

Codebook for The European Voter

Prepared after the meeting of principal investigators and team members: Cologne, 21-25 January 2002

This codebook identifies those measures that are requested for each participating country in The European Voter project.

Participants are asked to supply one or more variables as appropriate for each measure that is identified here.

In selecting and constructing variables, participants are asked to bear in mind that the most important requirement for this project is that measures should be as consistent as possible over time within each country. This principle should guide both the selection and the construction of variables. Thus:

1. Where more than one operationalisation may be available, variables that have been asked in the same way over a long period of time are always to be preferred over those that have changed.
2. Where the number of response categories to a variable has been changed, please recode so comparability over time is maximised. In the case of variables with a small number of categories (normally less than five), we would anticipate that this will normally be best achieved by recoding to collapse the number of categories. In the case of those variables with a larger number of categories we would normally anticipate that this would best be achieved by standardising the data. In the case of the latter, the range of the scale should be that which was actually used in most years.

It is appreciated that in some cases a consistent operationalisation across time cannot be provided. There may be one or two major breaks that cannot be bridged by any of the above procedures. In that event please provide the best possible time series, on either side of the break. But please signify the existence of a break by assigning different variable names to the different operationalisations.

Otherwise, please normally adopt the variable name conventions indicated in this document as far as possible. Please also ensure that the variables are as far as possible in the order indicated in this document.

It is appreciated that on occasions a measure will either be unavailable at all, or only available for one election or two or three proximate elections. In that event, please omit. The study has no interest in variables from which no possible long-term time series can be constructed.

In the case of those variables where the response codes are the names of parties, please use the same coding scheme throughout.

Participants may either provide one combined file for their whole country or separate files for each election, as appears most efficient in their case.

Documentation

Please provide a file in a spreadsheet format that indicates which variables are available for which year. Please provide on the left hand side of this spreadsheet sufficient description of the variable that the nature of its contents are likely to be apparent to the user.

Please arrange this documentation in the same order as the file. Where more than one indicator is provided of a measure (perhaps because of a break in a time series) please put each indicator on a separate (but adjacent) row.

Minor discrepancies in question wording or coding between years for a variable (i.e. discrepancies that are not serious enough to require separate variable names) should also be documented here.

Please ensure that the file has adequate variable and value label descriptions.

Please adopt the following missing data codes.

7, 97, 997 = inappropriate

8, 98, 998 = DK

9, 99, 999 = NA

1. Variables to identify the study and respondents

COUNTRY Britain, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden

YEAR Election year : year in four digits

WEIGHT1

WEIGHT2

Please provide any weights required to ensure that results are representative of those eligible to vote at the election in question. In the case of multi-wave panels where different weights are required for different waves please provide all appropriate weights and document for which variables each applies.

STUDY Study number

RESP Respondent identification number

2. General background variables

SEX Respondents sex

Value Label

1 Male

2 Female

BORN Year of birth (4 digits)

AGE Age in the year election takes place (2 digits)

Please provide at least one or the other, preferably both.

MARRIED Civil status

The crucial distinctions here are married/living as married, previously married, and never married.

URBAN Urbanisation

Please provide a categorisation based on either subjective or objective criteria. We would normally anticipate no more than 5 categories.

REGION Region where respondent is living

Please supply what you consider to be the most politically relevant categorisation. If region is not thought to be relevant please supply a categorisation that will fairly demonstrate that is the case!

EDU Highest completed education level

Please provide if possible a variable that distinguishes between higher, secondary and primary levels of education.

RELIGION Religion

Respondents' self-assigned religious denomination

CHURCH ATTENDANCE

Frequency of attendance at religious service.

3. Occupation and class

WHOHEAD WHO IS HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, OR MAIN INCOME EARNER

Whether respondent is head of household, or not.

- (1) Respondent is head of household
- (2) Spouse is head of household
- (3) Parent of respondent is head of household
- (4) Other person is head of household
- (5) Respondent is not head of household and no information available about who else is head of household

EGPCLASS

Please provide if possible a classification of respondents based on the Erikson-Goldthorpe-Portocarero class schema, using as elaborate a version of that schema as you are able to operationalise. The classification may be based on either respondent's or head of household class – or some variant thereof.

If you are unable to operationalise this schema for all or some years please provide the most elaborate class schema that you can construct consistently across all or most elections.

PUBLIC R.

This variable should identify whether the HoH or respondent is employed in the public or private sectors.

SUBCLASS subjective social class

Respondent's self class assignment/identification.

INCOME Gross income

This may be based on either the respondent or the household. A division into quartiles or quintiles will be acceptable.

UNION Respondent member of trade union

Value Label

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

OWNHOUSE DOES RESPONDENT, OR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OWN A HOUSE

(1) No, not a house owner

(2) Yes, a house owner

4. Measures of political interest and involvement

The aim of this section is to create a number of indicators of the respondent's involvement in politics. It is not designed, for example, to permit the analysis of media impact.

POLINTR Indicator of subjective political interest.

CAREWON. How much respondent cared about the outcome of the election

MEDIAUSE

One or more variables that measure frequency of use of or reported attention to news in the media (e.g. TV news, newspapers) either in general or during the campaign.

DISCUSSION Discussed politics

One or more variables, as available, reporting involvement in political discussions, either in general or during the campaign.

WHEN Reported timing of when decision was made how to vote

EFFICACY1 to EFFICACYn

Please provide any time series that may be available for your country of any measures (such as those first administered in the ANES/The Civic Culture) of political efficacy. These measures may be of either system/external or personal/internal – and where both are available please provide both.

5. Measures of party attachment

MEMBER member of a party

Value	Label
-------	-------

1	Yes
---	-----

2	No
---	----

PID Party identification, direction

Please use code 97 to indicate no identification

STRENGTH Party identification, strength

6. Party and party leader sympathy

Please provide a measure of the respondent's overall sympathy/likeing for each party. We would anticipate that this would normally be the product of a 'theremometer' score, but in the absence of such a score please supply the most similar alternative.

Use same order of parties as in the coding scheme for parties.

SYMP1 sympathy score party 1

SYMP2

SYMP3

SYMP4

SYMP5

SYMP6

SYMP7

SYMP8

SYMP9

SYMP10

SYMP11

SYMP12

Please provide a similar measure for the leader of each of the above parties.

SYMPL1 sympathy score for leader party 1

SYMPL2

SYMPL3

SYMPL4

SYMPL5

SYMPL6

SYMPL7

SYMP8L

SYMP9L

SYMP10L

SYMP11L

SYMP12L

7. Left – right positions

LRSP

Respondent's left-right self placement.

LRP1

LRP2

LRP3

LRP4

LRP5

LRP6

LRP7

LRP8

LRP9

LRP10

LRP11

LRP12

Respondent's left-right placement for each party (in the same order as above)

In the event that the classic left-right scale was not administered please provide a functional equivalent where possible.

8. Economic and Non-economic evaluations.

Please provide one or more indicators of the following, where available:-

ECONOMY1 Retrospective socio-tropic economic evaluations

ECONOMY2 Retrospective egocentric economic evaluations

ECONOMY3 Prospective socio-tropic economic evaluations

ECONOMY4 Prospective egocentric economic evaluations

Questions that ask about the situation 'now' may be substituted for retrospective evaluations.

BLAME1 to BLAME2

Who does the respondent blame/credit for the retrospective/current situation.

NONECON1

Please supply any non-economic retrospective evaluations for which a time series is available.

9. Value Dimensions

Please provide at least two indicators for each year of the following value dimensions. The indicators should be capable of being combined into an additive scale. Examples are given of the kinds of items that it is anticipated might be reliable and valid indicators but these should be regarded as illustrative rather than definitive.

Each of the following strategies is acceptable:-

For each value dimension, the inclusion of two indicators for both of which there is a good individual time series.

The inclusion of a larger number of items, on each of which the time series may be broken, but where in most pairs of years two or more items that comprise the scale are available in common.

Participants are welcome to construct a value scale for each dimension, but this is not essential. They should however ensure that which indicator belongs to which dimension is adequately documented.

MORAL1 MORAL CONSERVATISM / RELIGIOUS VALUES

- Role of Christian values in society
- Attitudes towards the position of the family
- Attitudes towards abortion
- Attitudes towards Pornography
- Attitudes towards homosexuality
- The role of religious teaching in schools
- Traditional values vs. modern values in society

MORAL2, etc.

From the same list

STATE1 STATE INTERVENTION / ECONOMIC LEFT-RIGHT / STATE vs. MARKET

- regulation of the market economy
- size of the welfare state / public sector
- privatisation (“privatise health care” etc)
- socialisation of private enterprise

- regulation of private property
- level of public social security and benefits (replacement rates)
- income equality versus the need for incentives
- tax level / tax progression
- economic democracy (influence of employees/workers in firms)

STATE2 etc.

From the same list

AUTHOR1 AUTHORITARIAN/LIBERTARIAN

- emphasis on law and order
- strong measures against crime and criminals
- size of the defence forces
- attitudes towards increasing political and social participation and involvement in decision making versus the need for efficient decisions without much involvement.
- attitudes towards respect for authorities

AUTHOR2, etc.

From the same list

GROWTH1, GROWTH-ECOLOGY

- attitudes towards environmental protection in general
- environmental protection versus economic growth
- attitudes towards economic growth/high productivity
- attitudes towards nuclear power
- attitudes towards private motoring
- speed in development of energy sources (waterfalls, oil, etc.)

GROWTH2, etc.

INGLHART MATERIALISM-POSTMATERIALISM

Classification of respondents as follows based on the four item Inglehart battery

Materialist

Mixed

Postmaterialist

NATISSUE1

NATISSUE2

Please include any other politically relevant indicators of respondents' issue or value orientations for which you have a good time series.

10. Issue Voting

We are interested here in indicators of two concepts.

1. The importance that respondents attach to issues. This may come in the form of rankings of issues (such as a response to a question, 'what is the most important problem ...') or of ratings of individual issues (such as a response to a question how important is issue x).
2. Which party respondents think is best able to deal with/is more likely to give priority to such an issue.

IMP1 Most important issue/rating of issue 1

COMP1 Most competent party on this issue. (Codes should be for a single party where possible, though combination/coalition of parties acceptable as a second best)

IMP2 Second most important issue/rating of issue 2

COMP2 Most competent party on this issue. Same list of parties as before

Etc.

TOPICAL.

If there were any issues that were particularly important at an individual election for which an issue position variable has not been provided in section 9, please include here. This is the one exceptional occasion when the data set may contain variables that do not comprise part of a time series.

11. Voting behaviour

TURNOUT Turnout,

Value Label

- 1 Voted
- 2 Did not vote

PARTY CHOICE Party choice,
Same list as above

RECALL TURNOUT Voted previous national election

Value Label

- 1 Voted
- 2 Did not vote

RECALL CHOICE Party choice in previous national elections

Same list as above

The European Voter Data Set
Germany

German Election Studies from 1961 to 1998

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ZA-Nr. 3911: The European Voter Database. Continuity File of National Election studies in Germany (1961 – 1998, cumulative)

Dates of Data Collection:

1961 (ZA 0057), 1965 (ZA 0314), 1969 (ZA 0426), 1972 (ZA 0635), 1976 (ZA 0823), 1980 (ZA 1053), 1983 (ZA 1276), 1987 (ZA 1537), 1990 (ZA 1919), 1994 (ZA 2601), 1998 (ZA 3073).

Documentation:

At the end of this document a variable correspondence list gives information about the original variable names and reports which variable was asked in which years.

Publications:

Thomassen, Jacques (ed.): The European Voter, Oxford University Press, 2005.

Principal Investigators:

See single original study descriptions

Data Collectors:

See single original study descriptions

Abstract:

This database includes subsets containing a selection of variables from the national election studies in Germany listed above. Subsets of every election are included as well as an integrated file covering all subsets from 1961 until 1998. The subsets and integrated file cover variables from the following areas: General background variables, Occupation and class, others related to the cleavage model, political interest and involvement, variables regarding parties, party and party leaders sympathy, political participation, left right positions, economy, values and ideology, national issues and voting.

Sample:

National Election Studies with representative samples.

Data Set:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1961	1715	9.0	9.0	9.0
	1965	1305	6.9	6.9	15.9
	1969	1158	6.1	6.1	22.0
	1972	2052	10.8	10.8	32.8
	1976	2076	10.9	10.9	43.7
	1980	1001	5.3	5.3	48.9
	1983	1622	8.5	8.5	57.5
	1987	1954	10.3	10.3	67.7
	1990	2070	10.9	10.9	78.6
	1994	2046	10.8	10.8	89.4
	1998	2019	10.6	10.6	100.0
	Total	19018	100.0	100.0	

Format:

SPSS Files

Weights:

The weighting factors (weight1) are used to improve demographic representativeness (mostly based on the joint distribution of the criteria of age and sex in the universe and the sample).

Weight 3 is a political weight which corrects the relationship between non-voter and voters of particular parties according to the official election results.

German Data

Including Variables from the Series of German Election
Studies

1961 to 1998

for the European Voter Data Set

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General Notes on the German data sets

As a general rule, data from post-election studies are preferred over pre-election data. The 1969, 1972, 1976, 1983, 1987, 1990 election studies are panel studies consisting of two or three waves. In these cases, the variables are taken from the post-electoral wave. Only variables that are not available there are taken from earlier waves. However, social structural background variables are generally taken from the first wave. Most panel studies offer a split or wave variable which enables to identify the time of the interview. The 1980 and 1998 studies are independent cross-sections realised after the election. The 1990 election study did not yet include an East-German sample.

Especially with regard to the values, efficacy and issue variables this documentation has to be improved, because there question wordings and formats change frequently over time.

RELEVANT PARTIES

In Germany throughout the entire period of time the following parties are relevant: SPD, CDU/CSU, FDP.

Since 1983 the Greens (*Die Grünen*, since 1990 *Bündnis90/Die Grünen*) and since 1990 the PDS are considered as relevant as well.

CDU and CSU are sister parties, they are forming one parliamentary party in the federal parliament and do not compete for votes among themselves. The CDU does not present candidates in Bavaria while the CSU does not present candidates outside their Bavarian homeland. Relative party preferences, however, are only relevant in view of parties a respondent can vote for. Therefore, one generic "Christian" party was created for all of Germany which consists of CSU preferences in Bavaria and CDU preferences elsewhere.

PARTY CODES

1	SPD
2	CDU/CSU
3	FDP
4	Greens
5	PDS
10	Other

MISSING DATA

7, 97, 997=INAP

8, 98, 998=DK

9, 99, 999=NA

MISSING VARIABLES

At the end of this document a table is given which informs about the availability of all requested variables and the name of their source variables. However, some additional notes might be helpful.

Particular measurement concepts are not represented over time in German election studies especially the retrospective evaluation of government policy and value orientations.

Notes concerning the employment status: In most of the German election studies the employment status of the spouse was not established, but only the employment status of the respondent and, if R is not HH, that of the head of household. Because the HH in those cases is likely to be the spouse of R, one could infer spouse employment from HH employment variables. In 1994 occupation questions were not asked for the head of household. In 1998 the question was changed and asked for employment status of the spouse. Referring to this change the variable names were changed as well.

Notes on social structural background variables:

German election studies do not usually ask whether R owns a house, actually it was only asked once. A variable measuring home ownership is therefore not available. The coding of marital status in 1972 differs from earlier studies. In this study, the categories 'widowed' and 'divorced/separated' are combined, while they are listed separately in all other years.

Notes concerning party identification: In 1961 and 1965 party identification was measured differently than in later studies. Respondents have been asked if they prefer one party and if they are convinced adherents. In 1965, moreover, PI direction was not separately established but assumed to coincide with party choice. Referring to this change variables of PI direction and strength are named differently in 1961 and 1965. From 1972 to 1994, a standard PI instrument developed by the *Forschungsgruppe Wahlen* was used. In 1998 where we use the German CSES survey the measurement of party identification is changed again. There, multiple party identification and party leaner-ship was established in addition to the usual PID direction and strength.

Notes on measurements of political behaviour:

Frequency of political discussion is measured differently throughout time. In 1961, 1965 and 1976 it was asked more generally about the frequency of political discussions of R. In 1972, 1987 and 1994 the frequency of discussion was asked 1. with friends and 2. with family. The variable included in this data set averages both. In 1990 it was asked how often political discussion take place during a week, that's why the answer categories increase. To overcome the differing answer categories a standardized variable is offered too.

Timing of the vote decision was asked seven times. The answer categories differed from survey to survey, but they were recoded. Only in 1972 the category 'during the last days' could not be represented separately.

Measurements of media usage are rare and have several changes in the question wording. In 1972 it was asked how often R has seen debates on TV and in 1990 it was asked for the frequency watching news on TV. In 1965 and 1994 it has been asked for the frequency of media consumption in general.

Notes concerning issues: In most of the German election studies it is not issue positions but the saliency of a number of issues that is established. This is usually done by rating scales rather than by ranking items.

Party competences are more often asked as competence on particular issues, than referring to the most important issues as perceived by the respondent. Moreover, competence is often asked for alternative governments (like CDU/CSU, CDU/CSU+FDP, SPD, SPD+Grüne) rather than for individual parties. Based upon this, one still can construct party specific competence scores, e.g. by adding the saliency scores of the issues in which parties are perceived to be competent (maybe multiplied by 2 if one of the big parties would be preferred as single-party government).

From 1969 to 1998 (with the exception of 1980) variables are represented in the data set measuring the saliency issues and the competence of particular governments/parties on these issues.

‘National issues’ are meant to be those which have been asked most often. In the German case, these are (the saliency of) ‘law and order’ and ‘stability of prices’. They can be easily identified in the saliency measures for particular issues.

Notes on efficacy items 1-4: Efficacy items are rare in the series of German election studies. Usually, if asked, these items refer to the electoral process. In 1994 ‘efficacy1’ is measured differently. Respondents were more broadly asked whether they agree that people cannot influence governmental politics.

No consistent time series are available for measurements of

- subjective class
- interest in the election outcome
- value dimensions
- the postmaterialism index and
- blaming parties for current/past economic situation.

European Voter - German Variable Correspondence List

		1961	1965	1969	1972	1976	1980	1983	1987	1990	1994	1998
ZA-Number		S0057	S0314	S0426	S0635	S0823	S1053	S1276	S1537	S1919	S2601	S3073
N		1715	1305	1158	2052	2076	1001	1622	1954	2070	2046	2019
Country	=3 'Germany'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Year		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Weight1		V3	V3	V733	V3	V3	-	V5	X	V610	V209	V264
Weight2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V193		-	V265
Weight3 'political weight' !!see note!!		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Study (number)		V1	V1	V1	V1	V1	V1	V1	V1	V1	V1	V1
Resp		V2	V2	V2	V2	V2	V2	V2	V2	V2	V2	V2
Sex	1 male 2 female	V177	V267	V226	V115	V179	V282	V109	V172	V136	V138	V199
Born (year of birth)		-	-	V690	1972- v117	V184	1980- v283	1983- v110	V173	1990- v139	V140	V198
Age	M	-	-	v690	V117	V185	V283	V110	V175	V139	V206	V198
Agecat (substitute of missing 'age')		V161	V243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	1 'big city, 500000 inh. and more' 2 '50000 to 500000 inh.' 3 '20000 to 50000 inh.' 4 '5000 to 20000 inh.' 5 'rural, less 5000 inh.'	V179	V269	V266	V7	V7	V303	V126	V191	V162	V204	V257
Married 'familiar situation of R'	See list	V151	241	V225	V116	V180	V284	V11	v176	V140,v 141	V163/1 64	V201

		1961	1965	1969	1972	1976	1980	1983	1987	1990	1994	1998
Edu 'highest finished educational level of R'	1 'primary' 2 'secondary' 3 'higher educ.' 4 'univ./ degree'	V162	246	V231	V120	V187	V285	V112	V177	V145, v147	v141	V200
Whohead 'who is head of household?'	1 'R is HH' 2 'spouse of R' 3 'parents of R' 4 'other person'	V150	V240	V227	V121	V198	V289	V115	V180	v152	-	V222
Work 'whether R is employed'	1 'R is not employed' 2 'R is employed'	V154	V242	V228	V118	V188	V286	V113	V178	V149	V154	V205
HHwork	1 'HH is not employed' 2 'HH is employed'	V159	V245	-	V122	V201	V290	V116	V181	v153	--	-
Swork 'whether head of household is employed'	1 'spouse is not employed' 2 'spouse is employed'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	V223
Rprof	1 self-employed 2 white collar 3 public servant 4 manual worker 5 selfempl. farm 97 never worked, in education	V153	V244	V229	V119	V197	V287	V114	V179	V151	V157/1 60	V209
HHprof	1 self-employed 2 white collar 3 public servant 4 manual worker 5 selfempl. Farm 96 R is hh 97 never worked, in education	V160	V245	V230	V123	V204	V291	V117	V182	V155	--	-
Sprof	1 self-employed 2 white collar 3 public servant 4 manual worker 5 selfempl. farm 97 never worked, in education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V223

		1961	1965	1969	1972	1976	1980	1983	1987	1990	1994	1998
Income	1 low 2 medium 3 high	V165	V247	v240	V127	V208	-	-	-	-	V192	V252
Union	1 yes 2 no	V178	V249	v247/v248/v249	V129	V211	V295	V118	V183	V156	v188	V203
Religion	1 'no religion' 2 'catholic' 3 'protestant' 5 'other'	V173	V266	v243	V130	V215	V296	V119	V184	V143	V166	V256
Churchat	1 once a week or more 2 once a month or more 3 several times a year 4 once a year 5 less or never 97 no religion	-	V265	V242	V131	V216	V297	v120	V185	V144	V168	V254

		1961	1965	1969	1972	1976	1980	1983	1987	1990	1994	1998
Region	1 Schleswig-Holstein 2 Hamburg 3 Niedersachsen 4 Bremen 5 Nordrhein-Westfalen 6 Hessen 7 Rheinland-Pfalz 8 Baden-Württemberg 9 Bayern 10 Saarland 11 Berlin 12 Brandenburg 13 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 14 Sachsen 15 Sachsen-Anhalt 16 Thüringen	V180	V270	V267	V5	V5	V301	v124	V189	V160	V202	V261

		1961	1965	1969	1972	1976	1980	1983	1987	1990	1994	1998
Polintr 'political interst'	1 very strong hi not at all	-	-	v315	V261	V427/V428	-	V271	V198/v199	V485-6	V8	V93
S_polint (standardized political interest)	0 'high interest' 1 'not interested'	-	-	v315	V261	V427/V428	-	V271	V198/v199	V485-6	V8	V93
Mediause	1 very often hi never	-	V22/ v23/v24	-	V325	-	-	-	-	V563	V52-55	-
Discussion	1 very often hi never	V9	V43	-	V312/313	V289	-	-	V238/v240	V562	V84/86	-
When	1 long ago hi last days	-	V181	v618	V267	V438	V250	-	-	V491	V12	-
Eff2 'politics too complicated'	1 agree hi disagree	-	-	-	V235	V65	-	-	-	-	V121	-
Eff3 'Politicians don't care what people think'	1 agree hi disagree	-	-	-	V238	V66	-	-	-	-	V118	V61
Eff4 'people have no influence on politics'	1 agree hi disagree	-	-	-	V236	V64	-	-	-	-	V120	V15
Member	1 'member of a party' ' 2 'not member'	-	V254	v258	V366	-	-	-	-	-	V179	-
Pid61	s.party codes	V174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pid65	s.party codes	-	v114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pid	s.party codes	-	-	-	V305	V552	V298	V395	V417	V606	V175	V7-v12
Streng61	1 convinced adherent 2 Party of better choice	V175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streng65	1 convinced adherent 2 Party of better choice	-	V182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strength	1 very strong 2 strong 3 weak 4 no identifier	-	-	-	V306	V553	V299	V396	V418	V607	v176	V14

		1961	1965	1969	1972	1976	1980	1983	1987	1990	1994	1998
Symp1 'Sympathy rating SPD'	1 dislike 11 like	V71	V211	v360	V288	V463	V23	V284	V212	V504	V13	V40
Symp2 'Sympathy rating CDU/CSU'	1 dislike 11 like	V73	V213	v340	V289/ v290	V464/ v466	V24/ V25	V285/ v286	V213/ v214	V505/ v506	V14	V38/ v39
Symp3 'Sympathy rating FDP'	1 dislike 11 like	V75	V215	v379	V291	V465	V26	V287	V215	V507	V15	V41
Symp4 'Sympathy rating Greens'	1 dislike 11 like	-	-	-	-	-	-	V288	V216	V508	V16	V42
Symp5 'Sympathy rating PDS'	1 dislike 11 like	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V510	V18	V44
Symp11 'Leader rating SPD'	1 dislike 11 like	V65	V207	-	V286	V483	V32	V293	V227	V516	V20	V50
Symp12 'Leader rating CDU/CSU'	1 dislike 11 like	V64	V210	-	V287	V482/v484	V31/v33	V290/292	V225/V229	V515/v520	V19	v46/v48
Symp13 'Leader rating FDP'	1 dislike 11 like	V66	V208	-	-	V481	V30	V289	V222	V513	V21	V51
Symp14 'Leader rating Greens'	1 dislike 11 like	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V22	V54
Symp15 'Leader rating PDS'	1 dislike 11 like	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V514	V23	V56
Lrsel 'Left-right selfplacem.'	1 right 11 left	-	-	-	-	V512	-	V241	V314	V439	V89	V66
LRP1 'Left-right placement SPD'	1 right 11 left	-	-	-	-	V507	-	V234	V309	V430	-	V69
LRP2 'Left-right placement CDU/CSU'	1 right 11 left	-	-	-	-	V508/v510	-	V235/ v237	V310/ v312	V431/ v433	-	V67/v68
LRP3 'Left-right placement FDP'	1 right 11 left	-	-	-	-	V509	-	V236	V311	V432	-	V70
LRP4 'Left-right placement Greens'	1 right 11 left	-	-	-	-	--	-	V238	V313	V434	-	V71
LRP5 'Left-right placement PDS'	1 right 11 left	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V436	-	V73

		1961	1965	1969	1972	1976	1980	1983	1987	1990	1994	1998
Economy1 'ego./prospect. economic evaluation'	1 better 3 same 5 worse	V6	-	V4	V369	V456	-	V177	V371	V529	V137	-

		1961	1965	1969	1972	1976	1980	1983	1987	1990	1994	1998
Econom2a 'ego./present economic evaluation'	1 'very good' 2 'good' 3 'not that fine' 4 'bad'	-	-	*v3	V260	V455	-	V176	V370	V528	V135	-
Econom3a 'general/present economic evaluation'	1 'very good' 2 'good' 3 'not that fine' 4 'bad'	-	V5	-	V258	V425	-	V269	V358	V524	V134	V57
Economy4 'general/prospect. economic evaluation'	1 better 3 same 5 worse	-	-	-	V259	V426	-	V270	V339	V525	V136	-
Govpolicy *only two categories 'satisfied' or 'not satisfied'	1 not satisfied 11 fully satisfied	-	-	V188*	V146	V268	-	V153	V217	V340	V96	-
Salience & Competence referring particular Issues												
Sal1 'Stability of prices'		-	-	V495	V189	V323	-	V182	V254	V377	-	-
Sal2 'Law and Order'		-	-	V521	V190	V327	-	V184	V246	V370	V26	V154
Sal3 'Environmental protection'		-	-	-	V192	-	-	V187	V249	V373	V28	V155
Sal4 'Pension system'		-	-	V493	V199	-	-	V188	V250	V374	-	V153
Sal5a 'Lower taxation'		-	-	V501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V152
Sal5b 'Just taxation'		-	-	-	V194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal6 'Education'		-	-	V503	V193	V326	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal7 '(Un-)employment'		-	-	-	-	V325	-	V183	V245	V369	V25	V151
Sal8 'Participation'		-	-	V511*	-	V329	-	V190	V253	-	-	-

		1961	1965	1969	1972	1976	1980	1983	1987	1990	1994	1998
Sal9 'Economic growth'		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V244	V368	V24	V157
Sal10 'Relations to USA/West'		-	-	V505	V197	-	-	V186	V248	V372	-	-
Sal11 'Relations to USSR/eastern Europe'		-	-	V507	V188	V328	-	V185	V247	V371	-	-
Sal11a 'Relations to China'		-	-	?	V201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal12 'European Integration'		-	-	-	-	V324	-	-	V255	-	-	-
Sal13 'Decrease public debts'		-	-	-	-	-	-	V189	V251	-	-	-
Sal14 'Better housing'		-	-	-	V198	-	-	-	-	V375	V27	-
Sal15 'Abortion'		-	--	-	V191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal16 'Agrarian Interests'		-	-	-	V195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal17 'Medicare'		-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal20 'Integration/Regulate immigration'		-	-	-	V200*	-	-	-	-	-	V30	V156
Sal21 'Part of Germany in world politics'		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V29	-
Sal22 'Relations to DDR/Expansions of unification'		-	-	V499	-	-	-	-	V252	V378	-	-
Sal23 'Support reforms in eastern europe'		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V376	-	-
Sal24 'Military topics (security, disarmament)'		-	-	V513	V202	-	-	-	V256	-	-	-
Sal25 'Protection against terrorists'		-	-	-	V203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal26 'Unification'		-	-	V509	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal27 'Shortage of military service'		-	-	V497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal28 'Church&state (taxation)'		-	-	V519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal29 'Partition of Bundesländer'		-	-	V517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal30 'Age of suffrage'		-	-	V515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal31 'Living conditions in West Germany'		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V379	-	-

		1961	1965	1969	1972	1976	1980	1983	1987	1990	1994	1998
Sal32 'Living conditions in West Germany'		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V380	-	-
Comp1 'Stability of prices'	10 'SPD' 11 'SPD-FDP' 12 'SPD-Greens' 13 'SPD-led ' 20 'CDU/CSU' 21 'CDU/CSU-FDP' 23 'CDU-led' 30 'FDP' 50 'both SPD&CDU/CSU' 60 'none of them'	-	-	V496	V208	V330- v332	-	V191	V287- 289	V408- 410	-	-
Comp2 'Law and Order'		-	-	V522	V209	V342- v344	-	V193	V263- 265	V387- 389	V26	V161
Comp3 'Environmental protection'		-	-	-	V211	-	-	V196	V272- 274	V396- 398	V35	V162
Comp4 'Pension system'		-	-	V494	V218	-	-	V197	V275- 277	V399- 401	-	V160
Comp5a 'Lower taxation'		-	-	V502		-	-	-	-	-	-	V159
Comp5b 'Just taxation'		-	-	-	V213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp6 'Education'		-	-	V504	V212	V339- v341	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp7 'Unemployment'		-	-	-	-	V336- v338	-	V192	V260- 262	V384- 386	V32	V158
Comp8 'Participation'		-	-	V512*	-	V348- v350	-	V199	V284- 286	-	-	-
Comp9 'Economic growth'		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V257- 259	V381- 383	V31	V164
Comp10 'Relations to USA/West'		-	-	V506	V216	-	-	V195	V269- 271	V393- 395	-	-
Comp11 'Relations to USSR/eastern Europe'		-	-	V508	V207	V345- v347	-	V194	V266- 268	V390- 392	-	-
Comp11a 'Relations to China'		-	-	-	V220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		1961	1965	1969	1972	1976	1980	1983	1987	1990	1994	1998
Comp12 'European Integration'		-	-	-	-	V333-335	-	-	V290-292	-	-	-
Comp13 'Decrease public debts'		-	-	-	-	-	-	V198	V278-280	-	-	-
Comp14 'Better housing'		-	-	-	V217	-	-	-	-	V402-404	V34	-
Comp15 'Abortion'		-	-	-	V210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp16 'Agrarian Interests'		-	-	-	V215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp17 'Medicare'		-	-	-	V215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp20 'Integration/Regulate immigration'		-	-	-	V219	-	-	-	-	-	V37	V163
Comp21 'Part of Germany in world politics'		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V36	-
Comp22 'Relations to DDR/Expansions of unification'		-	-	V500	-	-	-	-	V292-294	-	-	-
Comp23 'Support reforms in Eastern Europe'		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V405-407	-	-
Comp24 'Military topics (security, disarmament)'		-	-	V514	V221	-	-	-	V293-295	-	-	-
Comp25 'Protection -against terrorists'		-	-	-	V222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp26 'Unification'		-	-	V510	-	-	-	-	-	V411-413	-	-
Comp27 'Shortage of military service'		-	-	V498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp28 Church&state (taxation)		-	-	V520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp29 Partition of Bundesländer		-	--	V518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp30 'Age of suffrage'		-	-	V516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp31 'Living conditions in West Germany'		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V414-416	-	-
Comp32 'Living conditions in West Germany'		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V417-419	-	-

		1961	1965	1969	1972	1976	1980	1983	1987	1990	1994	1998
Turnout	1 Voted 2 Did not vote	V90	V113	V615	V263	V434	V246	V272	V361	V489	V9	V194
Party choice	See Partycodes	V91	V114	V617	V266	V437	V248	V274	V362	V490	V11	V196
Turnout2	1 Voted 2 Did not vote	-	-	v183	V170	V513	V10	V278	-	V172	V172	-
Party choice2 (previous election)	See Partycodes	-	V202	v185	V172	V515	V12	V278	V206	V173	V173	-

X= Variable is a constant.

- = Variable is not available in the respective study.

Variable names in brackets are proposed variables which are not yet renamed and recoded.