	4963%
17	ES	Universidad Carlos III De Madrid	952	74 (new)	1186%
18	DE	Universität Duisburg-Essen	948	291 (28)	226%
19	NL	Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen	932	355 (23)	163%
20	DE	Universität Köln	912	212 (new)	330%



Some (of many) examples of non-academic impact

- ✦ **Hungary:** ESS used to examine the social relationships of people aged 65 and over and warned of the potential impact that quarantine rules during COVID-19
- ✦ **Finland:** The ESS survey design and data were used in evaluating the Universal Basic Income (UBI) trial
- ✦ **Slovenia:** ESS data provided to inform "Resolution on Family Policy 2018 – 2028: A Family-Friendly Society", which was adopted in February 2018
- ✦ **Ireland:** The Healthy and Positive Aging Initiative (HaPAI) has used the ESS as the basis for some of its own survey questions to improve policy and services for Irish citizens as they age
- ✦ **Lithuania:** The Lithuanian Strategy for Demography, Migration and Integration Policy 2018–2030 references ESS data to support strengthening Lithuanian NGOs and community organisations in order to foster stronger communities
- ✦ **Switzerland:** The Military Academy uses ESS data for its annual report on safety, to assess attitudes towards Swiss foreign, security and defence policy



A rough typology of non-academic impacts

- General intelligence and insight for NGOs or government ministries, agencies or advisory bodies
- Agenda setting: ESS data highlight a particular problem or challenge, triggering various types of policy action
- Influence on public debate or highlighting certain issues to the general public
- Monitoring: using ESS data as indicators to track certain aspects of societal progress
- Methodological impact on other surveys (e.g. for policy monitoring)



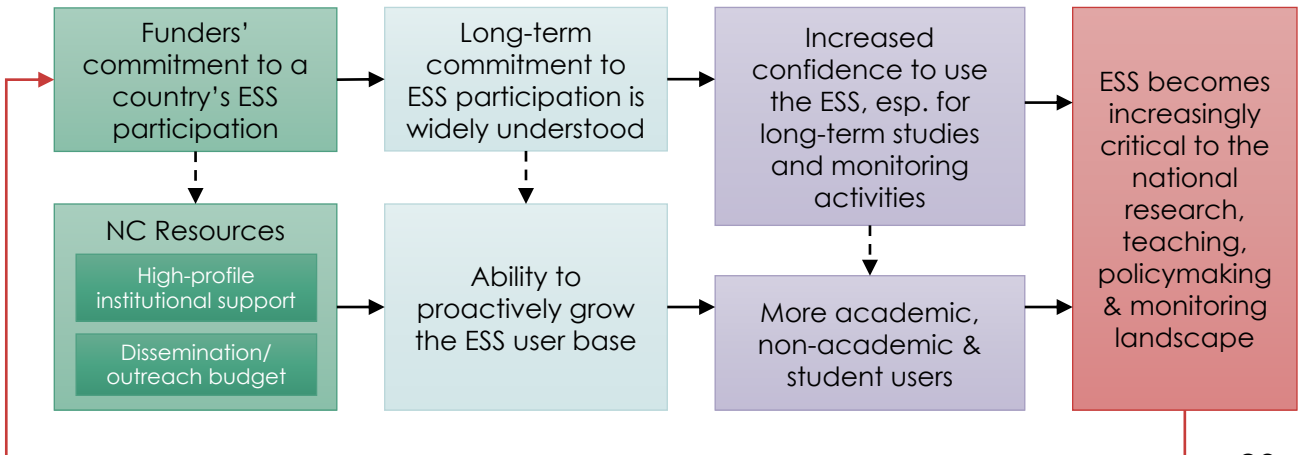
Summary – headline points

- ↗ The ESS registered user base has roughly doubled since the original 2016/17 impact study
- ↗ Old user hotspots remain, but new ones have also rapidly emerged (both at country and institution-level)
- ↗ Academic outputs have also at least doubled in number
- ↗ Citation metrics remain high: ESS work does well even when adjusted for institution, journal, field, etc
- ↗ ESS is used widely for many non-academic purposes too, incl. monitoring, agenda-setting and influencing public debate



Pathways & barriers to impact

- ↗ Much of the 2016/17 findings still apply:
 - ↗ ESS quality matters, consistent participation matters, NC teams & high-profile users matter, dissemination activities & budget matter, & importantly: every country is different!
- ↗ **A 'virtuous cycle':**





Abidjan • Amsterdam • Berlin • Bogotá • Brighton • Brussels • Frankfurt/Main •
London • Paris • Stockholm • Tallinn • Vienna