German Longitudinal Election Study

GLES
European Election Candidate Study 2014
Comparative Dataset

ZA5718, Version 2.0.0

Study Description
The German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) is a long-term project funded by the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) which started with the 2009 federal election and is continued with the federal election 2013. GLES is the largest and most ambitious election study held so far in Germany. GLES 2013 was directed by five principal investigators: Prof. Dr. Hans Rattinger (University of Mannheim), Prof. Dr. Sigrid Roßteutscher (University of Frankfurt), Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck (University of Mannheim), Prof. Dr. Bernhard Weßels (WZB Berlin Social Science Center) and Prof. Dr. Christof Wolf (GESIS – Leibniz-Institute for the Social Science) in close cooperation with the German Society for Electoral Studies (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Wahlforschung). Since 2015, Prof. Dr. Harald Schoen (University of Mannheim) has been an additional principal investigator.

The following pages document the preparation of the comparative dataset of the European Election Candidate Study 2014 (EECS 2014), version 2.0.0. For each country, the study was administered by country teams. Hence, this documentation provides a description of each study. Additionally to information on the coding of the variables this documentation also provides information on the core questionnaire employed by all participating countries as well as deviations from this core questionnaire. This version contains the British, Danish, German, Portuguese, and Swedish candidate studies. Other countries might be added if comparable data is available.

The comparative dataset was compiled at the WZB Berlin Social Science Center in close cooperation with the respective country teams. Moreover, the WZB team is involved in the European Election Study Association as well as the Comparative Candidate Survey. They also conducted the 2009 European Election Candidate Survey (ZA5048). Hence, there is significant continuity in terms of questionnaire design. At the same time, similarities enable research projects linking this dataset with other components of the 2014 European Elections Study as well as comparisons of electoral candidates on different political levels.

To get an overview of the use of our data, we kindly request users of GLES data to inform us about publications that utilize this data. In case of limited access to your publication (e.g. conference papers), we would highly appreciate if you could send us an electronic (PDF file, gles@gesis.org) or a print copy of your publication (GESIS, GLES, Post Box 122155, 68072 Mannheim, Germany; E-Mail: gles@gesis.org).

How to cite the dataset:
Roßteutscher, Sigrid; Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger; Schoen, Harald; Weßels, Bernhard; Wolf, Christof; Elmelund-Præstekær, Christian; Freire, André; Giebler, Heiko; Melcher, Reinhold; Öhberg, Patrik; Rüdig, Wolfgang; Wagner, Aiko (2017): European Election Candidate Study 2014 (EECS 2014). Comparative Dataset. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5718 Data file Version 2.0.0, doi: 10.4232/1.12722.

Contact: Heiko Giebler, WZB Berlin Social Science Center (heiko.giebler@wzb.eu)
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Release note: Changes in comparison to ZA5718, Version 1.0.0

General remarks:
Basically, this update became necessary due to the inclusion of two additional countries – Portugal and the United Kingdom. There have been no changes to the general structure of the dataset, coding, or other matters with two exceptions (see below).

Errata:
The missing values for the Swedish Election Candidate Study 2014 have been corrected for the following variables: a6, b4, b9, c4-c9, d1a-d1i, e1-e3, e4a, e4b, and e5-e10. All cases with missing value -97 (not applicable) have been recoded to missing value -99 (no answer).

The variable country has been recoded to contain the included countries in an alphabetical order. Thus, Portugal is assigned to code 3 and Sweden to code 4 (former code 3).
## Study Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Title</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Danish European Candidate Study (2014)</td>
<td>European Election Candidate Study 2014</td>
<td>European Candidate Survey 2014 - Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Investigators</td>
<td>Christian Elmelund-Præstekær</td>
<td>Bernhard Weßels and Heiko Giebler</td>
<td>André Freire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authoring Entity</td>
<td>Department of Political Science, University of Southern Denmark</td>
<td>WZB Berlin Social Science Center</td>
<td>Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology, Lisbon University Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Agency (if available)</td>
<td>German Research Foundation (DFG)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Portuguese Science Foundation (FCT), National Electoral Commission (CNE), Portuguese Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Portuguese Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The universe comprises all parliamentary candidates for the 2014 European Parliament Election from the following eight Danish parties: Danish People's Party, Social Democratic Party, Liberals, Socialist People's Party, Conservative People's Party, People's Movement against the EU, Radical Party, and the New Alliance/Liberal Alliance. The survey was conducted as a web survey. Shortly after the election, invitation emails were sent including a direct link to the online survey. Two reminders were sent to those who had not responded after the first invitation emails were sent.</td>
<td>The universe comprises all parliamentary candidates for the 2014 European Parliament Election from the following eight German parties: Christian Democratic Union, Social Democratic Party of Germany, Alliance’90/Greens, The Left, Alternative for Germany, Christian Social Union, Free Democratic Party, and the Pirate Party. The survey was conducted with a postal questionnaire and a web survey. We had mailing addresses of all running candidates from the eight parties mentioned before. Out of those 564 candidates we managed to collect 446 valid email addresses.</td>
<td>The universe comprises all parliamentary candidates for the 2014 European Parliament Election from the following six Portuguese parties: Socialist Party, Social Democratic Center-Left Popular Party, Social Democratic Party, Portuguese Communist Party, The Earth Party Movement, and the Left Bloc. The survey was conducted with a postal questionnaire. If no valid mail address was available, we used a questionnaire which was sent via email. Several reminders were sent to the candidates who did not reply (4 to 5 by mail and 10 to 15 by email).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Study Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description (continued)</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out of the 100 running candidates we managed to collect 96 valid email addresses and we got 52 answers.</td>
<td>Invitations to participate in the study were sent out together with a questionnaire by mail. We also invited candidates via email. Two reminders were sent out as well.</td>
<td>The universe comprises 105 candidates and all candidates were contacted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Data Collection</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 4 to July 8, 2014</td>
<td>March 18 to June 15, 2015</td>
<td>January, 2015 to April, 2016¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Collector</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, University of Southern Denmark</td>
<td>WZB Berlin Social Science Center</td>
<td>Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology, Lisbon University Institute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of Data Collection</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-completion</td>
<td>Self-completion</td>
<td>Self-completion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Candidates Contacted</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Respondents in the Comparative Dataset</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Validated Response Rate</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42 %</td>
<td>37 %</td>
<td>28 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ No exact date available.
### Study Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sweden</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Study Title</strong></td>
<td>European Parliament Candidate Survey 2014 Sweden</td>
<td>UK European Election Candidate Survey 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principal Investigators</strong></td>
<td>Patrik Öhberg</td>
<td>Wolfgang Rüdig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authoring Entity</strong></td>
<td>Swedish National Data Service, University of Gothenburg</td>
<td>University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding Agency (if available)</strong></td>
<td>Vetenskapsrådet</td>
<td>University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The survey was conducted with a postal questionnaire and a web survey. Invitations to participate in the study were sent out together with a questionnaire by mail to all 747 candidates from the United Kingdom. A reminder with a second printed copy of the questionnaire was sent out as well. A total of 9 mailed questionnaires were returned undelivered and 10 candidates responded indicating their refusal to take part.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description (continued)</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of Data Collection</td>
<td>June 16 to September 20, 2014</td>
<td>June 16 to December 21, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Collector</td>
<td>Department of Political Science, Gothenburg University</td>
<td>University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode of Data Collection</td>
<td>Self-completion</td>
<td>Self-completion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Candidates Contacted</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>747 (only 738 valid postal addresses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Respondents in the Comparative Dataset</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validated Response Rate</td>
<td>40 %</td>
<td>17 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Notes

Missing-Values
The following missing codes are applied in the comparative dataset:

(-99) no answer
(-97) not applicable
(-94) not in sampling frame
(-92) error in data

Code ‘-94’ was assigned if a question was not asked in a country and if the question wording or scale used differed from the ones provided in the core questionnaire. Code ‘-92’ was assigned for different reasons including but not limited to ticking more than one box if only one answer was asked or providing information which did not match official records (like candidacy).

Modification of values/scales
For some of the questions/variables, there are differences between the country studies with regards to the range of the variables/scales. Germany, e.g. applied 11-point scales for the left-right variables/questions ranging from 1 to 11 as opposed to from 0 to 10. However, as long as the number of scale points (and the intervals between them) were identical to the requirements in the EECS 2014 core questionnaire (like in the example of the German case), we recoded the respective variables according to these requirements.

Variables
The dataset only contains numeric variables resulting from the questions asked in the EECS 2014 core questionnaire and additional administrative variables. In some instances, deviations in regard to scaling or filters made it impossible to integrate variables into the comparative frame. However, if deemed of crucial importance we still include the variables but in a separate variable which uses the country abbreviation in its name for easy identification.

Inclusion criterion
Only respondents with valid answers for at least 75% of the variables are included in the dataset.
## List of Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administrative Variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>study</td>
<td>Study number (ZA-No.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>GESIS Archive Version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doi</td>
<td>Digital Object Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>Survey year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>field</td>
<td>Field period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glescomp</td>
<td>GLES component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>survey</td>
<td>Survey wave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
<td>Country identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idno</td>
<td>Respondent’s identification number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandate</td>
<td>Elected representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part A: Political Background and Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a1</td>
<td>Party stood for in this election</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a2</td>
<td>Member of party: year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3aa</td>
<td>Candidacy national parliament: last election</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3ab</td>
<td>Candidacy national parliament: second last election</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3ac</td>
<td>Candidacy national parliament: third last election</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3ba</td>
<td>Candidacy European Parliament 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3bb</td>
<td>Candidacy European Parliament 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3bc</td>
<td>Candidacy European Parliament 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3aauk</td>
<td>Candidacy national parliament: last election (United Kingdom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3abuk</td>
<td>Candidacy national parliament: second last election (United Kingdom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3acuk</td>
<td>Candidacy national parliament: third last election (United Kingdom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3bauk</td>
<td>Candidacy European Parliament 2009 (United Kingdom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3bbuk</td>
<td>Candidacy European Parliament 2004 (United Kingdom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3bcuk</td>
<td>Candidacy European Parliament 1999 (United Kingdom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a4aa</td>
<td>Membership: trade union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a4ab</td>
<td>Membership: business association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a4ac</td>
<td>Membership: religious association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a4ad</td>
<td>Membership: environmental association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a4ae</td>
<td>Membership: human and civil rights association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a4af</td>
<td>Membership: sports club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a4ag</td>
<td>Membership: other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part A: Political Background and Activities (continued)

- **Endorsement during campaign:**
  - Trade union
  - Business association
  - Religious association
  - Environmental association
  - Human and civil rights association
  - Sports club
  - Other

- **Political experience:**
  - Worked as unpaid party/campaign volunteer
  - Worked as paid party/campaign worker or MP employee
  - Held local or regional party office
  - Held national party office
  - Been elected or appointed as mayor
  - Been member of local government
  - Been member of local parliament
  - Been member of regional government
  - Been member of regional parliament
  - Been member of national parliament
  - Been member of European Parliament

Part B: Campaigning

- **Nomination:**
  - Contested
  - How contested?
  - Influence

- **Campaign:**
  - Start organizing campaign
  - Start campaigning full-time
  - Hours per week
  - Budget
  - Budget - party funds
  - Budget - donations
  - Budget - private funds
  - Door-knocking, canvassing
  - Distributing party campaign material
  - Calling up voters on the phone
  - Visiting businesses and social organisations
  - Meetings with party elites/members and/or party groups
  - Media activities (interviews, press releases)
### Part B: Campaigning (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b7g</td>
<td>Campaign: public speeches and rallies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7h</td>
<td>Campaign: personal campaign posters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7i</td>
<td>Campaign: direct mailing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7j</td>
<td>Campaign: personal newspaper adds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7k</td>
<td>Campaign: personal spots in radio, TV, movie houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7l</td>
<td>Campaign: personal flyers or other campaign material (give-aways)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7m</td>
<td>Campaign: personal website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7n</td>
<td>Campaign: mailing list to inform supporters and voters about my campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7o</td>
<td>Campaign: own blog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7p</td>
<td>Campaign: Facebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7q</td>
<td>Campaign: SMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7r</td>
<td>Campaign: Twitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7s</td>
<td>Campaign: other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b8</td>
<td>Campaign team: professional consultants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b9</td>
<td>Campaign: primary aim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b10a</td>
<td>Campaign, topics: issues specific to your personal campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b10b</td>
<td>Campaign, topics: providing services and practical help to people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b10c</td>
<td>Campaign, topics: advocating the policy demands of the voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b10d</td>
<td>Campaign, topics: taking care of the socio-economic well-being of your country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b10e</td>
<td>Campaign, topics: openness to the voters &amp; communicating with them extensively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b10f</td>
<td>Campaign, topics: your personal characteristics and circumstances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b10g</td>
<td>Campaign, topics: particular items on the party platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b11</td>
<td>Campaign: assessment of chances of winning - beginning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b12</td>
<td>Campaign: assessment of chances of winning - end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Part C: Issues and Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c2a</td>
<td>Dealing with most important problem: level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c2b</td>
<td>Dealing with second most important problem: level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c3a</td>
<td>Political statements: immigrants should adapt to the customs of [country]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c3b</td>
<td>Political statements: governments should abstain from intervening in the economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c3c</td>
<td>Political statements: stronger measures to protect the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c3d</td>
<td>Political statements: same-sex marriages should be prohibited by law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c3e</td>
<td>Political statements: preferential treatment for women (jobs/promotions)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part C: Issues and Policies (continued)

c3f  Political statements: people who break the law should be given stiffer sentences

c3g  Political statements: social security (prime goal of government)

c3h  Political statements: government should reduce differences in income levels

c3i  Political statements: immigrants are good for [country's] economy

c3j  Political statements: women should be free to decide on matters of abortion

c3k  Political statements: restrict privacy rights to combat crime

c4   EU integration: ego

c5   EU integration: party

c6   EU integration: party's voters

c7   Left-right: ego

c8   Left-right: party

c9   Left-right: party's voters

c10a Financial crisis, responsibility: governments and politicians

c10b Financial crisis, responsibility: European Union

c10c Financial crisis, responsibility: large banks

c10d Financial crisis, responsibility: foreign investors/speculators

c10e Financial crisis, responsibility: European currency - EURO

c10f Financial crisis, responsibility: everybody in these countries

c10g Financial crisis, responsibility: your national government

c11a Financial crisis, solution: countries with debts should default/start anew

c11b Financial crisis, solution: the EU should continue to support

c11c Financial crisis, solution: austerity is the only way

c11d Financial crisis, solution: return to national currencies

c11e Financial crisis, solution: the EU and/or IMF should provide funds

c11f Financial crisis, solution: [country] should give financial help

Part D: Democracy, EU and Representation

d1a  Policy areas, level: economic policy

d1b  Policy areas, level: fighting crime

d1c  Policy areas, level: security and defense

d1d  Policy areas, level: protection of the environment

d1e  Policy areas, level: monetary policy

d1f  Policy areas, level: social policy

d1g  Policy areas, level: foreign policy

d1h  Policy areas, level: taxation policy
Part D: Democracy, EU and Representation (continued)

d1i Policy areas, level: immigration policy

d2 Satisfaction with democracy in EU

d3 EU membership evaluation

d3sw EU membership evaluation (Sweden)

d4 Satisfaction with democracy in [country]

d5a Focus of representation: all people in Europe

d5b Focus of representation: all people in [country]

d5c Focus of representation: all the people who voted for you or your party

d5d Focus of representation: your national party

d5e Focus of representation: your EP group

d5f Focus of representation: a specific group in society

d6 Style of representation: party vs. voters

d7 Style of representation: own opinion vs. voters

d8 Style of representation: own opinion vs. party

d9a Statements, democracy: concerns of European citizens

d9b Statements, democracy: you trust the institutions of the EU

d9c Statements, democracy: concerns of the [country’s] citizens

d9d Statements, democracy: influence of special interests on law making on EU level

d9e Statements, democracy: binding referenda to decide on EU treaties

d10a Statements, powers of EP: right to initiate legislation

d10b Statements, powers of EP: equal power with the council

d10c Statements, powers of EP: nominate and bindingly elect the Commission President

d10d Statements, powers of EP: ability to remove individual commissioners from office

d11 Identification: European vs. national

d12 EU: enlargement

d13 EU: deepening

d14a Statements, European identity: less differences than similarities

d14b Statements, European identity: I feel proud to be a European

d14c Statements, European identity: European unity threatens cultural identity

d14d Statements, European identity: EU has strengthened democracy

d14e Statements, European identity: EU subjects member states to too much regulation

d14f Statements, European identity: EU has greatly harmed [country’s] economy

d14g Statements, European identity: same rights to live in [country]
### Part E: Personal Background

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e1</td>
<td>Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e2</td>
<td>Year of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e3</td>
<td>Citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e3s</td>
<td>Citizenship, other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e4a</td>
<td>Country of birth: mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e4as</td>
<td>Country of birth: mother, other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e4b</td>
<td>Country of birth: father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e4bs</td>
<td>Country of birth: father, other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e5</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e6</td>
<td>Family's standard of living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e7</td>
<td>Religious services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e8</td>
<td>Religiosity</td>
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<tr>
<td>e9</td>
<td>Denomination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e10</td>
<td>Marital status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e11</td>
<td>Number of children under care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e11a</td>
<td>Children under care, child 1: age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e11b</td>
<td>Children under care, child 2: age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e11c</td>
<td>Children under care, child 3: age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e11d</td>
<td>Children under care, child 4: age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e11e</td>
<td>Children under care, child 5: age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e11f</td>
<td>Children under care, child 6: age</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Administrative Variables

**Variable: study**
- **Content:** Study number (ZA-No.)
- **Value:** [5718] ZA5718

**Variable: version**
- **Content:** GESIS Archive Version
- **Value:** 2-0-0 (2017-01-11)

**Variable: doi**
- **Content:** Digital Object Identifier
- **Value:** 10.4232/1.12722

**Variable: year**
- **Content:** Survey year
- **Values:**
  - [2014]
  - [2015]

**Variable: field**
- **Content:** Field period
- **Values:**
  - 2014-06-04 till 2014-07-08
  - 2014-06-16 till 2014-09-20
  - 2014-06-16 till 2014-12-21
  - 2015-01 till 2016-04
  - 2015-03-18 till 2015-06-15
Variable: **glescomp**  
Content: GLES component

**Value:**

[6] Component 6: Candidate Campaign Survey

Variable: **survey**  
Content: Survey wave

**Value:**

[3] European Candidate Study 2014 - Comparative Dataset

Variable: **country**  
Content: Country identifier

**Values:**

[1] Denmark  
[2] Germany  
[3] Portugal  
[4] Sweden  
[5] United Kingdom

Variable: **idno**  
Content: Respondent’s identification number

**Values:**

[1 to 525]

The respondent identification numbers were assigned as follows:  
Denmark: 1 to 40  
Germany: 41 to 247  
Sweden: 248 to 372  
Portugal: 373 to 401  
United Kingdom: 402 to 525
Variable: mandate
Content: Elected representative

Values:

[1] elected
[0] not elected

The variable mandate indicates whether a candidate was elected to the European Parliament. Data for the Swedish, Danish, and Portuguese candidates rely on self-reporting. Here, information from question B3 (previous candidacies; see below) was used to construct the variable. For the respondents of the German study official information from the federal election office was used. Data for the British candidates rely on a research paper on the European Parliament Elections 2014 from the House of Commons Library which was released on June 11, 2014.
## Variables from the EECS 2014 Core Questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable: a1</th>
<th>Question: A1 (A. Political Background and Activities)</th>
<th>Content: Party stood for in this election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

What party did you stand for in this election?

**Values:**

[see Appendix for party codes and value labels]

The party codes were assigned with respect to their vote share at the European Parliament Election 2014 (from highest to lowest). Therefore, for each study, the party with the highest vote share was assigned code 1, the party with the second highest vote share code 2 etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable: a2</th>
<th>Question: A2 (A. Political Background and Activities)</th>
<th>Content: Member of party: year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In what year did you become a member of this party?

**Values:**

[year, 4 digits]

(0) no membership
Variables: a3aa-a3ac; a3ba-a3bc

Question: A3  (A. Political Background and Activities)
Content: Previous candidacies

In which elections have you stood as a candidate for the European Parliament or the [national parliament, lower house if two chambers] and have you been elected? (Tick as many as apply.)

Items:

(Aa) National parliament [year 1]
(Ab) National parliament [year 2]
(Ac) National parliament [year 3]
(Ba) European Parliament 2009
(Bb) European Parliament 2004
(Bc) European Parliament 1999

Values:

(1) no candidacy
(2) candidacy, but not elected
(3) elected

See Appendix for a list of the elections to the national parliaments.

Study Note – Sweden:

Note that the question in the Swedish study referred to the Elections to the European Parliament in 2004, 2009 and 2014. Therefore no information on the election in 1999 exists.

Study Note – United Kingdom:

In the British study, there were four questions concerning previous candidacies. First, respondents were asked whether they have stood as a candidate in European Elections before. Respondents who reported that they have stood as a candidate before were then asked in which European Elections. For the second question a list with seven election years from 1979 to 2009 was used. Respondents were asked to indicate all election years that apply. Subsequently, two equivalent questions were asked concerning British General Elections.

Rescaling the British data to the comparativa scaling is not feasible. However, the dataset contains additional variables (a3aauk-a3bcuk) for the British candidates. The following values are used for those additional variables:

code 1: candidacy
code 2: no candidacy

Respondents who indicated that they have not stood as a candidate in European Elections before were assigned to code 2 (no candidacy) in all items a3aauk to a3acuk. Respondents who indicated that they have not stood as a candidate in British General Elections before were assigned to code 2 (no candidacy) in all items a3baku to a3bcuk. Furthermore, the British cases were recoded to missing value -94 (not in sampling frame) in variables a3aa to a3bc. The same applies to the cases from the other studies regarding variable a3aauk to a3bcuk.
Variables: a4aa-a4ag; a4ba-a4bg

Question: A4 (A. Political Background and Activities)

Content: Membership/Endorsement during campaign

Are you a member and involved in one of the organisations or associations listed below? Have you been endorsed by any of these organisations or associations which means that the organisation publically supported your candidacy?

Items:

(A) Trade union
(B) Business association
(C) Religious association
(D) Environmental association
(E) Human and civil rights association
(F) Sports club
(G) Other, please specify:

Values:

Member:
(1) member
(0) not member

Endorsed:
(1) publically endorsed
(0) not endorsed

Study Note – Sweden:
In the Swedish study only one scale was used. The scale reads the following:

code 1: not member
code 2: member, but no public support
code 3: member and public support

a4aa-a4ag: Respondents who reported that they are not a member of the respective organization/association (code 1) were recoded to category 0 (not member) in variables a4aa to a4ag. Respondents with codes 2 or 3 were recoded to category 1 (member).

a4ba-a4bg: Respondents with code 1 were recoded to missing value -97 (not applicable) in variables a4ba-a4bg. Respondents with code 2 were recoded to category 0 (not endorsed) in variables a4ba to a4bg. Respondents with code 3 were recoded to category 1 (publically endorsed).

Study Note – United Kingdom:
The questionnaire wording and scale differ from the EECS template. The question and scale read the following:

Are you currently an active or passive member, or are you a former member, of any of the following type of organizations?

code 1: no, never been a member
code 2: yes, passive member
code 3: yes, active member
code 4: yes, former member
**Study Description**

**a4aa-a4ag:** Respondents with codes 1 or 4 were recoded to category 0 (not member) in variables a4aa-a4ag. Respondents with codes 2 or 3 were recoded to category 1 (member) in variables a4aa-a4ag.

**a4ba-a4bg:** the British cases were recoded to missing value -94 (not in sampling frame) in variables a4ba-a4bg.

---

**Variables: a5a-a5k**

**Question:** A5  *(A. Political Background and Activities)*  
**Content:** Political experience

Regarding your political experience, have you ever . . .

**Items:**

(A) worked as unpaid party/campaign volunteer.  
(B) worked as paid party/campaign worker or MP employee.  
(C) held local or regional party office.  
(D) held national party office.  
(E) been elected or appointed as mayor.  
(F) been member of local government.  
(G) been member of local parliament.  
(H) been member of regional government.  
(I) been member of regional parliament.  
(J) been member of national parliament.  
(K) been member of European parliament.

**Values:**

(1) yes  
(0) no

---

**Study Note – Germany:**

**a5b:** In Germany, there were two separate items for “paid party/campaign worker” and “MP employee”. The items read the following:

*worked as paid party/campaign worker*
*employed by an MP or as a party employee*

Respondents reporting having worked as a paid party/campaign worker or MP/party employee were recoded to 1 (yes) in a5b.

**a5f, a5g:** As there is no distinction between local governments and local parliaments in Germany, the candidates were asked if they had ever been:

*member of a town or city council or another local representative office*

Variables a5f and a5g are therefore identical.

---

**Study Note – Denmark:**

The items a5f and a5h were not part of the Danish study.
**Study Note – United Kingdom:**
Items a5a and a5f slightly differ from the EECS template. The item in the British study read the following:

*worked as an unpaid party/campaign manager?*
*held a local government office?*

The items a5h and a5i were not part of the British study.

**Variable: a6**  
**Question:** A6  (A. Political Background and Activities)  
**Content:** Party activity: hours per week

Outside of the election campaign, about how many hours, if any, do you usually devote to party activities in an average week?

**Values:**

[hours, 3 digits]

(0) no time
Variables: b1a; b1b
Question: B1 (B. Campaigning)
Content: Nomination: contested

Was your recent nomination as a candidate for the European Parliament election contested?

Values:
(1) yes
(0) no

If yes, how contested was your nomination?

Values:
(1) very much contested
(2) moderately contested
(3) very little contested

Study Note – Germany:
b1a and b1b were asked as one question. Furthermore, the response categories slightly differ from the EECS template. The German question and response categories read the following:

Would you say that your nomination as candidate for the European Parliament was contested?
  code 1: not contested
  code 2: little contested
  code 3: moderately contested
  code 4: very contested

b1a: Respondents who reported that their nomination was not contested (code 1) were put into category 0 (no) in variable b1a. Respondents with codes 2 to 4 were recoded to category 1 (yes).

b1b: Codes 2 to 4 were used to build the scale for the variable b1b. Respondents who reported that their nomination was not contested (0 in b1a) were recoded to -97 (not applicable) in variable b1b.

Study Note – Denmark and Portugal:
There were four respondents with a valid answer in variable b1b although the question was not applicable to them. These respondents were recoded to missing value -97 (not applicable).
Variable: b2
Question: B2  (B. Campaigning)
Content: Nomination: influence

Who was most influential in deciding on your candidacy nomination? (Tick one box only.)

Values:
(1) result of primary election  
(2) party members  
(3) party delegates  
(4) regional party leadership  
(5) national party leadership  
(6) other, please specify:

Study Note – Germany:
Note that response category 1 (result of primary election) was not applied in Germany as there are no primary elections.

Study Note – United Kingdom:
Note that response category 1 (result of primary election) was not applied in the British study. Furthermore response category 3 slightly differs from the EECS template. Response category 3 reads the following:

(3) Party conference delegates

Variables: b3a; b3b
Question: B3  (B. Campaigning)
Content: Campaign: start

How long before the European Parliament election ...

Items:
(A) did you begin organizing your campaign?  
(B) did you start campaigning full-time?

Values:
(1) more than 6 months before the election  
(2) 6 to 3 months before  
(3) one or two months before  
(4) less than 1 month before  
(5) never

Study Note – Germany:
The time frame specified in response category 3 differs in the German study:

(3) one to three months before
**Variable: b4**  
Question: B4  (B. Campaigning)  
Content: Campaign: hours per week  

About how much time did you devote to campaigning per week during the last month before the election?  

**Values:**  
[hours, 3 digits]  
(0) no time  

**Variable: b5**  
Question: B5  (B. Campaigning)  
Content: Campaign: budget  

How much money did you spend for your personal campaign in [local currency] (including party funds, donations, and private funds)?  

**Values:**  
[local currency, 6 digits]  
(0) no money  

**Variables: b6a-b6c**  
Question: B6  (B. Campaigning)  
Content: Campaign: budget – distribution  

What portion of that sum came from the party, from donations, and from your own private funds (total = 100%)?  

**Items:**  
(A) Party funds  
(B) Donations  
(C) Private funds  

**Values:**  
approx. [percentage, 3 digits] %  
(0) no portion  

---  

We rescaled the variables if respondents reported absolute values instead of portions or if respondents reported portions for each item b6a, b6b, and b6c but the sum of b6a to b6c did not equal 100.
Variables: b7a-b7s
Question: B7 (B. Campaigning)
Content: Campaign: activities

Were any of the following activities part of your campaign? And if yes, how important were they?

Items:

(A) Door-knocking, canvassing
(B) Distributing party campaign material
(C) Calling up voters on the phone
(D) Visiting businesses and social organisations
(E) Meetings with party elites/members and/or party groups
(F) Media activities (interviews, press releases)
(G) Public speeches and rallies
(H) Personal campaign posters
(I) Direct mailing
(J) Personal newspaper adds
(K) Personal spots in radio, TV, movie houses
(L) Personal flyers or other campaign material (give-aways)
(M) Personal website
(N) Mailing list to inform supporters and voters about my campaign
(O) Own blog
(P) Facebook
(Q) SMS
(R) Twitter
(S) Other, please specify:

Values:

(0) no, not used

Used and,

(1) little important
(2) somewhat important
(3) very important
(4) most important

Study Note – Germany:
There was no “other”/open answer category. Items b7n (Mailing list) and b7o (own Blog) slightly differ:

(N) sending of emails to voters
(O) Blog, YouTube-channels or other not mentioned online activities

Study Note – United Kingdom:
Item b7b was not part of the British study. Item b7q slightly differs:

(Q) Text messaging (e.g. SMS, WhatsApp)
Furthermore, the 5-point response scale slightly differs as well. The response scale in the British study reads the following:

- **code 0**: no, not used at all
- **code 1**: yes, but not at all important
- **code 2**: yes, but not very important
- **code 3**: yes, fairly important
- **code 4**: yes, very important

**Variable: b8**

**Question:** B8  (B. Campaigning)

**Content:** Campaign team: professional consultants

Did you employ any professional consultant in your personal campaign?

**Values:**

- (1) yes
- (0) no

**Variable: b9**

**Question:** B9  (B. Campaigning)

**Content:** Campaign: primary aim

What was your primary aim during the campaign? Where would you place yourself on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means ‘to attract as much attention as possible for me as a candidate’ and 10 means ‘to attract as much as possible attention for my party’? (Tick just one box.)

**Values:**

- (0) 0 attention for candidate
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10 attention for party
Variables: b10a-b10g
Question: B10 (B. Campaigning)
Content: Campaign: topics

How strongly did you emphasise each of the following in your campaign? (Tick one box in each row.)

**Items:**

(A) Issues specific to your personal campaign  
(B) Providing services and practical help to people  
(C) Advocating the policy demands of the voters  
(D) Taking care of the socio-economic well-being of your country  
(E) Openness to the voters and communicating with them extensively  
(F) Your personal characteristics and circumstances  
(G) Particular items on the party platform

**Values:**

(1) very much  
(2) much  
(3) somewhat  
(4) not much  
(5) not at all

---

**Study Note – United Kingdom:**  
Item b10d slightly differs from the EECS template. The item text reads the following:  

(D) Taking care of the economic well-being of the country

Variable: b11
Question: B11 (B. Campaigning)
Content: Campaign: assessment of chances of winning – beginning

In the beginning of the campaign, how did you evaluate your chances to win the mandate?

**Values:**

(1) I thought I could not win.  
(2) I thought I could hardly win.  
(3) I thought it was an open race.  
(4) I thought I could hardly lose.  
(5) I thought I could not lose.

---

**Study Note – United Kingdom:**  
Note that the 5-point response scale slightly differs from the EECS template. The scale reads the following:  

*code 1: very unlikely*  
*code 2: fairly unlikely*  
*code 3: even chance*  
*code 4: fairly likely*  
*code 5: very likely*
**Variable: b12**

**Question:** B12  (B. Campaigning)

**Content:** Campaign: assessment of chances of winning – end

In the last week before the election, how did you evaluate your chances to win the mandate?

**Values:**

1. I thought I could not win.
2. I thought I could hardly win.
3. I thought it was an open race.
4. I thought I could hardly lose.
5. I thought I could not lose.

---

**Study Note – United Kingdom:**

For the British study an alternative 5-point response scale was used (see study note for question B11).

**Question: C1**  (C. Issues and Policies)

**Content:** Most important problem

In your opinion, what are the two most important political problems facing [country] today? (Please write in.)

**Items:**

(A) The most important problem is:
(B) The second most important problem is:

**Values:**

[open answer]

---

The comparative dataset does not contain the variables for items A and B. However, the data can be delivered on request.
**Variables: c2a; c2b**

**Question:** C2 (C. Issues and Policies)

**Content:** Most important problem: level

And what do you think would be the most appropriate level to deal with the two most important problems: at the local/regional, the national, or the European level?

**Items:**

(A) Most important problem
(B) Second most important problem

**Values:**

(1) local/regional level
(2) national level
(3) European level

**Variables: c3a-c3k**

**Question:** C3 (C. Issues and Policies)

**Content:** Political statements

People hold different views on political issues. What do you think of the following? (Tick one box in each row.)

**Items:**

(A) Immigrants should be required to adapt to the customs of [country].
(B) Governments should abstain from intervening in the economy.
(C) Stronger measures should be taken to protect the environment.
(D) Same-sex marriages should be prohibited by law.
(E) Women should be given preferential treatment when applying for jobs and promotions.
(F) People who break the law should be given stiffer sentences.
(G) Providing a stable network of social security should be the prime goal of government.
(H) The government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels.
(I) Immigrants are good for [country’s] economy.
(J) Women should be free to decide on matters of abortion.
(K) Privacy rights should be restricted in order to combat crime.

**Values:**

(1) strongly agree
(2) agree
(3) neither agree nor disagree
(4) disagree
(5) strongly disagree
Variable: c4
Question: C4 (C. Issues and Policies)
Content: EU integration: ego

Some say European unification should be pushed further. Others say it already has gone too far. What is your opinion? Please indicate your views using a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means unification ‘has already gone too far’ and 10 means it ‘should be pushed further’. What number on this scale best describes your position?

Values:

(0) 0 has already gone too far
(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4
(5) 5
(6) 6
(7) 7
(8) 8
(9) 9
(10) 10 should be pushed further

Variable: c5
Question: C5 (C. Issues and Policies)
Content: EU integration: party

Where would you place your party on this question?

Values:

(0) 0 has already gone too far
(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4
(5) 5
(6) 6
(7) 7
(8) 8
(9) 9
(10) 10 should be pushed further
Study Description

Variable: c6
Question: C6  (C. Issues and Policies)
Content: EU integration: party's voters

And where do your party's voters stand on this question?

Values:

(0) 0 has already gone too far
(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4
(5) 5
(6) 6
(7) 7
(8) 8
(9) 9
(10) 10 should be pushed further

---

Study Note – Denmark:
The question was not part of the Danish study.

Variable: c7
Question: C7  (C. Issues and Policies)
Content: Left-right: ego

In politics, people sometimes talk about the ‘left’ and the ‘right’. Where would you place your own views on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means the most left and 10 means the most right?

Values:

(0) 0 left
(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4
(5) 5
(6) 6
(7) 7
(8) 8
(9) 9
(10) 10 right
Variable: c8
Question: C8 (C. Issues and Policies)
Content: Left-right: party

Using the same scale, where would you place your party? (Tick just one box.)

Values:

(0) 0 left  
(1) 1  
(2) 2  
(3) 3  
(4) 4  
(5) 5  
(6) 6  
(7) 7  
(8) 8  
(9) 9  
(10) 10 right

Variable: c9
Question: C9 (C. Issues and Policies)
Content: Left-right: party's voters

Using the same scale again, where would you place your party's voters?

Values:

(0) 0 left  
(1) 1  
(2) 2  
(3) 3  
(4) 4  
(5) 5  
(6) 6  
(7) 7  
(8) 8  
(9) 9  
(10) 10 right

Study Note – Denmark:
The question was not part of the Danish study.
Following the international financial crisis that started in 2007, the economy in many countries has experienced serious problems. How responsible for the crisis in these countries would you say each of the following is?

**Items:**

(A) The governments and politicians in the countries suffering from the economic crises  
(B) The European Union  
(C) The large banks  
(D) Foreign investors/speculators  
(E) The European currency - EURO  
(F) The people/everybody in these countries  
(G) Your national government

**Values:**

(1) 1 not at all responsible  
(2) 2  
(3) 3  
(4) 4  
(5) 5 extremely responsible

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about what could be done to fight the economic crises?

**Items:**

(A) Rather than take on more debt, countries with unsustainable sovereign debts should default and start anew.  
(B) The EU should continue to support all current members of the Eurozone facing major financial crises.  
(C) Austerity is the only way to solve the Eurozone crisis.  
(D) Eurozone countries with financial difficulties should leave the EURO and return to the national currency.  
(E) The EU and/or IMF should provide funds for more investment to stimulate economic growth.  
(F) [Country] should give financial help to another EU Member State facing severe economic and financial difficulties.

**Values:**

(1) strongly agree  
(2) agree  
(3) neither agree nor disagree  
(4) disagree  
(5) strongly disagree
Variables: d1a-d1i
Question: D1  (D. Democracy, EU and Representation)
Content: Decisions of policy areas: level

To what extent should each of the following policy areas be decided at the national level and to what extent at the European level? Please rate each area on the scale.

Items:

(A) Economic policy
(B) Fighting crime
(C) Security and defense
(D) Protection of the environment
(E) Monetary policy
(F) Social policy
(G) Foreign policy
(H) Taxation policy
(I) Immigration policy

Values:

(0) 0 exclusively at the national level
(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4
(5) 5
(6) 6
(7) 7
(8) 8
(9) 9
(10) 10 exclusively at the European level

Variable: d2
Question: D2  (D. Democracy, EU and Representation)
Content: Satisfaction with democracy in EU

All in all, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union?

Values:

(1) very satisfied
(2) fairly satisfied
(3) not very satisfied
(4) not at all satisfied
**Variable: d3**
**Question:** D3  (D. Democracy, EU and Representation)
**Content:** EU membership evaluation

Generally speaking, do you think that [country’s] membership of the European Union is a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad? (Tick one box only.)

**Values:**

1. a good thing
2. a bad thing
3. neither good nor bad

---

**Study Note – Sweden:**
For the Swedish study an alternative 4-point scale was used:

code 1: very satisfied
code 2: fairly satisfied
code 3: not very satisfied
code 4: not at all satisfied

We did not rescale the Swedish data. However, the dataset contains an additional variable (d3sw) for the Swedish candidates. Note that the Swedish cases were recoded to missing value -94 (not in sampling frame) in variable d3. The same applies to the cases from the other studies regarding variable d3sw.

**Variable: d4**
**Question:** D4  (D. Democracy, EU and Representation)
**Content:** Satisfaction with democracy in country

On the whole are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in [country]?

**Values:**

1. very satisfied
2. fairly satisfied
3. not very satisfied
4. not at all satisfied
**Variables: d5a-d5f**
Question: D5  (D. Democracy, EU and Representation)
Content: Focus of representation

How important is it to you to represent the following groups of people in the European Parliament?

**Items:**

(A) All people in Europe  
(B) All people in [country]  
(C) All the people who voted for you or your party  
(D) Your national party  
(E) Your EP group  
(F) A specific group in society (e.g. young or elderly people)

**Values:**

(1) not at all important  
(2) somewhat important  
(3) neither, nor  
(4) rather important  
(5) very important

**Variable: d6**
Question: D6  (D. Democracy, EU and Representation)
Content: Style of representation: party vs. voters

How should a Member of the European Parliament vote in parliament if his/her voters have one opinion and his/her party takes a different opinion?

**Values:**

(1) MP should vote according to his/her party’s opinion.  
(0) MP should vote according to his/her voters opinion.

**Variable: d7**
Question: D7  (D. Democracy, EU and Representation)
Content: Style of representation: own opinion vs. voters

How should a Member of the European Parliament vote in parliament if his/her own opinion on an issue does not correspond with the opinion of his/her voters?

**Values:**

(1) MP should vote according to his/her own opinion.  
(0) MP should vote according to his/her voters opinion.
**Variable: d8**  
**Question:** D8  
(D. Democracy, EU and Representation)  
**Content:** Style of representation: own opinion vs. party

How should a Member of the European Parliament vote in parliament if his/her own opinion on an issue differ from the party’s opinion?

**Values:**

1. MP should vote according to his/her own opinion.
2. MP should vote according to his/her party's opinion.

**Variables: d9a-d9e**  
**Question:** D9  
(D. Democracy, EU and Representation)  
**Content:** Statements: democracy

Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements. Do you ‘strongly agree’, or ‘strongly disagree’, or somewhere in between?

**Items:**

(A) The European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens.  
(B) You trust the institutions of the European Union.  
(C) The [country's] Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of the [country’s] citizens.  
(D) Special interests have too much influence on law making on the European level.  
(E) Citizens should be able to initiate a binding referendum to decide on EU treaties.

**Values:**

1. strongly agree  
2. agree  
3. neither agree nor disagree  
4. disagree  
5. strongly disagree
**Variables: d10a-d10d**

**Question:** D10  (D. Democracy, EU and Representation)
**Content:** Statements: powers of EP

To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the powers of the European Union? Please use the scale to indicate your position.

**Items:**

(A) The European Parliament should have the right to initiate legislation.
(B) The European Parliament should have equal power with the Council in all areas of EU legislation.
(C) The Commission President should be nominated and bindingly elected by the European Parliament.
(D) The European Parliament should be able to remove individual Commissioners from office.

**Values:**

(1) strongly agree
(2) agree
(3) neither agree nor disagree
(4) disagree
(5) strongly disagree

**Variable: d11**

**Question:** D11  (D. Democracy, EU and Representation)
**Content:** Identification: European vs. national

Do you see yourself as ...

**Values:**

(1) [nationality] only?
(2) [nationality] and European?
(3) European and [nationality]?
(4) European only?

---

**Study Note – United Kingdom:**

There was an additional answer category for “none of these” in the British study. Respondents who chose this category were recoded to missing value -97 (not applicable).

**Variable: d12**

**Question:** D12  (D. Democracy, EU and Representation)
**Content:** EU: enlargement

In general, do you think that enlargement of the European Union would be a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?

**Values:**

(1) a good thing
(2) a bad thing
(3) neither good nor bad
**Variable: d13**  
Question: D13  (D. Democracy, EU and Representation)  
Content: EU: deepening

In general, do you think that deepening of the European Union would be a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?

**Values:**

(1) a good thing  
(2) a bad thing  
(3) neither good nor bad

**Variables: d14a-d14g**  
Question: D14  (D. Democracy, EU and Representation)  
Content: Statements: European identity

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements on Europe and the issue of European identity? Please use the scale to indicate your position.

**Items:**

(A) The differences between European countries are far less than the similarities.  
(B) I feel proud to be a European.  
(C) European unity threatens my country's cultural identity.  
(D) The European Union has strengthened democracy.  
(E) The European Union subjects member states to too much regulation.  
(F) The European Union has greatly harmed [country's] economy.  
(G) Citizens of other EU countries should have the same rights to live in [country] as we do.

**Values:**

(1) strongly agree  
(2) agree  
(3) neither agree nor disagree  
(4) disagree  
(5) strongly disagree

**Variable: e1**  
Question: E1  (E. Personal Background)  
Content: Gender

Are you ...

**Values:**

(1) male  
(0) female
### Study Description

**Variable: e2**  
**Question:** E2  
**Content:** Year of birth

In what year were you born?  
**Values:**  
[year, 4 digits]

**Variables: e3, e3s**  
**Question:** E3  
**Content:** Citizenship

Did you have [country] citizenship when you were born?  
**Values:**  
(1) yes  
(0) no, I had the [country] citizenship when I was born.

Citizenships of other countries are given in variable e3s. Country codes can be found in Appendix.

**Study Note – Denmark:**  
Note that all respondents reported that they had the Danish citizenship when they were born.

**Variables: e4a-e4bs**  
**Question:** E4  
**Content:** Country of birth: parents

Were your parents born in [country]?  
**Items:**  
(A) Mother  
(B) Father  
**Values:**  
(1) yes  
(0) no, he/she was born in ______

**Study Note – Denmark:**  
All respondent reported that their parents were born in Denmark.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable: e5</th>
<th>Question: E5 (E. Personal Background)</th>
<th>Content: Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

What is your highest level of education?

**Values:**

1. primary
2. secondary
3. post-secondary trade/vocational school
4. university degree incomplete; discipline: [open answer]
5. university degree completed; discipline: [open answer]

---

**Study Note – Germany:**
In Germany, there were two education questions from which variable e5 was constructed. First, respondents were asked to report their highest general school-leaving qualification and then their highest vocational training/academic qualification. Three respondents had a missing value on the second question. These respondents were recoded to missing value -99 (no answer). Response categories 1 (primary) and 4 (university degree incomplete) cannot be constructed from the original questions. However, there was one respondent who replied to an open question by indicating that he/she has an incomplete university degree. This candidate was put into category 4 (university degree incomplete).

**Study Note – Portugal:**
For the Portuguese study an alternative 9-point response scale was used:

- code 1: none
- code 2: primary school incomplete
- code 3: 4 years complete (completed Primary - 4th grade)
- code 4: 6 years complete (preparatory, 2nd basic cycle)
- code 5: 9 years complete (old 5th year, actual 3rd basic cycle)
- code 6: 12 years completed (middle course completed)
- code 7: polytechnic completed (middle course completed)
- code 8: university (graduation)
- code 9: other

However, there were only cases with codes 6, 8, and 9. Respondents with code 6 were recoded to category 2 (secondary) and respondents with code 8 were recoded to category 5 (university degree completed). Furthermore, there were thirteen respondents with code 9 (other) who replied to an open question by indicating that they have a university degree. These candidates were put into category 5 (university degree completed) as well.

**Study Note – United Kingdom:**
For the British study an alternative 9-point response scale was used:

- code 1: did not finish primary school
- code 2: finished primary school but did not go to secondary school
- code 3: started secondary school but left without formal qualifications
- code 4: GCSE/O' Level/Standard grade
- code 5: A-level / Higher
- code 6: professional /Vocational qualification (incl. HNC, HND)
- code 7: started university but did not graduate
- code 8: graduated with university degree (e.g. BA, BSc)
- code 9: postgraduate degree (e.g. Masters, Doctorate)
Note that none of the candidates indicated that she or he did not finished primary school. Respondents with codes 2 or 3 were recoded to category 1 (primary), respondents with codes 4 or 5 were recoded to category 2 (secondary), respondents with code 6 were recoded to category 3 (post-secondary trade/vocational school), respondents with code 7 were recoded to category 4 (university degree incomplete), and respondents with codes 8 or 9 were recoded to category 5 (university degree completed).

**Variable: e6**  
**Question:** E6  (E. Personal Background)  
**Content:** Family's standard of living

Taking everything into account, at about what level is your family's standard of living? If you think of a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means a poor family, 7 a rich family, and the other numbers are for the positions in between, about where would you place your family?

**Values:**

(1) 1 poor family
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4
(5) 5
(6) 6
(7) 7 rich family

**Variable: e7**  
**Question:** E7  (E. Personal Background)  
**Content:** Religious services

About how often do you attend religious services these days? (Tick one box only.)

**Values:**

(1) at least once a week
(2) 2 or 3 times a month
(3) once a month
(4) a number of times a year
(5) once a year
(6) less often
(7) never
Variable: e8
Question: E8  (E. Personal Background)
Content: Religiosity

Regardless of whether you belong to a particular religion, how religious would you say you are?

Values:

(0) 0 not at all religious
(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4
(5) 5
(6) 6
(7) 7
(8) 8
(9) 9
(10) 10 very religious

Variable: e9
Question: E9  (E. Personal Background)
Content: Denomination

What is your religious belief?

Values:

[see Appendix for a list of the religious beliefs codes]

Variable: e10
Question: E10  (E. Personal Background)
Content: Marital status

What is your current marital status? (Tick one box only.)

Values:

(1) married, living as married
(2) widowed
(3) divorced or separated
(4) single

Study Note – Sweden 2014:
In Sweden, there was an additional response category for “other marital status” followed by an open answer question (in case of reporting the other-category). Cases with open answers were recoded to categories 1 to 4. Three respondents gave no answer. These cases were recoded to missing values -99 (no answer).

Study Note – United Kingdom:
In the United Kingdom, there was an additional response category for “living with partner”. Candidates who chose this category were recoded to 4 (single).
Variables: e11; e11a-e11f  
Question: E11  (E. Personal Background)  
Content: Children under care

How many children do you have in your care younger than [national legal adult age]? Please indicate the age of up to 6 of those children (from youngest to oldest).

Items:

(A) Child 1  
(B) Child 2  
(C) Child 3  
(D) Child 4  
(E) Child 5  
(F) Child 6

Values:

[age]

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Respondents were recoded to missing value -97 (not applicable) if they indicated an age of 0 years or above 17 years. Variable e11 gives the total number of children under care.

Study Note – Portugal:  
For the Portuguese study an alternative question was used. The question, items, and scale read the following:

How many children do you have in your care?

younger than 5 years old  
between 5 and 15 years old

code 1: none  
code 2: one  
code 3: two  
code 4: three  
code 5: more than three

None of the candidates indicated that she or he has more than three children younger than 5 years old or between 5 and 15 years old. Therefore, we used the information from this question to construct variable e11 (Number of children under care). However, note that the legal adult age in Portugal is 18 years instead of 16 years. Furthermore, the Portuguese cases were recoded to missing value -94 (not in sampling frame) in variables e11a to e11f.

Study Note – United Kingdom:  
For the British study an alternative question was used. The question, items, and scale read the following:

Do you have any children in your care aged...

Under five years old?  
Five to eighteen years old?

code 1: none  
code 2: one child
code 3: two children
code 4: three children
code 5: more than three

None of the candidates indicated that she or he has more than three children younger than 5 years old or between 5 and 18 years old. Therefore, we used the information from this question to construct variable e11 (Number of children under care). However, note that the legal adult age in the United Kingdom is 18 years instead of 19 years. Furthermore, the British cases were recoded to missing value -94 (not in sampling frame) in variables e11a to e11f.
## Appendix

### A1 Party Coding Scheme

#### Denmark:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Value</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Party A</td>
<td>Danish People’s Party (DF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Party B</td>
<td>Social Democratic Party (SD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Party C</td>
<td>Liberals (V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Party D</td>
<td>Socialist People’s Party (SF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Party E</td>
<td>Conservative People’s Party (KF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Party F</td>
<td>People’s Movement against the EU (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Party G</td>
<td>Radical Party (RV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Party H</td>
<td>New Alliance/Liberal Alliance (NY)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Germany:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Party A</td>
<td>Christian Democratic Union (CDU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Party B</td>
<td>Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Party C</td>
<td>Alliance ’90/Greens (B’90/Grüne)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Party D</td>
<td>The Left (LINKE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Party E</td>
<td>Alternative for Germany (AfD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Party F</td>
<td>Christian Social Union (CSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Party G</td>
<td>Free Democratic Party (FDP)</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Party H</td>
<td>Pirate Party</td>
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</table>

#### Portugal:

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<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Party A</td>
<td>Socialist Party (PS)</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Party B</td>
<td>Social Democratic Center-Popular Party (CDS-PP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Party C</td>
<td>Social Democratic Party (PSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Party D</td>
<td>Portuguese Communist Party (PCP)</td>
</tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Party E</td>
<td>The Earth Party Movement (MPT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Party F</td>
<td>Left Bloc (BE)</td>
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#### Sweden:

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<tr>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Party A</td>
<td>Social Democratic Labour Party (SAP)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Party B</td>
<td>Green Ecology Party (MP)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Party C</td>
<td>Moderate Coalition Party (MSP)</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Party D</td>
<td>Liberal People’s Party (FP)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Party E</td>
<td>Sweden Democrats (SD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Party F</td>
<td>Centre Party (CP)</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Party G</td>
<td>Left Party (V)</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Party H</td>
<td>Christian Democrats (Kd)</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Party I</td>
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### United Kingdom:

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<td>Party C</td>
<td>Conservative Party (Conservatives)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Party D</td>
<td>Green Party (GP)</td>
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<td>Party E</td>
<td>Scottish Green Party (GRN)</td>
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<td>Party F</td>
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<td>Party G</td>
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<td>Party I</td>
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<td>Party R</td>
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### A3 National Elections

**Denmark:**

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**Germany:**

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**Portugal:**

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Sweden:

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United Kingdom:

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E3/E4 Country Codes (present in the dataset)

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E9 Religious Beliefs (present in the dataset)

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Episcopalian, Anglican, Church of England, Church of Ireland</td>
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<td>05</td>
<td>Baptist</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lutheran</td>
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<td>Pentecostal</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mormons, Church of Latter Day Saints</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Eastern (Greek Rite) Catholic Churches</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Jewish</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Muslim; Mohammedan; Islam, (no denomination given)</td>
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<td>Others</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>Atheist</td>
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<td>93</td>
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Links

European Elections Studies (EES): http://eeshomepage.net/
Comparative Candidates Survey (CCS): http://www.comparativecandidates.org/
German Society of Electoral Research (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Wahlforschung e. V., DGfW): http://www.dgfw.info
GESIS Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences: http://www.gesis.org/gles
German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES): http://www.gles.eu
University of Frankfurt: http://www.uni-frankfurt.de
University of Mannheim: http://www.uni-mannheim.de
WZB Berlin Social Science Center (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung GmbH; WZB): http://www.wzb.eu
Department of Political Science, University of Southern Denmark: http://www.sdu.dk/en/om_sdu/institutter_centre/i_statskundskab
Swedish National Data Service, University of Gothenburg: http://snd.gu.se/en
Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology, Lisbon University Institute: http://cies.iscte-iul.pt
University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK: http://www.strath.ac.uk/

This study description was compiled by WZB Berlin Social Science Center (WZB), Heiko Giebler, Reinhold Melcher and Maurice Meyer.

Berlin, January 2017