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European Election Study 2004

- Codebook -

European Election Study 2004

Design, Data Description and Documentation – 2nd Edition –

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Preface

This second edition of the codebook and dataset of the European Election Study 2004 is a service to the future user of the data. We have tried to make it more userfriendly by harmonising variable names in the codebook and data-set; by harmonising the treatment of missing values across the different national studies; and by adding a number of constructed variables that were found to be useful in previous work with the data.

All changes that were made from version 1 to version 2 of codebook and dataset are documented in a voluminous appendix composed by Sascha Adam who was also in charge of implementing the changes in both dataset and documentation.

The European Election Study 2004 has already been heavily used by the academic community. We hope it will be subjected to many more stimulating analyses on the basis of this improved edition.

For the editorial team

Hermann Schmitt

April 2004

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Acknowledgement to be made by users of the data

All manuscripts utilizing the data documented in this codebook should identify the original collectors of the data. All users are urged to include some adaptation of the following statement in their publication (the brackets indicate items which can be inserted or deleted as appropriate):

The data utilized in this publication were originally collected by the 2004 European Election Study research group. This study has been made possible by various grants. Neither the original collectors of the data nor their sponsors bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations published here. The data are available from the homepage of the European Election Study (www.europeanelectionstudies.net) and from the Archive Department of GESIS (the former Central Archive for Empirical Social Research (ZA) at the University of Cologne – www.gesis.org), Germany.

Any publication based on these data should be noted in the EES Publications Database available at the homepage of the European Elections Study research group (www.europeanelectionstudies.net).

PART I

GENERAL INFORMATION

ORGANIZATION AND DESIGN

Introduction and Study Design

The European Election Study 2004 is a sample survey of the electorates of 24 of the member states of the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom. It focuses in particular on the direct elections to the European Parliament, which were conducted in June 2004; and in most cases was fielded immediately following these elections. It was not found possible to conduct a survey in Malta.

Every attempt was made for the questionnaires of this study to be identical across the various member states. However, as the field work was undertaken by 25 different research groups, discrepancies did arise. Despite this, the data file presented here provides one with wide opportunities for comparative analyses across the European Union member states.

The contents of the questionnaire are briefly described in the VARIABLE DESCRIPTION LIST, and verbatim (in its English version) in the section containing the QUESTION WORDING AND RESPONSE CATEGORIES FOR EACH VARIABLE. Appendices and further documentation follow this section. Finally, copies of the questionnaires as they were used in the various EU member-states are provided where available as additional documentation. The coded data from the study have been organized in a single SPSS data file, containing 28861 cases and 318 variables. The number of interviews conducted in the different member-states of the European Union was as follows:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Cases</i>	Section in dataset (if sorted by country):	
Austria	1010	1	1010
Belgium	889	1011	1899
Britain (Great Britain)	1500	1900	3399
Cyprus	500	3400	3899
Czech Republic	889	3900	4788
Denmark	1317	4789	6105
Estonia	1606	6106	7711
Finland	900	7712	8611
France	1406	8612	10017
Germany	596	10018	10613
Greece	500	10614	11113
Hungary	1200	11114	12313
Ireland	1154	12314	13467
Italy	1553	13468	15020
Latvia	1000	15021	16020
Lithuania	1005	16021	17025
Luxembourg	1335	17026	18360
Netherlands	1586	18361	19946
Northern Ireland	1582	19947	21528
Poland	960	21529	22488
Portugal	1000	22489	23488
Slovakia	1063	23489	24551
Slovenia	1002	24552	25553
Spain	1208	25554	26761
Sweden	2100	26762	28861
Total	28861		

Organization and Funding

The European Election Study 2004 was organized by the EES Workgroup, an international group of researchers that, on the occasion of previous European elections in 1989, 1994, and 1999 organized similar surveys of the voting age population in the member states of the European Union (see, e.g., van der Eijk et al., 2002; Schmitt et al., 1997; van der Eijk et al., 1993). The 2004 study was prepared by a group of principle investigators. In their preparation of the 2004 study, the group convened several times, in particular in Canterbury (September 1999) and Florence (May 2003). The group consisted of Stefano Bartolini (EUI Florence, Italy), Cees van der Eijk (now University of Nottingham, UK), Mark Franklin (Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, USA), Dieter Fuchs (University of Stuttgart, GFR), Michael Marsh (Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland), and Hermann Schmitt (University of Mannheim, GFR).

A list of the National Study Directors (NSD's) are included on the front page of this document and on the website, which includes contact and institutional affiliations. In March 2004, a meeting of almost all NSD's convened at the MZES, University of Mannheim; this same group reconvened at the University of Nottingham in January 2005 to report on data collection matters, and in May 2005 in Budapest to present first results of data analyses.

After completion of the fieldwork the datasets were processed into the format described in this document. The nature of this processing is described below (see section on CLEANING AND DATA PREPARATION).

This study would not have been possible without the support from a variety of sources. Unlike previous years, each country's data set was funded by the National Study Directors in their respective countries. Below is the collection of the various sources of funding from each of the countries. Non-field work costs for cleaning, datafile production, and documentation were covered by the Mannheim Center for European Social Research.

Sources of Funding by Country (if reported)

Austria	Institute for Social Research and Analysis (SORA) Österreichische Gesellschaft für Europapolitik (ÖGFE) Federal Chancellery Austria Austrian Parliament / Parliamentary Directorate Austrian Members of European Parliament (M. Berger, H. Ettl, O. Karas, A Mölzer, D. Raschhofer, P Rübiger, A. Schierhuber, U. Stenzel, H. Swoboda)
Belgium	'Instituut voor Sociaal en Politiek Opinieonderzoek' (ISPO), K.U.Leuven, Belgium and the 'Point d'appui Interuniversitaire sur l'Opinion publique et la Politique', (PIOP), U.C.Louvain, Belgium
Britain	ESRC: reference number RES-000-22-0745 (see also Northern Ireland)
Denmark	The Danish Social Science Research Council.
Estonia	Targeted Financing Grant 0182573s03 of the Estonian Science Foundation.
Finland	The Ministry of Justice
Germany	MZES, University of Mannheim
Greece	Secretary General of Information (Dr. Panos Livadas)

Hungary	International Policy Fellowship grant to Gabor Toka from the Center for Policy Studies at the Central European University, Budapest.
Luxembourg	Chambre des députés du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
Netherlands	University of Amsterdam
Northern Ireland	ESRC (Economic and Social Research Council) of the UK. Award no: RES-000-22-0804 (John Garry)
Poland	National Council for Eurasian and East European Research (U.S.)
Portugal	Instituto de Ciências Sociais, University of Lisbon
Slovakia	1.EC, within the project - ONG/2004/333, 2. additional support for analysis - Konrad Adenauer Stiftung.
Slovenia	Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Centre (CPOMC)
Spain	Analisis Sociologicos, Economicos Y Politicos, S.A. (A.S.E.P.)

PUBLICATIONS AND REFERENCES

Researchers interested in using the European Election Study 2004 may find it advantageous to take notice of the contents of the previous three European Election Studies of 1989, 1994 and 1999. In spite of each study's unique emphasis on particular aspects of European elections and the contexts within which they take place, each of these three studies is designed along similar principles. Therefore, the four European Election Studies of 1989, 1994, 1999, and 2004 offer not only ample opportunities for comparisons across political systems, but for longitudinal comparison as well. All three studies are archived by Steinmetz Archives, and can be obtained from there, as well as from most other social science data archives (such as the Zentral Archive in Cologne, or the ICPSR in Ann Arbor).

The European Elections Study Workgroup maintains a website that contains the following useful information for analysts of the EES data:

- A list of publications based on EES data (to the extent that they have been brought to the attention of the webmaster).
- A statistical package for working with the electoral utility variables from the EES 1989/1994/1999/2004.
- Concise documentation of the European Election Studies of 1989, 1994, 1999, and 2004.
- Information about both past and future conferences where materials from the EES's have been or will be presented and discussed.
- Information about the *Euromanifestos Project* (current and past studies)
- Links to other sites of relevance including the *PIREDEU Project* (Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union – www.piredeu.eu).

The URL of this website is: <http://www.europeanelectionstudies.net/>.

REPORT OF FIELDWORK

The Technical Implementation of the Survey

The methodology of the 2004 European Elections Studies differs from previous versions. Unlike the previous studies, this episode of data collection was conducted on a country by country basis as the National Study Directors were responsible for funding and executing a survey in their own country. This resulted in a variety of survey methodologies although often similar in techniques. This section will describe the core components of the technical implementation of the 2004 EES; however, due to the high number of differences within even the sub-sets of survey collection methodology, country by country comparisons must be left up to individual researchers.

Period of Fieldwork

Overall, nearly all of the surveys were completed shortly following the 2004 European Parliamentary elections of June 2004. Eleven of the countries were able to begin the interviews in June, starting as early as the 12th (Austria, Britain, Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia). Nine were completed before the end of July (Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Northern Ireland, Portugal, and Spain).¹ The remaining countries (Denmark, Ireland, and Sweden) all began in June 2004 but were unable to be completed until late September or early October. Belgium - including separate Wallonia and Flanders surveys - were conducted in December 2004 - January 2005.

Sample Frame:

Of the 24 surveys, the interview mode of nine (9) were telephone surveys: including Austria, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovenia. Four (4) were mail surveys (including the Netherlands' email survey): Belgium (Wallonia and Flanders), Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands. Eleven (11) were face-to-face interviews: Cyprus (did not include the territory under military Turkish occupation), Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Northern Ireland, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, and Sweden.

Sample Design:

Overall, the sampling frames were roughly consistent. The age of participation was uniformly over 18 and explicit exclusions to participation included institutionalized individuals, military personnel, citizenship requirements, and those nationals living abroad during the period of the survey ultimately resulting in a mean of 5.8 (std dev: 7.0) for the percent of total exclusions for the entire survey.² For the telephone surveys, the mean exclusion rate was 10.1 (std dev: 9.8, $n = 7$); for mail surveys: 5.7 (std dev: 4.0, $n = 3$); and face-to-face interviews: 2.2 (std dev: 2.3, $n = 8$).

Beyond these basic similarities, at the application level, these methods have many differences between these survey techniques, therefore we will delineate among them for clarity. For telephone interviews, respondents' number was selected by random digit dialing (4), a listed sample (4), or through the use of a dual frame (1). For surveys conducted by mail, all used a national registry (voter or citizens registry) from which to randomly select addresses. For the face-to-face interviews, four (4) were designed and conducted through quota sampling (either SES or geographic quotas) and seven (7) were selected randomly (country's specific procedures can be reviewed in their individual Technical Reports).

Response Rates:

Again, as each of these surveys was conducted independent of the other, we illustrate the comparative response rates across techniques. For telephone interviews, the mean was 39.0% (std dev: 19.8, $n = 7$); for

¹ France did not report the technical implementation of its study.

² Of those reported: 18 of 24.

mail: 44.5% (std dev: 12.5, $n = 2$); and for face-to-face interviews: 69.0% (std dev: 12.1, $n = 7$). While many of the countries reported 'total number of sample lines issued', 'non-response', and 'completion rates', the cross-national pattern of reporting is simply too inconsistent to permit effective aggregate summaries to be made. Losses used to calculate unsuccessful attempts vary across techniques (hang ups vs. not mailed back) and within groups as even CATI telephone organizations do not recorded attempts in similar manners.

For example, in calculating the completion rate, one must decide what kinds of "losses" of telephone numbers do not affect the quality of the sample (so called "neutral losses") and what categories do actually have an impact on the quality of the sample. This is a matter of definition which can be solved in many different ways. For our calculation of the completion rate we decided in favor of a more conservative way: households³ or target persons that were not available in the limited two weeks fieldwork period are defined as „quality neutral losses“, since they did not have any chance to enter the net sample and since we believe that this group does not differ from the group of respondents. Thus these "losses" are taken off the gross sample and not considered in the calculation of the completion rate. On the other hand telephone numbers with which no contact was made („nobody in the household“) are defined as losses which have an impact on the quality of the sample. They are part of the net sample and are thus considered in the calculation of the completion rate, although they might include also corporate lines, not working numbers, fax, modems etc., which are quality neutral losses. When assessing the completion rate in the next section this should be kept in mind, since any quality neutral losses in the net sample require the completion rate to be corrected upwards.

In general the variance between the countries concerning most of the kinds of losses from the gross sample is tremendous, reflecting different social and cultural situations and differences in the technical implementation of the survey by the local institutes (e.g. random digit dialing, time management: phoning only in the evening or also at other moments).

Overall: Technical Implementation of the Survey

Inferences about a population can be derived from a sample of that population if it is both sufficiently random and large. On a whole, these surveys individually meet these criteria. Although their separate means of satisfying these criteria may be at first glance off-putting, this fact should be largely moot in a pooled analysis. The investigation of the individual methodologies of the 2004 EES surveys by country has demonstrated variation across individual countries; however, as a technical issue, their methodologies are rigorous, public, and replicable. Therefore, the aggregation of these surveys should be unproblematic.

³ Information that a household is not available in the fieldwork period can be obtained from the cleaning lady or anybody else who answers the phone in the household but does not belong to the household.

CLEANING AND DATA-PREPARATION

The preparation of the final datasets and their documentation was carried out by Matthew Loveless, Daniela Braun and Sascha Adam. This data processing included the following:

- ✓ **cleaning:** The data were checked for non-documented or incorrect codes. This process was made more difficult given the disaggregated approach of each country executing their own survey. The data were evaluated separately (by country) for basic coherency and consistency and, where possible and necessary, assigned missing data codes for 'don't know', 'not ascertained' and 'inappropriate'.
- ✓ **systematization of coding:** As far as possible, and where this was originally not the case, the same numerical values were assigned to categories of different variables which had (essentially) the same set of response options. For example, various questions involve coding of political parties. A second systematization involves the checking the ordering of the response codings to assure a consistent direction, e.g. from low to high codes for the different response options. A final case involves the systematization of missing data codes, to facilitate their uniform handling by the analyst. In such cases in which a reasonable congruency could not be reached between a particular country's question and/or responses code and the Master Questionnaire, an alternative variable was added to handle this discrepancy.
- ✓ **adding of analytical variables and tools:** The data file contains a series of variables added for the convenience of users. They comprise variables such as weighting factors, etc. The construction of these additional variables is documented in separate appendices.
- ✓ **ordering of variables into coherent blocks:** the ordering of the variables in the files has been arranged in such a way that identification of relevant information and navigation through the files is greatly facilitated. Quick reviews of the contents of the EES-04 data files can be attained by scanning the VARIABLE DESCRIPTION LIST.
- ✓ **Second edition.** In the course of 2008, additional measures were taken to harmonise country specifics in the coding of variables. These include:
 - the adjustment of variable names as they appear in this codebook and in the data file
 - the consistent coding of missing values
 - the documentation of response categories for each variable
 - the correction of a few errors that were found in the 1st edition of the data set
 - a revision of a number of appendices that became necessary due to the harmonization of variables
 - a documentation of all these revisions in a "pre-/post-revision table" for each variable, that is available on the webpage as a separate additional file accompanying this codebook
 - the integration of appendix 13 (Country Deviations) into the section "question wording for each variable"
 - a translation of the question numbers used in the English master questionnaire into variable numbers resp. variable names.
- ✓ **Missing Values.** Missing values are either coded as "-1" indicating a process-generated missing value (when a question is not asked in a specific country) or as "9", "99", "999" etc. indicating a respondent-generated missing value (e.g. when a respondent "doesn't know", provides "no answer" or "refuses" to answer). In the Swedish survey, a short questionnaire was used as a last resort for a part of the national sample. Questions that were not included in this short questionnaire are also coded "-1". A few

exceptions to this rule are mentioned in the section “QUESTION WORDING AND RESPONSE CATEGORIES FOR EACH VARIABLE” when a particular question/variable is documented.

- ✓ ***Mode Effects and Sampling Bias.*** Till Weber from the European University Institute in Florence contributes an analysis of interview mode effects on the response rates and the representativity of the samples more generally which is included in this 2nd edition of the codebook. This analysis is reprinted in the following section of this codebook.

MODE EFFECTS AND SAMPLE BIAS

by Till Weber, European University Institute (till.weber@eui.eu)

The EES 2004 may not only be viewed as a comparative election study, but also as a large-scale experiment on the effect of survey mode on data quality. 25 generally identical surveys were administered by three different modes: phone interviews in ten countries, mail-back questionnaires in four countries, and face-to-face interviews in eleven countries.

The general performance of the three modes can be compared in terms of coverage and response rates. The preceding section documents that face-to-face interviews scored best with regard to both criteria, followed by mail-back questionnaires and phone interviews in that order. But of course high exclusion rates and low response rates are not problematic per se. Other criteria are required to check whether representativeness is affected.

Mode-induced differences in the data may be due to two classes of effects: *mode effects* that affect the response itself, and *sampling effects* that affect the selection of respondents. Mode effects are a rather broad category that contains phenomena such as social desirability, acquiescence, question-order and response-order effects, satisficing, item non-response, etc. Sampling bias is more clearly defined since it may only result from systematic exclusion of certain parts of the population owing to sampling design or from differential non-response among sampled individuals.

The major difficulty of evaluating sampling and mode effects is that both types of bias occur simultaneously. If we obtain a sample with exceptionally high interest in politics, it is hard to say whether we have systematically failed to interview people who are not interested in politics or whether the interview itself prompted people to overstate their interest. We can, however, test hypotheses concerning the variation of such effects between modes.

In general mode effects can be derived from two dimensions: interviewer contact and cognitive/technical difficulty. Bias due to interviewer contact should be highest for face-to-face interviews followed by phone interviews and mail-back questionnaires. Bias due to difficulty should be distributed the other way around, i.e. highest for mail-back followed by phone and face-to-face.

Mode effects like social desirability or acquiescence are clearly related to interviewer contact. Other mode effects such as satisficing or primacy result from cognitive or technical difficulty. All the tests reported here are then designed to exploit the fact that potential sampling effects induce bias in the opposite direction in each case. Let us turn to some examples to illustrate this procedure.

In an election study the obvious example for a mode effect due to interviewer contact is over-reporting of turnout. Turning out is generally seen as socially desirable. We can test this by comparing official

statistics to the percentage of respondents who report having turned out in the EP election or in the preceding national election. In case of a mode effect we expect over-reporting to be highest for face-to-face followed by phone and mail-back. The opposite order is expected for sampling effects: highest for mail-back, then phone, then face-to-face. Mail-back questionnaires should be more likely to be returned by citizens who also turned out. This effect should decrease for the other modes where self-selection is less important.

Table 1 shows evidence for sampling effects. For the EP election no mode produces realistic results, but performance clearly declines from face-to-face through phone to mail-back. For national elections phone and face-to-face interviews come very close to reality, but mail-back questionnaires still overestimate turnout substantially.

Table 1 Over-reporting of turnout

	EP election	National election
Mail-back	26%	17%
Phone	16%	3%
Face-to-face	12%	1%

Source: own calculations controlling for time of interview, compulsory voting, official turnout (ceiling).

An example for a mode effect due to technical difficulty concerns response to open-ended questions. In the EES respondents are asked to mention the most important problems in their country (including requests to mention more problems). Such items may be subject to satisficing: respondents may simply consider the task complete after the first response. This should be especially likely in self-administered questionnaires. A sampling effect, however, would again produce the opposite pattern. Self-selection of respondents who are more interested in politics and therefore more likely to come up with a longer list of political problems is expected for mail-back questionnaires but not for the other modes.

Table 2 shows the number of problems mentioned by the average respondent. Again we find evidence for a sampling effect rather than for a mode effect. On average mail-back questionnaires produce almost one problem more than phone or face-to-face interviews.

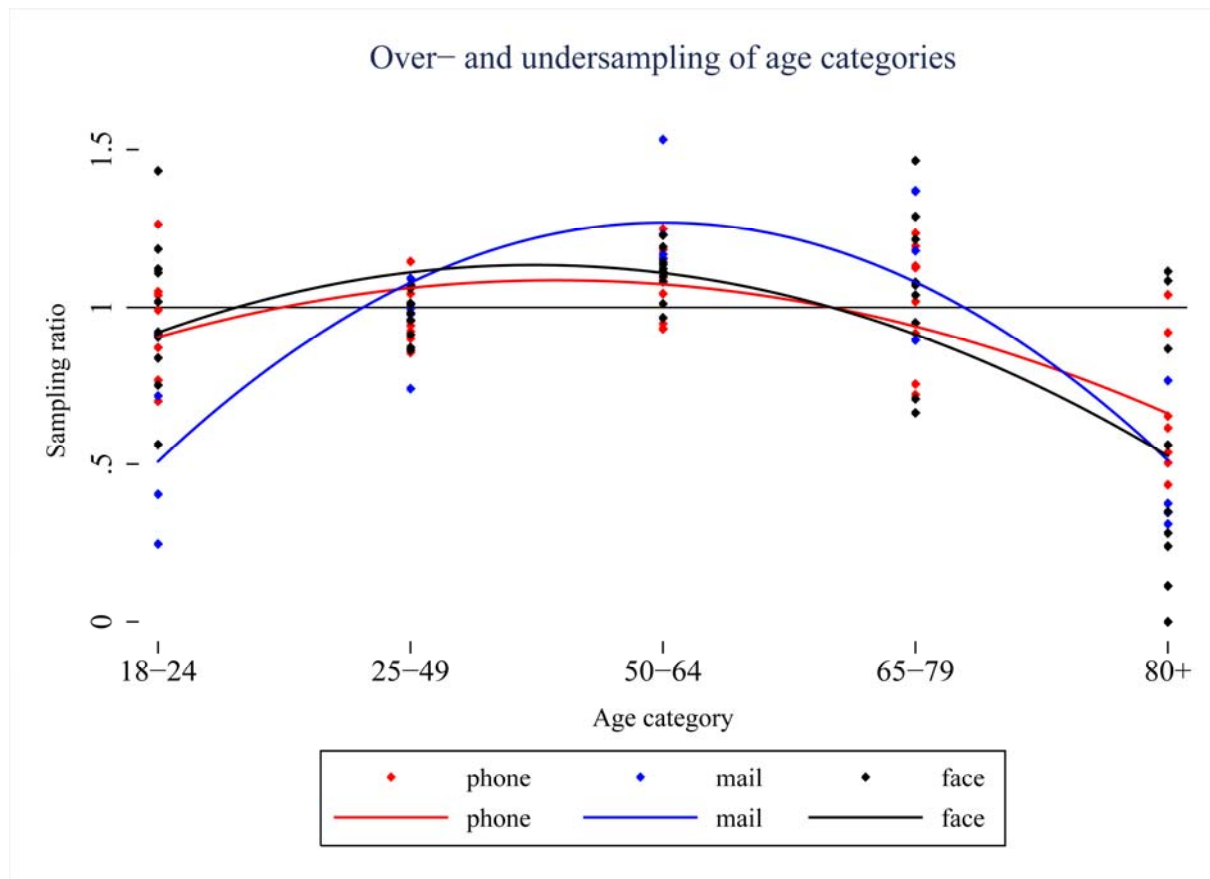
Table 2 Response to open-ended questions

	Number of problems mentioned
Mail-back	2.76
Phone	2.06
Face-to-face	2.07

Source: own calculations controlling for unemployment, gdp pc, crime rate, health spending, problems recorded.

Sampling effects can be tested more directly when a basis for comparison is available from official sources, as is the case with most demographics. As an example, Figure 1 shows how the different modes perform in representing the age structure of the population. The sample was divided into five age categories that correspond to data available from Eurostat. The vertical axis depicts the ratio obtained from dividing the share of a category in the sample by its share according to official statistics. A point above the gray lines means the category is overrepresented; a point below the line means the category is underrepresented.

Figure 1 Age bias



Source: own calculations using Eurostat data.

Two observations stand out. First, on average all modes underrepresent citizens in the oldest category, and only few individual surveys achieve a realistic ratio. Second, mail-back questionnaires also fail to adequately represent citizens in the youngest category, whereas phone and face-to-face interviews perform relatively well in this respect.

The examples described above are taken from a more extensive series of tests including:

- Face-to-face performs best in estimating unemployment rates. Phone and mail-back underestimate unemployment due to sampling bias.
- Mail-back questionnaires underrepresent women.
- Item non-response for a series of non-sensitive questions increased from mail-back through phone to face-to-face, suggesting sampling bias in the better-performing modes.
- A significant share of new voters report having turned out in the preceding national election even though they are too young to have been eligible at that time. However, variance across countries could not be explained in terms of desirability.
- Agreement to issue questions is highest for face-to-face. This may result from acquiescence (a mode effect), but may also reflect sampling bias for phone and mail-back.
- Face-to-face seems to give rise to equality bias in the income distribution with poor respondents overstating income and rich respondents understating it. However, the effect could not be found for phone interviews.

Evidence for sampling bias is more frequent and clear than evidence for mode effects. Of course this is not to say we can safely exclude the possibility of mode effects. The EES 2004 does not possess all the qualities of a fully controlled mode experiment. Country effects may interfere with mode effects, and sampling effects and mode effects may cancel each other out to some degree. However, the results reported here are supported by large parts of the literature on “true” mode experiments. Mode effects are generally small, and the real problem seems to be about sampling bias.

PART II

VARIABLES

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION LIST**Identification, Weighting and Interviewing Characteristics**

election	study identification
country	country code
postcom	post-communist?
idnum	interview number
date	date of interview
region	region - <i>see appendix 6</i>
sesweight1	socio-economic/demographic weight 1 - <i>see appendix 5</i>
sesweight2	socio-economic/demographic weight 2 - <i>see appendix 5</i>
sesweight3	socio-economic/demographic weight 3 - <i>see appendix 5</i>
nweigh	sample n weight - <i>see appendix 5</i>
psweigh	party strength/turnout weight - <i>see appendix 5</i>
epweigh	european election weight - <i>see appendix 5</i>
lang	language of interview (<i>Estonia and Latvia only</i>)

Most Important Problem

NOTE: There are harmonized versions of these variables (v015 - v028) available starting with v275.

v015	problem mentioned 1 - <i>see appendix 1</i>
v016	problem mentioned 2 - "
v017	problem mentioned 3 - "
v018	problem mentioned 4 - "
v019	problem mentioned 5 - "
v020	problem mentioned 6 - "
v021	problem mentioned 7 - "
v022	problem mentioned 8 - "
v023	problem mentioned 9 - "
v024	problem mentioned 10 - "
v025	problem mentioned 11 - "
v026	problem mentioned 12 - "
v027	problem mentioned 13 - "
v028	most important problem (MIP) - <i>see appendix 1</i>
v029	party that best deals with MIP - <i>see appendix 2</i>
v030	level of gov. dealing with MIP
v031	level of gov. dealing with MIP (<i>Italy only</i>)
v032	level of gov. most appropriate to deal with MIP
v033	level of gov. most appropriate to deal with MIP (<i>Italy only</i>)

Media Usage

v034	days a week watching TV
v035	channel 1 - <i>see appendix 3</i>
v036	channel 2 - "
v037	channel 3 - "
v038	channel 4 - "
v039	channel 5 - "
v040	channel 6 - "
v041	channel 7 - "
v042	channel 8 - "
v043	channel 9 - "

v044 channel 10 - ”
v045 channel 11 - ”
v046 channel 12 - ”
v047 channel 13 - ”
v048 channel 14 - ”
v049 channel 15 - ”
v050 channel 16 - ”
v051 channel 17 - ”
v052 channel 18 - ”
v053 channel 19 - ”
v054 channel 20 - ”
v055 channel 21 - ”
v056 channel 22 - ”
v057 channel 23 - ”
v058 channel 24 - ”
v059 channel 25 - ”
v060 channel 26 - ”
v061 channel 27 - ”
v062 channel 28 - ”
v063 channel 29 - ”
v064 channel 30 - ”
v065 channel 31 - ”
v066 channel 32 - ”
v067 channel 33 - ”
v068 channel 34 - ”
v069 days a week reading newspaper
v070 read one or several newspapers regularly (*Sweden only*)
v071 newspaper 1 - *see appendix 4*
v072 newspaper 2 - ”
v073 newspaper 3 - ”
v074 newspaper 4 - ”
v075 newspaper 5 - ”
v076 newspaper 6 - ”
v077 newspaper 7 - ”
v078 newspaper 8 - ”
v079 newspaper 9 - ”
v080 newspaper 10 - ”
v081 newspaper 11 - ”
v082 newspaper 12 - ”
v083 newspaper 13 - ”
v084 newspaper 14 - ”
v085 newspaper 15 - ”
v086 newspaper 16 - ”
v087 newspaper 17 - ”
v088 newspaper 18 - ”
v089 newspaper 19 - ”
v090 newspaper 20 - ”
v091 newspaper 21 - ”
v092 newspaper 22 - ”
v093 newspaper 23 - ”

v094	newspaper 24 - "
v095	newspaper 25 - "
v096	newspaper 26 - "
v097	newspaper 27 - "
v098	newspaper 28 - "
v099	newspaper 29 - "
v100	newspaper 30 - "
v101	newspaper 31 - "
v102	newspaper 32 - "
v103	newspaper 33 - "
v104	newspaper 34 - "

Participation in EE campaign

v105	how often did you watch a program about the election on television?
v106	how often did you read about the election in a newspaper?
v107	how often did you talk to friends or family about the election?
v108	how often did you attend a public meeting or rally about the election?
v109	how often did you look into a website concerned with the election?

Voting and Party Attachment

v110	interest in EP elections
v111	vote in EP elections
v112	vote recall EP elections - <i>see appendix 2</i>
v113	vote recall previous national elections - <i>see appendix 2</i>
v114	vote intention next national election - <i>see appendix 2</i>

Probability of Vote Choice

v115	probability vote for party 1 - <i>see appendix 2</i>
v116	probability vote for party 2 - "
v117	probability vote for party 3 - "
v118	probability vote for party 4 - "
v119	probability vote for party 5 - "
v120	probability vote for party 6 - "
v121	probability vote for party 7 - "
v122	probability vote for party 8 - "
v123	probability vote for party 9 - "
v124	probability vote for party 10 - "
v125	probability vote for party 11 - "
v126	probability vote for party 12 - "
v127	probability vote for party 13 - "
v128	probability vote for party 14 - "

Institutional Trust

v129	trust in [country] parliament
v130	trust in European Parliament
v131	trust in [country] government
v132	trust in European Commission
v133	trust in Council of Ministers

Left-Right Placement

v134	left-right self-placement
v135	left-right placement: party 1 - <i>see appendix 2</i>
v136	left-right placement: party 2 - ”
v137	left-right placement: party 3 - ”
v138	left-right placement: party 4 - ”
v139	left-right placement: party 5 - ”
v140	left-right placement: party 6 - ”
v141	left-right placement: party 7 - ”
v142	left-right placement: party 8 - ”
v143	left-right placement: party 9 - ”
v144	left-right placement: party 10 - ”
v145	left-right placement: party 11 - ”
v146	left-right placement: party 12 - ”
v147	left-right placement: party 13 - ”
v148	left-right placement: party 14 - ”

Economic Evaluations

v149	retrospective sociotropic economic evaluation
v150	prospective sociotropic economic evaluation

Attitudes towards Issues of European Unification

v151	for scarce jobs priority to be given to [country] citizens
v152	citizens of EU countries should vote in [country] local elections
v153	citizens of EU countries should receive social benefits in [country]

Perception of Parties' Positions towards European Unification

v154	interest in politics
v155	EU membership good or bad
v156	attitude to European unification
v157	European unification: perception of party 1 - <i>see appendix 2</i>
v158	European unification: perception of party 2 - ”
v159	European unification: perception of party 3 - ”
v160	European unification: perception of party 4 - ”
v161	European unification: perception of party 5 - ”
v162	European unification: perception of party 6 - ”
v163	European unification: perception of party 7 - ”
v164	European unification: perception of party 8 - ”
v165	European unification: perception of party 9 - ”
v166	European unification: perception of party 10 - ”
v167	European unification: perception of party 11 - ”
v168	European unification: perception of party 12 - ”
v169	European unification: perception of party 13 - ”
v170	European unification: perception of party 14 - ”

Perceptions of Citizenship

v171	not only [country] citizen, but also European citizen
v172	proud of EU citizenship

Referendum

- v173 vote in second referendum on the Nice Treaty (*Ireland only*)
- v174 hypothetical vote on EU enlargement (*Austria and Germany only*)
- v175 vote in referendum on question of EU membership (*new member countries only*)

Trust

- v176 trust in Austrians
- v177 trust in Belgians
- v178 trust in British
- v179 trust in Bulgarians
- v180 trust in Croatians
- v181 trust in Cypriots
- v182 trust in Czechs
- v183 trust in Danes
- v184 trust in Dutch
- v185 trust in Estonians
- v186 trust in Finns
- v187 trust in French
- v188 trust in Germans
- v189 trust in Greek
- v190 trust in Hungarians
- v191 trust in Irish
- v192 trust in Italians
- v193 trust in Latvians
- v194 trust in Lithuanians
- v195 trust in Luxembourgers
- v196 trust in Maltese
- v197 trust in Norwegians
- v198 trust in Poles
- v199 trust in Portuguese
- v200 trust in Romanians
- v201 trust in Serbs
- v202 trust in Slovaks
- v203 trust in Slovenes
- v204 trust in Spaniards
- v205 trust in Swedes
- v206 trust in Swiss
- v207 trust in Turks

Satisfaction with Government and Democracy

- v208 satisfaction with democracy in [country]
- v209 satisfaction with democracy in EU
- v210 approval of [country] government's record

Party Identification and European Union

- v211 direction of party identification (PID) - *see appendix 2*
- v212 strength of party identification (PID)
- v213 EU policies in the interest of [country]
- v214 EU policies in respondent's interest

Demographics and Background Characteristics

v215	member of trade union
v216	age when stopped full-time education
v217	gender
v218	year of birth
v219	country of origin – <i>see appendix 8</i>
v220	if not born in [country], when did you come here
v221	size of household 18+
v222	employment status – <i>see appendix 9</i>
v223	sector of work
v224	social class
v225	urban vs. rural
v226	urban vs. rural (<i>Netherlands only</i>)
v227	urban vs. rural (<i>Poland only</i>)
v228	denomination – <i>see appendix 7</i>
v229	attendance at religious services - <i>see appendix 7</i>
v230	income quintiles

Additional Questions

v231	candidates superficial in debate?
v232	the campaign was more about strategy than content ?

Alternatively Coded Media Questions

v233	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 1 - <i>see appendix 3</i>
v234	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 2 - ”
v235	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 3 - ”
v236	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 4 - ”
v237	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 5 - ”
v238	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 6 - ”
v239	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 7 - ”
v240	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 8 - ”
v241	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 9 - ”
v242	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 10 - ”
v243	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 11 - ”
v244	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 12 - ”
v245	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 13 - ”
v246	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 14 - ”
v247	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 15 - ”
v248	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 16 - ”
v249	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 17 - ”
v250	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 18 - ”
v251	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 19 - ”
v252	alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 20 - ”
v253	alterantive coding: newspaper read 1 - <i>see appendix 4</i>
v254	alterantive coding: newspaper read 2 - ”
v255	alterantive coding: newspaper read 3 - ”
v256	alterantive coding: newspaper read 4 - ”
v257	alterantive coding: newspaper read 5 - ”
v258	alterantive coding: newspaper read 6 - ”

v259	alterantive coding: newspaper read 7 - "
v260	alterantive coding: newspaper read 8 - "
v261	alterantive coding: newspaper read 9 - "
v262	alterantive coding: newspaper read 10 - "
v263	alterantive coding: newspaper read 11 - "
v264	alterantive coding: newspaper read 12 - "
v265	alterantive coding: newspaper read 12 - "
v266	alterantive coding: newspaper read 14 - "
v267	alterantive coding: newspaper read 15 - "
v268	alterantive coding: newspaper read 16 - "
v269	alterantive coding: newspaper read 17 - "
v270	alterantive coding: newspaper read 18 - "
v271	alterantive coding: newspaper read 19 - "
v272	alterantive coding: newspaper read 20 - "
v273	alterantive coding: newspaper read 21 - "
v274	alterantive coding: newspaper read 22 - "

Standardized Most Important Problem – see appendix 1

v275	unemployment/employment
v276	pensions
v277	government/ politics in general
v278	social cohesion
v279	taxes/taxation
v280	welfare policy
v281	economy
v282	crime and violence
v283	education
v284	health care system
v285	ecology/environment
v286	other problems
v287	other social problems/conflicts
v288	other political problems/conflicts
v289	inflation
v290	infrastructure/traffic/transports
v291	EU
v292	drugs, drugs policy/regulation
v293	poverty/high prices/costs
v294	political fraud/corruption
v295	wages and earnings
v296	housing

Standardized Single Most Important Problem – see appendix 1

v297	pensions_si
v298	government/politics in general_si
v299	social cohesion_si
v300	taxes/taxation_si
v301	welfare policy_si
v302	economy_si
v303	crime and violence_si
v304	education_si

v305	health care system_si
v306	ecology/environment_si
v307	other problems_si
v308	other social problems/conflicts_si
v309	other political problems/conflicts_si
v310	inflation_si
v311	infrastructure/ traffic/ transports_si
v312	EU_si
v313	drugs, drugs policy/regulation _si
v314	poverty/high prices/costs_si
v315	political fraud/corruption_si
v316	wages and earnings_si
v317	housing_si
v318	unemployment/employment_si
v319	single most important problem

QUESTION WORDING AND RESPONSE CATEGORIES FOR EACH VARIABLE

Note: Missing values are either coded as “-1” indicating a process-generated missing value (when a question is not asked in a specific country) or as “9”, ”99”, ”999” etc. indicating a respondent-generated missing value (e.g. when a respondent “doesn’t know”, provides “no answer” or “refuses” to answer) . In the Swedish survey, a short questionnaire was used as a last resort for a part of the national sample. Questions that were not included in this short questionnaire are also coded “-1”. A few exceptions to this rule are mentioned next to the documentation of a particular question/variable.

Identification, Weighting and Interviewing Characteristics

election	study identification	
country	country code	(abbreviation - ISO 3166)
	1 = Austria	AT
	2 = Belgium	BE
	3 = Britain	GB
	4 = Cyprus	CY
	5 = Czech Republic	CZ
	6 = Denmark	DK
	7 = Estonia	EE
	8 = Finland	FI
	9 = France	FR
	10 = Germany	DE
	11 = Greece	GR
	12 = Hungary	HU
	13 = Ireland	IE
	14 = Italy	IT
	15 = Latvia	LV
	16 = Lithuania	LT
	17 = Luxembourg	LU
	18 = *	-
	19 = Netherlands	NL
	20 = Northern Ireland	NIR
	21 = Poland	PL
	22 = Portugal	PT
	23 = Slovakia	SK
	24 = Slovenia	SI
	25 = Spain	ES
	26 = Sweden	SE
	*: code 18 was reserved for Malta, which conducted no survey	
postcom	post-communist?	
	0 = no	
	1 = yes	

idnum	interview number
date	date of interview (format: yyyy-mm-dd) -1 = (AT, BE, CY, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, LU, NIR, PL, SK) 999 = d/n, n/a
region	region -1 = (AT, CY, DK, IE, IT, LT, PL, SE) 99 = d/n, n/a [see appendix 6 for codes]
sesweight 1	socio-economic/demographic weight 1 [see appendix 5]
sesweight2	socio-economic/demographic weight 2 [see appendix 5]
sesweight3	socio-economic/demographic weight 3 [see appendix 5]
nweigh	sample n weight [see appendix 5]
psweigh	party strength/turnout weight [see appendix 5]
epweigh	europaen election weight [see appendix 5]
lang	language of interview (<i>Estonia and Latvia only</i>) -1 = (all countries except EE and LV) 1 = official language 2 = russian

Most Important Problem

v015	problem mentioned 1 What do you think are the most important problems in [country] at present? Any other important problems? [see appendix 1 for codes]
v016	problem mentioned 2 [see v015 for complete question text] [see appendix 1 for codes]
v017	problem mentioned 3 [see v015 for complete question text] [see appendix 1 for codes]

- v018** **problem mentioned 4**
[see v015 for complete question text]
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v019** **problem mentioned 5**
[see v015 for complete question text]
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v020** **problem mentioned 6**
[see v015 for complete question text]
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v021** **problem mentioned 7**
[see v015 for complete question text]
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v022** **problem mentioned 8**
[see v015 for complete question text]
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v023** **problem mentioned 9**
[see v015 for complete question text]
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v024** **problem mentioned 10**
[see v015 for complete question text]
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v025** **problem mentioned 11**
[see v015 for complete question text]
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v026** **problem mentioned 12**
[see v015 for complete question text]
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v027** **problem mentioned 13**
[see v015 for complete question text]
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v028** **most important problem (MIP)**
Of those you have mentioned what would you say is the single most important problem?
[see appendix 1 for codes]
NL: asks for Most Important Problem by naming v015 – v027
- v029** **party that best deals with MIP**
Which political party do you think would be best at dealing with <the most important problem (MIP)>?
[see appendix 2 for codes]

- v030** **level of gov. dealing with MIP**
As of today, is <the most important issue> mainly dealt with by regional, national, or European political authorities?
-1 = (LT -- IT: but see v031 -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
1 = regional
2 = national
3 = European
5 = nobody (LV) -- combinations (SE)
7 = none (SE)
9 = d/k, n/a
NIR : 1 = N. Ireland, 2 = UK, 3 = EU
- v031** **level of gov. dealing with MIP (*Italy only*)**
-1 = (all countries except IT)
1 = municipality
2 = district
3 = regional
4 = national
5 = european
9 = d/k, n/a
- v032** **level of gov. most appropriate to deal with MIP**
And who do you think would be most appropriate to deal with <the most important issue>: regional, national, or European political authorities?
-1 = (LT, LU -- IT: but see v033 -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
1 = regional
2 = national
3 = european
5 = nobody (LV) -- combinations (SE)
6 = global (SE)
9 = d/k, n/a
NIR : 1 = N. Ireland, 2 = UK, 3 = EU
- v033** **level of gov. most appropriate to deal with MIP (*Italy only*)**
-1 = (all countries except IT)
1 = municipality
2 = district
3 = regional
4 = national
5 = european
9 = d/k, n/a

Media Usage

v034

days a week watching TV

Normally, how many days of the week do you watch the news on television?

-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionaire)

0 = zero days a week

1 = one day a week

2 = two days a week

3 = three days a week

4 = four days a week

5 = five days a week

6 = six days a week

7 = every day of a week

9 = d/k, n/a

BE: 0=never

LU: 7 = 6 to 7 days

ES: Question wording: "Which channels or television news programmes did you watch yesterday?"

SE: Not in the Swedish study. This variable is derived from v233 and v234:

v035

channel 1

Which channels or television news programs do you watch regularly?

[see appendix 3 for codes]

v036

channel 2

[see v035 for complete question text]

[see appendix 3 for codes]

v037

channel 3

[see v035 for complete question text]

[see appendix 3 for codes]

v038

channel 4

[see v035 for complete question text]

[see appendix 3 for codes]

v039

channel 5

[see v035 for complete question text]

[see appendix 3 for codes]

v040

channel 6

[see v035 for complete question text]

[see appendix 3 for codes]

v041

[channel 7

[see v035 for complete question text]

[see appendix 3 for codes]

v042	channel 8 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v043	channel 9 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v044	channel 10 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v045	channel 11 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v046	channel 12 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v047	channel 13 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v048	channel 14 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v049	channel 15 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v050	channel 16 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v051	channel 17 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v052	channel 18 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v053	channel 19 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]

v054	channel 20 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v055	channel 21 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v056	channel 22 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v057	channel 23 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v058	channel 24 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v059	channel 25 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v060	channel 26 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v061	channel 27 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v062	channel 28 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v063	channel 29 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v064	channel 30 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]
v065	channel 31 [see v035 for complete question text] [see appendix 3 for codes]

- v066** **channel 32**
[see v035 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v067** **channel 33**
[see v035 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v068** **channel 34**
[see v035 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v069** **days a week reading newspaper**
And how many days of the week do you read a newspaper?
-1 = (LT -- SE: but see v070)
0 = days a week -- (never: only in BE)
1 = one day a week
2 = two days a week
3 = three days a week
4 = four days a week
5 = five days a week
6 = six days a week
7 = every day of a week
9 = d/k, n/a
ES: Question wording: "which paper did you read yesterday?"
- v070** **read one or several newspapers regularly (*Sweden only*)**
Do you usually read one or several newspapers regularly? With regularly I mean at least one time a week?
-1 = (all countries except SE)
0 = no
1 = yes
9 = d/k, n/a
99 = short questionnaire
- v071** **newspaper 1**
Which newspaper or newspapers do you read regularly?
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v072** **newspaper 2**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v073** **newspaper 3**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v074** **newspaper 4**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]

- v075** **newspaper 5**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v076** **newspaper 6**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v077** **newspaper 7**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v078** **newspaper 8**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v079** **newspaper 9**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v080** **newspaper 10**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v081** **newspaper 11**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v082** **newspaper 12**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v083** **newspaper 13**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v084** **newspaper 14**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v085** **newspaper 15**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v086** **newspaper 16**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]

- v087** **newspaper 17**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v088** **newspaper 18**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v089** **newspaper 19**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v090** **newspaper 20**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v091** **newspaper 21**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v092** **newspaper 22**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v093** **newspaper 23**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v094** **newspaper 24**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v095** **newspaper 25**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v096** **newspaper 26**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v097** **newspaper 27**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v098** **newspaper 28**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]

- v099** **newspaper 29**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v100** **newspaper 30**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v101** **newspaper 31**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v102** **newspaper 32**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v103** **newspaper 33**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v104** **newspaper 34**
[see v069 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]

Participation in European Election Campaign

BE: Question wording for the Belgian questionnaire added "European" to the question in order to clarify it.

- v105** **how often did you watch a program about the election on television?**
How often did you do any of the following during the three or four weeks before the European election? How often did you: watch a program about the election on television?
-1 = (LT, SE)
1 = often
2 = soemtimes
3 = never
9 = d/k, n/a
- v106** **how often did you read about the election in a newspaper?**
[see v105 for complete question text] ... read about the election in a newspaper?
-1 = (LT, SE)
[see v105 for codes]
- v107** **how often did you talk to friends or family about the election?**
[see v105 for complete question text] ... talk to friends or family about the election?
-1 = (LT, SE)
[see v105 for codes]

- v108** **how often did you attend a public meeting or rally about the election?**
[see v105 for complete question text] ... attend a public meeting or rally about the election?
-1 = (LT, SE)
[see v105 for codes]
- v109** **how often did you look into a website concerned with the election?**
[see v105 for complete question text] ... look into a website concerned with the election?
-1 = (LT, SE)
[see v105 for codes]

Voting and Party Attachment

SE: answers can be validated to register data telling if the respondent actually voted or not. v111, v112 and v113 are NOT validated with register data.

- v110** **interest in EP elections**
Thinking back to just before the elections for the European Parliament were held, how interested were you in the campaign for those elections?
-1 = (LT, SE)
1 = very
2 = somewhat
3 = a little
4 = not at all
9 = d/k, n/a
BE: “of June 13, 2004” added to clarify question.
- v111** **vote in EP elections**
A lot of people abstained in the European Parliament elections of June 13, while others voted. Did you cast your vote?
-1 = (BE, LT)
1 = yes, voted
2 = no, did not vote
9 = d/k, n/a
IT: 7 = “don’t remember” was recoded into “d/k, n/a”
NL: “not eligible” was recoded into the “d/n, n/a”
- v112** **vote recall EP elections**
Which party did you vote for?
[See appendix 2 for codes]
NIR: asks for “first preference” party rather than party actually voted for.
- v113** **vote recall previous national elections**
Which party did you vote for at the [General Election] of [Year of Last General Election]?
[see appendix 2 for codes]
BE: “at the European elections of 13 June 2004” added to clarify; “not valid” recoded to “d/k, n/a”
NL: “not eligible” was recoded into the “d/n, n/a”

v114 **vote intention next national election**
And if there was a general election tomorrow, which party would you vote for?
[see appendix 2 for codes]
BE: v114: "not valid" was recoded into "d/k, n/a"

Probability of Vote Choice

v115 **probability vote for party 1**
We have a number of parties in [country] each of which would like to get your vote. How probable is it that you will ever vote for the following parties? Please specify your views on a 10-point-scale where 1 means "not at all probable" and 10 means "very probable". If you think of [Party 1]: what mark out of ten best describes how probable it is that you will ever vote for [Party 1]?
[see appendix 2 for codes]

v116 **probability vote for party 2**
[sse v115 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]

v117 **probability vote for party 3**
[sse v115 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]

v118 **probability vote for party 4**
[sse v115 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]

v119 **probability vote for party 5**
[sse v115 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]

v120 **probability vote for party 6**
[sse v115 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]

v121 **probability vote for party 7**
[sse v115 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]

v122 **probability vote for party 8**
[sse v115 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]

v123 **probability vote for party 9**
[sse v115 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]

- v124** **probability vote for party 10**
[sse v115 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v125** **probability vote for party 11**
[sse v115 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v126** **probability vote for party 12**
[sse v115 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v127** **probability vote for party 13**
[sse v115 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v128** **probability vote for party 14**
[sse v115 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]

Institutional Trust

- v129** **trust in [country] parliament**
Please tell me on a score of 1-10 [0-10 in ES and SE] how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 1 means that you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. If you do not know an institution well enough, just say so and I will go on to the next. Firstly, the [country] parliament?
-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
- 0 = an 11-point scale (0-10) was used in ES & SE
1 = "1" no trust at all
2 = "2"
3 = "3"
4 = "4"
5 = "5"
6 = "6"
7 = "7"
8 = "8"
9 = "8"
10 = "10" no trust at all
97 = refuse (FR , PL)
99 = d/k, n/a
- v130** **trust in European Parliament**
[see v129 for complete question text]
-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
97 = refuse (FR , PL)
99 = d/k, n/a
[see v129 for codes]

- v131** **trust in [country] government**
[see v129 for complete question text]
-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
97 = refuse (FR , PL)
99 = d/k, n/a
[see v129 for codes]
- v132** **trust in European Commission**
[see v129 for complete question text]
-1 = (LT -- SE: short questionnaire)
97 = refuse (FR , PL)
99 = d/k, n/a
[see v129 for codes]
- v133** **trust in Council of Ministers**
[see v129 for complete question text]
-1 = (IT, LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
97 = refuse (FR , PL)
99 = d/k, n/a
[see v129 for codes]

Left-Right Placement

- v134** **left-right self-placement**
In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right". What is your position? Please indicate your views using any number on a 10-point-scale. On this scale, where 1 means "left" and 10 means "right," which number best describes your position?
-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
- 0 = an 11-point scale (0-10) was used in SE
1 = "1" left
2 = "2"
3 = "3"
4 = "4"
5 = "5"
6 = "6"
7 = "7"
8 = "8"
9 = "8"
10 = "10" right
- 97 = refuse
99 = d/k, n/a
- v135** **left-right placement: party 1**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]

- v136 **left-right placement: party 2**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v137 **left-right placement: party 3**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v138 **left-right placement: party 4**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v139 **left-right placement: party 5**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v140 **left-right placement: party 6**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v141 **left-right placement: party 7**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v142 **left-right placement: party 8**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v143 **left-right placement: party 9**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v144 **left-right placement: party 10**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v145 **left-right placement: party 11**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v146 **left-right placement: party 12**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v147 **left-right placement: party 13**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]

v148 **left-right placement: party 14**
[see v134 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]

Economic Evaluations

v149 **retrospective sociotropic economic evaluation**
What do you think about the economy? Compared to 12 months ago, do you think that the general economic situation in [country] is....
-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
1 = a lot better
2 = a little better
3 = stayed the same
4 = a little worse
5 = a lot worse
9 = d/k, n/a

ES: Spanish question is compared to 6 months ago.

SE: Question wording: "Would you say that the Swedish economy has improved, remained the same or gone worse during the past 12 months?"

-1 = Short questionnaire

1 = Improved

3 = Remained the same

5 = Gone worse

9 = "d/n, n/a"

v150 **prospective sociotropic economic evaluation**
And over the next 12 months, how do you think the general economic situation in this country will be?
-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
1 = a lot better
2 = a little better
3 = stayed the same
4 = a little worse
5 = a lot worse
9 = d/k, n/a

SE: Question wording: "How do you think the Swedish economy will develop in the next 12 months? Will it improve, remain the same or will it go worse?"

-1 = Short questionnaire

1 = Will improve

3 = Will remain the same

5 = Will go worse

9 = "d/n, n/a"

Attitudes towards Issues of European Unification

- v151** **for scarce jobs priority to be given to [country] citizens**
When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to [country] people over citizens from other EU member-countries who want to work here.
-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
1 = agree very much
2 = agree
3 = disagree
4 = disagree very much
9 = d/k, n/a
- v152** **citizens of EU countries should vote in [country] local elections**
Citizens from other EU member-countries who live in [country] should be entitled to vote in local elections.
-1 = (BE, LT, SE)
1 = agree very much
2 = agree
3 = disagree
4 = disagree very much
9 = d/k, n/a
- v153** **citizens of EU countries should receive social benefits in [country]**
Citizens from other EU member-countries who live in [country] should not be entitled to social security or unemployment benefits.
-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
1 = agree very much
2 = agree
3 = disagree
4 = disagree very much
9 = d/k, n/a

Perception of Parties' Positions towards European Unification

- v154** **interest in politics**
To what extent would you say you are interested in politics?
-1 = (LT-- SE: due to short questionnaire)
1 = very
2 = somewhat
3 = a little
4 = not at all
9 = d/k, n/a
- SE: Question wording: "In general, how interested in politics are you? Which of the answers on this card describes you most accurately? Are you very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in politics?"
-1 = Short questionnaire
1 = Very interested

2 = Fairly interested
3 = Not very interested
4 = Not at all interested
9 = "d/n, n/a"

v155

EU membership good or bad

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?

-1 = (LT --SE: due to short questionnaire)

1 = good thing
2 = bad thing
3 = neither
9 = d/k, n/a

v156

attitude to European unification

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 10-point-scale. On this scale, 1 means unification 'has already gone too far' and 10 means it 'should be pushed further'. What number on this scale best describes your position?

-1 = (LT-- SE: due to short questionnaire)

0 = an 11-point scale (0-10) was used in SE
1 = unification has already gone too far
2 = 2
3 = 3
4 = 4
5 = 5
6 = 6
7 = 7
8 = 8
9 = 9
10 = unification should be pushed further

99 = d/k, n/a

v157

European unification: perception of party 1

And about where would you place the following parties on this scale?

[see v156 for complete question text]

[see appendix 2 for codes]

v158

European unification: perception of party 2

[see v156/v157 for complete question text]

[see appendix 2 for codes]

v159

European unification: perception of party 3

[see v156/v157 for complete question text]

[see appendix 2 for codes]

- v160** **European unification: perception of party 4**
[see v156/v157 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v161** **European unification: perception of party 5**
[see v156/v157 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v162** **European unification: perception of party 6**
[see v156/v157 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v163** **European unification: perception of party 7**
[see v156/v157 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v164** **European unification: perception of party 8**
[see v156/v157 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v165** **European unification: perception of party 9**
[see v156/v157 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v166** **European unification: perception of party 10**
[see v156/v157 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v167** **European unification: perception of party 11**
[see v156/v157 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v168** **European unification: perception of party 12**
[see v156/v157 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v169** **European unification: perception of party 13**
[see v156/v157 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]
- v170** **European unification: perception of party 14**
[see v156/v157 for complete question text]
[see appendix 2 for codes]

Perceptions of Citizenship

v171 **not only [country] citizen, but also European citizen**
Do you ever think of yourself not only as a [country] citizen, but also as a citizen of the European Union?
-1 = (LT, SE)
1 = often
2 = sometimes
3 = never
9 = d/k, n/a

v172 **proud of EU citizenship**
Are you personally proud or not to be a citizen of the European Union?
-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
1 = very proud
2 = fairly proud
3 = not very proud
4 = not at all proud
9 = d/k, n/a

SE: Question wording: "How proud are you of being a citizen of the European Union?"

Referendum

v173 **vote in second referendum on the Nice Treaty (*Ireland only*)**
Thinking back to the second referendum held in Ireland on the Nice Treaty in which the Eastern enlargement of the EU is laid down, do you remember whether you cast your vote and whether you voted in favour or against?
-1 = (all countries except IE)
1 = did not cast a vote
2 = voted in favour
3 = voted against
9 = d/k, n/a

v174 **hypothetical vote on EU enlargement (*Austria and Germany only*)**
If a referendum would be held in [country] on the question of EU enlargement, would you vote in favour or against or would you abstain?
-1 = (all countries except AT and DE)
1 = abstain
2 = voted in favour
3 = voted against
9 = d/k, n/a

v175 **vote in referendum on question of EU membership**
(new member countries only)
Thinking back to the referendum held in [country] on the question of EU membership, do you remember whether you cast a vote and whether you voted in favour or against?
-1 = (all countries except CZ, EE, HU, LV, PL, SK, SI)
1 = did not cast a vote
2 = voted in favour
3 = voted against
9 = d/k, n/a

Trust

v176 **trust in Austrians**
Now I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in people from various countries. Can you please tell me for each, whether you have a lot of trust of them or not very much trust. If you do not know a country well enough, just say so and I will go on to the next. How about the Austrians: do have a lot of trust of them or not very much trust?
-1 = (BE, GB, LT, SE)
0 = a lot of trust
1 = not much trust
9 = d/k, n/a

v177 **trust in Belgians**
[see v176 for complete question text]
[see v176 for codes]

v178 **trust in British**
[see v176 for complete question text]
[see v176 for codes]

v179 **trust in Bulgarians**
[see v176 for complete question text]
[see v176 for codes]

v180 **trust in Croatians**
(only in AT, LU, PL; all others: -1)
[see v176 for complete question text]
[see v176 for codes]

v181 **trust in Cypriots**
[see v176 for complete question text]
[see v176 for codes]

v182 **trust in Czechs**
[see v176 for complete question text]
[see v176 for codes]

v183	trust in Danes [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v184	trust in Dutch [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v185	trust in Estonians (also not asked in EE: -1) [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v186	trust in Finns [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v187	trust in French [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v188	trust in Germans [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v189	trust in Greek [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v190	trust in Hungarians [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v191	trust in Irish [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v192	trust in Italians [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v193	trust in Latvians [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v194	trust in Lithuanians [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]

v195	trust in Luxembourgers [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v196	trust in Maltese [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v197	trust in Norwegians (only in AT, PL; all others: -1) [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v198	trust in Poles [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v199	trust in Portuguese (also not asked in HU: -1) [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v200	trust in Romanians [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v201	trust in Serbs (only in AT, PL; all others: -1) [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v202	trust in Slovaks [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v203	trust in Slovenes [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v204	trust in Spaniards [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v205	trust in Swedes [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]
v206	trust in Swiss [see v176 for complete question text] [see v176 for codes]

v207 **trust in Turks**
[see v176 for complete question text]
[see v176 for codes]

Satisfaction with Government and Democracy

v208 **satisfaction with democracy in [country]**
On the whole, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in [c.]?
-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
1 = very satisfied
2 = fairly satisfied
3 = not very satisfied
4 = not at all satisfied
5 = neither (only in ES)
9 = d/k, n/a

SE: Question wording: "On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in Sweden?"

v209 **satisfaction with democracy in EU**
All in all again, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union?
-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
1 = very satisfied
2 = fairly satisfied
3 = not very satisfied
4 = not at all satisfied
9 = d/k, n/a

SE: Question wording: "On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in EU?"

v210 **approval of [country] government's record**
Let us now come back to [country]. Do you approve or disapprove the government's record to date?
-1 = (LT, NIR, SE)
1 = approve
2 = disapprove
3 = neither (only in ES)
9 = d/k, n/a

Party Identification and European Union

v211 **direction of party identification (PID)**
Do you consider yourself to be close to any particular party? If so, which party do you feel close to?
[see appendix 2 for codes]

v212 **strength of party identification (PID)**

Do you feel yourself to be very close to this party, fairly close, or merely a sympathiser?

-1 = (BE, LT, -- SE: due to short questionnaire)

1 = very close

2 = fairly close

3 = merely a sympathiser

4 = no sympathiser (only in SE)

9 = d/k, n/a

v213

EU policies in the interest of [country]

How much confidence do you have that decisions made by the European Union will be in the interest of [country]?

-1 = (LT, SE)

1 = a great deal of confidence

2 = a fair amount

3 = not very much

4 = no confidence at all

9 = d/k, n/a

v214

EU policies in respondent's interest

And how much confidence do you have that decisions made by the European Union will be in the interest of people like you?

-1 = (LT, SE)

1 = a great deal of confidence

2 = a fair amount

3 = not very much

4 = no confidence at all

9 = d/k, n/a

Demographics and Background Characteristics

v215

member of trade union

Are you yourself a member of a trade union or is anyone else in your household a member of a trade union?

-1 = (BE, LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)

1 = yes, i am

2 = yes, someone else is

3 = yes both (1) and (2)

4 = no

5 = respondent not member, dk about others in household (only in SE)

6 = respondent not member, alone (only in SE)

9 = d/k, n/a

v216

age when stopped full-time education

How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)

0- 95: age in year

97 = still studying

99 = d/k, n/a

SE: No question about when respondent stopped full-time education. The

values are derived from a question about the respondent's level of education.

- v217** **gender**
Are you ... [gender]
-1 = (LT)
1 = male
2 = female
9 = = d/k, n/a
SE: register data
- v218** **year of birth**
What year were you born?
-1 = (LT, LU)
9999 = d/k, n/a
SE: register data
- v219** **country of origin**
In which country were you born?
-1 = (LT)
100 = country where the interview took place
9000 = other country
9999 = d/k, n/a
[see appendix 8 for codes]
SE: register data
- v220** **if not born in [country], when did you come here**
If other, when did you first come to [country]?
-1 = (BE, LT, PL, ES)
9997 = born in [country] (*code 1 in v219*)
9999 = d/k, n/a
SE: register data
- v221** **size of household 18+**
How many people live in your household including yourself, who are 18 years of age or older? (range 1-9; whereas 9 = 9 and more)
-1 = (LT)
99 = d/k, n/a
BE: includes 0 (recoded to 0/1) and 10 (recoded to 9 and more)
- v222** **employment status**
What is your current work situation?
-1 = (SE: due to short questionnaire)
1 = self-employed
2 = employed
3 = student
4 = working in the household
5 = retired
6 = unemployed
7 = other
99 = d/k, n/a

[see appendix 9 for country-specific codes]

v223

sector of work

If self-employed, unemployed, or retired, are/were you working in ...

-1 = (LT)

1 = agriculture

2 = manufacturing industries/state owned

3 = manufacturing industries/private sector

4 = public services

5 = services/private sector

6 = other

7 = have never worked

9 = d/k, n/a

DK: 10 (not relevant) was recoded into 9 (d/k, n/a)

LU: 3 (student) or 4 (housewife) in v222, were coded 7 in v223

SK: 2 combines 'state industry' and 'public sector'

SE: Not in the Swedish study. This variable is derived from the Swedish 6-cut analysis variable of which working sector the respondent belongs to and a question about private or public occupation.

v224

social class

If you were asked to chose one of these five names for your social class, which would you say you belong to - the working class, the lower middle class, the middle class, the upper middle class or the upper class?

-1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)

1 = working class

2 = lower middle class

3 = middle class

4 = upper middle class

5 = upper class

6 = other

7 = refused to be classified

9 = d/k, n/a

SE: Not in the Swedish study. This variable is a construction between two variables; subjective occupational group and subjective family class.

v225

urban vs. rural

Would you say you live in a rural area or village, in a small or middle size town, or in a large town?

-1 = (BE -- NL: but see v226 -- PL: but see v227)

1 = rural area or village

2 = small or middle size town

3 = large town

9 = d/k, n/a

v226

urban vs. rural (Netherlands only)

-1 = (all countries except NL)

- 1 = Very strongly urbanized
- 2 = Strongly urbanized
- 3 = Somewhat urbanized
- 4 = Little urbanized
- 5 = Not at all urbanized
- 9 = d/k, n/a

v227

urban vs. rural (*Poland only*)

- 1 = (all countries except PL)
- 1 = village
- 2 = town to 19 999
- 3 = town 20 000 - 49 999
- 4 = town 50 000 - 99 999
- 5 = city 100 000 - 499 999
- 6 = city 500 000 and more
- 9 = d/k, n/a

v228

denomination

Do you consider yourself as belonging to a particular religion? (If yes:
Which one?)

- 1 = (LT)
- 1 = roman catholic
- 2 = protestant
- 3 = orthodox
- 4 = jewish
- 5 = muslim
- 6 = buddhist
- 7 = hindu
- 8 = other
- 9 = none
- 99 = d/k, n/a

[see appendix 7 for county deviations and additional codes]

v229

attendance at religious services

How often do you attend religious services: several times a week, once a week, a few times a year, once a year or less, or never?

- 1 = (LT -- SE: due to short questionnaire)
- 1 = several times a week
- 2 = once a week
- 3 = a few times a year
- 4 = once a year or less
- 5 = never
- 9 = d/k, n/a

[see appendix 7 for county deviations and additional codes]

v230

income quintiles

We also need some information about the income of this household to be

able to analyze the survey results for different types of households. Please count the total wages and salaries per month of all members of this household; all pensions and social insurance benefits; child allowances and any other income like rents etc ... Of course your answer as all other replies in this survey will be treated confidentially and referring back to you or your household will be impossible. Can you please tell me, what about is the monthly income of your household?

{in the EES 04's 2nd edition all information about income is available as "quintiles of income"}

1 = first quintile

2 = second quintile

3 = third quintile

4 = fourth quintile

5 = fifth quintile

9 = d/k, n/a

Additional Questions

v231

candidates superficial in debate?

The candidates were very superficial in their debates.

-1 = (BE, GB, CY, CZ, FI, FR, DE, HU, IE, LT, NIR, PT, ES, SE)

1 = agree very much

2 = agree

3 = disagree

4 = disagree very much

9 = d/k, n/a

v232

the campaign was more about strategy than content ?

The electoral campaign was more concerned with political strategies than with actual problems.

-1 = (BE, GB, CY, CZ, FI, FR, DE, HU, IE, LT, NIR, PT, ES, SE)

1 = agree very much

2 = agree

3 = disagree

4 = disagree very much

9 = d/k, n/a

Alternatively Coded Media Questions

v233

alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 1

Which channels or television news programs do you watch regularly?

[see appendix 3 for codes]

v234

alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 2

[see v239 for complete question text]

[see appendix 3 for codes]

v235

alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 3

[see v239 for complete question text]

[see appendix 3 for codes]

- v236** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 4**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v237** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 5**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v238** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 6**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v239** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 7**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v240** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 8**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v241** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 9**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v242** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 10**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v243** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 11**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v244** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 12**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v245** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 13**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v246** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 14**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v247** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 15**
[see v239 for complete question text]

[see appendix 3 for codes]

- v248** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 16**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v249** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 17**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v250** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 18**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v251** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 19**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v252** **alterantive coding: tv-channel watched 20**
[see v239 for complete question text]
[see appendix 3 for codes]
- v253** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 1**
Which newspaper or newspapers do you read regularly?
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v254** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 2**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v255** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 3**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v256** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 4**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v257** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 5**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v258** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 6**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v259** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 7**
[see v253 for complete question text]

[see appendix 4 for codes]

- v260** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 8**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v261** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 9**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v262** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 10**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v263** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 11**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v264** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 12**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v265** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 13**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v266** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 14**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v267** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 15**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v268** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 16**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v269** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 17**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v270** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 18**
[see v253 for complete question text]
[see appendix 4 for codes]
- v271** **alterantive coding: newspaper read 19**
[see v253 for complete question text]

[see appendix 4 for codes]

v272 **alterantive coding: newspaper read 20**

[see v253 for complete question text]

[see appendix 4 for codes]

v273 **alterantive coding: newspaper read 21**

[see v253 for complete question text]

[see appendix 4 for codes]

v274 **alterantive coding: newspaper read 22**

[see v253 for complete question text]

[see appendix 4 for codes]

Standardized Most Important Problem - *see appendix 1*

v275 **unemployment/employment**

[see appendix 1 for codes]

v276 **pensions**

[see appendix 1 for codes]

v277 **government/ politics in general**

[see appendix 1 for codes]

v278 **social cohesion**

[see appendix 1 for codes]

v279 **taxes/taxation**

[see appendix 1 for codes]

v280 **welfare policy**

[see appendix 1 for codes]

v281 **economy**

[see appendix 1 for codes]

v282 **crime and violence**

[see appendix 1 for codes]

v283 **education**

[see appendix 1 for codes]

v284 **health care system**

[see appendix 1 for codes]

v285 **ecology/environment**

[see appendix 1 for codes]

- v286 **other problems**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v287 **other social problems/conflicts**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v288 **other political problems/conflicts**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v289 **inflation**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v290 **infrastructure/traffic/transports**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v291 **EU**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v292 **drugs, drugs policy/regulation**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v293 **poverty/high prices/costs**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v294 **political fraud/corruption**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v295 **wages and earnings**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v296 **housing**
[see appendix 1 for codes]

Standardized Single Most Important Problem

- v297 **pensions_si**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v298 **government/politics in general_si**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v299 **social cohesion_si**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v300 **taxes/taxation_si**
[see appendix 1 for codes]
- v301 **welfare policy_si**
[see appendix 1 for codes]

v302	economy_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v303	crime and violence_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v304	education_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v305	health care system_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v306	ecology/environment_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v307	other problems_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v308	other social problems/conflicts_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v309	other political problems/conflicts_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v310	inflation_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v311	infrastructure/ traffic/ transports_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v312	EU_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v313	drugs, drugs policy/regulation_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v314	poverty/high prices/costs_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v315	political fraud/corruption_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v316	wages and earnings_si [see appendix 1 for codes]
v317	housing_si [see appendix 1 for codes]

v318 **unemployment/employment_si**
[see appendix 1 for codes]

v319 **single most important problem**
[see appendix 1 for codes]

PART III

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM

This appendix relates to v015 to v028 & v275 to v319

v015 to v028 are labeled according to the list of topics below. Respondents' verbatim answers were converted to match these codes. Many of the countries made additions to this list and in some cases replaced the list altogether. Both of these deviations are documented following this list. For v015 to v028, respondents were asked to cite the most important problems often resulting in several answers. In the case in which the respondent gave one answer, that answer was recorded as the *most important problem* (v028). When there were more than one answer (v015 to v027), the respondent was asked to choose which was the *most important problem* (v028).

v015 – v028: Standard Codes for the MIP

Missing Values:

-1 In **Austria, Britain, Luxembourg** and **The Netherlands** only the single most important problem (v028) is asked. Therefore v015 to v027 are coded -1 in those countries.

In **Lithuania** variables v015 to v028 are not established at all and therefore are coded -1.

In **Sweden** a short questionnaire was used for a part of the national sample. In these interviews v015 to v028 are not asked and coded as -1.

999 “d/k, n/a”: Interview-generated missings (“No Answer”, “Not applicable”, “Don’t know”)

Elections

10 European Elections: Election and voting procedure, no. of seats in the European parliament etc.

11 European Elections: profiles of candidates, politicians, parties; their images and strategic positions

Note: This has to be a topic of the story! If substantial topics are used to simply illustrate the campaign or the differences between parties: these topics have to be coded instead.

12 European Elections: Campaign strategies

13 European elections: advertising, commercials

14 European elections: polls and surveys

15 European Elections: electoral results of parties and candidates

16 European Elections: turnout

17 European Elections: list of party positions on issues (a “manifesto story”)

Note: Use only if answer consists largely of a list of points in which the parties differ, and if there is not one issue that is discussed more thoroughly.

18 European Elections: (Formal, public) debates (as an event) between parties, politicians

Note: has to be a topic!

19 Other EU election-related topics (please list!)

20 National elections in EU Countries (Belgium, Italy etc.)

21 National elections in non-EU Countries (Indonesia, South-Africa etc.)

25 The Government (generic response)

29 Other topic related to elections

Economic topics and topics related to economic politics

- 30 Stock market and its developments (shares, bonds, AEX, DAX, Dow Jones, etc.)
- 31 Budget of a community (national, regional, local)
- 32 Business (companies, banks, industry, mergers, manufacturing, bankruptcy)
- 33 Competition policy
- 34 Consumer policy
- 35 Debt (public debt of a state, a community etc.)
- 36 Euro and its introduction
- 37 Inflation
- 38 Pensions, retirement policy, retirement options
- 39 Taxes
- 40 Trade (international trade), trade deficits
- 41 Unemployment, jobs, employment
- 42 Wages and Earnings
- 43 Welfare policy (social security costs, child benefits, social subsidies)
- 45 The Economy (generic response)
- 49 Other topics from the area of economy or economic policy

Other political topics

- 50 Agriculture, fisheries,
- 51 political corruption, fraud
- 52 Courts, trials, court decisions
- 53 Crime prevention policy, law and order
- 54 Cultural policy (subsidies for theatre's, movies, music etc.; the export of own culture, language etc.)
- 55 Defence and national security
- 56 Drugs, drugs regulations, drugs policy
- 57 Education (from elementary school to the university)
- 58 Science: earth science, physics, geology, astronomy, space research
- 59 Science: medical and pharmaceutical research (incl. genetics and cloning, new pharmaceutical - prescription drug discoveries/testing, transplants, etc.)
- 60 Environment (from policy toward slaughtering baby seals to global warming)
- 61 Energy (from policy toward windmills and energy-saving plans to nuclear power)
- 62 EU evolution (e.g., enlargement, more/less integration)
- 63 EU institutions (e.g., EU parliament, the Commission, council, Europol), their (re-) organisation
- 64 European Union politics in general
- 65 Foreign policy, relations between states or (international) political organisations, state visits
- 66 Food safety—except Genetic food (Code: 67): BSE and other animal diseases, poison in plants, etc.
- 67 Genetic foods
- 68 Health care and its regulations, health-care reforms
- 69 Housing (building of homes, apartments, prices, rents, mortgages etc.)
- 70 Information (communication, media, audio-visual policy, media policy, telecommunications and information technology)
- 71 Infrastructure, traffic, transports
- 72 Inter- and Intraparty conflicts, disagreements, fights between groups or politicians within a party or a coalition
Note: has to be a topic! Otherwise: Code the topic the conflict is about.
- 73 Kosovo_(refugees, bombings, negotiations etc.)
Note: The conflict has to be the topic, not only mentioned: e.g. stories about the inter-national human rights tribunal in Den Haag dealing with Milosovic and other dictators are not coded here!

- 74 Middle-East peace process
- 75 Politics of migration/immigration: politics about the movement of people and the (lack of) residence rights of immigrants (from illegality to permanent residence permits: asylum, family reunification, work permits, etc.)
- 76 Politics of minorities/integration: politics on the (lack of) integration of minorities. These politics pertain to social, political and/or cultural rights and participation of minorities as well as to (anti-) discrimination and equal rights issues
- 77 Regions, politics toward regions within a nation state (Scotland, Catalonia)
- 78 Terrorism
- 79 Violent conflicts, also violent demonstrations—except in Kosovo (see Code 73) (e.g. Northern Ireland)
- 80 Human rights (as a topic)
- 81 other social conflicts, problems
- 85 peace/war
- 86 democracy
- 87 public administration/bureaucracy
- 88 norms and values
- 89 Other political topic

Other political topics

- 90 Accidents
- 91 Crime story
- 92 Culture (arts, films/movies, theatre, music, media)
- 93 Human interest (soft news: about prominent persons, celebrities, anniversaries, weddings, animals, strange/funny events, etc.)
- 94 (Natural) disasters (earthquakes, floods)
- 95 Religion
- 96 Sports
- 97 Weather Report/ Forecast
- 98 Any other topic
- 100 none

v015 – v028: Additional codes and different schemes for the MIP

In a number of countries, additional categories are used for the coding of the most important problem, or an altogether different coding scheme is applied. This is documented in the following:

Austria: (NOTE: This list replaces the above list):

- 1 Unemployment
- 2 Unemployment of youth
- 3 Pensions, retirement system
- 4 Social security (reduction of social security)
- 5 Traffic, transit through Austria
- 6 Current government, political instability
- 7 Immigration, refugees
- 8 EU (enlargement, loss of self-determination)
- 9 Environment
- 10 Health Care system (decline of)
- 11 Other
- 12 Politics in general
- 13 Economy in general
- 14 Educational system (decline)
- 15 Debts, taxes, rising costs
- 16 Crime, Security

Britain: (NOTE: This list replaces the above list):

- 1 Health (e.g. NHS, etc...)
- 2 Education (schools, universities, tuition)
- 3 Law and Order (e.g. crime, police, etc...)
- 4 Unemployment
- 5 Taxation
- 6 Inflation (price increases, standard of living)
- 7 Transport (e.g. roads, railways, etc...)
- 8 Immigration (asylum seekers)
- 9 European Union
- 10 Foreign Affairs (e.g. Iraqi War, etc...)
- 11 Terrorism
- 12 Housing
- 13 War
- 14 Government
- 15 Moral standards
- 16 Pension
- 17 Racial issues
- 18 Poverty
- 19 Iraq issue
- 20 Crime
- 21 Tony Blair
- 22 Justice/law
- 23 Health service
- 24 Vandalism
- 25 Environmental problem

26	Petrol
27	Disability
28	Drugs
29	Pollution
30	Foreign affairs
31	Low pay
32	Accept responsibility
33	Economy
34	Religion
35	Obesity
36	The Labour Government
37	Youths
38	Elderly rights
39	Child care
40	Homelessness
41	British identity/culture
42	Speeding cameras
43	The weather
44	Overcrowded country
45	Council tax
46	Alcohol
47	Litter
48	Corruption
49	Public Service
50	Lack of representation for people
51	Debt
52	Transport
53	Social Issue
54	Jobs
55	Interest Rates
56	Urban regeneration

Cyprus: (NOTE: This list replaces the above list):

1	Drugs
2	Cyprus issue
3	Education
4	Economy
5	Foreign workers
6	Cost of living
7	Crime
8	Unemployment
9	Favoritism
10	Traffic and road accidents
11	Fall in tourism
12	Agriculture
13	Various others

Czech Republic:

- 26 Instability of cabinet and demise of PM
- 82 Politicians as a problem (stupid, unable to solve problems..)

Denmark:

- 75 Includes “immigrants”, “politics of immigrants”, and “foreigners”
- 76 Includes “problem with immigrants”, “problems with foreigners”
- 65 Includes Danish foreign policy

Finland:

- 44 The elderly/problems in care
- 45 Problems related to young people
- 46 Study grants/students' situation
- 47 Displacement/polarization/inequality
- 48 China phenomenon/companies leaving the country

France: (NOTE: This list replaces the above list):

- 1 Employment, work
- 2 The employment of the young people, work for the young people
- 3 Unemployment, rise of unemployment
- 4 The unemployment of the young people
- 5 The budget
- 6 The use of public money
- 7 Waste of public money
- 8 The budget deficit, the national debt
- 9 Taxation, taxes
- 10 Reform of the State
- 11 Poverty, precariousness, exclusion
- 12 Society, social problems, social inequalities
- 13 Social security, Health insurance
- 14 Social protection, Social assistance
- 15 Solidarity
- 16 The place of the handicapped
- 17 Reform of social security
- 18 Social reforms
- 19 Reforms
- 20 Social rights
- 21 Housing, social housing
- 22 Health, the politics of health
- 23 Retirement
- 24 The ageing of the population
- 25 Education (from nursery to university)
- 26 Purchasing power (wages, etc...)
- 27 Inflation, the rise of prices
- 28 Drugs, drug trafficking
- 29 Security
- 30 Insecurity
- 31 Delinquency, violence
- 32 Incivility
- 33 School violence

34	Youth violence
35	Values
36	Discipline
37	Immigration, foreigners
38	Racism, xenophobia
39	Anti-Semitism
40	Integration
41	The integration of young people
42	Discrimination
43	Energy (including nuclear power)
44	The environment, ecology
45	Pollution
46	The economy, the economic situation
47	Economic growth, economic development
48	Companies moving abroad
49	The survival of companies in France
50	The closing of companies
51	Justice, decisions of the court
52	Univerisalization
53	Intolerance
54	Europe
55	The European Elections
56	The EU Enlargement (Europe with 25 countries)
57	The European Constitution
58	The palace of France in Europe
59	Foreign policy
60	North-South relations
61	Iraq
62	Terrorism
63	War
64	Peace
65	Family
66	Security
67	The quality of politicians
68	Democracy, taking into account the opinion of citizens
69	The government
70	Of other subjects relating to policy in France
71	Trade unions
72	Economic policy
73	The Euro
74	Israeli-Palestinian conflict
75	The privatization of public companies
76	Agriculture, fishing
77	Homosexuality
78	Public utility
79	Religious or intercommunity conflicts
80	Administration
81	Transport
97	Other

Germany:

- 82 Political dissatisfaction (Politikverdrossenheit)
- 83 Dissatisfaction with government (Regierung/Regierungsparteie)
- 84 Social imbalance (Soziale Gerechtigkeit/Ungleichheit)
- 431 Child care (Kinderbetreuung)
- 432 ABM (providing jobs)
- 891 Reform politics (Reformen, Agenda2010etc.)
- 892 Demography
- 893 Foreigners

Ireland:

- 1 High prices/overpricing, cost of living
- 2 Poverty
- 3 Waste management, pollution
- 4 Homelessness
- 7 Gap between rich and poor, inequality, social justice
- 8 Insurance market
- 9 Money wasted by government, e.g. tribunals
- 169 High house prices/affordability for young couples
- 561 Underage Drinking

Italy:

- 0 The Political Class

Luxembourg: (NOTE: This list replaces the above list):

- 1 Budgetary balance
- 2 Environment
- 3 Unemployment and labour
- 4 School and education
- 5 Transports
- 6 Pensions (in general)
- 7 Purchase power
- 8 Violence and insecurity
- 9 Health and social
- 10 European constitution
- 11 Housing
- 12 Participation of immigrants to political life
- 13 Gender equality
- 14 Struggle against corruption and administrative dysfunctioning
- 15 Double nationality
- 16 Education benefits for mothers in parental leave
- 17 Food security
- 18 Agriculture
- 19 Refugees and asylum seekers
- 20 The economy
- 21 Land planning
- 22 Old people care
- 23 Bank secrecy
- 24 Social security
- 25 Animal protection

26	Youth
27	Day nursery, structures for children whose parents work
28	Culture
29	Europe
30	Identity and language of Luxembourg
31	Drugs
32	Energy, alternative energy
33	People living abroad but working in Luxembourg (cross-border commuters)
34	Church-state separation
35	Future, quality of life, social cohesion
36	Attitude towards foreigners, racism
37	Social justice
38	Inequality between public and private workers (pensions, etc.)
39	Euthanasia
40	Housewives
41	Research
42	Globalisation of economy
43	Family policy
44	Justice
45	Societal reforms (civil pact of solidarity, the famous PACS in France)

Poland:

0	didn't mention any particular problem
1	Poverty, impoverishment
2	politics, authorities, government, officials
3	youth, children, next generations
4	the role of the Church
5	Economic Conditions – in general
6	social problems, inequalities, social tension
7	medicines
8	threat to stability of the state
9	didn't mention any particular problem

Slovenia:

300	Economy in general
400	Prices
500	Other problems

v275 – v319: Most Important Problems - standardization coding

The purpose of this re-coding is to harmonize the disparate national codings for the open ended responses to the question of the most important problem (v015 – v027) in order to bring them in line with the original codings. While individual national codings are included in the codebook (as are the responses in the dataset), this is supplemental in order to aid researchers in making comparisons cross-nationally consistent.

First, we produced a table with 49 the ‘most important problems’ (MIPs) and 23 countries for all of "problems mentioned" that reached a minimum of 5 percent of the valid responses. Second, the number of MIPs was reduced to 22 by combining items that were deemed similar enough (e.g., the "poverty" codes in country A and the "high prices/cost of living" codes in country B). These 22 MIPs were coded as dummy variables (mentioned/not mentioned) [v275-v296]. We repeated this process for the "single most important problem" (v028) as well resulting in a nominal variable ranging from 1 to 22 (plus missing data codes) [v297-v318]. Third, we integrated these responses into a single variable [v319]. Finally, additional syntax was created that integrated MIP codes for countries whose MIP codes are not included in the integrated data file.

The code necessary to create these variables is available on the website for review by researchers and has been performed on the integrated EES2004 dataset.

For Britain, Luxembourg and Lithuania, Syntax B and Syntax C does not contain any information (coded: -1) because of a different data structure of these variables in the original national files.

Syntax A: Standardized Most Important Problem

Generates the following dichotomous variables: mentioned (1) / not mentioned (0)

Variable	
v275	unemployment/employment
v276	pensions
v277	government/politics in general
v278	social cohesion
v279	taxes/ taxation
v280	welfare policy
v281	economy
v282	crime and violence
v283	education
v284	health care system
v285	ecology/environment
v286	other problems
v287	other social problems/conflicts
v288	other political problems/conflicts
v289	inflation
v290	infrastructure/ traffic/ transports
v291	EU
v292	drugs, drugs policy/regulation
v293	poverty/ high prices/ costs
v294	political fraud/ corruption
v295	wages and earnings
v296	housing

Syntax B: Standardized Single Most Important Problem:

Generates the following dichotomous variables: mentioned (1) / not mentioned (0)

Variable	
v297	unemployment/ employment_si
v298	pensions_si
v299	government/ politics in general_si
v300	social cohesion_si
v301	taxes/taxation_si
v302	welfare policy_si
v303	economy_si
v304	crime and violence_si
v305	education_si
v306	health care system_si
v307	ecology/environment_si
v308	other problems_si
v309	other social problems/conflicts_si
v310	other political problems/conflicts_si
v311	inflation_si
v312	infrastructure/ traffic/ transports_si
v313	EU_si
v314	drugs, drugs policy/regulation_si
v315	poverty/ high prices/ costs_si
v316	political fraud/ corruption_si
v317	wages and earnings_si
v318	housing_si

Syntax C: Single Most Important Problem – single MIP variable:

Therefore, this syntax was added to create a single cross-nationally consistent MIP variable. It generates the following variable. (Variable Name in syntax on website is singlemip. It was integrated as v319)

Variable		<i>Label</i>
v319	0	no response
	1	Unemployment/ employment
	2	Pensions
	3	Government/ politics in general
	4	Social cohesion
	5	Taxes/ taxation
	6	Welfare policy
	7	Economy
	8	Crime and violence
	9	Education
	10	Health care system
	11	Ecology/ environment
	12	Other problems
	13	Other social problems/ conflicts
	14	Other political problems/ conflicts
	15	Inflation
	16	Infrastructure/ traffic/ transports
	17	EU
	18	Drugs, drugs policy/regulation
	19	Poverty/ high prices/ costs
	20	Political fraud/ corruption
	21	Wages and earnings
	22	Housing
	99	missing

APPENDIX 2: POLITICAL PARTIES

This appendix relates to v029, v112, v113, v114, v115 to v128, v135 to v148, v157 to v170 and v211.

Coding of Parties

In the case of variables whose categories are national specific parties, the codes do obviously not mean the same in the different party systems: party (1) in country (1) is a different party than party (1) in country (2). In addition, however, in the 1st edition of this data set the meaning of categories of the different party variables did even vary within a country: party (1) in question (1) in country (1) was different from party (1) in question (2) in country (1). These differences have been harmonized in the present 2nd edition of the data set – as far as possible.

There are eight sets of questions pertaining to political parties. These sets of questions have been recoded in order to create a unified party list for each country. The number of parties varies from country to country, and from one question to the next, between 4 and 34. This results in a maximum of 46 individual parties (Czech Republic) for the unified list. One reason for this diversity is the fluidity of party systems in the new member countries of the European Union that were included in the survey. One result of this is the substantial fluctuation of parties from one election to the next which prevented national study directors to put forth a unified party list in the original data set.

Five of the eight party questions have party names as response categories. They include: *party that best deals with most important problem* (v029); *vote recall EP elections* (v112); *vote recall previous national elections* (v113); *vote intention next national election* (v114); and *direction of party identification* (v211).

Three other sets of questions also pertain to national political parties by asking for respondents' attitudes about them. More in particular, these attitudes are the *probability of voting for a party* (v115 to v128); the *perceived left/right position* of a party (v135 to v148); and the *perceived position of a party regarding European unification* (v157 to v170). In each country, those questions have been asked for nationally relevant parties only, by leaving out a number of smaller parties. Respectively v115, v135 and v157 refer to each country's party "no. 1", whereas v116, v136 and v158 refer to each country's party "no. 2" and so on.

We used the sequence of nationally relevant parties (e.g. the order of parties in v115 to v128) for the harmonization of the order in which political parties are presented in the other party variables. Parties that were only mentioned in some of the questions have been added to that list. Coalitions and/or electoral alliances of parties have also been added at the bottom of the combined list, even if in some cases individual components of these coalitions/alliances appeared as an individual party elsewhere. This procedure implies for some questions (e.g. v112) and in some countries, the unified party list starts and ends with "valid codes", while some code categories in the middle remain empty.

In a few cases where it was not possible to create a unified party list, deviations from the above procedure are documented.

GENERAL CODES:

For all party variables and all countries:

90 other
91 none
99 d/k, n/a

only v029:

-1 (LT and SE in cases where the short questionnaire has been applied)

only v112:

95 refused
96 vote blanc or nil
97 did not vote
98 do not remember

only v113:

-1 (LT)
94 no right to vote
95 refused
96 vote blanc or nil
97 did not vote
98 do not remember

only v114:

-1 (BE)
95 refused
96 would vote blanc or nil
97 would not vote

only v211:

-1 (BE, LT and SE in cases when the short questionnaire has been applied)
94 no party-ID
95 refused

only v115 – v128:

-1 (BE, LT, LU, and SE in cases when the short questionnaire has been applied)

0 an 11-point scale (0-10) was used in SE
1 “1” not at all probable
2 “2”
3 “3”
4 “4”
5 “5”
6 “6”
7 “7”
8 “8”
9 “8”
10 “10” very probable

only v135 – v148:

- 1 (BE, LT and SE in cases when the short questionnaire has been applied)
- 0 an 11-point scale (0-10) was used in SE
- 1 “1” left
- 2 “2”
- 3 “3”
- 4 “4”
- 5 “5”
- 6 “6”
- 7 “7”
- 8 “8”
- 9 “8”
- 10 “10” right

only v157 – v170:

- 1 (BE, LT, and SE in cases when the short questionnaire has been applied)
- 0 an 11-point scale (0-10) was used in SE
- 1 “1” unification has already gone too far
- 2 “2”
- 3 “3”
- 4 “4”
- 5 “5”
- 6 “6”
- 7 “7”
- 8 “8”
- 9 “8”
- 10 “10” unification should be pushes further

COUNTRY SPECIFIC CODES:

Austria:

- 1 SPÖ
- 2 ÖVP
- 3 FPÖ
- 4 GRÜNE
- 5 KPÖ
- 6 Die LINKE
- 7 Liste H.-P. Martin

Belgium: (*v114, v115-v128, v135-v148, v157-v170 and v211 were not collected*)

- 1 VLD - Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten
- 2 SP.A-SPIRIT - Socialistische Partij. Anders
- 3 CD&V - Christen-Democratisch & Vlaams
- 4 VB - Vlaams Blok
- 5 N-VA
- 6 Agalev/Groen!
- 8 RESIST
- 9 Vivant
- 10 PS
- 11 MR
- 12 CDH
- 13 Ecolo
- 14 Front National
- 15 PTB-UA

Britain: (*Note: this does not include Northern Ireland which was conducted separately*)

- 1 Labour
- 2 Conservatives
- 3 Liberal Democrats
- 4 UK Independence Party
- 5 Scottish National Party
- 6 Plaid Cymru
- 7 Green Party
- 8 British National Party
- 9 Scottish Socialist Party
- 10 Respect
- 11 George Galloway
- 12 Christian Alliance
- 13 National Front

Cyprus:

- 1 ΑΚΕΛ („AKEL“)
- 2 ΔΗΣΥ („DISI“)
- 3 ΔΗΚΟ („DIKO“)
- 4 ΕΔΕΚ („EDEK“)
- 5 For Europe
- 6 “EDI”
- 7 New Horizons

8 Ecologists

Czech Republic:

- 1 ČSSD - Česká strana sociálně demokratická
- 2 KDU-CSL - Křesťansko-demokratická strana-Ceskoslovenska strana lidova
- 3 KSČM - Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy
- 4 ODS - Občanská demokratická strana
- 5 US-DEU - Unie svobody
- 6 SNK - Sdružení nezávislých a Evropští demokraté
- 7 SZ - Strana zelených (Greens)
- 8 NEZ - Hnutí Nezávislí
- 9 PB - Pravý blok
- 10 SŽJ - Strana za životní jistoty
- 11 BPS - Balbínova poetická strana
- 12 SPR-RSČ - Sdružení pro republiky – Republikánska strana Československa
- 13 SDS - Strana demokratického socialismu
- 14 HA - Humanistická aliance
- 15 SZR - Strana zdravého rozumu
- 16 SV-SOS - Strana venkova – spojené občanské síly
- 17 RMS - Republikáni Miroslava Sládka
- 18 CZ - Cesta změny
- 19 ODA - Občanská demokratická aliance
- 20 VPB - Volba pro budoucnost
- 21 Akce za zrušení Senátu a proti vytunelování důchodových fondů
- 22 Naděje
- 23 NH - Nové hnutí
- 24 ČSNS - Česká strana národně sociální
- 25 ROI ČR - Romská občanská iniciativa ČR
- 26 ČSS - Československá strana socialistická
- 27 ČSDH - České sociálně demokratické hnutí
- 28 ČP - Česká pravice
- 29 Republikáni
- 30 NDS - Národně demokratická stran
- 31 DL - Demokratická liga
- 32 Národní koalice
- 33 Strana pro otevřenou společnost
- 34 Konzervativní strana
- 35 Sdružení nestraníků
- 36 Strana občanů republiky České
- 37 Masarykova demokratická strana
- 38 Všeobecná občanská strana
- 39 Dělnická strana
- 40 Strana práce
- 41 Za zájmy Moravy ve sjednocené Evropě
- 42 Nezávislá iniciativa (NEI)
- 43 Svobodní
- 44 Viktor Kožený - Občanská federální demokracie
- 45 Koruna Česká
- 46 Helax-Ostrava se baví
- 47 ULD - Unie liberálních demokratů CZ (18), US-DEU (5), ODA (19) [only in v029 and v211]

- 48 Koalice US-DEU (5), KDU-ČSL (2) [*only in v113*]
94 “Did not have the right to vote” [*only in v113*]

Denmark:

- 1 Social Democratic Party
2 Radical Liberals
3 Conservative Peoples Party
4 Socialist Peoples Party
5 Danish Peoples Party
6 Liberal Party
7 The Movement of June
8 The people’s movement against EU
7 Christian Peoples Party
9 Christian Peoples Party / The Christian Democrats
10 Leftwing Alliance
11 Centre Democratic Party
12 Progressive Party
13 The Minority Party
14 Democratic Renewal

Estonia:

- 1 Eesti Keskerakond
2 Ühendus Vabariigi Eest – Res Publica
3 Eesti Reformierakond
4 Eestimaa Rahvaliid
5 Erakond Isamaaliit
6 Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond
7 Eestimaa Ühendatud Rahvapartei
8 Eesti Kristlik Rahvapartei
9 Eesti Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Tööpartei
10 Mõni muu erakond
11 Vene Erakond Eestis
12 Eesti Demokraatlik Partei
13 Eesti Pensionäride Erakond

Finland:

- 1 SDP: Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue (Finnish Social Democratic Party)
2 KESK: Suomen Keskusta (Center Party of Finland)
3 KOK: Kansallinen Kokoomus (National Coalition Party)
4 VAS: Vasemmistoliitto (Left Alliance)
5 VIHR: Vihreä liitto (Green League)
6 RKP: Ruotsalainen kansanpuolue (Swedish People’s Party)
7 KD: Suomen Kristillisdemokraatit (Christian Democrats in Finland)
8 PS: Perussuomalaiset (True Finns)
9 SKP: Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue (Communist Party of Finland)
10 Liberaalit (Liberals)

France:

Party List: (v029, v112, v113, v114, v115-v128, v211)

- 1 Extrême gauche – EXTG (LO/ LCR) (Lutte Ouvrière / Ligue Communiste Révolutionnaire)
- 2 PCF (Parti Communiste français)
- 3 PS
- 4 Les Verts
- 5 UDF
- 6 UMP + DVD
- 7 FN, MNR (Front national, Mouvement National Républicain)
- 8 MPF, RPF (Mouvement Pour la France / Rassemblement Pour la France)
- 9 CPNT (Chasse, Pêche, Nature et Traditions)
- 10 Pôle républicain de Jean-Pierre Chevènement

Party List: (v135-v148); (v157-v170)

- 1 LO (Lutte Ouvrière)
- 2 LCR (Ligue Communiste Révolutionnaire)
- 3 PC (Parti Communiste français)
- 4 PS
- 5 Les Verts
- 6 UDF
- 7 UMP
- 8 MPF (Mouvement Pour la France)
- 9 FN (Front national)
- 10 MNR (Mouvement National Républicain)
- 11 CPNT (Chasse, Pêche, Nature et Traditions)

Germany:

Party List: (v029, v112, v113, v114, v115-v128, v211)

- 1 CDU/CSU
- 2 SPD
- 3 Bündnis 90/Die Grünen
- 4 PDS
- 5 FDP
- 6 Republikaner
- 7 Die Tierschutzpartei
- 8 NPD
- 9 Die Grauen
- 10 ÖDP
- 11 Die Frauen
- 12 Partei bibeltreuer Christen
- 13 DKP
- 14 Bayernpartei BP
- 15 Familienpartei
- 16 Schill
- 17 Freie Wähler

Party List: (v135-v148); (v157-v170)

- 1 CDU
- 2 CSU
- 3 SPD
- 4 Bündnis 90/Die Grünen
- 5 PDS
- 6 FDP
- 7 Republikaner

Greece:

- 1 New Democracy (ΝΔ: Nea Dimokratia)
- 2 PASOK (ΠΑΣΟΚ: Panellino Socialistiko Kinima)
- 3 KKE (Kommunistiko Komma Ellados)
- 4 ΣΥΝ (ΣΥΝΑΣΠΙΣΜΟΣ: Sinaspismos tis Aristeras ke ti Proodu)
- 5 ΛΑ.Ο.Σ (LAOS)
- 6 DIKKI
- 7 ENOSSI KENTROON
- 8 Ìera
- 9 CHRYSSI AVGI
- 10 Patriot coalition
- 11 MERA
- 12 Women for other Europe
- 13 Democratic Periphery Union
- 14 Ecologists-Greens
- 15 Green party

Hungary:

- 1 Fidesz-MPP, Fidesz-Hungarian Civic Alliance
- 2 MDF, Hungarian Democratic Forum
- 3 MIÉP, Party of Hungarian Justice and Life
- 4 MSZP, Hungarian Socialist Party
- 5 MP, Workers Party
- 6 SZDSZ, Alliance of Free Democrats
- 7 SZDP, Social Democratic Party
- 8 MNSZ, Hungarian National Alliance
- 9 FKgP, Independent Small Holders Party
- 10 ÖMCP, Center Party
- 11 Joint list of Fidesz-MPP (1) and MDF (2) [*only in v113*]

Ireland:

- 1 FF: Fianna Fail
- 2 FG: Fine Gael
- 3 GP: Green Party
- 4 Lab: Labour Party
- 5 PDS
- 6 SF: Sinn Fein
- 7 Independent Candidate

Italy:

- 1 Rifondazione comunista (Bertinotti)
- 2 DS-Democratici di sinistra (Fassino)
- 3 La Margherita (Rutelli)
- 4 Comunisti Italiani (Diliberto)
- 5 Verdi (Pecoraro Scanio)
- 6 SDI (Boselli)
- 7 Alleanza Popolare - UDEUR (Mastella)
- 8 Italia dei valori (Di Pietro)
- 9 Forza Italia (Berlusconi)
- 10 AN-Alleanza nazionale (Fini)
- 11 Udc (Follini e Buttiglione)
- 12 Lega Nord (Bossi)
- 13 Nuovo PSI (De Michelis)
- 14 Radicali /Lista Bonino (Capezzone)
- 15 Alternativa Sociale con Alessandra Mussolini
- 16 Fiamma Tricolore (Rauti)
- 17 Lista Uniti nell'ULIVO [DS(2), MARGHERITA(3), SDI(6) *only in v112*]
- 18 Girasole [Verdi (5), SDI(6) *only in v113*]

Latvia:

- 1 Jaunais Laiks (New Era)
- 2 PCTVL (For Human Rights in a United Latvia)
- 3 Tautas Partija (People's Party)
- 4 Zalo un Zemnieku Savieniba (Union of the Green and Farmers)
- 5 Latvijas Pirma Partija (Latvia's First Party)
- 6 Tevzemei un Brovobai/ LNNK (For Fatherland and Freedom)
- 7 Latvijas Cels (Latvia's Way)
- 8 KDS (Christian Democratic Union)
- 9 Russian National Bolshevik Party
- 10 LSDSP (Latvian Social Democratic Workers' Party)
- 11 Conservative Party
- 12 Future Party
- 13 Tautas Saskaņas Partija (People's Harmony Party)
- 14 United Social Democratic Welfare Party
- 15 "Latgales Gaisma" (Latgales' Light)
- 16 Latvian Socialist Party
- 17 Latviesu Partija (Latvian Party)
- 18 SDS (Social Democratic Union)
- 19 Communists
- 20 Political organization "Eurosceptics"
- 21 All together [*only in v029*]

Lithuania: (*v029, v113, v115-v128, v135-v148, v157-v170 and v211 were not collected*)

- 1 VNDS
- 2 LSDP
- 3 LCS
- 4 LKD
- 5 NS/SL
- 6 Coalition of LLRA and LRS

- 7 TPP
- 8 NCP
- 9 TS
- 10 KKSS
- 11 DP
- 12 LDP

Luxembourg: (*v115- v128 were not collected*)

- 1 KPL
- 2 Déi Lenk
- 3 Déi Gréng
- 4 LSAP
- 5 DP
- 6 CSV
- 7 ADR
- 8 Fräi Partei Lëtzebuerg
- 9 GAL (Jupp Weber)

The Netherlands:

- 1 PvdA
- 2 CDA
- 3 VVD
- 4 D'66
- 5 Groen Links
- 6 LPF
- 7 ChristenUnie
- 8 SGP
- 9 SP
- 10 Leefbaar Nederland / Leefbaar Europa
- 11 Partij voor het Noorden
- 12 Nieuw Rechts
- 13 Europa Transparent
- 14 Partij voor de Dieren
- 15 Respect Nu
- 16 Democratisch Europa
- 17 CD10
- 18 Joint List of ChristenUnie (7) and SGP (8) [*only in v112*]

Northern Ireland:

- 1 Alliance Party
- 2 Democratic Unionist Party – DUP
- 3 Sinn Fein
- 4 Social Democratic Labour Party – SDLP
- 5 Ulster Unionist Party – UUP
- 6 Independent Candidate

Poland:

- 1 LPR - League of Polish Families
- 2 PSL - Polish People's Party
- 3 PiS - Law and Justice
- 4 PO - Civic Platform
- 5 SRP - Self-Defense of the Republic of Poland (Sambroona)
- 6 SDPL - Social-Democracy of Poland
- 7 SLD - Democratic Left Alliance
- 8 UP - Labor Union
- 9 UW - Freedom Union
- 10 UPR - Union of Real Politics
- 11 National Electoral Committee of Voters
- 12 Initiative for Poland
- 13 All-Polish Citizens Caucus "OKO"
- 14 KPEiR-PLD Coalition - National Party of Retirees and Pensioners
- 15 Anticlerical Progress Party "Racja"
- 16 PPN - Polish National Party
- 17 Confederation Defense Movement of the Unemployed
- 18 Zieloni 2004 - Greens 2004
- 19 NOP - National Revival of Poland
- 20 "Together for the Future"
- 21 Party of Democratic Left
- 22 AWS-P – Solidarity: Electoral Action of the Right
- 23 PPP - Polish Labor Party
- 24 Democratic Left Alliance (7) and Labor Union (8) [*only in v112 and v113*]

Portugal:

- 1 Bloco de Esquerda
- 2 CDS-PP
- 3 CDU (PCP-PEV)
- 4 Partido da Nova Democracia
- 5 PS
- 6 PSD
- 7 PCTP / MRPP
- 8 Coligação: PSD (6), CDS - PP (2), Força Portugal [*only in v112*]
- 9 Numa coligação PSD/CDS [*only in v114*]

Slovakia:

- 1 ĽS-HZDS (Ľudová strana–HZDS)
- 2 SMER
- 3 KSS (Komunistická strana Slovenska)
- 4 SDKÚ (Slovenská demokratická a kresťanská únia)
- 5 SMK (Strana maďarskej koalície) / MKP (Magyar Koalíció Pártja)
- 6 KDĽ (Kresťansko-demokratické hnutie)
- 7 ANO (Aliancia nového občana)
- 8 SNS (Slovenská národná strana) / Pravá SNS
- 9 DS (Demokratická strana)
- 10 HZD (Hnutie za demokraciu) / ĽÚ (Ľudová únia)
- 11 SDA (Sociálnodemokratická alternatíva)
- 12 SĽE (Strana demokratickej ľavice)

- 13 Slobodné fórum
- 14 SZS (Green Party in Slovakia)
- 15 OKS (Obèianska konzervatívna strana)
- 16 Maïarská federalistická strana
- 17 Živnostenská strana Slovenskej republiky
- 18 Demokratická únia Slovenska
- 19 Slovenská udová strana
- 20 Aktívne ženy - OS Slovenska

Slovenia:

- 1 DESUS - demokratska stranka upokojencev Slovenije
- 2 LDS - liberalna demokracija Slovenije
- 3 NSI - krscanska ljudska stranka
- 4 SLS - slovenska ljudska stranka
- 5 SMS - stranka mladih Slovenije
- 6 SNS - slovenska nacionalna stranka
- 7 SDS - slovenska demokratska stranka
- 8 ZLSD - združeno listo socialnih demokratov
- 9 SJN - Slovenija je naša
- 10 LDS (2) + DESUS (1) [*only in v112*]

Spain:

Party List: (v029, v112, v113, v114, v211)

- 1 PP (Partido Popular) / UPN (Unión del Pueblo Navarro)
- 2 PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español)
- 3 IU (Izquierda Unida) / IC-V (Iniciativa per Catalunya – Verds)
- 4 Regional Party of Center
- 5 Regional Party of Left
- 6 Ecologist Party

Regional Party of Center may be: CiU (Convergencia i Unió), PNV (Partido Nacionalista Vasco), Coalición Galega (CG), CC (Coalición Canaria), Partido Andalucista (PA), UV (Unió Valenciana)

Regional Party of Left may be: EA (Eusko Alkartasuna), Ezquerra Republicana de Cataluña (ERC), Chunta Aragonesista (CHA), Nai – Bai, Bloque Nacionalista Gallego (BNG)

Party List: (v115-v128); (v135-v148); (v157-v170)

- 1 PP (Partido Popular)
- 2 PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español)
- 3 IU (Izquierda Unida)
- 4 Galeusca – Pueblos de Europa (Leer partidos)
- 5 EdP (Europa de los Pueblos) (Leer partidos)
- 6 CC (Coalición Europea) (Leer partidos)

Galeusca – Pueblos de Europa: Bloque Nacionalista Galego, PSM-Entesa Nacionalistas, CiU, Bloque Nacionalista Valenciano, Partido Nacionalista Vasco

EdP (Europa de los Pueblos): ERC, EA, Chunta Aragonesista, Iniciativa Ciudadana de la Rioja, Partido Socialista de Andalucía, Esquerra Republicana del País Valenciano

CC (Coalición Europea): Partido Andalucista, Partido de Aragón, Partiu Asturianista, Extremadura Unida, Convergencia de Demócratas de Navarra, Unió Valenciana

Sweden: (*v115-v128 and v157-v170 were not asked in the short questionnaire*)

- 1 Left party
- 2 Social Democrats
- 3 Centre Party
- 4 Peoples Party, liberals
- 5 Moderate Party (conservatives)
- 6 Christian Democrats
- 7 Green Party
- 8 June-list
- 9 more than one party mentioned [*only in v029*]

APPENDIX 3: MEDIA LIST - TELEVISION

This appendix relates to v035 to v068 & v233 to v252

v035 to v068 are labeled 'News channel used 1' to 'News channel used 34'. Each of these variables is coded either 0 ('no' -> not mentioned) or 1 ('yes' -> mentioned). This appendix lists for each of the EU member countries the identity of up to 34 of the different channels/programmes that were coded.

Alternative coding (v233 to v252) asked respondents to select from a list of television stations/programs. The variables may be interpreted like this: v233 -> "the most watched channel"; v234 -> "the second most watched channel" and so on.

v035 – v068: Codes for channel/programm used: yes/no

Missing Values:

- 1 In **Belgium** and **Lithuania** v035 to v068 were not recorded at all and therefore coded -1. Countries that are coded alternatively (v233 to v252) are also coded -1 here.
- 9 "d/k, n/a": Interview-generated missings ("No Answer", "Not applicable", "Don't know")

Austria:

- 1 ORF ZIB um 9 Uhr
- 2 ORF ZIB um 12/13 Uhr
- 3 ORF ZIB 1 um 19 Uhr 30
- 4 ORF ZIB 2 um 22 Uhr
- 5 ORF ZIB 3 um 0 Uhr
- 6 ORF Bundesland heute
- 7 ORF Newsflash
- 8 ATV
- 9 PRO 7 Nachrichten um 20 Uhr
- 10 local news channel
- 11 other
- 12 d/k
- 13 n/a

Britain:

- 1 BBC 9 o clock news
- 2 BBC 6 o clock (early evening) news
- 3 BBC lunchtime news
- 4 ITN 6.30 news (itv's main evening news programme)
- 5 ITN 11.00 pm news (late news headlines)
- 6 ITN lunchtime news
- 7 Channel four news at 7pm
- 8 Channel five news (anytime)
- 9 BBC2's newnight (daily programme at 10.30pm)
- 10 Sky news (anytime)
- 11 Breakfast news
- 12 ITV

- 13 BBC news 24
- 14 Question time
- 15 CNN
- 16 Scottish news
- 17 BBC1
- 18 BBC1 10 o'clock news
- 19 Anglia
- 20 Other
- 21 Local News
- 22 d/k
- 23 not applicable
- 24 Internet
- 25 Radio

Czech Republic:

- 1 CT News
- 2 NOVA – News
- 3 PRIMA – News
- 4 Sedmicka
- 5 Udalosti, komentare

Denmark:

- 1 TV avisen on DR1 (7.00, 18.30 and 21.00)
- 2 Deadline on DR2
- 3 Nyhederne on TV2 (includes Go Morgen Danmark)
- 4 Regional nyheder on TV2
- 5 15 minutter on TV Danmark
- 6 BB C, CNN, Euro News and Sky News
- 7 Local news
- 8 Other
- 9 d/k

Estonia:

- 1 ETV Aktuaalne Kaamera
- 2 Kanal 2 Uued Uudised
- 3 TV3 Seitsmesed Uudised
- 4 ETV Terevisiooni uudised
- 5 ETV venekeelne Aktuaalne Kaamera
- 6 Esimese Balti Kanali uudised
- 7 other news
- 8 d/k
- 9 n/a

Finland:

- 1 YLE:n 18:00 uutiset
- 2 YL E:n 20:30 uutiset
- 3 YLE:n 21:50 uutiset
- 4 FST:n TV-nytt 18:15
- 5 MTV3:n 19:00 uutiset
- 6 MTV3:n 22:00 uutiset

- 7 Nelosen uutiset 20:00
- 8 Local News
- 9 Other
- 10 can't say
- 11 n/a

Germany:

- 1 ARD-"Tagesschau" (20.00 Uhr)
- 2 ARD-"Tagesthemen" (22.30 Uhr)
- 3 ZDF-"heute" (19.00 Uhr)
- 4 ZDF-"heute journal" (21.45 Uhr)
- 5 RTL-"aktuell" (18.45 Uhr)
- 6 Sat1-"18:30 Uhr" (18.30 Uhr)
- 7 local
- 8 Other
- 9 d/k
- 10 n/a

Ireland:

- 1 RTE lunchtime
- 2 RTE early evening
- 3 RTE nighttime
- 4 NT lunchtime
- 5 NT early evening
- 6 NT nighttime
- 7 TVT lunchtime
- 8 TVT early evening
- 9 TVT nighttime

Italy:

- 1 Tg1 (RAI1)
- 2 Tg2 (RAI2)
- 3 Tg3 (RAI3)
- 4 Tg4 (Rete 4)
- 5 Tg5 (Canale 5)
- 6 Studio Aperto (Italia 1)
- 7 TMC News (Tele Monte Carlo)
- 8 Local News
- 9 other

Latvia:

- 1 LTV1 7:00am programme Rits
- 2 LNT 4:00pm news
- 3 LNT 4:55pm news
- 4 LTV1 6pm news
- 5 LTV1 7pm regional news
- 6 LTV1 7:18pm programme Tautas Kontrole
- 7 TV3 7:30pm programme Bez Tabu Laiks
- 8 LNT 8pm news
- 9 LTV1 8:30pm news ("Panorama")

- 10 LTV1 9:58pm programme Musu Cilveks
- 11 LTV7 9:50pm news (in Russian)
- 12 LTV1 11pm news (late-night news)
- 13 Local (regional) news
- 14 Other
- 15 d/k

Luxembourg:

- 1 RTL Luxembourg
- 2 Tango TV
- 3 Chamber TV
- 4 DoK
- 5 ZDF
- 6 ARD
- 7 RTL Deutschland
- 8 RTL II
- 9 DW
- 10 Arte
- 11 TF1
- 12 France 2
- 13 France 3
- 14 TV5
- 15 RTBF
- 16 RTL/TVI
- 17 BBC World
- 18 CNN
- 19 RTP Portugal
- 20 TVE Spuenien
- 21 RAI Italien
- 22 Sky News
- 23 S3, H3...
- 24 Sat 1
- 25 3Sat
- 26 other programmes
- 27 PRO7
- 28 vox
- 29 N24
- 30 Euronews
- 31 NTV
- 32 M6
- 33 d/k
- 34 n/a

The Netherlands:

- 1 NOS Journaal 20:00 uur
- 2 NOS Journaal 18:00 uur
- 3 NOS Journaal 22:00 uur
- 4 RTL Nieuws & Weer 19:30 uur
- 5 RTL Nieuws 18:30 uur

- 6 RTL Nieuws 23:00 uur
- 7 SBS Nieuws 19:30 uur
- 8 Hart van Nederland 22:30 uur
- 9 RTL5 Nieuws (alle tijden)
- 10 NL 1 Netwerk 20:30 uur
- 11 NL 2 2 Vandaag 17:30 uur
- 12 NL 3 NOVA 22:30 uur
- 13 NL 3 Den Haag Vandaag 23:00 uur
- 14 foreign newscasts
- 15 regional or local newscasts
- 16 other programma
- 17 d/k

Northern Ireland :

- 1 BBC
- 2 UTV
- 3 Channel 4
- 4 Channel 5
- 5 Sky News
- 6 RTE/ Network 2
- 7 Other
- 8 None
- 9 d/k

Portugal:

- 1 RTP1 - Bom Dia Portugal (7.00h-10.00h)
- 2 RTP1 - Jornal da Tarde (13.00h)
- 3 RTP1 - Telejornal (20.00 h)
- 4 RTP2 - Jornal 2: (21.30h)
- 5 SIC - Primeiro Jornal (13.00h)
- 6 SIC - Jornal da Noite (20.00h)
- 7 SIC Notícias (a qualquer altura)
- 8 TVI - TVI Jornal (13.00h)
- 9 TVI – Jornal Nacional (20.00h)
- 10 Other
- 11 d/k
- 12 n/a

Spain:

TV-news afternoon programme

- 1 TVE 1
- 2 Antena 3
- 3 Tele5
- 4 Canal Sur
- 5 TV 3
- 6 C9
- 7 TVG
- 8 Telemadrid
- 9 ETB 2

TV-news evening programme

10	TVE 1
11	La 2
12	Antena 3
13	Tele5
14	Canal +
15	Canal Sur
16	TV 3
17	C9
18	TVG
19	Telemadrid
20	ETB 2

TV-news night programme

21	TVE 1
22	Antena 3
23	Tele5
24	Canal Sur
25	TV 3
26	TVG
27	ETB 2

v233 – v252: Alternative coding: select from a list

Missing Values:

-1 In **Belgium** and **Lithuania** v233 to v252 were not recorded at all and therefore coded -1.
Countries that are coded according to the former scheme (v035 to v068) are coded -1 here.

999 “d/k, n/a”: Interview-generated missings (“No Answer”, “Not applicable”, “Don’t know”)

Cyprus:

- 1 ANT
- 2 MEGA
- 3 ΝΕΕ („PIK“)
- 4 SIGMA
- 5 ΑΟ1 („ET1“)
- 6 Local news

France:

- 1 F2: Télématin
- 2 F2: 20h
- 3 F2: 13h
- 4 TF1: 20h
- 5 TF1: 13h
- 6 Arte: 19h45
- 7 F3 : 19h30
- 8 F3 : 12h30

- 9 F3 : 22h30
- 10 LCI (à n'importe quelle heure)
- 11 C+, Autre journal
- 12 6, 6 minutes
- 21 Other

Greece: NB: some of the descriptions require a font that supports Greek characters

- 1 MEGA – κεντρικό δελτίο ώρα 20.00 (MEGA- central evening news 20:00)
- 2 MEGA- μεσημεριανό δελτίο ώρα 14.00 (MEGA lunchtime news 14:00)
- 3 MEGA- βραδινό δελτίο ώρα 24.00 (MEGA night news 24:00)
- 4 ANT- κεντρικό δελτίο ώρα 20.00 (ANT-central evening news 20:00)
- 5 ANT- μεσημεριανό δελτίο ώρα 14.00 (ANT-lunchtime news 14:00)
- 6 ANT- βραδινό δελτίο ώρα 24.00 (ANT-night news 24:00)
- 7 ALPHA – κεντρικό δελτίο ώρα 20.00 (ALPHA central evening news 20:00)
- 8 ALPHA – μεσημεριανό δελτίο ώρα 14.00 (ALPHA lunchtime news 14:00)
- 9 ALPHA –βραδινό δελτίο ώρα 24.00 (ALPHA night news 24:00)
- 10 ALTER –κεντρικό δελτίο ώρα 18.45 (ALTER central evening news 18:45)
- 11 ALTER – βραδινό δελτίο ώρα 24.00 (ALTER night news 24:00)
- 12 STAR κεντρικό δελτίο ώρα 19.30 (STAR central evening news 19:30)
- 13 STAR –βραδινό δελτίο ώρα 24.00 (STAR night news 24:00)
- 14 ET1– βραδινό δελτίο ώρα 23.00 (ET 1 night news 23:00)
- 15 NET– κεντρικό δελτίο ώρα 21.00 (NET central evening news 21:00)
- 16 ET3 –κεντρικό δελτίο ώρα 20.30 (ET3 central evening news 20:30)
- 17 local channel news
- 18 other

Hungary:

- 1 Napkelte az M1-en (breakfast news on M1)
- 2 RTL Klub Híradó (18.30-kor) (RTL Klub evening news)
- 3 TV2 Tények (18.30-kor) (TV2 evening news)
- 4 M1 Híradó (19.30-kor) (M1 evening news)
- 5 Este az M1-en (22.00-kor) (M1 late night news)
- 6 DunaTV Híradó (Duna evening news)
- 7 Jó estét Magyarország késő este az TV2-n (TV2 late night news)
- 8 Hírtévé (24 hour news)
- 9 ATV News
- 10 other news programs

Poland:

- 1 7 Dni Ćwiat
- 2 Agrobiznes
- 3 Aktualności
- 4 BBC
- 5 Biznes-Informacje Polsat
- 6 CNN
- 7 Co pani na to?
- 8 Dziennik TV – ogólnie
- 9 Dziennik Lubelski
- 10 Dziennik TV4
- 11 Echa Dnia

12	Echa Tygodnia
13	Euronews
14	Eurotel TVP3
15	Express Reporterów
16	Fakty 24 godziny
17	Fakty TVN
18	Fakty Regionalne
19	Fakty Wroc ³ awskie
20	Flash TV4
21	Forum
22	Forum Gospodarcze
23	Forum Wiadomości
24	Gości Jedyńki
25	Informacje Polsatu
26	Informacje TV
27	Informacje Kraków
28	Informacje regionalne
29	Interwencja
30	Kalejdoskop
31	Kawa i herbata
32	Kot czy pies
33	Kronika
34	Kronika Krakowska
35	Kronika Regionalna
36	Kropka nad i
37	Kurier Bia ³ ostocki
38	Kurier Lubelski
39	Kurier regionalny TVP3
40	Kurier Warszawski WOT
41	Linia Specjalna
42	Łódzkie Wiadomości Dnia
43	Magazyn Rolniczy
44	Monitor Wiadomości
45	Obiektyw
46	Okr ¹ g ³ y Stó ³
47	Panorama TVP2
48	Panorama Lubelska TVP3
49	Panorama Regionalna
50	Plus-Minus
51	Polsat
52	Problemy na świecie
53	Puls Biznesu
54	Regionalne wiadomości bydgoskie TVP3
55	Sport
56	Sprawa dla reportera – Elżbieta Jaworowicz
57	Świat TV2
58	Świat I Kraj
59	Teleexpress
60	Teleskop
61	Tydzień

- 62 Tygodnik Polityczny Jedyunki
- 63 TV Bydgoszcz – Zbliżenia I Informacje
- 64 TV Wrocław 3
- 65 TVN 24 godziny
- 66 TVP1
- 67 TVP2
- 68 TVP3
- 69 TV4
- 70 Uwaga TVN
- 71 Wiadomości, Wiadomości TVP1
- 72 Zbliżenia
- 73 all of them
- 94 other answers
- 97 don't remember
- 98 don't watch any

Slovakia:

- 1 STV
- 2 Markíza
- 3 TV JOJ
- 4 TA3
- 5 Hungarian Television Programs/Stations
- 6 Czech television Programs/Stations
- 7 Other foreign television Programs/Stations
- 8 Local television
- 9 other
- 97 don't watch

Slovenia:

- 1 TV Dnevnik
- 2 24 ur
- 3 foreign programs
- 11 local programs
- 12 other

Sweden:

Sweden used a different question format. Here, the frequency of watching each of two specific news magazines was determined. These codes are in v233 and v234. The following variables v241 – v258 are coded as -1 in Sweden.

v233: Concerning news programmes on radio and television: How often do you watch Rapport/Aktuellt in SVT1 or SVT2?

- 1 short questionnaire
- 1 6-7 days a week
- 2 3-5 days a week
- 3 1-2 days a week
- 4 more seldom
- 5 never

v234: Concerning news programmes on radio and television: How often do you watch Nyheterna in TV4?

- 1 short questionnaire
- 1 6-7 days a week
- 2 3-5 days a week
- 3 1-2 days a week
- 4 more seldom
- 5 never

APPENDIX 4: MEDIA LIST – NEWSPAPERS

This appendix relates to v071 to v104 & v253 to v274

v071 to v104 are labeled 'Newspaper used 1' to 'Newspaper used 34'. Each of these variables is coded either 0 ('no' -> not mentioned) or 1 ('yes' -> mentioned). This appendix lists the identity of up to 34 of the different newspapers that were coded in each of the EU member countries

Alternative coding (v253 to v274) asked respondents to select from a list of television stations/programs. The variables may be interpreted like this: v253 -> "the most read newspaper"; v254 -> "the second most read newspaper" and so on.

v071 – v104: Codes for newspaper used: yes/no

Missing Values:

- 1 In **Belgium** and **Lithuania** v071 to v104 were not recorded at all and therefore coded -1. Countries that are coded alternatively (v253 to v274) are also coded -1 here.
- 9 "d/k, n/a": Interview-generated missings ("No Answer", "Not applicable", "Don't know")

Austria:

- 1 Krone
- 2 Kurier
- 3 Standard
- 4 Presse
- 5 SN
- 6 Kleine Zeitung
- 7 NÖN
- 8 OÖN
- 9 Tiroler TZ
- 10 Wiener Zeitung
- 11 other local newspaper
- 12 other newspaper
- 13 d/k
- 14 n/a

Britain:

- 1 Telegraph
- 2 Times
- 3 Guardian
- 4 Financial Times
- 5 Independent
- 6 Mail
- 7 Express
- 8 Sun
- 9 Mirror
- 10 Star
- 11 local newspaper
- 12 Herald
- 13 News of the world
- 14 Metro
- 15 Daily record
- 16 Observer
- 17 Evening standard
- 18 Evening post
- 19 The people
- 20 Press & general
- 21 Other
- 22 not applicable
- 23 d/k

Czech Republic:

- 1 BLESK
- 2 HN
- 3 LN
- 4 MFD
- 5 PRAVO
- 6 Regional Newspapers

Denmark:

- 1 Do not read newspaper regularly

- 2 10 minutter
- 3 BT
- 4 Berlingske Tidende
- 5 Bornholms Tidende
- 6 Børsen
- 7 Dagbladet or Frederiksborg Amts Avis
- 8 Ekstra Bladet
- 9 Flensborg Avis
- 10 Frederiksborg Amts Avis
- 11 Fyens Stiftstidende
- 12 Fyns Amts Avis
- 13 Helsingør Dagblad
- 14 Holbæk Amts Venstreblad
- 15 Horsens Folkeblad
- 16 Information
- 17 JP København
- 18 Jydske Vestkysten
- 19 JP Århus
- 20 Kalundborg Folkeblad
- 21 Kjertemind Avis
- 22 Kristelig Dagblad
- 23 Lolland-Falsters Folketidende
- 24 MetroXpress
- 25 Midtjyllands Avis
- 26 Morgenavisen Jyllandsposten
- 27 Nordjyske Stiftstidende
- 28 Politikken
- 29 Vejle Amts Folkeblad
- 30 Weekendavisen
- 31 Urban
- 32 Århus Stiftstidende
- 33 Other
- 34 d/k

Estonia:

- 1 Postimees
- 2 Eesti Päevaleht
- 3 SL Õhtuleht
- 4 Äripäev
- 5 Molodjož Estonii
- 6 Estonija
- 7 Den za Dnjom
- 8 Eesti Ekspress
- 9 Maaleht
- 10 local newspaper
- 11 other

Finland:

- 1 Helsingin Sanomat
- 2 Hufvudstadsbladet

- 3 Ilta-Sanomat
- 4 Iltalehti
- 5 Turun Sanomat
- 6 Aamulehti
- 7 Regional Newspapers: (Ilkka, Kaleva, Kymen Sanomat, Lapin Kansa, Satakunta jne.)
- 8 Kauppalehti
- 9 Taloussanomat
- 10 other
- 11 can't say
- 12 n/a

Germany:

- 1 Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
- 2 Die Welt
- 3 Frankfurter Rundschau
- 4 Süddeutsche Zeitung
- 5 BILD
- 6 taz
- 7 Tagesspiegel
- 8 local
- 9 other
- 10 d/k
- 11 n/a

Ireland:

- 1 Irish Sun
- 2 Irish Mirror
- 3 Irish Star
- 4 Irish Independent
- 5 Irish Examiner
- 6 Irish Times
- 7 Evening Herald
- 8 Local newspaper
- 9 Other
- 10 None

Italy:

- 1 Avanti
- 2 Avenire
- 3 Il Corriere della Sera
- 4 Il Foglio
- 5 Il Gazzettino
- 6 Il Giornale
- 7 Il Giorno
- 8 Il Lavoro
- 9 Il Manifesto
- 10 Il Mattino
- 11 Il Messaggero
- 12 Il Piccolo

13	Il Popolo
14	Il Resto Del Carlino
15	Il Secolo XIX
16	Il Secolo d'Italia
17	Il Sole 24 Ore
18	Il Tempo
19	Italia Oggi
20	La Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno
21	La Nzione
22	La Padania
23	La Repubblica
24	La Stampa
25	Libero
26	L'Unione Sarda
27	Il Giornale Di Sicilia
28	L'unita
29	local paper
30	other
31	n/a

Latvia:

1	Diena
2	Neatkariga Rita Avize
3	Rigas Balss
4	Dienas Bizness
5	Latvijas Avize
6	Chas (in Russian)
7	Vesti segodnya (in Russian)
8	Telegraf (in Russian)
9	Local (regional) papers
10	Other (unspecified)
11	d/k

Luxembourg:

1	Luxemburger Wort
2	La Voix du Luxembourg
3	Tageblatt
4	Le Quotidien
5	Letzeburger Journal
6	Zeitung vum Lëtzebuenger Vollek
7	d »Letzeburger Land
8	Woxx
9	Le Jeudi
10	Paper Jam
11	Revue
12	Télécran
13	Contacto
14	Correio
15	352
16	Bild

- 17 Journaux étrangers en allemand
- 18 Journaux étrangers en français
- 19 Journaux étrangers en anglais
- 20 Journaux étrangers en portugais
- 21 Journaux étrangers en italien
- 22 other foreign journals
- 23 Feierkrop
- 24 d/k
- 25 n/a

The Netherlands:

- 1 Volkskrant
- 2 Telegraaf
- 3 Algemeen Dagblad
- 4 NRC-Handelsblad
- 5 Financieel Dagblad
- 6 Trouw
- 7 het Parool
- 8 regional program
- 9 other
- 10 d/k

Northern Ireland:

- 1 Ulster Newsletter
- 2 Irish News
- 3 Belfast Telegraph
- 4 Irish Independent
- 5 Irish Times
- 6 Star
- 7 Mail
- 8 Express
- 9 Mirror
- 10 Sun
- 11 London Times
- 12 Daily Telegraph
- 13 Guardian
- 14 London Independent
- 15 Other
- 16 None

Portugal:

- 1 24 horas
- 2 A Capital
- 3 Comércio do Porto
- 4 Correio da Manhã
- 5 Diário de Notícias
- 6 Jornal de Notícias
- 7 Público

- 8 Primeiro de Janeiro
- 9 O Dia
- 10 Diário Económico
- 11 Other non-sports daily newspapers
- 12 d/k
- 13 n/a

v253 – v274: Alternative coding: select from a list

Missing Values:

- 1 In **Belgium** and **Lithuania** v253 to v274 were not recorded at all and therefore coded -1.
Countries that were coded according to the former scheme (v071 to v104) are coded -1 here.
- 999 “d/k, n/a”: Interview-generated missings (“No Answer”, “Not applicable”, “Don’t know”)

Cyprus:

- 1 ΦΙΛΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΣ („Pheleleftheros“)
- 2 ΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ („Politis“)
- 3 ΣΗΜΕΡΙΝΗ („Simerini“)
- 4 ΑΛΗΘΕΙΑ („Alithia“)
- 5 ΧΑΡΑΥΓΗ („Haravgi“)
- 6 ΜΑΧΗ („Machi“)
- 7 CYPRUS MAIL („Cyprus Mail“)
- 8 Local Newspaper

France:

- 1 Le Monde
- 2 Libération
- 3 Le Figaro
- 4 L’Humanité
- 5 Les Echos
- 6 France soir
- 7 La Tribune
- 8 Le Parisien / Aujourd’hui en France
- 9 La Croix
- 21 regional newspaper
- 22 free newspaper
- 23 other

Greece: NB: some of the descriptions require a font that supports Greek characters

- 1 ΝΕΑ (ΤΑ ΝΕΑ)
- 2 ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΤΥΠΙΑ (ELEFTEROTYPIA)
- 3 ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΗ (KATHIMERINI)
- 4 ΒΗΜΑ (ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ)
- 5 ΑΠΟΓΕΥΜΑΤΙΝΗ (APOGEVMATINI)
- 6 ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ (ELEFTEROS TYPOS)
- 7 ΡΙΖΟΣΠΑΣΤΗΣ (RIZOSPASTHS)
- 8 ΑΥΓΗ (AVGI)
- 9 ΕΘΝΟΣ (ETHNOS)
- 10 ΑΔΕΣΜΕΥΤΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ (ΡΙΖΟΣ): (ADESMEFTOS TYPOS (RIZOS))
- 11 ΕΠΙΕΝΔΥΤΗΣ (Ο ΚΟΣΜΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΠΕΝΔΥΤΙ)
- 12 ΗΜΕΡΗΣΙΑ (HMERHSIA)
- 13 ΝΑΥΤΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΗ (ΝΑΥΤΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΙ)
- 14 ΕΣΤΙΑ (ESTIA)
- 15 ΒΡΑΔΥΝΗ (BRADYNI)

- 16 ΑΔΕΣΜΕΥΤΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ (ΜΗΤΣΗΣ): (ADESMEFTOS TYPOS (MITSIS))
- 17 ΚΑΡΦΙ (KARFI)
- 18 ΠΑΡΟΝ (PARON)
- 19 Local newspaper
- 20 Other

Hungary:

- 1 Blikk
- 2 Expressz
- 3 Képes Bulvár
- 4 Magyar Hírlap
- 5 Magyar Nemzet
- 6 Mai Nap
- 7 Metro
- 8 Napi Ász
- 9 Napi Gazdaság
- 10 Nemzeti Sport
- 11 Népszabadság
- 12 Népszava
- 13 Színes Mai Lap
- 14 Világgazdaság
- 15 local or regional paper

Poland:

- 1 ABC
- 2 Agrotop
- 3 Angora
- 4 Anonse
- 5 Arka
- 6 Auto Expert
- 7 Chodzieżanin
- 8 Chwila dla Ciebie
- 9 Czas Brodnicy
- 10 Dziennik
- 11 Dziennik Ba³tycki
- 12 Dziennik Cz³uchowski
- 13 Dziennik Elbl¹ski
- 14 Dziennik Gazeta Regionalna
- 15 Dziennik Lubelski
- 16 Dziennik Łódzki
- 17 Dziennik Podhalański
- 18 Dziennik Polski
- 19 Dziennik Powszechny
- 20 Dziennik Wschodni
- 21 Dziennik Zachodni
- 22 Dzień Dobry
- 23 Dzień Łódzki
- 24 Dzień po dniu
- 25 Dzień Szamotulski

26	Echo
27	Echo Dnia
28	Echo Ponidzia
29	Enter
30	Express
31	Express Bydgoski
32	Express Ilustrowany
33	Fakt
34	Fakty
35	Fokus
36	Forum
37	Gazeta Dolnoœl'ska
38	Gazeta Kêtrzyñska
39	Gazeta Krakowska
40	Gazeta Kujawska
41	Gazeta Lubuska
42	Gazeta Olsztyñska
43	Gazeta Ostrowska
44	Gazeta Podatkowa
45	Gazeta Pomorska
46	Gazeta Poznañska
47	Gazeta Prawna
48	Gazeta Regionalna
49	Gazeta Robotnicza
50	Gazeta Rycka
51	Gazeta Sportowa
52	Gazeta Starachowicka
53	Gazeta Wielkopolska
54	Gazeta Wroc³awska
55	Gazeta Wspó³czesna
56	Gazeta Wyborcza
57	G³os Koszaliñski
58	G³os Pilski
59	G³os Pomorza
60	G³os S³upski
61	G³os Szczeciñski
62	G³os Wielkopolski
63	Goniec Bartoszycki
64	Imperium
65	Informacja Regionalna
66	Koleje ma³e i du¿e
67	Konkrety
68	Kronika
69	Kulisy
70	Kurier
71	Kurier Lubelski
72	Kurier Poranny
73	Kurier Szczeciñski
74	Kurier Telewizyjny
75	Metro

76	Metropol
77	Moto Świat
78	Motocykl
79	Nad Wart ¹
80	Nasz Dziennik
81	Nasz Tygodnik
82	Newsweek
83	Niedziela
84	Nowa Gazeta Łukowska
85	Nowa Trybuna Opolska
86	Nowiny
87	Nowiny Rybnickie
88	Nowoczesny Warsztat
89	Nowości
90	Pa ³ uki
91	Pani Domu
92	Panorama Leszczyńska
93	PC Format
94	PC World Komputer
95	Polityka
96	Poradnik Domowy
97	Poznaniak
98	Program telewizji
99	Przeł ¹ d
100	Przeł ¹ d Sportowy
101	Przekrój
102	Przemiany
103	Przyjació ³ ka
104	Puls Biznesu
105	Rolnik Polski
106	Rycerz Niepokalanej
107	Rzecz Krotoszyńska
108	Rzeczpospolita
109	S ³ owo Ludu
110	S ³ owo Polskie
111	S ³ owo Powszechne
112	Sport
113	Super Express
114	Super Nowości
115	Tele Gazeta
116	Teletydzień
117	Tem!
118	Tina
119	Trybuna
120	Trybuna G ¹ ska
121	Twój Styl
122	Tygodnik
123	Tygodnik Nadwiślański
124	Tygodnik Nowy
125	Tygodnik Prudnicki

126	Tygodnik Siedlecki
127	Tygodnik Starachowicki
128	Tygodnik Wa ³ brzyski
129	Tygodnik Zamojski
130	Warzywa
131	Wiadomoœci Cz ³ uchowskie
132	Wiadomoœci Dnia
133	Wieczór Wroc ³ awia
134	Wieœci Dolnoœl ¹ skie
135	Wprost
136	Ziemia Kaliska
137	Ziemia Krotoszyñska
138	Ziemia Wieruszowska
139	Iró ³ o
140	_ycie
141	_ycie na Gor ¹ co
142	_ycie Pleszewa
143	_ycie Rawicza
144	_ycie Warszawy
145	fishing magazines
146	automotive magazines
147	computer magazines
148	generally: various
149	No dailies, only magazines, weeklies
150	Tele Œwiat

Slovakia:

1	Nový èas
2	Pravda
3	SME
4	Národná obroda
5	Hospodárske noviny
6	Nový deò
7	regionálne denníky
8	other
9	ÚJ SZÓ
97	don#r read

Slovenia:

1	Delo
2	Dnevnik
3	Vecer
4	Slovenske novice
5	Finance
6	Foreign newspapers
11	local newspaper
12	Other

Spain:

0	PROVINCIA ,La
1	EL PAIS
2	ABC
3	DIARIO 16
4	CRONICA DE LEON
5	SUPERDEPORTE
6	LA VANGUARDIA
7	ADELANTO
8	TRIBUNA DE ALBACETE
9	ALERTA
10	EXPANSION
11	AS
12	AVUI
13	EL MUNDO
14	BALEARES
15	Diario de Ibiza
16	CANARIAS-7
17	GACETA REGIONAL
18	CINCO DIAS
19	Diario Sabadell
20	EL COMERCIO
21	CORDOBA
22	CORREO ANDALUZ
23	EUROPA SUR
24	CORREO ESPVASCO
25	CORREO GALLEGO
26	CORREO ZAMORANO
27	DEIA
28	TRIBUNA ALBACETE
29	DIA,EL
30	DIARIO DE AVILA
31	La razon
32	D ALTO ARAGON
33	DIARIO BURGOS
34	DIARIO CADIZ
35	D CASTELLON
36	La Opinion
37	Metro
38	DIARIO JAEN
39	DIARIO JEREZ
40	DIARIO LEON
41	DIARIO MALLORCA
42	DIARIO MONTAÑES
43	DIARIO NAVARRA
44	D LAS PALMAS
45	D TARRAGONA
46	D TERRASSA
47	DIARIO VASCO
48	EGIN

49	20 Minutos
50	FARO DE VIGO
51	GACETA Negocios
54	HERALDO ARAGON
57	HOY EXTREMADURA
58	DEAL GALLEGO
59	INFORMACION
60	JORNADA DEPORTIVA
61	La Mañana
62	LEVANTE
63	MARCA
64	MEDITERRANEO
65	MUNDO DEPORTIVO
67	NORTE CASTILLA
68	NUEVO LUNES,EL
70	NUEVA ESPAÑA,LA
71	El Perio.Cataluña
72	Periódico Extremadura
73	PUNT DIARIO
74	PROVINCIAS,Las
75	LA REGION
76	RIOJA,LA
77	Regio-7
78	SEGRE,EL
79	Sport
80	Sur
83	ULTIMA HORA
84	VERDAD,LA
85	VOZ DE ASTURIAS
86	Huelva Información
87	VOZ DE GALICIA
88	VOZ DE ALMERIA
89	D DE GIRONA
90	PROGRESO
92	DIARIO DE CUENCA
93	EL IDEAL
97	none
98	other newspapers
99	n/a

Sweden:

In Sweden, only 3 newspapers were coded in v253-v255 (v256 – v274 are coded as -1) The meaning of the three substabntive codes is the following: “Which newspaper or newspapers do you read regularly?”

In Sweden this is an open ended question. The definition of “regularly” is: “with regularly I mean at least one time a week.”. v253 – v255 contain up to three possible answers. {Newspaper used 1, Newspaper used 2, Newspaper used 3}

001	Metro
002	Stockholm City (ny 2002)

003	Näringsliv
004	Finans Vision
010	Tidningen Ångermanland
021	Stockholms Fria Tidning (ny 2001)
202	Arbetsbladet
204	Dagbladet Nya Samhället
205	Dala-Demokraten
206	Folkbladet Östgöten
207	Folket
208	Gotlands Tidningar
209	Karlskoga-Kuriren
211	Länstidningen (Östersund)
212	Norrländska socialdemokraten (NSD)
215	Piteå-Tidningen
217	Sydöstran - Sydöstra Sveriges Dagblad
219	Värmlands Folkblad
220	Västerbottens Folkblad
223	Nya Västmanlands Folkblad
224	Örebro-Kuriren
225	Östra Småland
226	Nyheterna (syskontidning till Östra Småland)
238	Hälsinge-Kuriren
301	Blekinge-Posten
302	Dalabygden
305	Hallands Nyheter
307	Hudiksvalls Tidning/Hälsinglands tidning
309	Kalmar Läns Tidning m Nybro Tidning
311	Laholms Tidning
312	Läns-Posten (Örebro)
313	Länstidningen Södertälje
314	Länstidningen Östergötland
316	Nord-Sverige
317	Norra Halland/Nordhalland
318	Norra Skåne
319	Norrtegelje Tidning
320	Nynäshamns-Posten
321	Sjuhäradsbygdens Tidning
322	Skaraborgs-Bygden
323	Skånska Dagbladet
324	Smålandsbygdens Tidning
325	Södermanlands Nyheter
326	Sörmlandsbygden
327	Vimmerby Tidning - Kinda-Posten
328	Värmlands-Bygden
329	Västerbygden
330	Västmanlands Nyheter
331	Uddevalla-Posten
332	Växjö-Bladet/Kronobergaren
333	Östersunds-Posten
334	Upplands Nyheter

335	Västerbottningen
337	Gästriklands Tidning
401	Alingsås Tidning med Elfsborgs Läns Tidning
402	Arboga Tidning
402	Bohusläningen
403	Bergslags-Posten
406	Bärgslagsbladet med Arboga Tidning
408	Eskilstuna-Kuriren med Strengnäs Tidning
410	Falu-Kuriren
411	Gefle Dagblad
414	Göteborgs-Posten
415	Hallands-Posten
416	Karlstads-Tidningen
417	Katrineholms-Kuriren
418	Kristianstadsbladet
421	Ljusnan
423	Motala Tidning med Vadstena Tidning
424	Nerikes Allehanda
425	Norra Västerbotten
426	Nya Länstidningen/Nya Lidköpingstidningen
427	Provinstidningen Dalsland
428	Skövde Nyheter
430	Smålands-Tidningen Eksjö/Smålands Dagblad (med Tranås Tidning & med Vetlanda-Posten)
433	Sundsvalls Tidning
434	Sydsvenska Dagbladet
437	Sölvesborgs-Tidningen
439	Trelleborgs Allehanda
440	Uppsala Nya Tidning
442	Vestmanlands Läns Tidning
444	Västerbottens-Kuriren
445	Ystads Allehanda
446	Örnsköldsviks Allehanda
501	Barometern/OT
502	Borås Tidning
503	Enköpings-Posten
504	Falköpings Tidning
505	Filipstads Tidning
506	Gotlands Allehanda
507	Haparandabladet
509	Hjo Tidning
510	Mariestads-Tidningen
512	Norrköpings Tidningar
513	Nya Kristinehamns-Posten
514	Nya Wermlandstidningen
516	Smålandsposten
517	Svenska Dagbladet
518	Tranås-Posten
519	Ulricehamns Tidning
520	Västerviks-Tidningen
522	Östgöta Correspondenten

601	Arvika Nyheter
606	Blekinge Läns Tidning/Karlshamns Allehanda
609	Småläningen
610	Nordvästra Skånes Tidningar/ Landskrona-Posten (NST)
611	Norrbottens-Kuriren
612	Skaraborgs Allehanda (SLA)
613	Skaraborgs Läns Tidning (SkaraTidning)
615	Västgöta-Bladet
616	Ölandsbladet
701	Arbetaren
703	Internationalen
704	Proletären
705	Flamman
801	Avesta Tidning/Avesta-Posten
802	Dalsläningen Bengtsfors-Tidningen
803	Borlänge Tidning
804	Nya Dagen
805	Dagens Nyheter
807	Eesti Päevaleht – Estniska Dagbladet
808	Elfsborgs Läns Annonsblad (Allehanda)
809	Fagersta-Posten
811	Fryksdals-Bygden/Sunnebygden
812	Helsingborgs Dagblad
814	Härjedalen
817	Jönköpings-Posten
818	Karlskoga Tidning
820	Kungälv-Posten
821	Lidingö Tidning med Lidingö Nyheter
823	Ljusdals-Posten
824	Nya Ludvika Tidning
825	Lysekilsposten med Orust Tjörn
826	Mora tidning
828	Mölnåls-Posten
831	Sala Allehanda
834	Strömstads Tidning Norra Bohuslän
836	Säffle-Tidningen Västra Värmland
838	Södra Dalarnas Tidning/Sätters Tidning
839	Trollhättans Tidning med Lilla Edet-Posten
842	Värnamo Nyheter
846	Kungsbacka Tidning
847	Tempus
852	Dagens Industri
853	Finnveden Fredag
855	Stenungsundsposten
857	Östhammars Nyheter
891	Utländsk dagstidning
985	Nyhetstidningen Sesam
990	Finanstidningen
991	Aftonbladet
992	Expressen

993 Göteborgs Tidningen (GT)
994 Kvällsposten

APPENDIX 5: WEIGHTING

This appendix relates to:

sesweight1, sesweight2, sesweight3, nweight, psweight, epweight

This appendix sets out the methodology of constructing the weight variables in the EES 2004 integrated data set. There are four main weight variables, two at the national level and two at the European level. The national level variables consist of socio-demographic weight(s) and a turnout/party strength weight. These are designed to aid the sample in more closely approximating the populations from which they were taken. The European weights are included to aid in pooled analyses.

sesweight1, sesweight2, and sesweight3 are weight variables constructed for each country by the fieldwork organizations in that country. They are meant to weight on the basis of socio-demographic characteristics. For most of the countries, the exact manner in which this weight was constructed has been documented by the fieldwork organizations (see below). The weights are intended to bring the sample in socio-demographic congruence with the populations from which they were drawn. In other cases, a socio-demographic weight is not included. (The fieldwork organization did not construct a socio-demographic weight either because a close approximation of the sample to the population or through the use of particular sampling methods (e.g. quota sampling methods).

psweight is a political weight variable. When applied, it generates a turnout and distribution of party choice that is identical to the actual results of the 2004 European elections of the respective countries (see appendix 10). This variable was constructed in a similar manner as its counterparts in 1989, 1994, and 1999 European Election study data sets. Applying this weight leaves the effective number of cases unchanged from the raw data for each country.

nweight is a transformation of the **psweight** variable that consists of multiplying by a constant in each political system so that the effective number of cases is equal for each of the systems. When applying this weight to analyses that are conducted for each of the political systems separately, it produces results identical to those obtained when using **psweight**, except for the (effective) number of cases (and consequently for standard errors and tests of significance). This variable is particularly useful when one is interested in the effects of systemic or contextual factors in a pooled analysis. An unbiased estimate of the effect of these factors requires each system to be weighted equally in the analysis. This variable accomplishes this, while at the same time ensuring that the sample distribution of voting behavior in each system mirrors the actual outcome of the European elections in that system.

epweight is a variable that can be used to create a European weight. Using this weight ensures that the effective number of cases in each system reflects the share of that system's electorate in the EU-wide electorate. Application of this weight is useful in analyses of the entire (pooled) dataset, when this is regarded as a sample of the EU-electorate at large. This variable can be used in either of two ways. It can be used as a weight by itself (on the unweighted data), or it can be used in conjunction with **psweight** by straightforward multiplication. The latter procedure ensures that the (weighted) cases in the pooled dataset reflect actual voting behavior in each of the systems of the EU and in the EU as a whole.

OVERVIEW ABOUT WEIGHTING VARIABLES BY COUNTRY:

country	sesweight1	sesweight2	sesweight3	nweight	psweight	epweight
Austria	X			X	X	X
Belgium	X	X		X	X	X
Britain	X			X	X	X
Cyprus				X	X	X
Czech Republic				X	X	X
Denmark				X	X	X
Estonia	X			X	X	X
Finland				X	X	X
France				X	X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greece				X	X	X
Hungary	X			X	X	X
Ireland	X			X	X	X
Italy	X	X		X	X	X
Latvia	X			X	X	X
Lithuania				X	X	X
Luxembourg	X			X	X	X
Netherlands, The				X	X	X
Northern Ireland	X			X	X	X
Poland	X			X	X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia	X			X	X	X
Slovenia	X			X	X	X
Spain	X			X	X	X
Sweden				X	X	X

Legend: x = weight reported/included

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC WEIGHTING BY COUNTRY: (sesweight1, sesweight2, sesweight 3)

Austria:

The socio-demographic weight was generated by iterative, proportional fitting. The demographic characteristics in the variable include: age by gender, educational level, occupational status, results of European Election, results of last national election (11/2002) by region.

Belgium:

The method used by the ISPO/PIOP is a population-based method, in which information on population subclasses is used to calculate weighting coefficients. A first set weighting coefficients (age_vla, age_waal) is based on the joint distribution of age (A), gender (G) and education (E) in the official statistics (NIS data, 2003). The age categories, three, are 18-34; 35-54; 55 + . The education categories, four, are 'No Education or Primary Education'; 'Lower Secondary Education'; 'Higher Secondary Education'; 'Higher Education/University'. Two weighting coefficients of this kind are produced, one for each region

age_vla ==> flemish
age_waal ==> wallon

For some analysis, the correct distribution of the political parties at Election Day (European Election June 13th 2004) may be of interest. Four variables are then used for post stratification: age, gender, education and voting behavior in European Election. Since the joint distribution of these three variables in the population is not known, IPF (iterative proportional fitting), a technique that uses all the available information on the known population distributions and known sample information is used. The idea behind this method is to make marginal distributions of the stratification variables conform to the population marginal distribution without distorting the pattern of the joint sample distribution. To obtain the weighting coefficients for the joint distribution of age (A), gender (G), education (E) and voting behavior (V) with IPF, the procedure uses the known marginal distribution of the compound variable age*gender*education and the known marginal distribution of voting behavior in 2004 (European Elections). Two weighting coefficients of this kind are produced:

agev_vla ==> flemish region
agev_waal ==> wallon/brussels region

The Belgian weight variables were combined such that "age_vla" (for the Flemish respondents) and "age_waal" (for the Wallonian respondents) became "sesweight1". Similarly, "agev_vla" and "agev_waal" became "sesweight2"

Britain:

The demographic weights included in the data file are for Gender, Age, Tenure, Working Status & Region Weighted to the profile of all adults across the GB population, taken from the "National Readership Survey" comprising of 34,000 interviews.

Estonia:

The demographic weight includes sex, age, and locality.

	Population*	Sample (not weighted)
Male	43	44
Female	57	56
18-25	15	13
26-40	27	23
41-65	40	42
Over 65	18	22
2000 inhabitants	35	26
2000-20000	20	21
20000-100000	10	15
Over 100000	36	38

* - eligible voters

Germany:

Includes 3 demographic weights.

- The first is a SES adjusted weight.
- The second is a Transformation Weight (probability adjustment) based on the use of phone interviews.
- The third is these simply multiplied together.

Socio-Demographic Characteristic		Population (Estimates)	not weighted	weighted to correct design effects only	completely weighted
<i>Sex:</i>	<i>Male</i>	48.9	49.0	50.9	48.8
	<i>Female</i>	51.1	51.0	49.1	51.2
<i>Age:</i>					
	<i>18-25</i>	9.1	11.8	15.4	9.0
	<i>26-39</i>	24.6	25.8	23.7	24.7
	<i>40-49</i>	18.8	24.8	26.9	18.7
	<i>50-69</i>	31.5	27.3	26.4	31.4
	<i>over 70</i>	15.9	10.3	7.6	15.8

Hungary:

Weights based on the 2004 EP election results:

- Those who said they do not know which party they voted for the EP election or did not answer the question are assigned a missing value on the weighting variable.
- All self-reported non-voters are assigned the same weight.
- The formula used in calculating the weights is $(P_i/p_i) * (n/N)$, where P_i is actual number of votes for a given Party i ; p_i is the number of voters for Party i in the sample; N (i.e. 8046247) is the total number of eligible voters in the register at the end of polling day; and n (1122) is the number of non-missing cases on the q10 variables (i.e. respondent who report which party list they voted for or

declare that they did not vote).

- Since no one reported casting an invalid vote, the (unweighted) mean value of this weight variable is slightly less than 1.00, and the sum of the weights is just 1120.

Ireland:

The Irish data are weighted according to Age, education, gender, and geographic region (province).

Socio-demographic Characteristics	Population (Estimates)	Sample		
		not weighted	weighted to correct design effects only	completely weighted
Gender				
male	49.09	50.13		49.09
female	50.91	49.87		50.91
Age (or similar categories)				
18-25	19.62	8.21		17.07
26-35	20.33	19.06		20.27
36-45	18.05	20.83		18.45
46-55	16.49	20.04		16.9
56-65	11.39	14.39		12.19
66-75	8.89	12.36		9.45
over 75	5.22	5.12		5.68
Education (or similar categories)				
None/Completed Natl	24.53	12.10		23.05
Junior Certificate	22.33	19.66		22.63
Leaving Certificate	24.93	34.79		25.47
Third Level	28.21	33.45		28.85
Provinces (or similar categories)				
Dublin	29.35	20.02		28.8
Leinster	26.24	32.69		25.81
Munster	28.82	28.85		27.35
Connacht-Ulster	17.59	18.44		18.04

Italy:

Weight included without documentation.

Latvia:

Since the sample constituted of households and within the household a respondent was chosen according to the first birthday method according to the probability theory it is possible that some groups (e.g. male vs. female, different age groups, etc.) are overrepresented and vice versa. To correct such outcomes data were weighted by gender, six age groups and region according to the available data from the State Statistical Bureau (*see Table below.*). Due to the lack of socio-demographic data on party selection among respondents data were not weighted by party selection.

Gender	<i>Male</i>	7%
	<i>Female</i>	93%
Education	<i>Primary</i>	0%
	<i>Secondary</i>	36%
	<i>Vocational, specialized</i>	11%
	<i>Uncompleted higher (University etc.)</i>	30
	<i>Higher (BA degree etc.)</i>	23
Age	<i>Min</i>	18
	<i>Max</i>	68
	<i>Average</i>	41

Luxembourg:

The weighting is according to crossing age/sex, activity and region. However, while it was not specified that the variable EDUCATION should be a quota for the sample, we ended up with an important deviation from the evaluation made in the 2001 census about the distribution of that variable in the Luxembourg population (the figures I give in the document are raw figures as 4.2 percent did not respond. If one were interested, one could merge primary and lower secondary categories in order to get a more reasonable bias (that could be a basis for re-weighting too, as re-weighting with all categories may be too drastic a move).

Northern Ireland:

The 'weight' variable is in fact a political weight to adjust for first preference voting behaviour at 2004 Euro elections. The unweighted data is close to reality in terms of turnout and voting for the DUP, SDLP and 'others' but underestimates Sinn Fein voting (which is very common in Northern Ireland surveys) and overestimates somewhat the vote of the UUP. Also, there is a slight under-representation of Catholics as compared to Protestants in the unweighted sample. However, when the political 'weight' is applied the religion demographic moves into line with the reality (this is because upweighting Sinn Fein and downweighting the UUP means upweighting Catholics a bit and downweighting Protestants a bit. Thus, there is no need for more complicated weights other than the (political) weight provided. (When the weight is applied other characteristics such as age, and work status and sex are very much in line with reality)

Poland:

The demographic weight includes age categories, gender, the level of education, and the economic activity of the population aged 18 and more.

		Population (Estimates)	not weighted	completely weighted	
Sex:	Male	47.6%	46.3%	47.8%	
	Female	52.4%	53.8%	52.2%	
Age:	Male:	18-24	16.5%	15.3%	15.8%
		25-34	19.4%	16.0%	20.2%
		35-49	30.2%	25.5%	29.9%
		50-64	20.8%	25.0%	20.6%
		65+	13.1%	18.2%	13.5%
	Female:	18-24	14.5%	12.6%	14.4%
		25-34	17.1%	16.5%	16.2%
		35-49	27.6%	22.5%	26.1%
		50-64	15.4%	20.3%	15.9%
		65+	25.4%	28.1%	27.4%
Education:	University Degree	10.9%	10.9%	11.0%	
	Secondary	34.7%	33.8%	34.8%	
	Basic vocational	25.6%	26.8%	25.8%	
	Primary	28.8%	28.5%	28.4%	
Type of residence	Rural	36.7%	43.2%	36.9%	
	Urban up to 19 999 residents	12.5%	12.5%	12.2%	
	Urban 20 000 - 100 000 residents	19.7%	17.9%	20.0%	
	Urban with more than 100 000 residents	31.1%	26.4%	30.9%	
Economic activity	Employed	45.2%	41.8%	45.2%	
	Farmers	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	
	Unemployed	11.7%	11.9%	11.7%	
	Economically inactive persons	43.1%	46.3%	43.1%	

Portugal:

Weight 1: Socio-demographic: gender, age, education

Weight 2: district/habitat: population characteristics in districts and size of locality

Weight 3: Election vote: results of 2002 legislative elections

Socio-Demographic Characteristic		Population (Estimates)	not weighted	completely weighted
Sex:	Male	47.4	40.7	47.5
	Female	52.6	59.3	52.5
Age:	18-25	15.0	16.4	18.2
	26-40	28.0	24.1	23.8
	41-65	38.0	41.0	38.1
	Over 65	19.1	18.5	19.9

Slovakia:

The socio-demographic weight is weighted according: gender, age, education, nationality, size of the community, region, election outcomes in national election 2002, election outcome of EP election.

Slovenia:

Weight includes both Sex and Residence (urban, rural, etc...).

Spain:

The socio-demographic weight includes sex and age at the national level.

Socio-Demographic Characteristic		Population (Estimates)	not weighted	completely weighted
Sex:	Male	49%	48%	48%
	Female	51%	52%	52%
Age:				
	18-25	15	14	14
	26-40	30	30	30
	41-65	36	35	36
	65+	19	20	20
Education:		(over 15 years)	(over 17 years)	(over 17 years)
	None	2	3	3
	Primary	63	54	54
	Secondary	12	17	17
	Post-Secondary Trade/Vocational	9	11	11
	University Degree	14	14	14
Type of residence				
	< 2.000 inhabitants	7	7	7
	2.000-10.000	16	17	17
	10.000-50.000	26	26	26
	50.000-100.000	10	9	9
	> 100.000 inhabitants	40	40	40

APPENDIX 6: REGION

This appendix relates to variable "region"

The region of the interview was not documented in: *Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Poland* and *Sweden*. The codes for the remaining countries are listed below:

Belgium:

- 1 Flanders
- 2 Wallonia

Britain:

- 1 Scotland
- 2 North East
- 3 North West
- 4 Yorks & Humberside
- 5 East Midlands
- 6 West Midlands
- 7 Wales
- 8 Eastern
- 9 Greater London
- 10 South East
- 11 South West

Czech Republic:

- 1 Hl. město Praha
- 2 Středočeský
- 3 Jihočeský
- 4 Plzeňský
- 5 Karlovarský
- 6 Ústecký
- 7 Liberecký
- 8 Královéhradecký
- 9 Pardubický
- 10 Vysočina
- 11 Jihomoravský
- 12 Olomoucký
- 13 Zlínský
- 14 Moravskoslezský
- 15 BEZ ODPOVĚDI

Estonia:

- 1 Harjumaa
- 2 Ida-Virumaa
- 3 Jõgevamaa
- 4 Järvamaa
- 5 Läänemaa
- 6 Lääne-Virumaa

- 7 Põlvamaa
- 8 Pärnumaa
- 9 Raplamaa
- 10 Saaremaa
- 11 Tartumaa
- 12 Valgamaa
- 13 Viljandimaa
- 14 Võrumaa
- 15 Hiiumaa
- 16 Tallinn

Finland:

- 1 Uusimaa
- 2 Varsinais-Suomi
- 3 Satakunta
- 4 Kanta-Häme
- 5 Pirkanmaa
- 6 Päijät-Häme
- 7 Kymenlaakso
- 8 Etelä-Karjala
- 9 Etelä-Savo
- 10 Pohjois-Savo
- 11 Pohjois-Karjala
- 12 Keski-Suomi
- 13 Etelä-Pohjanmaa
- 14 Pohjanmaa
- 15 Keski-Pohjanmaa
- 16 Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
- 17 Kainuu
- 18 Lappi
- 19 Ahvenanmaa

France:

- 1 Basse-Normandie
- 2 Haute-Normandie
- 3 Nord-Pas-de-Calais
- 4 Picardie
- 5 Bretagne
- 6 Pays-De-La-Loire
- 7 Poitou-Charentes
- 8 Aquitaine
- 9 Languedoc-Rousillon
- 10 Midi-Pyrenees
- 11 Auvergne
- 12 Limousin
- 13 Centre
- 14 Corse
- 15 PACA
- 16 Rhone-Alpes
- 17 Alsace

- 18 Bourgogne
- 19 Champagne-Ardenne
- 20 Franche-Comte
- 21 Lorraine
- 22 Ile de France

Germany:

- 1 Baden-Württemberg
- 2 Bayern
- 3 Berlin
- 4 Brandenburg
- 5 Bremen
- 6 Hamburg
- 7 Hessen
- 8 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
- 9 Niedersachsen
- 10 Nordrhein-Westfalen
- 11 Rheinland-Pfalz
- 12 Saarland
- 13 Sachsen
- 14 Sachsen-Anhalt
- 15 Schleswig-Holstein
- 16 Thüringen

Greece:

- 1 Athens
- 2 Thessaloniki
- 3 Urban
- 4 Semi Urban-Rural

Hungary:

- 1 Central Hungary (Budapest, Pest)
- 2 Central Transdanubia (Fejer, Komarom)
- 3 Western Transdanubia (Gyor, Vas)
- 4 Southern Transdanubia (Baranya, Somogy, Tolna)
- 5 North Hungary (Borsod, Heves, Nograd)
- 6 North of the Plain (Hajdu, Szabolcs, Szolnok)
- 7 South of the Plain (Bacs, Bekes, Csongrad)

Latvia:

- 1 Riga
- 2 Vidzeme
- 3 Kurzeme
- 4 Zemgale
- 5 Latgale

Luxembourg:

- 1 Luxembourg-Ville
- 2 Center
- 3 South

- 4 North
- 5 East

The Netherlands:

- 1 Groningen
- 2 Friesland
- 3 Drenthe
- 4 Overijssel
- 5 Flevoland
- 6 Gelderland
- 7 Utrecht
- 8 Noord Holland (including Amsterdam)
- 9 Zuid Holland (including Rotterdam and the Hague)
- 10 Zeeland
- 11 Noord Brabant
- 12 Limburg

Northern Ireland:

- 1 Northern Ireland
- 2 Rest of UK
- 3 Republic of Ireland
- 4 Other

Portugal:

- 1 Aveiro
- 2 Beja
- 3 Braga
- 4 Bragança
- 5 Castelo Branco
- 6 Coimbra
- 7 Évora
- 8 Faro
- 9 Guarda
- 10 Leiria
- 11 Lisboa
- 12 Portalegre
- 13 Porto
- 14 Santarém
- 15 Setubal
- 16 Viana do Castelo
- 17 Vila Real
- 18 Viseu

Slovakia:

- 1 Bratislavský
- 2 Trnavský
- 3 Trenčiansky
- 4 Nitriansky
- 5 Žilinský
- 6 Banskobystrický

- 7 Prešovský
- 8 Košický

Slovenia:

- 1 POMURSKA
- 2 PODRAVSKA
- 3 KORO[KA
- 4 SAVINJSKA
- 5 GORENJSKA
- 6 ZASAVSKA
- 7 OSREDNJA
- 8 SPOD. POSAVSKA
- 9 DOLENJSKA
- 10 GORI[KA
- 11 OBALNO-KRA[KA
- 12 KRA[KA

Spain:

- 1 Andalucia
- 2 Aragon
- 3 Asturias
- 4 Baleares
- 5 Cataluña
- 6 Canarias
- 7 Cantabria
- 8 Castilla-León
- 9 Castilla-LaMancha
- 10 Extremadura
- 11 Galicia
- 12 La Rioja
- 13 Madrid
- 14 Murcia
- 15 Navarra
- 16 País Vasco
- 17 Comunidad Valenciana

APPENDIX 7: RELIGION

This appendix relates to v228 and v229

v228

v228 asks: “Do you consider yourself as belonging to a particular religion? (If yes:) Which one?”. Countries not listed here adhere to the original response categories. The common codes are:

- 1 = roman catholic
- 2 = protestant
- 3 = orthodox
- 4 = jewish
- 5 = muslim
- 6 = buddhist
- 7 = hindu
- 8 = other
- 9 = none
- 99 = d/k, n/a

In a few countries additional codes are used. These are:

Latvia:

- 10 Russian old believer
- 12 Dievturi (Latvian pre- Christian religion)

Luxembourg:

- 10 Agnostic
- 11 Atheist
- 12 Libre penseur Fräidenker Fräimaurer Loge

Northern Ireland

- 10 Church of Ireland
- 11 Presbyterian
- 12 Methodist
- 13 Free Presbyterian
- 14 Other Protestant

Slovakia

- 10 Greek Catholic

Sweden

The Swedish question is open-ended. When no fixed alternative are offered to the respondents, many of them answer just “christian”. This is coded as 10. Another frequent answer is “the Swedish church”, which has been coded 2 (protestant).

v229

v229 asks, "How often do you attend religious services: several times a week, once a week, a few times a year, once a year or less, or never?" Countries not listed here adhere to the original response categories. These are:

- 1 = several times a week
- 2 = once a week
- 3 = a few times a year
- 4 = once a year or less
- 5 = never
- 9 = d/k, n/a

In a few countries somewhat different, but comparable codes are used. These are:

Belgium

Question wording: "When you don't take into account religious service such as weddings, baptisms, and funerals, how often do you participate in religious services?"

- 1 several times a week
- 2 once a week
- 3 a couple of times a month / a few times a year
- 4 once a year or less
- 5 never

Luxembourg

- 1 several times a week
- 2 once a week
- 3 1-2 times a month / 1-2 times per three months / a few times a year
- 4 once a year or less
- 5 never

Sweden

- 1 every week
- 2 2 or more times a week
- 3 once a month
- 4 2-11 times a year / once a year
- 5 never

APPENDIX 8: COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

This appendix relates to v219

0100	Country where the Interview took place (for Germany includes the GDR; for The Netherlands includes former Dutch East Indies)
9000	other
9999	d/k , n/a
101	Abkhazia
102	Afghaistan
103	Albania
104	Algeria
105	Andorra
106	Angola
107	Antigua and Barbuda
108	Argentina
109	Armenia
110	Aruba
111	Australia
112	Austria
113	Azerbaijan
201	Bahamas
202	Bahrain
203	Bangladesh
204	Barbados
205	Belarus
206	Belgium
207	Belize
208	Benin
209	Bhutan
210	Bolivia
211	Bosnia and Herzegovina
212	Botswana
213	Brazil
214	Brunei
215	Bulgaria
216	Burkina Faso
217	Burundi
301	Cambodia
302	Cameroon
303	Canada
304	Cape Verde
305	Central African Republic
306	Chad

307	Chile
308	China (includes Hong Kong)
309	Colombia
310	Comoros
311	Congo or Zaire
312	Costa Rica
313	Cote d'Ivoire
314	Croatia
315	Cuba
316	Cyprus
317	Czech Republic
318	former CSSR
401	Denmark
402	Djibuti
403	Dominica
404	Dominican Republic
501	East Timor
502	Ecuador
503	Egypt
504	El Salvador
505	Equatorial Guinea
506	Eritrea
507	Estonia
508	Ethiopia
601	Fiji
602	Finland
603	France
701	Gabon
702	Gambia
703	Georgia
704	Germany
705	Ghana
706	Greece
707	Greenland
708	Grenada
709	Guatemala
710	Guinea
711	Guinea-Bissau
712	Guyana
801	Haiti
802	Honduras
803	Hungary
901	Iceland
902	India

903	Indonesia
904	Iran
905	Iraq
906	Ireland
907	Israel
908	Italy
1001	Jamaica
1002	Japan
1003	Jordan
1101	Kazakhstan
1102	Kenya
1103	Kiribati
1104	Korea, North
1105	Korea, South
1106	Kosovo
1107	Kuwait
1108	Kyrgyzstan
1201	Laos
1202	Latvia
1203	Lebanon
1204	Lesotho
1205	Liberia
1206	Libya
1207	Lichtenstein
1208	Lithuania
1209	Luxembourg
1301	Macao
1302	Macedonia
1303	Madagascar
1304	Malawi
1305	Malaysia
1306	Maldives
1307	Mali
1308	Malta
1309	Marshall Islands
1310	Mauritania
1311	Mauritius
1312	Mexico
1313	Micronesia
1314	Moldova
1315	Monaco
1316	Mongolia
1317	Montenegro
1318	Morocco
1319	Mozambique
1320	Myanmar

1401	Nagorno-Karabakh
1402	Namibia
1403	Nauru
1404	Nepal
1405	Netherlands
1406	New Zealand
1407	Nicaragua
1408	Niger
1409	Nigeria
1410	Northern Cyprus
1411	Norway
1501	Oman
1601	Pakistan
1602	Palau
1603	Palestine
1604	Panama
1605	Papua New Guinea
1606	Paraguay
1607	Peru
1608	Phillipines
1609	Poland
1610	Portugal
1611	Puerto Rico
1701	Qatar
1801	Romania
1802	Russia
1803	Rwanda
1901	Saint Kitts and Nevis
1902	Saint Lucia
1903	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
1904	Samoa
1905	San Marino
1906	Sao Tome and Principe
1907	Saudi Arabia
1908	Senegal
1909	Serbia
1910	Seychelles
1911	Sierra Leone
1912	Singapore
1913	Slovakia
1914	Slovenia
1915	Solomon Islands
1916	Somalia
1917	South Africa
1918	South Ossetia

1919	Spain
1920	Sri Lanka
1921	Sudan
1922	Suriname
1923	Swaziland
1924	Sweden
1925	Switzerland
1926	Syria
2001	Taiwan
2002	Tajikistan
2003	Tanzania
2004	Thailand
2005	Togo
2006	Tonga
2007	Transnistria
2008	Trinidad and Tobago
2009	Tunisia
2010	Turkey
2011	Turkmenistan
2012	Tuvalu
2101	Uganda
2102	Ukraine
2103	United Arab Emirates
2104	United Kingdom
2105	United States
2106	Uruguay
2107	Uzbekistan
2201	Vanuatu
2202	Vatican City
2203	Venezuela
2204	Vietnam
2301	Western Sahara
2401	Yemen
2402	former Yugoslavia
2501	Zambia
2502	Zimbabwe
3001	EU 15
3002	other new EU member country
3003	Africa (unspecified)

APPENDIX 9: EMPLOYMENT STATUS

This appendix relates to v222

The common coding categories for this variable are:

- 1 = self-employed
- 2 = employed
- 3 = student
- 4 = working in the household
- 5 = retired
- 6 = unemployed
- 7 = other
- 99 = d/k, n/a

In a number of countries, different categories have been used to code the employment status of the respondent. This is documented in the following on a country by country basis:

Belgium:

- 1 Yes, if "no" in previous question, 2-10 responses:
- 2 Retired
- 3 Housewife/man
- 4 On sick leave or maternity leave
- 5 On leave without pay/career interruption
- 6 Disabled
- 7 Unemployed
- 8 Looking for first job
- 9 Pursuing full-time education
- 10 Doing something else

Britain:

- 1 self employed
- 2 employed part time (8-29 hours per week)
- 3 employed full time (30+ per week)
- 4 studying full time
- 5 not working but seeking work/ temporarily unemployed sick
- 6 not working/ not seeking work/ retired
- 7 refused

France:

- 2 "employed" does not distinguish between "self-employed" and "employed"

Italy:

- 1 Entrepreneur
- 2 Freelancer
- 3 Independently employed, trader, craftsman
- 4 Employee, Teacher
- 5 Laborer, store clerk
- 6 Student

- 7 Housewife
- 8 Retired
- 9 Unemployed
- 10 Other

Latvia: (in addition)

- 7 Occasional Employment
- 9 Employer/entrepreneur
- 10 Handicapped
- 11 on child-care leave
- 15 on pregnancy leave

Lithuania:

- 1 Unemployed
- 2 Housewife
- 3 Pensioner
- 4 Student, at school
- 5 Specialist with university education
- 6 Specialist without university education
- 7 Manual worker

Luxembourg: (in addition)

- 7 sick or invalid
- 8 child-caring

The Netherlands:

- 1 Works in paid employment
- 2 Works in family enterprise
- 3 Works in a self-employed form (freelance)
- 4 Unemployed, looking after having been employed
- 5 Unemployed, looking for first time
- 6 In school or student
- 7 Manages a household
- 8 Pensioner
- 9 Disabled or partially disabled
- 10 Non-paid work while drawing from social security or unemployment
- 11 Active as a volunteer
- 12 Does something else/other

Poland:

- 1 full-time job
- 2 part-time job
- 3 odd jobs
- 4 doesn't work

Spain: (in addition)

- 7 helping family member
- 8 permanently disabled
- 9 others not in labor force
- 10 business man

Sweden:

Not asked in the Swedish study. This variable is derived from a similar question and a question about which group of education the respondent belong to. "In school" comes from the Swedish 8-cut analysis variable of occupation.

APPENDIX 10: RESULTS OF THE 2004 EUROPEAN ELECTION

THIS APPENDIX RELATES TO VAR012

The election results reported in this appendix are correct to the best of our knowledge. Using the European parliamentary election results website,⁴ the reported percentages were used for the construction of the weight variables (see appendix 1). The tables below report the share of the valid vote (in percentages) for the parties listed, and the percentage of the populations eligible to vote that did cast a valid vote.

At the time of publishing the 2nd edition of this codebook, a more detailed and also somewhat more accurate documentation has become available: the “Mannheim documentation of the results of the European elections 1979 to 2004” . This documentation can be downloaded from the section “Parties and Elections” at:

http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/fs_daten_e.html

Austria:

SPÖ	33.3
ÖVP	32.7
MARTIN	14.0
GRÜNE	12.9
FPÖ	6.3
Others	0.8

Valid Votes: 42.43%

Belgium:

CD&V - N-VA	17.4
VB	14.3
VLD / Vivant	13.6
SPA-SPIRIT	11.0
GROEN!	4.9
Others Flanders	1.8

PS	13.5
MR	10.3
CDH	5.7
Ecolo	3.7
Others Wallonia	3.2

CSP-EVP	0.2
Others Germ.	0.4

Valid Votes: 90.81%

⁴ <http://www.elections2004.eu.int/ep-election/sites/en/results1306/>

Britain:

Conservative	27.4
LAB	22.3
UKIP	16.8
LD	15.1
Greens	6.2
SNP	3.0
CYMRU	1.1
UUP	1.0
DUP	1.0
SF	1.0
Others	5.1

Valid Votes: 38.83%

Cyprus:

DISY	28.2
AKEL	27.9
DIKO	17.1
GIA TIN EVROPI	10.8
Others	16.0

Valid Votes: 71.19%

Czech Republic:

ODS	30.0
KSCM	20.3
SN/ED	11.0
KDU-CSL	9.6
CSSD	8.8
Nezavisli	8.2
Others	12.1

Valid Votes: 28.32%

Denmark:

SD	32.6
V	19.4
KF	11.3
Juni B.	9.1
SF	7.9
DF	6.8
RV	6.4
Folk B.	5.2
Others	1.3

Valid Votes: 47.90%

Estonia:

Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond	36.8
Keskerakond	17.5
Reformierakond	12.2
Isamaaliit or Pro Patria	10.5
Other	<u>23.0</u>

Valid Votes: 26.83%

Finland:

KOK	23.7
KESK	23.4
SDP	21.2
VIHR	10.4
VAS	9.1
SFP	5.7
Others	<u>6.5</u>

Valid Votes: 39.40%

France:

PS	28.9
UMP	16.6
UDF	12
FN	9.8
Verts	7.4
MPF	6.7
PC	5.3
PCR	1.4
Others	<u>11.9</u>

Valid Votes: 42.76%

Germany:

CDU	36.5
CSU	8.0
SPD	21.5
BÜNDNIS 90 / DIE GRÜNEN	11.9
FDP	6.1
PDS	6.1
Others	<u>9.9</u>

Valid Votes: 43.00%

Greece:

ND	43.0
PASOK	34.0
KKE	9.5
SYN	4.2
LAOS	4.1
Others	<u>5.2</u>

Valid Votes: 63.40%

Hungary:

FIDESZ- MPP	47.4
MSZP	34.3
SZDSZ	7.7
MDF	5.3
Others	<u>5.3</u>

Valid Votes: 38.50%

Ireland:

FF	29.5
FG	27.8
Ind	16.7
SF	11.1
Lab.	10.6
Others	<u>4.3</u>

Valid Votes: 58.80%

Italy:

UNITI D'ULIVO	31.1
FI	21.0
AN	11.5
RC	6.1
UDC	5.9
LN	5.0
Fed.Verdi	2.5
PdCI	2.4
Lista BONINO	2.3
S.C.D.P.(IDV)	2.1
S.U.P.E.(npsi+us)	2.0
UDEUR-AP	1.3
A.S.-L.Mussolini	1.2
P.Pensionati	1.1
F.Tricolore	0.7
Others	<u>3.8</u>

Valid Votes: 73.10%

Latvia:

TB/LNNK	29.8
JL	19.7
PCTVL	10.7
TP	6.6
LC	6.5
Others	26.7

Valid Votes: 41.34%

Lithuania:

DP	30.2
LSDP	14.4
TS	12.6
LCS	11.2
VNDPS	7.4
LDP	6.8
Others	17.4

Valid Votes: 48.38%

Luxembourg:

CSV	37.9
LSAP	20.0
DP	15.9
Déi Greng	15.2
Others	11.0

Valid Votes: 89.00%

The Netherlands:

CDA	24.4
PvdA	23.6
VVD	13.2
Groen Links	7.4
EurTrans	7.3
SP	7.0
CU/SGP	5.9
D66	4.2
Others	7.0

Valid Votes: 39.30%

Northern Ireland:

DUP	32.0
Sinn Fein	26.31
SDLP	15.94
UUP	16.6
Independent Candidate	6.6
Other party	<u>2.55</u>

Valid Votes: 51.21%

Poland:

PO	24.0
LPR	15.9
PiS	12.7
SO	10.8
SLD-UP	9.3
UW	7.3
PSL	6.3
SdPI	5.3
Others	<u>8.4</u>

Valid Votes: 20.87%

Portugal:

PS	46.4
PPD-PSD / CDS-PP	36.6
CDU - PCP /PEV	9.5
BE	5.1
Others	<u>2.4</u>

Valid Votes: 38.60%

Slovakia:

SDKÚ	17.1
LS-HZDS	17.0
SMER/SDL	16.9
KDH	16.2
SMK	13.2
Others	<u>19.6</u>

Valid Votes: 16.96%

Slovenia:

NSi	23.6
LDS	21.9
SDS	17.7
ZLSD	14.2
Others	<u>22.6</u>

Valid Votes: 28.30%

Spain:

PSOE / Los Verdes	43.5
PP	41.2
Galeuzca: CiU (cdc) / PNV	5.1
IU/IC-V	4.1
Europa de los Pueblos: ERC	2.5
Others	3.6

Valid Votes: 45.10%

Sweden:

S	24.6
M	18.2
Junilistan	14.5
V	12.8
Fp	9.9
C	6.3
Mp	6.0
Kd	5.7
Others	2.0

Valid Votes: 37.80%

APPENDIX 11: ELECTORAL SUMMARIES

This section contains nation-specific information about national events surrounding the European Elections in June 2004. Some of the National Study Directors included brief summaries and/or links to summaries that report and explain political, economic, and social realities taking place around the time of the European Parliamentary elections.

Austria:

Summary: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/sei/documents/epern-ep2004-austria.pdf>

Belgium:

Summary: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/sei/documents/epern-ep2004-belgium.pdf>

Britain:

<none>

Cyprus:

<none>

Czech Republic

<none>

Denmark:

Summary: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/sei/documents/epernep2004denmark.pdf>

Estonia:

The campaign leading to the European Parliament elections in general was relatively subdued in Estonia. However, some of the parties (especially prime minister's Res Publica) spent substantial amounts (Res Publica close to 0.5 million €) on both TV ads and outdoor posters. World-famous fashion model Carmen Kass joined the party shortly before EP elections and was their candidate – a fact that received much and frequently adverse attention in the media. Despite strongly advocating Estonia's accession to the EU before referendum in 2003, Res Publica's campaign before the European Parliament elections was strongly against furthering of integration, if not outright Eurosceptic. The result, however, was very disappointing for the leading government party as it failed to win any seats.

The big winner of the elections was the Social Democratic party with former foreign minister Toomas Hendrik Ilves as their top candidate. He received almost one third of all votes (an open list PR electoral system was used) and his party won half of the mandates with 37% of votes in total. Thus, the success of Social Democrats was primarily due to the overwhelming popularity of their top candidate vis-à-vis the ones of other parties.

The Center Party (the other of the two biggest parties in the parliament) had been divided between Eurosceptics and -optimists since the congress before the accession referendum. In spring 2004, most of their prominent pro-EU MP's left the party and it won only one of the six Estonian seats despite being the most popular party in surveys in May.

The Reform Party and Fatherland Union received one mandate each. The People's Union (a partner in the governing coalition) failed to win any seats.

The election produced the lowest electoral turnout ever in Estonia with only 27% of the voters participating.

Allan Sikk

Finland:

Summary: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/sci/documents/epernep2004finland.pdf>

France:

<none>

Germany:

43,0 % of the registered voters participated, as compared to 79,1 % in the BT (Bundestag, the national parliament) election of 2002, and to 45,2 % in the EP election of 1999. The party distribution is the following:

		EP 6/04	BT 9/02	EP 6/99
SPD	social-democrats	21,5	38,5	30,7
CDU/CSU	christian democrats	44,7	38,5	48,7
Grüne	ecologists	11,9	8,6	6,4
FDP	liberals	6,1	7,4	3,0
PDS	post-communists	6,1	4,0	5,8
Other		9,9	3,0	5,4

The result of the German EP election is striking in at least two respects. One is the spectacular defeat of the main government party, the SPD. The government popularity is currently at a low (- 1,3 on an 11-point scale from -5 to +5). The “regular” loss of this party, as predicted on the basis of the national cycle of government popularity over the past 7 election periods, would have resulted in a vote-share between 31 and 36 %. This is to say that the 21,5 % for the SPD come close to a catastrophic defeat. Interestingly, the other government party – the minor coalition partner Die Grünen – did comparatively well, they could actually increase their share of the vote.

Still, taken together, the governing coalition lost some 14 % compared to the last first-order national election (47,1% - 33,4%). Small parties, on the other hand, did somewhat better than in the last Bundestagswahl (not the liberal FDP though). And the share of “other “ parties and of invalid votes is significantly higher than it was in 2002, higher also than in 1999.

The election campaign leading up to this result was shallow. Only the Greens managed perhaps to fight an issue and policy oriented campaign (genetic food manipulation etc). The FDP tried to personalise the electoral competition and put their list leader in the centre of the campaign, while the Christian-democrats fought a consequent national, anti-government campaign. The campaign of the SPD was the least concrete, and full of platitudes and new word creations (like “Zukunfts-gerecht”). The extreme-right Republikaner campaigned against a potential future Turkish EU membership, but did not succeed.

The poor social-democratic result is to be seen on the background of a recent change in party leadership, from chancellor Gerhard Schröder to the chief of the SPD-group in the German Bundestag Franz Müntefering. This change was actually designed to render the fortunes of the party more independent from those of the government, and to avoid such large-scale losses – a strategy which obviously did not succeed.

Note that there was a concurrent Landtagswahl (election of members of a Land parliament) held in Thüringen, as well as a series of local elections (mayors, members of local councils of various sorts (Gemeinde- or Stadträte, Verbandsgemeinderäte, Kreistage, Bezirkstag etc.) in Baden-Württemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate. The results there are basically the same: dramatic losses for the SPD, major gains for the Greens and the parties of the opposition. These “additional” elections might have helped to keep participation over the 40 percent margin.

Hermann Schmitt
2004-06-16

Greece:

1. General points

The last European Election in Greece was held shortly after the general election of 7th March 2004. The marker set by the recent national election had not yet lost its saliency. The context was of marginal importance to determine voting, and the election went on smoothly.

2. Turnout

The European Parliament election has been marked by the lowest turnout of any election held in Greece: only 63,1% turned out to vote. This fact is especially relevant, since in Greece voting at the EU elections is obligatory. In comparison with the General election held on 7th March 2004, the fall is of 13,3 points, which confirms the second order character of the election (K. Reif /H. Schmitt, 1980). In Greece the percentage of turnout is always higher in comparison with the EU average.

3. Contextual information on the events surrounding the elections

There are not identified any contingent events which may have shaped the election in one way or another. The election campaign operated in almost three different levels with different significance each one: the first one was focused on domestic issues, the other one on European issues and the third one can be considered as independent and is the issue of the organisation of the Olympic Games in August. The domestic issues have been salient.

Among the main issues at stake could be identified the followings:

- The protracted electoral period determined the interest of the voters, which was low due to "electoral fatigue". Actually, the 2004 general election campaign ran throughout 2003, with politicians from both major parties electioneering all over Greece.
- The events surrounding the European election were overshadowed by the UEFA Euro-2004 championship in Portugal and the participation of the Greek national team.
- The summer weather put a stopper on electoral participation.
- The party leaders' decisions concerning the manning of each party's list. Among the foremost of the N.D. list were Ioannis Varvitsiotis and Antonios Samaras (who has returned to the folds of his erstwhile political home, having previously left to form his own party, POL.AN. –Political Spring). The leader of PASOK, G. Papandreou decided to enter a completely new list. It was considered as a big surprise that the list did not include Dimitris Tsatsos and Giorgos Katiforis both of whom were members of the body that drew up the European Constitution.
- The dynamic of the Popular Orthodox Rally (LAOS), which emphasized the identification of Hellenism and opposing immigration and multiculturalism.
- The political, economical, social (human rights) and ecological consequences of the Olympic Games. The state of the economy after the Olympic Games.
- By the summer of 2003, opinion polls suggested that since the euro began to circulate, it has become associated with uncontrolled price rises and identified as the most important electoral issue (S. Verney, 2004:11). During the European election campaign the currency issue was on debate as well.
- The European issues were focused more on Turkey's membership and the solution of the Cyprus question. The constitutional treaty was partly discussed.
- Iraq did not emerge as a central issue and, unlike other members of the EU, it does not seem to have played a crucial role in the outcome of the poll.
- On 8th June 2004, a TV-debate with the 4 leaders (ND, PASOK, KKE, SUN) was held. The Greek debate for the European Election was the only one across the EU members.
- The only party talking about Europe was the hard-line eurosceptical Communist Party of Greece (KKE). There is an EU consensus between the two bigger political parties and thus "Europe" was a "missing issue".

Up until the outgoing European Parliament the two main political parties, had an equal share of nine seats apiece, while the smaller parties shared seven seats between them (all part of the GUE/NGL group). The results of the polls of 13th June 2004 have changed the balance of seats. The winner was ND, the government party since March 2004, which won two more seats compared to 1999.

The ND won the elections with 43,01% of the voters cast. The government party maintained the result of the general elections with a fall of 2,35%. The popularity of the ND government had not yet been damaged by unpopular measures and is still benefited from a “honeymoon” period. The losses for the opposition party have been bigger: the power of PASOK has fallen from 40,55% (March 2004) to 34,03%, a decrease of 6,52%. The context and the results represent a reproduction of the joint vote share of these two parties. The European Elections 2004 are considered as a re-run of the general election and reflect the dynamics: the government party -ND expanded the difference with the socialist party which is under crisis, having lost its hegemonic position within the party system. The electorate has been polarized between the two bigger parties.

The smaller parties have been the victims of this polarization. Among the smaller parties, the Communist was the only one that improved its electoral share (by 8,67%), compared to the E.P. election of 1999. Comparing with the March general election, KKE did better in the E.P. one (+ 3,58%). this increase confirms the second order type of the election.

The performance of, the other small party of the Left, SYN was not so favourable. It won only +0,9%, compared to the general elections of March. (It had many problems, and did not manage to rally its forces because of the performance of the List “ Women of other Europe”). The other small party, LAOS did better, compared to the general election of March (+1,93) and for the first time a Greek MEP (G. Karatzaferis) becomes a member of the IND/DEM group.

Note: For the general elections of 7th March 2004 see: Susannah Verney (University of Athens), "The End of Socialist Hegemony: Europe and the Greek Parliamentary Election of 7th March 2004" EPERN Working Paper No 15, November 2004.

Hungary:

Summary: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/sei/documents/epernep2004hungary.pdf>

An alternative source includes:

Bozóki, András and Ágnes Simon. (*forthcoming*) "European Parliamentary Elections in Hungary in 2004" in the The Dictionary of European Elections.

Ireland:

<none>

Italy:

<none>

Latvia:

<none>

Lithuania:

<none>

Luxembourg:

Full report in French: http://www.chd.lu/docs/pdf/Rapport_complet_elect2004.pdf

Summary in French: http://www.chd.lu/docs/pdf/Resume_elect2004.pdf

The Netherlands:

<none>

Northern Ireland:

Summary: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/sei/documents/epern-ep2004-uk.pdf>

Better summary: <http://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/fe04.htm>

Also, for those with access to Irish Political Studies the following is a good description of the election:

Hainsworth, Paul and Gerard McCann. 2004. "Change at last: the 2004 European Election in Northern Ireland" *Irish Political Studies* 19(2):96-111.

Poland:

<none>

Portugal:

<none>

Slovakia:

Summary: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/sei/documents/epernep2004slovakia.pdf>

Slovenia:

For the election year 2004

30 January

Quadrilaterale - a meeting of the Prime Ministers of Croatia, Hungary, Italy and Slovenia took place on Friday, January 30 at Brdo pri Kranju. Slovenia, which chaired Quadrilaterale in 2003, passed the presidency to Hungary.

11 February

Ljubljana Archbishop and Slovenian Metropolitan Franc Rode had been appointed the prefect of one of the seven congregations of the Curia Romana. Rode would be heading the Congregation for Institutes of Consecrated Life and Societies of Apostolic Life.

25 February

Almost 120,000 workers took part in a one-hour token strike by the industrial trade unions, who demand an immediate start of negotiations on changes to collective wage agreements for individual sectors, which would secure wage increases.

27 February

The opposition Slovenian democrats (SDS) and New Slovenia (NSi) filed an interpellation motion against Health Minister Dušan Keber, accusing him of "obvious violations of legislation". A day later, the SDS announced it had filed a similar motion against Interior Minister Rado Bohinc. The main complaint against Bohinc is that the Interior Ministry started issuing permanent residence permits to the "erased" directly, on the basis of a Constitutional Court ruling.

10 March

Ljubljana mayor Danica Simšič designated as unconstitutional a referendum petition (signed by about 12,000 residents), which challenges the city's spatial plan which allows the construction of the mosque in the area. Slovenia is the only European country aside from Switzerland which does not have a mosque, so Slovenian Muslims (about 47,000, according to the latest census, or 2.4 percent of the population) have to gather in sports halls even for major holidays.

29 March

Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia formally became members of NATO by depositing their instruments of accession with the United States Government.

2 April

Ceremony to Mark Accession of Seven New NATO Members FM Dimitrij Rupel is to attend a flag-rising ceremony at the NATO headquarters in Brussels upon the accession of seven countries to the alliance. Afterwards, foreign ministers of the 26-member NATO are to meet for a ceremonial session of the North Atlantic Council (NAC).

4 April

A referendum on the technicalities act on the erased.

1 May

10 new countries join the European Union - Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

13 June

Elections for European Parliament. More on: <http://volitve.gov.si/ep2004/en/index.html>

18 June

The leaders of the European Union are expected to continue their search for a deal on the first EU constitution at the EU summit. Prime Minister Anton Rop is heading Slovenia's delegation at the meeting.

29 June

Extraordinary EU summit in Brussels. Prime Minister Anton Rop is to attend the extraordinary EU summit in Brussels, which is expected to appoint Jose Manuel Durao Barroso, Portuguese prime minister, the next president of the European Commission.

13 July

Prime Minister Anton Rop visits the Posočje region which was struck by a moderate earthquake.

22 September

Relations between Slovenia and Croatia hit rock-bottom when Croatian police arrested 12 Slovenes in a disputed border area. In response, Slovenia withdrew its support for Croatia's EU membership application. Among the 12 arrested Slovenes were Janez Podobnik, a former speaker of parliament, as well as another member of parliament.

3 October

Republic of Slovenia elections of deputies to the National Assembly. The winner is Slovenian Democratic Party with 29 seats (29,08 %). More on: <http://volitve.gov.si/dz2004/en/index.htm>

25 - 26 November

Republic of Slovenia is hosting the Summit of the Prime Ministers of Central European Initiative (CEI) countries at St. Bernardin Covention Center in Portorož-Portorose on November 25-26 2004.

6 December

The parliament elected a new government, the ministers of the Janez Janša centre-right government. More on events in 2004: <http://www.uvi.si/eng/calendar/archive/2004/>

Spain:

The European Elections in Spain were still very much under the influence of the very recent General Parliamentary Elections of 14 March 2004, which had taken place under the great impact of the Madrid terrorist bombings of 11 March.

Up until March 11 voting estimates derived from ASEP's monthly national survey indicated that the party in government, the Popular Party (PP), had been continuously reducing its advantage over the Socialist Party (PSOE), due to the Government's standing on the Iraq war. Had there been no terrorist bombings the PP would probably have won the elections by the small margin of two or three percent points or even less. But the bad handling of the situation after the bombings by the PP Government, which the PSOE was able to use in its favour, produced an increment of turnout by about seven or eight percent points, most of them PSOE voters, for which reason the PSOE won the elections by three percent points.

Taking this precedent into account, the European elections three months later were given great importance by both parties, though they did little to illustrate it. The PP expected to win and take its revenge in order to demonstrate that they had lost the parliamentary elections because of the terrorist bombings. The PSOE expected to revalidate and even improve its results in the general elections to demonstrate that they had won the elections on their own merit, without any influence from the bombings. However, the campaign was dull on both parties, and turnout was much lower than in the general elections, about 30 percent points lower, and though the PSOE won the elections, it did so by a margin of only one percent point over the PP. The fact is that the electorate wasn't interested at all in the European elections, and that they were tired of elections and neither party was able to persuade the citizens of the importance of voting, or to explain to them why they should be interested and concerned about European (vs. domestic) issues.

Or Summary: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/sei/documents/epernep2004spain.pdf>

Sweden:

<none>

PART IV

ENGLISH MASTER QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE
OF THE
VOTERS STUDY
OF THE
EUROPEAN ELECTIONS STUDY 2004

21 April 2004

This questionnaire was prepared by the Planning Committee of the 2004 European Election Study. It was discussed during the meeting of the National Directors of the Study in Mannheim in early March 2004 and thereafter, and revised accordingly.

Q01_x [coded in v015 - v027 and v275-v296] What do you think are the most important problems [in country] at present? Any other important problems? [INT: note as many problems as R mentions.] <Source A1-A4: EES99>

998 dk
999 na

Q01 [coded in v028, v297 – v318 and v319] If more than one problem mentioned: Of those you have mentioned what would you say is the single most important problem?

998 dk
999 na

Q02 [coded in v029] Which political party do you think would be best at dealing with <the most important problem>?

1 party A
2 party B
...
98 dk
99 na

Q03 [coded in v030] As of today, is <the most important issue> mainly dealt with by regional, national, or European political authorities?

1 regional
2 national
3 European
8 dk
9 na

Q04 [coded in v032] And who do you think would be most appropriate to deal with <the most important issue>: regional, national, or European political authorities?

1 regional
2 national
3 European
8 dk
9 na

Q05 [coded in v034] Normally, how many days of the week do you watch the news on television? <Source C1-C5: EES99>

0
.
.

- 7
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q05_x [coded in v035 – v068 and v233 – v252] Which channels or television news programmes do you watch regularly? [open, precodes, multiple answers possible]

- 1 Channel 1
- 2 Channel 2
- ...
- 98 dk
- 99 na

Q06 [coded in v069] And how many days of the week do you read a newspaper?

- 0
- ...
- 7
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q06_x [coded in v71 – v104 and v253 – v274] Which newspaper or newspapers do you read regularly? [open, precodes, multiple answers possible]

- 1 Newspaper 1
- 2 Newspaper 2
- ...
- 998 dk
- 999 na

How often did you do any of the following during the three or four weeks before the European election?
How often did you:

Q07_1 [coded in v105] ... watch a program about the election on television? Often, sometimes, or never?

- 1 often
- 2 sometimes
- 3 never
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q07_2 [coded in v106] ... read about the election in a newspaper? Often, sometimes, or never?

- 1 often
- 2 sometimes
- 3 never
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q07_3 [coded in v107] ... talk to friends or family about the election?

- 1 often
- 2 sometimes
- 3 never

- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q07_4 [coded in v108] ... attend a public meeting or rally about the election?

- 1 often
- 2 sometimes
- 3 never
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q07_5 [coded in v109] ... look into a website concerned with the election?

- 1 often
- 2 sometimes
- 3 never
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q08 Thinking back to just before the elections for the European Parliament were held, how interested were you in the campaign for those elections: very, somewhat, a little, or not at all?

- 1 very
- 2 somewhat
- 3 a little
- 4 not at all
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q09 [coded in v110] A lot of people abstained in the European Parliament elections of June 13 [check date if workday voting applied], while others voted. Did you cast your vote? <Source Q10 to Q13d: EES99 and earlier studies>

- 1 yes, voted
 - 2 no, did not vote
 - 8 dk
 - 9 na
- } go to Q11

Q10 [coded in v112] Which party did you vote for?

- 1 Party 1
- 2 Party 2
- ...
- 95 refused
- 96 did vote blanc or nil
- 97 did not vote
- 98 do not remember
- 99 no answer

Q11 [coded in v113] Which party did you vote for at the [General Election] of [Year of Last General Election]?

- 1 Party 1
- 2 Party 2
- ...
- 95 refused

96 did vote blanc or nil
97 did not vote
98 do not remember
99 no answer

Q12 [coded in v114] And if there was a general election tomorrow, which party would you vote for?

1 Party 1
2 Party 2
...
95 refused
96 would vote blanc or nil
97 would not vote
98 do not know
99 no answer

Q12_1 [coded in v115] We have a number of parties in [country] each of which would like to get your vote. How probable is it that you will ever vote for the following parties? Please specify your views on a 10-point-scale where 1 means "not at all probable" and 10 means "very probable". If you think of [Party 1]: what mark out of ten best describes how probable it is that you will ever vote for [Party 1]?

1 not at all probable
2
...
10 very probable
98 dk
99 na

Q12_2 [coded in v116] And [Party 2]: what mark out of ten best describes how probable it is that you will ever vote for [Party 2]?

1 not at all probable
2
...
10 very probable
98 dk
99 na

Q12_x [coded in v117 – v128] [Party x]

1 not at all probable
2
...
10 very probable
98 dk
99 na

Please tell me on a score of 1-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 1 means that you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. If you do not know an institution well enough, just say so and I will go on to the next. <Source T1 to T5: ESS adapted>

Q13_1 [coded in v129] Firstly, the [country] parliament?

1 no trust at all
2

...
10 complete trust
98 dk
99 na

Q13_2 [coded in v130] The European Parliament?

1 no trust at all
2
...
10 complete trust
98 dk
99 na

Q13_3 [coded in v131] The [country] government?

1 no trust at all
2
...
10 complete trust
98 dk
99 na

Q13_4 [coded in v132] The European Commission?

1 no trust at all
2
...
10 complete trust
98 dk
99 na

Q13_5 [coded in v133] The Council of Ministers?

1 no trust at all
2
...
10 complete trust
98 dk
99 na

Q14 [coded in v134] In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right". What is your position?
Please indicate your views using any number on a 10-point-scale. On this scale, where 1 means "left" and 10 means "right," which number best describes your position?

1 left
2
...
10 right
97 refused
98 dk
99 na

Q14_1 [coded in v135] And about where would you place the following parties on this scale? How about the [Party 1]?

1 left
2
...
10 right
98 dk
99 na

Q14_2 [coded in v136] [Party 2]?

1 left
2
...
10 right
98 dk
99 na

Q14_x [coded in v137 – v148] [Party x]?

1 left
2
...
10 right
98 dk
99 na

Q15 [coded in v149] What do you think about the economy? Compared to 12 months ago, do you think that the general economic situation in this country is <Source Q16a,b: EES94>

1 a lot better
2 a little better
3 stayed the same
4 a little worse
5 a lot worse
8 dk
9 na

Q16 [coded in v150] And over the next 12 months, how do you think the general economic situation in this country will be?

1 get a lot better
...
5 get a lot worse
8 dk
9 na

Q17 [coded in v151] When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to [country] people over citizens from other EU member-countries who want to work here <Source CL1 to CL3: WVS 2000, adapted>

1 agree very much
2 agree
3 disagree
4 disagree very much
8 dk
9 na

Q18 [coded in v152] Citizens from other EU member-countries who live in [country] should be entitled to vote in local elections.

- 1 agree very much
- 2 agree
- 3 disagree
- 4 disagree very much
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q19 [coded in v153] Citizens from other EU member-countries who live in [country] should not be entitled to social security or unemployment benefits.

- 1 agree very much
- 2 agree
- 3 disagree
- 4 disagree very much
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q20 [coded in v154] To what extent would you say you are interested in politics? Very, somewhat, a little, or not at all? <Source: EES89, EES94, and EES99>

- 1 very
- 2 somewhat
- 3 a little
- 4 not at all
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q21 [coded in v155] 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? <Source: EES89, EES94, and EES99>

- 1 good thing
- 2 bad thing
- 3 neither
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q22 [coded in v156] 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 10-point-scale. On this scale, 1 means unification 'has already gone too far' and 10 means it 'should be pushed further'. What number on this scale best describes your position? <Source: EES99>

- 1 unification has already gone too far
- 2
- ...
- 10 unification should be pushed further
- 98 dk
- 99 na

Q22_1 [coded in v157] And about where would you place the following parties on this scale? How about the [Party 1]?

- 1 unification has already gone too far
- 2

...
10 unification should be pushed further
98 dk
99 na

Q22_2 [coded in v158] [Party 2]?

1 unification has already gone too far
2
...
10 unification should be pushed further
98 dk
99 na

Q22_x [coded in v159 – v170] [Party x]?

1 unification has already gone too far
2
...
10 unification should be pushed further
98 dk
99 na

Q23 [coded in v171] Do you ever think of yourself not only as a [country] citizen, but also as a citizen of the European Union? <Source: Eurobarometers >

1 often
2 sometimes
3 never
8 dk
9 na

Q24 [coded in v172] Are you personally proud or not to be a citizen of the European Union? Would you say you are <Source: Eurobarometers and EES94>

1 very proud
2 fairly proud
3 not very proud
4 not at all proud
8 dk
9 na

Q25a [coded in v173] IN OLD MEMBER COUNTRIES WITH REFERENDUM ON NICE
[=IRELAND ONLY] Thinking back to the second referendum held in [IRELAND] on the Nice Treaty in which the Eastern enlargement of the EU is laid down, do you remember whether you cast your vote and whether you voted in favour or against?

1 did not cast a vote
2 voted in favour
3 voted against
8 dk
9 na

Q25b [coded in v174] IN OLD MEMBER COUNTRIES [AUSTRIA & GERMANY ONLY]: If a referendum would be held in [country] on the question of EU enlargement, would you vote in favour or

against or would you abstain?

- 1 would not cast a vote
- 2 would vote in favour
- 3 would vote against
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q25c [coded in v175] IN NEW MEMBER COUNTRIES Thinking back to the referendum held in [country] on the question of EU membership, do you remember whether you cast a vote and whether you voted in favour or against?

- 1 did not cast a vote
- 2 voted in favour
- 3 voted against
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q26_x [coded in v176 – v207] Now I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in people from various countries. Can you please tell me for each, whether you have a lot of trust of them or not very much trust. If you do not know a country well enough, just say so and I will go on to the next. How about the Austrians: do have a lot of trust of them or not very much trust? And the Belgians? ...
<Eurobarometer trend modified, question wording kept, four-fold scale collapsed to dichotomy>

		a lot of trust (0)	not very much trust (1)	dk (8)	na (9)
q26_1	Austrians	()	()	()	()
q26_2	Belgians	()	()	()	()
q26_3	Country	()	()	()	()
q26_4	Bulgarians	()	()	()	()
q26_5	Croatians	()	()	()	()
q26_6	Cypriots	()	()	()	()
q26_7	Czechs	()	()	()	()
q26_8	Danes	()	()	()	()
q26_9	Dutch	()	()	()	()
q26_10	Estonians	()	()	()	()
q26_11	Finns	()	()	()	()
q26_12	French	()	()	()	()
q26_13	Germans	()	()	()	()
q26_14	Greek	()	()	()	()
q26_15	Hungarians	()	()	()	()
q26_16	Irish	()	()	()	()
q26_17	Italians	()	()	()	()
q26_18	Latvians	()	()	()	()
q26_19	Lithuanians	()	()	()	()
q26_20	Luxembourgers	()	()	()	()
q26_21	Maltese	()	()	()	()
q26_22	Norwegians	()	()	()	()
q26_23	Poles	()	()	()	()
q26_24	Portuguese	()	()	()	()

q26_25	Romanians	()	()	()	()
q26_26	Serbs	()	()	()	()
q26_27	Slovaks	()	()	()	()
q26_28	Slovenes	()	()	()	()
q26_29	Spaniards	()	()	()	()
q26_30	Swedes	()	()	()	()
q26_31	Swiss	()	()	()	()
q26_32	Turks	()	()	()	()

Q27 [coded in v208] On the whole, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in [country]? Are you <Source RS1 and RS2: EES89, EES94, EES99>

- 1 very satisfied
- 2 fairly satisfied
- 3 not very satisfied
- 4 not at all satisfied
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q28 [coded in v209] All in all again, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union?

- 1 very satisfied
- 2 fairly satisfied
- 3 not very satisfied
- 4 not at all satisfied
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q29 [coded in v210] Let us now come back to [country]. Do you approve or disapprove the government's record to date? <Source: EES89 and EES99>

- 1 approve
- 2 disapprove
- 8 dk
- 9 na

Q30 [coded in v211] Do you consider yourself to be close to any particular party? If so, which party do you feel close to? <Source Q30a+b: EES89, EES94, and EES99>

- 1 Party 1
 - 2 Party 2
 - ...
 - 96 no
 - 97 refused
 - 98 dk
 - 99 na
- } GO TO Q31

Q30a [coded in v212] Do you feel yourself to be very close to this party, fairly close, or merely a sympathiser?

- 1 very close
- 2 fairly close
- 3 merely a sympathiser

8 dk
9 na

Q31 [coded in v213] How much confidence do you have that decisions made by the European Union will be in the interest of [country]? <Source Q31 and Q32: EES94>

1 a great deal of confidence
2 a fair amount
3 not very much
4 no confidence at all
8 dk
9 na

Q32 [coded in v214] And how much confidence do you have that decisions made by the European Union will be in the interest of people like you?

1 a great deal of confidence
2 a fair amount
3 not very much
4 no confidence at all
8 dk
9 na

D01 [coded in v215] Are you yourself a member of a trade union or is anyone else in your household a member of a trade union?

1 yes, I am
2 yes, someone else is
3 yes both (1) and (2)
4 no
8 dk
9 na

D02 [coded in v216] How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

xy [age in years]
97 still studying
98 dk
99 na

D03 [coded in v217] Are you ...

1 male
2 female
8 dk
9 na

D04 [coded in v218] What year were you born?

wxyz [year]
9998 dk
9999 na

D04a [coded in v219] In which country were you born?

1 [Country]
2 other, please specify

98 dk
99 na

D04b [coded in v220] IF OTHER When did you first come to [country]?

wxyz [year]
9998 dk
9999 na

D05 [coded in v221] How many people live in your household including yourself, who are 18 years of age or older?

1
2
...
9 and more
98 dk
99 na

D06 [coded in v222] What is your current work situation? Are you:

1 self-employed
2 employed
3 in school
4 working in the household
5 retired
6 unemployed
7 other
98 dk
99 na

D06a [coded in v223] IF SELF-EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED or RETIRED: Are/were you working in

...

1 agriculture
2 state industry
3 private industry
4 public services
5 private services
6 other
7 inap
8 dk
9 na

D07 [coded in v224] If you were asked to chose one of these five names for your social class, which would you say you belong to - the working class, the lower middle class, the middle class, the upper middle class or the upper class?

1 working class
2 lower middle class
3 middle class
4 upper middle class
5 upper class
6 other
7 refused to be classified

8 dk
9 na

D08 [coded in v225] Would you say you live in a rural area or village, in a small or middle size town, or in a large town?

1 rural area or village
2 small or middle size town
3 large town
8 dk
9 na

D09 [coded in v228] Do you consider yourself as belonging to a particular religion? (If yes:) Which one?

1 roman catholic
2 protestant
3 orthodox
4 jewish
5 muslim
6 buddhist
7 hindu
8 other
9 none
98 dk
99 na

D10 [coded in v229] How often do you attend religious services: several times a week, once a week, a few times a year, once a year or less, or never?

1 several times a week
2 once a week
3 a few times a year
4 once a year or less
5 never
8 dk
9 na

D11 [coded in v230] We also need some information about the income of this household to be able to analyse the survey results for different types of households. Please count the total wages and salaries per month of all members of this household; all pensions and social insurance benefits; child allowances and any other income like rents etc ... Of course your answer as all other replies in this survey will be treated confidentially and referring back to you or your household will be impossible. Can you please tell me, what about is the monthly income of your household?

uvwxyp	[in country currency]
999997	refusal
999998	dk
999999	na

At the end of the interview, there are usually a number of technical variables filled in by the interviewer. Those of common interest for the study as a whole are:

T01 [coded in 'date'] Date of Interview

T02 [dropped in 2nd edition] Time Interview Started

T03 [dropped in 2nd edition] Duration of Interview -- minutes

T04 [coded in 'region'] Region of Interview (e.g., Bundesland in Germany)

Additional Questions (for a select number of countries):

Thinking about the campaign before European elections, how much do you agree with the following statements:

CDV1: [coded in v231] The candidates were very superficial in their debates

- 1 agree very much
- 2 agree
- 3 disagree
- 4 disagree very much
- 8 dk
- 9 na

CDV2: [coded in v232] The electoral campaign was more concerned with political strategies than with actual problems

- 1 agree very much
- 2 agree
- 3 disagree
- 4 disagree very much
- 8 dk
- 9 na