

1994 Hungarian Election - Pre-Election Studies 1992-1994 (ZA3056)

Document Description	
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Study Description	
Citation	
Title:	1994 Hungarian Election - Pre-Election Studies 1992-1994
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Study Scope	
Topic Classification:	Political Attitudes and Behavior
	Behavior at the polls, questions on the political system and Socio-economic attitudes.
Abstract:	Topics: Interest in politics; satisfaction with democracy; persuading friends; discussing politics; election participation and decision; Sunday question; current voting intention; evaluation of the parties; evaluation of the government; name of current government and opposition parties; preferred changes in the government; attention of government; achievements of the current and previous government; attitudes to nationalism, abortion, atheistic politicians, income differences, political

system, economic system, influence of church and restitution; issue competency of the parties; importance of reducing inequality, help for economy, competent manager, human rights, environmental protection; health care, preserving moral, abortion rights, nationalism, political stability and privatization; differences between classes, poor and rich, village and town, young and old, religious and atheist people, private and state owned companies; left-right-self- placement; liberal-conservative-self-placement; general satisfaction with life; financial situation of one's own household a year ago and assumed changes one year in future; economic situation in Hungary in comparison to that a year ago; assumed changes one year in future; country's important problems; best party solution; possible coalitions; restitution notes; value of restitution notes; preferred composition of the government; residence; size of community; gypsy; religion; church attendance.

Universe: Research area: Hungary

Methodology and Processing

Time Method: September 1992 to April 1994

Data Collector: MEDIAN Opinion & Market Research Ltd., Budapest, Hungary

Sampling Procedure: Stratified random sample of persons aged 18 years or older from the residential population

Mode of Data Collection: Face-to-face interview with standardized questionnaire

Sources Statement

Data Access

Availability Status: A

Access Authority:

Other Study Description Materials

Related Materials

Citation

Title: ZA3056_cdb.pdf (Codebook)

Holdings Information: <https://info1.za.gesis.org/dbksearch12/download.asp?id=3296>

Citation

Title: ZA3056_variable-list.pdf (Other Document)

Holdings
Information: <https://info1.za.gesis.org/dbksearch12/download.asp?id=3297>

Related Studies

Related Publications

Citation

Title: Related Publications

Toka, Gabor; Enyedi, Zsolt (Hrsg.): Elections to the Hungarian National Assembly 1994: Series Founding Elections in Eastern Europe. Analyses, Documents and Data. Berlin: Ed. Sigma 1999

Other Reference Note(s)

Citation

Title: Further Remarks

The survey periods in detail:

September 1992

2 to 13 December 1993

10 to 20 April 1994.

The original Hungarian datasets are archived at TARKI Datenbank, Budapest (Nos. D68-D71) The single datasets (1992-1994) are archived under ZA Study Nos.: 3053-3055. The pre-election study is archived under 3057. Comparable election studies from Hungary (1990) are archived under 2485-2488.

Further election studies of the project "Founding Elections in Eastern Europe" (H.-D. Klingemann, Science Center Berlin, WZB; supported by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation) are archived under ZA Study Nos.: 2465-2469, 2485-2488, 2560-2562, 2811-2819, 2901-2912, 3053-3057, 3175-3176 and 3631-3633. Comparable election studies from Eastern Europe are archived under ZA Study Nos.: 3123-3126, 3215-3218, 3527-3530, 3631-3633, 3888-3893.

File Description

File : ZA3056.NSDstat

- Number of cases: 3600
- No. of variables per record: 268

- Type of File: NSDstat 200203

Variable Description

Variable Groups

- Archive ID variables V1-V2
- Protocol variables V3-V4
- Questionnaire variables V5-V100
- Questionnaire variables V101-V200
- Questionnaire variables V201-V268

Archive ID variables V1-V2

Variables within Archive ID variables V1-V2

- v1: ZA STUDY NUMBER
- v2: ID NUMBER

Protocol variables V3-V4

Variables within Protocol variables V3-V4

- v3: MONTH YEAR OF SURVEY
- v4: DATE

Questionnaire variables V5-V100

Variables within Questionnaire variables V5-V100

- v1: ZA STUDY NUMBER
- v2: ID NUMBER
- v3: MONTH YEAR OF SURVEY
- v4: DATE
- v5: INTEREST IN POLITICS
- v6: SATISFACTION: DEMOCRACY
- v7: PERSUADING FRIENDS
- v8: DISCUSSING POLITICS
- v9: VOTE IN 1990 ELECTION
- v10: PARTY VOTED FOR
- v11: SUNDAY QUESTION
- v12: CURRENT VOTING INTENTION
- v13: 1ST THING LIKED: SZDSZ
- v14: 2ND THING LIKED: SZDSZ
- v15: 3RD THING LIKED: SZDSZ
- v16: 1ST THING DISLIKED SZDSZ
- v17: 2ND THING DISLIKED SZDSZ
- v18: 3RD THING DISLIKED SZDSZ
- v19: 1ST THING LIKED: KDNP
- v20: 2ND THING LIKED: KDNP
- v21: 3RD THING LIKED: KDNP
- v22: 1ST THING DISLIKED: KDNP
- v23: 2ND THING DISLIKED: KDNP
- v24: 3RD THING DISLIKED: KDNP
- v25: 1ST THING LIKED: MDF
- v26: 2ND THING LIKED: MDF
- v27: 3RD THING LIKED: MDF
- v28: 1ST THING DISLIKED: MDF
- v29: 2ND THING DISLIKED: MDF

- v30: 3RD THING DISLIKED: MDF
- v31: 1ST THING LIKED: MSZP
- v32: 2ND THING LIKED: MSZP
- v33: 3RD THING LIKED: MSZP
- v34: 1ST THING DISLIKED: MSZP
- v35: 2ND THING DISLIKED: MSZP
- v36: 3RD THING DISLIKED: MSZP
- v37: 1ST THING LIKED: FKGP
- v38: 2ND THING LIKED: FKGP
- v39: 3RD THING LIKED: FKGP
- v40: 1ST THING DISLIKED: FKGP
- v41: 2ND THING DISLIKED: FKGP
- v42: 3RD THING DISLIKED: FKGP
- v43: 1ST THING LIKED: FIDESZ
- v44: 2ND THING LIKED: FIDESZ
- v45: 3RD THING LIKED: FIDESZ
- v46: 1ST TH. DISLIKED: FIDESZ
- v47: 2ND TH. DISLIKED: FIDESZ
- v48: 3RD TH. DISLIKED: FIDESZ
- v49: VIEWS INTERESTS: FIDESZ
- v50: VIEWS INTERESTS: FKGP
- v51: VIEWS INTERESTS: KDNP
- v52: VIEWS INTERESTS: MDF
- v53: VIEWS INTERESTS: MSZP
- v54: VIEWS INTERESTS: SZDSZ
- v55: VIEWS INTERESTS: MSZOSZ
- v56: VIEWS INTERESTS: LIGA
- v57: VIEWS INTER.: CHURCHES
- v58: VIEWS INTER.: ENTREPREN.
- v59: VIEWS INTER.: FARM. ORG.
- v60: VIEWS INTER.: ENVIR. GR.
- v61: VIEWS INTERESTS: KP
- v62: VIEWS INTERESTS: ASZ
- v63: GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE
- v64: PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT
- v65: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 1
- v66: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 2
- v67: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 3
- v68: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 4
- v69: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 5
- v70: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 6
- v71: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 7
- v72: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 8
- v73: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 1
- v74: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 2
- v75: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 3
- v76: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 4
- v77: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 5
- v78: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 6
- v79: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 7
- v80: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 8
- v81: GOVERNMENT STAY IN OFFICE?
- v82: ATTENTION OF GOVERNMENT
- v83: VOTERS REAL CHOICE
- v84: TOUCH WITH PEOPLE
- v85: PROVIDE JOB
- v86: INCOME DIFFERENCES
- v87: ECONOMIC SITUATION
- v88: PRIVATIZATION
- v89: UNPROFIT. ENTREPRENEURS
- v90: ATHEISTS UNFIT
- v91: NATIONALISM IS HARMFUL
- v92: PEOPLE HAVE NOT SAY
- v93: CHANCE OF GETTING AHEAD
- v94: PARTY ONLY INT. IN VOTE
- v95: POLITICIANS AND CRIME
- v96: ABORTION BE ALLOWED
- v97: PATRIOT CONTRA EXPERT
- v98: CHURCH INFLUENCE
- v99: UNIFICATION OF HUN. LAND
- v100: RESTITUTION

Questionnaire variables V101-V200

Variables within Questionnaire variables V101-V200

- v1: ZA STUDY NUMBER
- v2: ID NUMBER
- v10: PARTY VOTED FOR
- v11: SUNDAY QUESTION
- v12: CURRENT VOTING INTENTION
- v13: 1ST THING LIKED: SZDSZ
- v14: 2ND THING LIKED: SZDSZ
- v15: 3RD THING LIKED: SZDSZ
- v16: 1ST THING DISLIKED SZDSZ
- v17: 2ND THING DISLIKED SZDSZ
- v18: 3RD THING DISLIKED SZDSZ
- v19: 1ST THING LIKED: KDNP
- v20: 2ND THING LIKED: KDNP
- v26: 2ND THING LIKED: MDF
- v101: GOALS: INEQUALITIES 1
- v102: GOALS: INEQUALITIES 2
- v103: GOALS: INEQUALITIES 3
- v104: GOALS: INEQUALITIES 4
- v105: GOALS: FREE MARKET 1
- v106: GOALS: FREE MARKET 2
- v107: GOALS: FREE MARKET 3
- v108: GOALS: FREE MARKET 4
- v109: GOALS: COMPETENCE 1
- v110: GOALS: COMPETENCE 2
- v111: GOALS: COMPETENCE 3
- v112: GOALS: COMPETENCE 4
- v113: GOALS: FREEDOM 1
- v114: GOALS: FREEDOM 2
- v115: GOALS: FREEDOM 3
- v116: GOALS: FREEDOM 4
- v117: GOALS: ECONOM. BURDEN 1
- v118: GOALS: ECONOM. BURDEN 2
- v119: GOALS: ECONOM. BURDEN 3
- v120: GOALS: ECONOM. BURDEN 4
- v121: ENV. PROTEC.-MOST LIKELY
- v122: ENV. PROTEC.-MOST LIKELY
- v123: ENV. PROTEC.-MOST LIKELY
- v124: ENV. PROTEC.-LEAST LIKELY
- v125: HEALTH CARE-MOST LIKELY
- v126: HEALTH CARE-MOST LIKELY
- v127: HEALTH CARE-MOST LIKELY
- v128: HEALTH CARE-LEAST LIKELY
- v129: PRESERVE MORAL-M. LIKELY
- v130: PRESERVE MORAL-M. LIKELY
- v131: PRESERVE MORAL-M. LIKELY
- v132: PRESERVE MORAL-L. LIKELY
- v133: ABORT. RIGHTS: M. LIKELY
- v134: ABORT. RIGHTS: M. LIKELY
- v135: ABORT. RIGHTS: M. LIKELY
- v136: ABORT. RIGHTS: L. LIKELY
- v137: PROTECT COMP.-M. LIKELY
- v138: PROTECT COMP.-M. LIKELY
- v139: PROTECT COMP.-M. LIKELY
- v140: PROTECT COMP.-L. LIKELY
- v141: NAT. FEELING-M. LIKELY
- v142: NAT. FEELING-M. LIKELY
- v143: NAT. FEELING-M. LIKELY
- v144: NAT. FEELING-L. LIKELY
- v145: INCR. PENSION-M. LIKELY
- v146: INCR. PENSION-M. LIKELY
- v147: INCR. PENSION-M. LIKELY
- v148: INCR. PENSION-L. LIKELY
- v149: REL. INFLUENCE-M. LIKELY
- v150: REL. INFLUENCE-M. LIKELY
- v151: REL. INFLUENCE-M. LIKELY
- v152: REL. INFLUENCE-L. LIKELY

- v153: PUSH PRIVATIZ.-M. LIKELY
- v154: PUSH PRIVATIZ.-M. LIKELY
- v155: PUSH PRIVATIZ.-M. LIKELY
- v156: PUSH PRIVATIZ.-L. LIKELY
- v157: RED. UNEMPLOY.-M. LIKELY
- v158: RED. UNEMPLOY.-M. LIKELY
- v159: RED. UNEMPLOY.-M. LIKELY
- v160: RED. UNEMPLOY.-L. LIKELY
- v161: EFFECT. POLICE-M. LIKELY
- v162: EFFECT. POLICE-M. LIKELY
- v163: EFFECT. POLICE-M. LIKELY
- v164: EFFECT. POLICE-L. LIKELY
- v165: DECOMMUNIZAT.-M. LIKELY
- v166: DECOMMUNIZAT.-M. LIKELY
- v167: DECOMMUNIZAT.-M. LIKELY
- v168: DECOMMUNIZAT.-L. LIKELY
- v169: NAT. REPRESENT.-M. LIKELY
- v170: NAT. REPRESENT.-M. LIKELY
- v171: NAT. REPRESENT.-M. LIKELY
- v172: NAT. REPRESENT.-L. LIKELY
- v173: PROTEC. SPEECH-M. LIKELY
- v174: PROTEC. SPEECH-M. LIKELY
- v175: PROTEC. SPEECH-M. LIKELY
- v176: PROTEC. SPEECH-L. LIKELY
- v177: POL. STABILITY-M. LIKELY
- v178: POL. STABILITY-M. LIKELY
- v179: POL. STABILITY-M. LIKELY
- v180: POL. STABILITY-L. LIKELY
- v181: HUNGAR. ABROAD-M. LIKELY
- v182: HUNGAR. ABROAD-M. LIKELY
- v183: HUNGAR. ABROAD-M. LIKELY
- v184: HUNGAR. ABROAD-L. LIKELY
- v185: REDUCE INEQUAL.: IMPORT.
- v186: HELP ECONOMY: IMPORTANT
- v187: COMPET. MANAGER: IMPORT.
- v188: HUMAN RIGHTS: IMPORTANT
- v189: LESSEN ECO. BURDEN: IMP.
- v190: ENVIR. PROTECT.: IMPORT.
- v191: HEALTH CARE: IMPORTANT
- v192: PRESERVE MORALS: IMPORT.
- v193: ABORTION RIGHTS: IMPORT.
- v194: PROTECT COMPAN.: IMPORT.
- v195: STRENGTH. NAT.: IMPORT.
- v196: INCR. PENSION: IMPORT.
- v197: REL. INFLUENCE: IMPORT.
- v198: PUSH PRIVATIZ.: IMPORT.
- v199: REDUCE UNEMPL.: IMPORT.
- v200: EFFECT. POLICE: IMPORT.
- v268: WEIGHTING VARIABLE

Questionnaire variables V201-V268

Variables within Questionnaire variables V201-V268

- v2: ID NUMBER
- v20: 2ND THING LIKED: KDNP
- v21: 3RD THING LIKED: KDNP
- v22: 1ST THING DISLIKED: KDNP
- v23: 2ND THING DISLIKED: KDNP
- v24: 3RD THING DISLIKED: KDNP
- v25: 1ST THING LIKED: MDF
- v26: 2ND THING LIKED: MDF
- v201: DECOMMUNIZAT.: IMPORT.
- v202: NAT. REPRESENT.: IMPORT.
- v203: PROTECT SPEECH: IMPORT.
- v204: POL. STABILITY: IMPORT.
- v205: HUNGAR. ABROAD: IMPORT.
- v206: CONFLICT-POOR AND RICH
- v207: CONFLICT-BETWEEN CLASSES

- v208: CONFLICT-FARMER AND CITY
- v209: CONFLICT-YOUNG AND OLD
- v210: CONFLICT-REL.AND ATHEIST
- v211: CONFLICT - PRIVATIZATION
- v212: LEFT-RIGHT SELF-PLACEM.
- v213: LIB.-CONS. SELF-PLACEM.
- v214: SATISFACTION WITH LIFE
- v215: HOUSEHOLD FINANCES TODAY
- v216: HOUSEHOLD FINAN. FUTURE
- v217: NATIONAL ECONOMY TODAY
- v218: NATIONAL ECONOMY, FUTURE
- v219: COUNTRY'S IMP. PROBLEMS
- v220: BEST PARTY'S SOLUTIONS
- v221: COUNTRY'S IMP. PROB. 2
- v222: BEST PARTY'S SOLUTIONS
- v223: COUNTRY'S IMP. PROB. 3
- v224: BEST PARTY'S SOLUTIONS
- v225: GOV.: FKGP-KDNP-MDF-MIEP
- v226: GOVERNMENT: KDNP-MDF
- v227: G: FIDESZ-KNDP-MDF-SZDSZ
- v228: GOVERNMENT: FIDESZ-SZDSZ
- v229: GOVERNMENT: MDF-MSZP
- v230: GOVERNMENT: MSZP-SZDSZ
- v231: GOVERNMENT: MSZP ALONE
- v232: FAM. RECEIVE REST. NOTES
- v233: VALUE REC. RESTIT. NOTES
- v234: PREF. GOV. INCLUDE: ASZ
- v235: PREF. GOV. INCLUDE: EKGP
- v236: PREF. GOV. INCLUDE: FKGP
- v237: PREF. GOV. INCL.: FIDESZ
- v238: PREF. GOV. INCLUDE: KDNP
- v239: PREF. GOV. INCLUDE: KP
- v240: PREF. GOV. INCLUDE: MDF
- v241: PREF. GOV. INCLUDE: MIEP
- v242: PREF. GOV. INCL.: MSZDP
- v243: PREF. GOV. INCLUDE: MSZP
- v244: PREF. GOV. INCL.: MSZMP
- v245: PREF. GOV. INCLUDE: NDSZ
- v246: PREF. GOV. INCLUDE: PP
- v247: PREF. GOV. INCL.: SZDSZ
- v248: PREF. GOV. INCLUDE: VP
- v249: PREF. GOV. INCL.: GREENS
- v250: YEAR OF BIRTH
- v251: AGE
- v252: SEX
- v253: SIZE OF COMMUNITY
- v254: RACE
- v255: EDUCATION
- v256: EMPLOYMENT STATUS
- v257: PRIVATE PUBLIC SECTOR
- v258: OCCUPATION
- v259: CHURCH ATTENDANCE
- v260: DENOMINATION
- v261: UNION MEMBERSHIP
- v262: PRE-'90: COM. PARTY MEM.
- v263: COUNTY
- v264: RESIDENCE: B.-CITY-VILL.
- v265: NET FAMILY INCOME
- v266: SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD
- v267: MARITAL STATUS

Variables

v1: ZA STUDY NUMBER

Location: Question: ZA-Study number

Width: 4

Range of Valid Data Values: 3056- 3056

Summary Statistics: Valid 3600 ;

Variable Format: numeric

v2: ID NUMBER

Location: Question: ID number

Width: 4

Range of Valid Data Values: 0- 1292

Summary Statistics: Valid 3600 ; Min. 0 ; Max. 1292

Variable Format: numeric

v3: MONTH YEAR OF SURVEY

Location: Question: Month/ year of survey

Width: 1

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 3

Summary Statistics: Valid 3600 ;

Variable Format: numeric

v4: DATE

Location: Question: Date

Width: 2

Notes:
Not recorded in the 1992-dataset.

Range of Valid Data Values: 0- 20

Summary Statistics: Valid 3600 ; Min. 0 ; Max. 20

Variable Format: numeric

v5: INTEREST IN POLITICS

Location: Question: Q.1
To what extent are you interested in politics:

Width: 1

1 Very much

2 Moderately
3 A little
4 Not at all
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3596 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v6: SATISFACTION: DEMOCRACY

Location: Question: Q.2
Width: 1 On the whole, are you very satisfied, rather satisfied, rather dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the way democracy works in Hungary?

1 Very satisfied
2 Rather satisfied
3 Rather dissatisfied
4 Very dissatisfied
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3443 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v7: PERSUADING FRIENDS

Location: Question: Q.3
Width: 1 When you have a firm (clear) opinion on a political question, how often does it happen that you try to convince your friends, relatives or fellow workers about your opinion?

0 Not available: December 1993 and April 1994
1 Often
2 From time to time
3 Rarely
4 Never
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 1182 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v8: DISCUSSING POLITICS

Location: Question: Q.4
When you get together with your friends, do you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?
Width: 1
1 Frequently
2 Occasionally
3 Never
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 3
Range of Invalid Data Values: 8
Summary Statistics: Valid 3582 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 3
Variable Format: numeric

v9: VOTE IN 1990 ELECTION

Location: Question: Q.5
Did you participate in the first round of the 1990 parliamentary election?
Width: 1
0 Was not eligible at that time
1 Yes
2 No
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 2
Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0
Summary Statistics: Valid 2899 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 2
Variable Format: numeric

v10: PARTY VOTED FOR

Location: Question: Q.6
Which party list did you vote for?
Width: 2
1 FIDESZ
2 FKGP
3 KDNP
4 MDF
5 MSZP
6 SZDSZ
7 MSZMP
8 MSZDP
9 ASZ
10 KP
11 VP
12 MIEP
13 NDSZ
14 PP
15 MZP
16 EKGP
17 Other party
18 No party
19 All parties
20 Did not vote
97 Refused

98 DK
99 NA

Notes:

The following coding scheme (with slight variation in how many parties other than the six main parties were assigned a unique code) were used to code all questions except where the respondents were asked to name a party.

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 20

Range of Invalid Data Values: 97-

Summary Statistics: Valid 2535 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 20

Variable Format: numeric

v11: SUNDAY QUESTION

Location: Question: Q.7
Width: 1 If there were a parliamentary election next sunday, would you ...

- 1 Certainly go out to vote,
- 2 Not certainly, but probably go out to vote
- 3 Probably not got out to vote
- 4 Certainly not go out to vote?
- 8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3540 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v12: CURRENT VOTING INTENTION

Location: Question: Q.8
Width: 2 (Still, if you did happen to go out to vote,) which party would you vote for?

- 1 FIDESZ
- 2 FKGP
- 3 KDNP
- 4 MDF
- 5 MSZP
- 6 SZDSZ
- 7 MSZMP
- 8 MSZDP
- 9 ASZ
- 10 KP
- 11 VP
- 12 MIEP
- 13 NDSZ
- 14 PP
- 15 MZP
- 16 EKGP
- 17 Other party
- 18 No party
- 19 All parties
- 20 Would not vote
- 97 Refused
- 98 DK
- 99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 20

Range of Invalid Data Values: 97-

Summary Statistics: Valid 2459 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 20

Variable Format: numeric

v13: 1ST THING LIKED: SZDSZ

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

1. What do you like about the SZDSZ?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Troztkist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very

general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).

46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).

47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).

51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their

promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Notes:

Consider that the number of frequencies does not equal the number of ID

Code 20-29: If the respondent refers to the social background of party leaders/members, then the answer is coded as 57.

Code 50-59: References to concrete politicians are coded here only if the concrete politician is mentioned as an example of a general characteristic of the party (e.g. "they are very competent, just look at x.y.")

Code 60-69: If the concrete politician is mentioned only as an example of a general characteristic of the party (e.g. "they are very competent, just look at x.y."), then it is coded as a reference to the party's style, behaviour, etc. (codes 50-59).

Code 11: If respondent says that e.g. the party represents former communists without attributing communist ideology to the party then the answer is coded as 22 (social group reference). If the respondent refers to the communist past of the party leaders, then the answer is coded as 57.

Code 16: "Catholic", "protestant", etc. must be coded as 21 (that is, as a social group reference).

Code 19: Anti-communism is coded as 19 only if the respondent referred to the party's alleged opposition to communism as a social system. However, if the answer refers to the party's anti-communism as a hostility to former communists, then it is coded as 22 (social group reference).

If the respondent refers merely to the social background of party leaders/ members, then the answer is coded as 57.

References to concrete politicians are coded here only if the concrete politician is mentioned as an example of a general characteristic of the party (e.g. "they are very competent, just look at x.y. ").

If the concrete politician is mentioned only as an example of a general characteristic of the party (e.g. "they are very competent, just look at x.y."), then it is coded as a reference to the party's style, behaviour, etc. (codes 50-59).

Code 71: This part of the answer is coded only if the respondent did not give an explanation for this.

Code 81: If the answer contains more than three reasons, then the

first two mentions are coded on the first two variables, and the third variable derived from the question is coded as 81.

Code 92: This answer is coded only if after saying this the respondent did not answer the open-ended questions about what he/ she likes/ disliked about the parties.

Code 93: This answer is coded only if after saying this the respondent did not answer the open-ended questions about what he/ she likes/ disliked about the parties.

Code 98: This answer is coded only if after saying this the respondent did not answer the open-ended questions about what he/ she likes/ disliked about the parties.

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 93

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98-

Summary Statistics: Valid 2055 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 93

Variable Format: numeric

v14: 2ND THING LIKED: SZDSZ

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

2. Something else?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces,

regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).

46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).

47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).

51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).

52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make

zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are

(not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition

partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general

(e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal

structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible

forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality

of the respondent, the members of the party in general are

sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party..

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is

completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.
81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

- 82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 90 No evaluation of the party.
- 91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).
- 92 There are no differences between the parties.
- 93 Not interested in politics
- 94 No evaluation of the party.
- 95 No evaluation of the party.
- 96 No evaluation of the party.
- 97 No evaluation of the party.
- 98 DK
- 99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 80

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 765 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 80

Variable Format: numeric

v15: 3RD THING LIKED: SZDSZ

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

3. What else do you like about the SZDSZ?

- 10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).
- 11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trozskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).
- 12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).
- 13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).
- 14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).
- 15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)
- 16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).
- 17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).
- 18 Right wing
- 19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).
- 20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.
- 21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church;

catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
 - 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
 - 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
 - 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
 - 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
 - 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
 - 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
 - 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
 - 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
 - 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
 - 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
 - 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
 - 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
 - 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
 - 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.
 - 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
 - 61 Party leader mentioned.
 - 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
 - 63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
 - 64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
 - 65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
 - 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
 - 67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
 - 68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
 - 69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
 - 70 Other non-political remark.
- A non-political remark means such an attribute which is

completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 81

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 243 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 81

Variable Format: numeric

v16: 1ST THING DISLIKED SZDSZ

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2

Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

4. And what do you dislike about the SZDSZ?

- 10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).
- 11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).
- 12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).
- 13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).
- 14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).
- 15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)
- 16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).
- 17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).
- 18 Right wing
- 19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).
- 20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.
- 21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)
- 22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).
- 23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).
- 24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).
- 25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).
- 26 Old people, pensioners.
- 27 Young people.
- 28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).
- 29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).
- 30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).
- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain

economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).

46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).

47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).

51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).

52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/

intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general

(e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal

structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible

forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality

of the respondent, the members of the party in general are

sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really

belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is

completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

- 90 No evaluation of the party.
- 91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).
- 92 There are no differences between the parties.
- 93 Not interested in politics
- 94 No evaluation of the party.
- 95 No evaluation of the party.
- 96 No evaluation of the party.
- 97 No evaluation of the party.
- 98 DK
- 99 NA

Notes:

Consider that the number of frequencies does not equal the number of ID.

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 93

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98-

Summary Statistics: Valid 1948 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 93

Variable Format: numeric

v17: 2ND THING DISLIKED SZDSZ

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

5. Something else?

- 10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).
- 11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).
- 12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).
- 13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).
- 14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).
- 15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)
- 16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).
- 17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).
- 18 Right wing
- 19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).
- 20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.
- 21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)
- 22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).
- 23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).
- 24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

- 25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).
- 26 Old people, pensioners.
- 27 Young people.
- 28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).
- 29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).
- 30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).
- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
- 61 Party leader mentioned.
- 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
- 63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
- 64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
- 65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 70 Other non-political remark.
A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, spea too fast/ slow).
- 71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..
- 72 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 73 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and

politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 80

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 445 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 80

Variable Format: numeric

v18: 3RD THING DISLIKED SZDSZ

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

6. What else do you dislike about the SZDSZ?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g.

modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist,

Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing,

has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants

to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic

socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims

of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).

46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).

47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).

51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).

52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party..
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
- 61 Party leader mentioned.
- 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
- 63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
- 64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
- 65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 70 Other non-political remark.
A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).
- 71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..
- 72 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 73 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 74 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 75 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 76 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 77 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 78 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 79 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.
- 81 The answer contains more than three reasons.
- 82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 90 No evaluation of the party.
- 91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).
- 92 There are no differences between the parties.
- 93 Not interested in politics
- 94 No evaluation of the party.
- 95 No evaluation of the party.
- 96 No evaluation of the party.
- 97 No evaluation of the party.
- 98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 13- 81

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 97 ; Min. 13 ; Max. 81

Variable Format: numeric

v19: 1ST THING LIKED: KDNP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

7. What do you like about the KDNP?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees,

etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).

46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).

47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).

51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good

experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).

52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party..

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and

politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Notes:

Consider that the number of frequencies does not equal the number of ID.

Range of Valid Data Values: 9- 93

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 1394 ; Min. 9 ; Max. 93

Variable Format: numeric

v20: 2ND THING LIKED: KDNP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

8. Something else?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

- 17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).
- 18 Right wing
- 19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).
- 20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

- 21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)
- 22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).
- 23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

- 24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).
- 25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).
- 26 Old people, pensioners.
- 27 Young people.
- 28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).
- 29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).
- 30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).
- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western

interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).

46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).

47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).

51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).

52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

- 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 70 Other non-political remark.
A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).
- 71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..
- 72 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 73 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 74 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 75 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 76 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 77 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 78 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 79 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.
- 81 The answer contains more than three reasons.
- 82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 90 No evaluation of the party.
- 91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).
- 92 There are no differences between the parties.
- 93 Not interested in politics
- 94 No evaluation of the party.
- 95 No evaluation of the party.
- 96 No evaluation of the party.
- 97 No evaluation of the party.
- 98 DK
- 99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 80

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 366 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 80

Variable Format: numeric

v21: 3RD THING LIKED: KDNP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

9. What else do you like about the KDNP?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they

use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 90 No evaluation of the party.
 91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).
 92 There are no differences between the parties.
 93 Not interested in politics
 94 No evaluation of the party.
 95 No evaluation of the party.
 96 No evaluation of the party.
 97 No evaluation of the party.
 98 DK
 99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 16- 81

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 84 ; Min. 16 ; Max. 81

Variable Format: numeric

v22: 1ST THING DISLIKED: KDNP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

10. And what do you dislike about the KDNP?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the

former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).

46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving

good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).

47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).

51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).

52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/

antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Notes:

Consider that the number of frequencies does not equal the number of ID.

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 93

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 1382 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 93

Variable Format: numeric

v23: 2ND THING DISLIKED: KDNF

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

11. Something else?

- 10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).
- 11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Troztkist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).
- 12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).
- 13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).
- 14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).
- 15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)
- 16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical)).
- 17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).
- 18 Right wing
- 19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).
- 20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

- 21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)
- 22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).
- 23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

- 24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).
- 25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).
- 26 Old people, pensioners.
- 27 Young people.
- 28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).
- 29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).
- 30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).
- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
- 61 Party leader mentioned.
- 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
- 63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
- 64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
- 65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 70 Other non-political remark.
A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, spea too fast/ slow).
- 71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..
- 72 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 73 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 74 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 75 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 76 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 77 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 78 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 79 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.
- 81 The answer contains more than three reasons.
- 82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 90 No evaluation of the party.
- 91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about

it).
 92 There are no differences between the parties.
 93 Not interested in politics
 94 No evaluation of the party.
 95 No evaluation of the party.
 96 No evaluation of the party.
 97 No evaluation of the party.
 98 DK
 99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 13- 71

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 341 ; Min. 13 ; Max. 71

Variable Format: numeric

v24: 3RD THING DISLIKED: KDNP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

12. What else do you dislike about the KDNP?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific

- group).
- 26 Old people, pensioners.
- 27 Young people.
- 28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).
- 29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).
- 30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).
- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
- 61 Party leader mentioned.
- 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
- 63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
- 64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
- 65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 70 Other non-political remark.
A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).
- 71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..
- 72 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 73 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 74 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 13- 81

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 73 ; Min. 13 ; Max. 81

Variable Format: numeric

v25: 1ST THING LIKED: MDF

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

13. What do you like about the MDF?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

- 14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).
- 15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)
- 16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).
- 17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).
- 18 Right wing
- 19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).
- 20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.
- 21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)
- 22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).
- 23 Middle and upper strata (e.g entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).
- 24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).
- 25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).
- 26 Old people, pensioners.
- 27 Young people.
- 28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).
- 29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).
- 30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).
- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/

- policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party..
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Notes:

Consider that the number of frequencies does not equal the number of ID.

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 93

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98-

Summary Statistics: Valid 2362 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 93

Variable Format: numeric

v26: 2ND THING LIKED: MDF

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

14. Something else?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trozskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very

general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).

46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).

47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).

51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their

promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 13- 80

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 416 ; Min. 13 ; Max. 80

Variable Format: numeric

v27: 3RD THING LIKED: MDF

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

15. What else do you like about the MDF?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g.

modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist,

Leninist, Bolshevik, Trozskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing,

has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants

to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic

socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left,

somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual

freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic,

chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national,

anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism,

anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party..
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
- 61 Party leader mentioned.
- 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
- 63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
- 64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
- 65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 13- 81

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 105 ; Min. 13 ; Max. 81

Variable Format: numeric

v28: 1ST THING DISLIKED: MDF

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

16. And what do you dislike about the MDF?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskyist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they

use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

- 82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 90 No evaluation of the party.
- 91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).
- 92 There are no differences between the parties.
- 93 Not interested in politics
- 94 No evaluation of the party.
- 95 No evaluation of the party.
- 96 No evaluation of the party.
- 97 No evaluation of the party.
- 98 DK
- 99 NA

Notes:

Consider that the number of frequencies does not equal the number of ID.

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 93

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98-

Summary Statistics: Valid 2560 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 93

Variable Format: numeric

v29: 2ND THING DISLIKED: MDF

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

17. Something else?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Troztkist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the

respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).

- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
- 61 Party leader mentioned.
- 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
- 63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
- 64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
- 65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 70 Other non-political remark.
- A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, spea too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 11- 80

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 1444 ; Min. 11 ; Max. 80

Variable Format: numeric

v30: 3RD THING DISLIKED: MDF

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

18. What else do you dislike about the MDF?

- 10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).
- 11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trozkist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).
- 12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).
- 13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).
- 14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).
- 15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)
- 16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical)).
- 17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).
- 18 Right wing
- 19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).
- 20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

- 21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)
- 22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).
- 23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

- 24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).
- 25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).
- 26 Old people, pensioners.
- 27 Young people.
- 28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).
- 29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).
- 30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).
- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
- 61 Party leader mentioned.
- 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
- 63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
- 64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
- 65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 70 Other non-political remark.
A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, spea too fast/ slow).
- 71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..
- 72 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 73 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 74 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 75 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 76 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 77 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 78 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 79 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.
- 81 The answer contains more than three reasons.
- 82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
- 90 No evaluation of the party.
- 91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about

it).
 92 There are no differences between the parties.
 93 Not interested in politics
 94 No evaluation of the party.
 95 No evaluation of the party.
 96 No evaluation of the party.
 97 No evaluation of the party.
 98 DK
 99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 12- 91

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 646 ; Min. 12 ; Max. 91

Variable Format: numeric

v31: 1ST THING LIKED: MSZP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

19. What do you like about the MSZP?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific

- group).
- 26 Old people, pensioners.
- 27 Young people.
- 28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).
- 29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).
- 30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).
- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
- 61 Party leader mentioned.
- 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
- 63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
- 64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
- 65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
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- 69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 70 Other non-political remark.
A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, spea too fast/ slow).
- 71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..
- 72 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 73 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 74 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

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80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Notes:

Consider that the number of frequencies does not equal the number of ID.

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 93

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98-

Summary Statistics: Valid 2283 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 93

Variable Format: numeric

v32: 2ND THING LIKED: MSZP

Location:

Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2

Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

20. Something else?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g.

modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist,

Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing,

has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants

to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic

socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left,

somewhat left, is for equal chances).

- 13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).
- 14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).
- 15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)
- 16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).
- 17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).
- 18 Right wing
- 19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).
- 20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

- 21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)
- 22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).
- 23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

- 24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).
- 25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).
- 26 Old people, pensioners.
- 27 Young people.
- 28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).
- 29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).
- 30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).
- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's

- attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
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- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

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68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

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81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 11- 80

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 1040 ; Min. 11 ; Max. 80

Variable Format: numeric

v33: 3RD THING LIKED: MSZP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

21. What else do you like about the MSZP?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trozskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very

general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

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46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).

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51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their

promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

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A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

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73 Non-political response.

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80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 12- 81

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 404 ; Min. 12 ; Max. 81

Variable Format: numeric

v34: 1ST THING DISLIKED: MSZP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

22. And what do you dislike about the MSZP?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trozskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism,

anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
- 61 Party leader mentioned.
- 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
- 63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
- 64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
- 65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Notes:

Consider that the number of frequencies does not equal the number of ID.

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 93

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98-

Summary Statistics: Valid 1999 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 93

Variable Format: numeric

v35: 2ND THING DISLIKED: MSZP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

23. Something else?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they

use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 90 No evaluation of the party.
 91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).
 92 There are no differences between the parties.
 93 Not interested in politics
 94 No evaluation of the party.
 95 No evaluation of the party.
 96 No evaluation of the party.
 97 No evaluation of the party.
 98 DK
 99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 11- 80

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 329 ; Min. 11 ; Max. 80

Variable Format: numeric

v36: 3RD THING DISLIKED: MSZP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

24. What else do you dislike about the MSZP?

- 10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).
- 11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Troztkist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).
- 12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).
- 13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).
- 14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).
- 15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)
- 16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).
- 17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).
- 18 Right wing
- 19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).
- 20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.
- 21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)
- 22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the

former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).

46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving

good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).

47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).

51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).

52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/

antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 19- 92

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 57 ; Min. 19 ; Max. 92

Variable Format: numeric

v37: 1ST THING LIKED: FKGP

Location:

Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2

Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

25. What do you like about the FKGP?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g.

modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime,

wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).

46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).

47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).

51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).

52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal

structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics
 94 No evaluation of the party.
 95 No evaluation of the party.
 96 No evaluation of the party.
 97 No evaluation of the party.
 98 DK
 99 NA

Notes:

Consider that the number of frequencies does not equal the number of ID.

Range of Valid Data Values: 15- 93

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 1631 ; Min. 15 ; Max. 93

Variable Format: numeric

v38: 2ND THING LIKED: FKGP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

26. Something else?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific

- group).
- 26 Old people, pensioners.
- 27 Young people.
- 28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).
- 29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).
- 30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).
- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
- 61 Party leader mentioned.
- 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
- 63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
- 64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
- 65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 70 Other non-political remark.
A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, spea too fast/ slow).
- 71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..
- 72 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 73 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
- 74 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 12- 80

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 324 ; Min. 12 ; Max. 80

Variable Format: numeric

v39: 3RD THING LIKED: FKGP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

27. What else do you like about the FKGP?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

- 14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).
- 15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)
- 16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).
- 17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).
- 18 Right wing
- 19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).
- 20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.
- 21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)
- 22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).
- 23 Middle and upper strata (e.g entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).
- 24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).
- 25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).
- 26 Old people, pensioners.
- 27 Young people.
- 28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).
- 29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).
- 30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).
- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/

- policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party..
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 15- 81

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 80 ; Min. 15 ; Max. 81

Variable Format: numeric

v40: 1ST THING DISLIKED: FKGP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

28. And what do you dislike about the FKGP?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are

useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).

52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and

politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Notes:

Consider that the number of frequencies does not equal the number of ID.

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 93

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 1788 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 93

Variable Format: numeric

v41: 2ND THING DISLIKED: FKGP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

29. Something else?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national,

anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the

- country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
- 61 Party leader mentioned.
- 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
- 63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
- 64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
- 65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour,

characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 70

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 830 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 70

Variable Format: numeric

v42: 3RD THING DISLIKED: FKGP

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

30. What else do you dislike about the FKGP?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they

use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
 90 No evaluation of the party.
 91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).
 92 There are no differences between the parties.
 93 Not interested in politics
 94 No evaluation of the party.
 95 No evaluation of the party.
 96 No evaluation of the party.
 97 No evaluation of the party.
 98 DK
 99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 15- 81

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 217 ; Min. 15 ; Max. 81

Variable Format: numeric

v43: 1ST THING LIKED: FIDESZ

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

31. What do you like about the FIDESZ?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical)).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).

44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).

45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).

46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude

towards separation).

47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).

51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).

52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Notes:

Consider that the number of frequencies does not equal the number of ID.

Range of Valid Data Values: 12- 93

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98-

Summary Statistics: Valid 2652 ; Min. 12 ; Max. 93

Variable Format: numeric

v44: 2ND THING LIKED: FIDESZ

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

32. Something else?

- 10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).
- 11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).
- 12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).
- 13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).
- 14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).
- 15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)
- 16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical)).
- 17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).
- 18 Right wing
- 19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).
- 20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

- 21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)
- 22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).
- 23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

- 24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).
- 25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).
- 26 Old people, pensioners.
- 27 Young people.
- 28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).
- 29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).
- 30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).
- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to

- reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general

(e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party..

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.
93 Not interested in politics
94 No evaluation of the party.
95 No evaluation of the party.
96 No evaluation of the party.
97 No evaluation of the party.
98 DK
99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 10- 71

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 1292 ; Min. 10 ; Max. 71

Variable Format: numeric

v45: 3RD THING LIKED: FIDESZ

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

33. What else do you like about the FIDESZ?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Troztkist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

- 26 Old people, pensioners.
- 27 Young people.
- 28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).
- 29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).
- 30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).
- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations

(czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.

50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).

51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).

52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party..

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 14- 81

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 375 ; Min. 14 ; Max. 81

Variable Format: numeric

v46: 1ST TH. DISLIKED: FIDESZ

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

34. And what do you dislike about the FIDESZ?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual

freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
- 61 Party leader mentioned.

- 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
70 Other non-political remark.
A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).
71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..
72 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
73 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
74 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
75 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
76 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
77 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
78 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
79 Non-political response.
The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.
80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.
81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.
90 No evaluation of the party.
91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).
92 There are no differences between the parties.
93 Not interested in politics
94 No evaluation of the party.
95 No evaluation of the party.
96 No evaluation of the party.
97 No evaluation of the party.
98 DK
99 NA

Notes:

Consider that the number of frequencies does not equal the number of ID.

Range of Valid Data Values: 14- 93

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98-

Summary Statistics: Valid 2494 ; Min. 14 ; Max. 93

Variable Format: numeric

v47: 2ND TH. DISLIKED: FIDESZ

Location: Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36
 Width: 2 Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

35. Something else?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without refering to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

- 31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).
- 32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).
- 33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).
- 34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).
- 35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).
- 36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).
- 37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).
- 38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).
- 39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).
- 40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).
- 41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).
- 42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).
- 43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad, irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are

useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).

52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).

53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).

54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).

55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).

56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).

57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).

58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).

59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.

60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.

61 Party leader mentioned.

62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.

63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.

64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.

65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and

politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 12- 70

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 727 ; Min. 12 ; Max. 70

Variable Format: numeric

v48: 3RD TH. DISLIKED: FIDESZ

Location:

Question: Q.9_1-Q.9_36

Width: 2

Now I would like to ask you about the political parties in our country. Would you tell me, which are in your opinion the good and bad sides of each? Let's start with the SZDSZ.

36. What else do you dislike about the FIDESZ?

10 Other abstract ideological adjectives or goals (e.g. modernist, "european", "civic", humanist, utopian).

11 Communist and related (e.g. communist, red, Marxist, Leninist, Bolshevik, Trotskist, radical/ far/ extreme left wing, has militant attitude to class struggle, revolutionary, wants to introduce communism/ the dictatorship of the proletariat).

12 Non-communist left (e.g. socialist, prefers democratic socialism, social democrat, left-liberal, centre left, somewhat left, is for equal chances).

13 Democratic (e.g. supports democracy and/ or citizens' participation in politics, opposes dictatorship).

14 Liberal (e.g. liberal, social-liberal, is for (individual) freedom, supports rule of law/Rechtsstaat, individualist).

15 Nationalist and related (e.g. national, patriotic, chauvinist, fascist)

16 Christian (e.g. religious, clerical, "black" (in the sense of clerical).

17 Conservative (e.g. traditionalist, reactionary).

18 Right wing

19 Opposed to one of the above categories (e.g. non-national, anti-clerical, non-christian, atheist, anti-liberal, anti-democratic/ totalitarian, opposed to socialism/ communism, anti-capitalist).

20 Other social groups or interests organizations towards which the party is perceived to have a positive or negative attitude.

21 Church, confessional group (e.g. the party is pro-church; catholic; protestant; anti-catholic)

22 Former nomenclature, former communists (e.g. the respondent perceives a positive or negative relationship between the party and those who were in power during the former regime).

23 Middle and upper strata (e.g. entrepreneurs, professionals, clerks, white-collar workers, educated people, the rich).

24 Lower strata and/ or trade unions (e.g. workers, the poor, "small people", unions).

25 The people (e.g. respondent thinks the party is for or against "us", the (interest of the) "people", the "population", "everybody", etc. without referring to either the placement of the group in the social structure or any specific group).

26 Old people, pensioners.

27 Young people.

28 Agricultural interests (e.g. farmers, agricultural interests or interest organizations, co-operatives, workers of state farms).

29 Ethnic groups and immigrants (e.g. the party supports or is against gypsies, jews or other ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.).

30 Other references to domestic policy (including very general goals (e.g. security) attributed to the party, if the goal can belong to several of the above categories from 31 to 39).

31 Social policy (e.g. wants to maintain (or does not care about) social safety net, pensions, social benefits, child care, health care, wants to increase/decrease spending in these areas, implement reforms).

32 Unemployment (e.g. create new jobs, protect workplaces, regulation of unemployment benefit, does not care about rising unemployment).

33 Privatization (e.g. control/speed up/ slow down privatization, give a fair share to employees, selling out the country to foreign investors).

34 Agricultural policy (e.g. protect domestic market from foreign competition, land restitution, destroy agricultural co-operatives).

35 Other economic policy references (e.g. the party is for or against radical economic reform, free market economy, social market economy, the party is (not) competent in economics, wants to do (or did) something with taxes/ prices/ inflation/ loans, wage policies, wants to support investments, maintain economic stability, the party has demagogic/ unrealistic economic program).

36 Crime, law enforcement, order, defence, (e.g. wants to reduce/ increase military spending, does not care about crime, wants to do (or did) something with police).

37 Specific issues related to religion and churches (e.g. religious instruction in schools, abortion, material compensation of the churches, denominational schools).

38 Democratic order, freedom of press, human rights, rights of ethnic minorities (references to specific actions or aims of the party to guarantee or limit the above things).

39 Local government (references either 1. to the party's attitude/policy towards local government (e.g. wants to give more autonomy to local government), or 2. to performance/ policy of the party's representatives in local government).

40 Other foreign policy references (e.g. (lack of) competence in foreign affairs, relations with east central european countries).

41 Relations with western countries and international organizations (e.g. joining europe, the party serves western interests, fights the imf).

42 Relations with the former Soviet Union (e.g. the party is associated with the withdrawal of soviet troops from the country, the party has a pro- or anti-russian attitude).

43 (Czech/Hungarian/Polish/Slovak) ethnic minorities abroad,

- irredentism (the party is associated with a certain attitude or policy concerning the czech/hungarian/polish/slovak ethnic minorities living in other central and east european countries).
- 44 (CSFR only) federalist/ unitarian attitude (the party is associated with a favourable attitude towards the continued existence of Czechoslovakia).
- 45 (CSFR only) separatist attitude (the party is associated with separatist attitudes, or is perceived as a party contributing to the dissolution of czech-slovakia or to the creation of separate currencies/ armies/ etc.).
- 46 (CSFR only) other references to czech-slovak relations (e.g. making the process of dissolution smooth, preserving good relations between the two nations, ambiguous attitude towards separation).
- 47 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 48 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 49 References to foreign policy, foreign relations (czech-slovak relations included) the party is associated with competence, or lack of competence, or a specific action or goal in foreign policy.
- 50 Other references to the style, organization, behaviour of the party (e.g. party is strong/ great /small).
- 51 Performance, competence (e.g. they did a lot/nothing, they did a good/bad job, competence/expertise in general, good experts, they obstruct the work of the parliament/government, they are (not) constructive, they (do not) fulfil their promises, draw attention to important problems, they are useless/ hard working/ stupid/ senile/ flexible, they seek compromises, they are uncompromising, tactical skills).
- 52 Credibility, trustworthiness, consonance, realism, party unity (e.g. they are (not) consistent/ demagogic/ realistic/ trustworthy/ responsible/ honest/ plain-speaking, they make zigzags in their policies, the party is united/ divided, it is not clear what they really want, they lie).
- 53 Very general non-ideological evaluation of programmatic profile (e.g. they have a good/bad programme/ideology, they use good arguments, they have new ideas, their programme (successfully) combines several ideas/ideologies, the party has a long tradition).
- 54 Coalition behaviour (e.g. references to the party's supposed or real alliance with other parties, to the party's (former or current) participation in coalitions; they are (not) loyal partners, they always support what their coalition partner wants, they are not independent, they co-operate with their partners very well, they always quarrel with their partners, they are unable/ unwilling to co-operate with one or another party or with former communists, they are tolerant/ intolerant towards other parties).
- 55 Other behavioural traits for which codes 51-54 are not appropriate (e.g. arrogant, modest, corrupt, balanced).
- 56 Party organization, internal structure, members in general (e.g. the party has a dictatorial/democratic internal structure, party is led by an oligarchy or by invisible forces, party has many/ few members nationally/ in the locality of the respondent, the members of the party in general are sympathetic/ antipathetic to the respondent).
- 57 Respondent likes/ dislikes a specific group of party members (e.g. there are many former communists/ jews/ rich entrepreneurs/ nationalists/ good patriots etc. among them).
- 58 Party is associated with protest actions (e.g. they organize/ support strikes/ blockades/ demonstrations).
- 59 Respondent likes/ dislikes the party because it is a government/ opposition party,.
- 60 Coder cannot decide if the politician mentioned really belongs to the party in question.
- 61 Party leader mentioned.
- 62 Leader of the parliamentary party (club) mentioned.
- 63 Other politician belonging to the party mentioned.
- 64 A politician who actually does not belong to the party mentioned.
- 65 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 66 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 67 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.
- 68 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour,

characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

69 References to politicians or to their attributes. Respondent mentions a concrete personality('s behaviour, characteristic) as a reason for liking/ disliking the party.

70 Other non-political remark.

A non-political remark means such an attribute which is completely irrelevant in the political behaviour of the party (e.g. they travel too much, they are well dressed, they have too many meetings, speak too fast/ slow).

71 Unreflected identification with the party (e.g. I have always been a member of the party, the whole family/ all the friends vote for them, the party is good/ bad/ sympathetic/ antipathetic/ etc..

72 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

73 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

74 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

75 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

76 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

77 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

78 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

79 Non-political response.

The reason given for liking/ disliking the party is unrelated to the evaluation of the party's policies, ideology and politicians.

80 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable with the present

coding scheme because (1) either there is no really suitable

category in the coding scheme, or (2) the coder can not decide which category applies to (a part of) the answer.

81 The answer contains more than three reasons.

82 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

83 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

84 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

85 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

86 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

87 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

88 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

89 (A part of the) answer is unclassifiable.

90 No evaluation of the party.

91 Nothing (respondent said there was nothing which he/ she liked/ disliked in that party and indeed did not say more about it).

92 There are no differences between the parties.

93 Not interested in politics

94 No evaluation of the party.

95 No evaluation of the party.

96 No evaluation of the party.

97 No evaluation of the party.

98 DK

99 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 12- 81

Range of Invalid Data Values: 99

Summary Statistics: Valid 158 ; Min. 12 ; Max. 81

Variable Format: numeric

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14
Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

1. Expresses your views and interests: FIDESZ

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3064 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v50: VIEWS INTERESTS: FKGP

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14
Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

2. Expresses your views and interests: FKGP

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3053 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v51: VIEWS INTERESTS: KDNP

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14
Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

3. Expresses your views and interests: KDNP

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 2989 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v52: VIEWS INTERESTS: MDF

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14
Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

4. Expresses your views and interests: MDF

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3052 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v53: VIEWS INTERESTS: MSZP

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14
Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

5. Expresses your views and interests: MSZP

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3029 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v54: VIEWS INTERESTS: SZDSZ

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14
Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

Expresses your views and interests: SZDSZ

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 2978 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v55: VIEWS INTERESTS: MSZOSZ

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14
Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

7. Expresses your views and interests: MSZOSZ
(Federation of Hungarian Trade Unions)

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 883 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v56: VIEWS INTERESTS: LIGA

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14
Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

8. Expresses your views and interests: the LIGA
(the League of Independent Trade Unions)

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 671 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v57: VIEWS INTER.: CHURCHES

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14

Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

9. Expresses your views and interests: the churches

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 987 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v58: VIEWS INTER.: ENTREPREN.

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14

Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

10. Expresses your views and interests: Private entrepreneurs' organizations

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 818 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v59: VIEWS INTER.: FARM. ORG.

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14
Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

11. Expresses your views and interests: Agricultural producers' organizations

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 778 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v60: VIEWS INTER.: ENVIR. GR.

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14
Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

12. Expresses your views and interests: Environmental groups

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 909 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v61: VIEWS INTERESTS: KP

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14
Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

13. Expresses your views and interests: Republic Party

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 1866 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v62: VIEWS INTERESTS: ASZ

Location: Question: Q.10_1-Q.10_14
Width: 1 Now I would like to ask you to tell me how much the following organizations express or oppose your views and interests. Please answer with the help of this card. If you think that an organization expresses your views and interests very well, then give a score of 7; if you think that the organization is strongly opposed to your views and interests, then give a score of 1; if you think that the organization expresses your views and interests in some respects, but it is opposed to them in some other important respects, then give a score of 4 and so on. Let's start with the FIDESZ.

14. Expresses your views and interests: Agrarian Alliance

1 Is strongly opposed to your views and interests
7 Expresses your views and interests very well
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 7

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 884 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 7

Variable Format: numeric

v63: GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

Location: Question: Q.11
Width: 1 In your opinion, what has been the performance of the present government since it came into office:

1 Very good
2 Good
3 Weak
4 Very weak
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3361 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v64: PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT

Location: Question: Q.12
Width: 1 And was the performance of the Antall-government ...:

0 Not available: September 1992 and December 1993
1 Very good
2 Good

3 Weak
4 Very weak
8 DK, NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 1162 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v65: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 1

Location: Question: Q.13_1
To your knowledge, which parties are the government parties today?
Width: 1 (1) Government parties: 1st mention

4 MDF
8 DK
9 NA

Notes:
The responses were recorded with binary variables (one for each parliamentary party plus one for "other party"). The order of the variables does not reflect whether a party was mentioned first or not.

Range of Valid Data Values: 4- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8-

Summary Statistics: Valid 2971 ; Min. 4 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v66: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 2

Location: Question: Q.13_2
To your knowledge, which parties are the government parties today?
Width: 1 (2) Government parties: 2nd mention

4 MDF
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 2- 2

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8-

Summary Statistics: Valid 1503 ; Min. 2 ; Max. 2

Variable Format: numeric

v67: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 3

Location: Question: Q.13_3
To your knowledge, which parties are the government parties today?
Width: 2 (3) Government parties: 3rd mention

4 MDF
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 3- 16

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98-

Summary Statistics: Valid 1382 ; Min. 3 ; Max. 16

Variable Format: numeric

v68: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 4

Location: Question: Q.13_4
Width: 1 To your knowledge, which parties are the government parties today?
(4) Government parties: 4th mention

4 MDF
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 3- 6

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8-

Summary Statistics: Valid 1555 ; Min. 3 ; Max. 6

Variable Format: numeric

v69: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 5

Location: Question: Q.13_5
Width: 1 To your knowledge, which parties are the government parties today?
(5) Government parties: 5th mention

4 MDF
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 5- 6

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8-

Summary Statistics: Valid 539 ; Min. 5 ; Max. 6

Variable Format: numeric

v70: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 6

Location: Question: Q.13_6
Width: 1 To your knowledge, which parties are the government parties today?
(6) Government parties: 6th mention

4 MDF
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 5

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8-

Summary Statistics: Valid 407 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 5

Variable Format: numeric

v71: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 7

Location: Question: Q.13_7
To your knowledge, which parties are the government parties today?
Width: 2 (7) Government parties: 7th mention

4 MDF
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 17

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98-

Summary Statistics: Valid 400 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 17

Variable Format: numeric

v72: GOVERNMENT PARTIES: 8

Location: Question: Q.13_8
To your knowledge, which parties are the government parties today?
Width: 2 (8) Government parties: 8th mention

4 MDF
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 17- 17

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 38 ; Min. 17 ; Max. 17

Variable Format: numeric

v73: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 1

Location: Question: Q.13a_1
And which are the opposition parties?
Width: 1 (1) Opposition parties: 1st mention

0 Not available: April 1994
6 SZDSZ
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 6- 6

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 1370 ; Min. 6 ; Max. 6

Variable Format: numeric

v74: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 2

Location: Question: Q.13a_2
And which are the opposition parties?
Width: 1 (2) Opposition parties: 2nd mention

0 Not available: April 1994
6 SZDSZ
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 5- 5

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 1474 ; Min. 5 ; Max. 5

Variable Format: numeric

v75: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 3

Location: Question: Q.13a_3
And which are the opposition parties?
Width: 1 (3) Opposition parties: 3rd mention

0 Not available: April 1994
6 SZDSZ
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 1

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 1484 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 1

Variable Format: numeric

v76: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 4

Location: Question: Q.13a_4
And which are the opposition parties?
Width: 1 (4) Opposition parties: 4th mention

0 Not available: April 1994
6 SZDSZ
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 4- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 35 ; Min. 4 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v77: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 5

Location: Question: Q.13a_5
And which are the opposition parties?
Width: 1 (5) Opposition parties: 5th mention

0 Not available: April 1994
6 SZDSZ
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 2- 2

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 396 ; Min. 2 ; Max. 2

Variable Format: numeric

v78: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 6

Location: Question: Q.13a_6
And which are the opposition parties?
Width: 2 (6) Opposition parties: 6th mention

0 Not available: April 1994
6 SZDSZ
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 3- 16

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 137 ; Min. 3 ; Max. 16

Variable Format: numeric

v79: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 7

Location: Question: Q.13a_7
And which are the opposition parties?
Width: 2 (7) Opposition parties: 7th mention

0 Not available: April 1994
6 SZDSZ
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 8- 9

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 1242 ; Min. 3 ; Max. 17

Variable Format: numeric

v80: OPPOSITION PARTIES: 8

Location: Question: Q.13a_8
Width: 2 And which are the opposition parties?
(8) Opposition parties: 8th mention

0 Not available: April 1994
6 SZDSZ
8 DK
9 NA

Range of Valid Data Values: 17- 17

Range of Invalid Data Values: 98- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 108 ; Min. 17 ; Max. 17

Variable Format: numeric

v81: GOVERNMENT STAY IN OFFICE?

Location: Question: Q.14
Width: 1 What would be the best in your view:...

0 Not available: April 1994
1 That the present government remains unchanged
2 That if the present government remains in office, some ministers are replaced
3 That a new government should be formed with the participation of both government and opposition parties
4 That new elections should be called
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 2039 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v82: ATTENTION OF GOVERNMENT

Location: Question: Q.15
Width: 1 How much attention do you feel the government pays to what the people think when it decides what to do: ...

0 Not available: December 1993 and April 1994
1 A good deal
2 Some
3 Not much
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 3

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8- 0

Summary Statistics: Valid 1126 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 3

Variable Format: numeric

v83: VOTERS REAL CHOICE

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18

Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Width: 1

1. In Hungarian elections voters have a real choice.

- 1 Definitely agree
- 2 Rather agree
- 3 Rather disagree
- 4 Definitely disagree
- 8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3397 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v84: TOUCH WITH PEOPLE

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18

Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Width: 1

2. Generally speaking, those we elect to parliament lose touch with the people pretty quickly.

- 1 Definitely agree
- 2 Rather agree
- 3 Rather disagree
- 4 Definitely disagree
- 8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3352 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v85: PROVIDE JOB

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18

Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Width: 1

3. It should be the government's responsibility to provide a job for everyone who wants one.

- 1 Definitely agree
- 2 Rather agree
- 3 Rather disagree
- 4 Definitely disagree
- 8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3483 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v86: INCOME DIFFERENCES

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18

Width: 1

Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

4. It is harmful for the economy if the government tries to reduce income differences between rich and poor.

- 1 Definitely agree
- 2 Rather agree
- 3 Rather disagree
- 4 Definitely disagree
- 8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3149 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v87: ECONOMIC SITUATION

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18

Width: 1

Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

5. The present economic situation is very unfavorable to my family.

- 1 Definitely agree
- 2 Rather agree
- 3 Rather disagree
- 4 Definitely disagree
- 8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3473 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v88: PRIVATIZATION

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18
Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Width: 1

6. The transfer of state-owned companies to private hands will help very much in solving the economic problems of our country.

1 Definitely agree
2 Rather agree
3 Rather disagree
4 Definitely disagree
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 2926 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v89: UNPROFIT. ENTREPRENEURS

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18
Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Width: 1

7. Unprofitable factories and mines should be closed down immediately even if this leads to unemployment.

1 Definitely agree
2 Rather agree
3 Rather disagree
4 Definitely disagree
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3115 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v90: ATHEISTS UNFIT

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18
Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Width: 1

8. Politicians who do not believe in god should not perform public functions.

1 Definitely agree
2 Rather agree
3 Rather disagree
4 Definitely disagree
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3355 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v91: NATIONALISM IS HARMFUL

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18
Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.
Width: 1
9. Nationalism endangers the development of our country.

1 Definitely agree
2 Rather agree
3 Rather disagree
4 Definitely disagree
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 2861 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v92: PEOPLE HAVE NOT SAY

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18
Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.
Width: 1
10. People like me have no say in what government does.

1 Definitely agree
2 Rather agree
3 Rather disagree
4 Definitely disagree
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3487 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v93: CHANCE OF GETTING AHEAD

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18
Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.
Width: 1
11. The way things are, people like me and my family have a good chance of getting ahead in life.

1 Definitely agree
2 Rather agree
3 Rather disagree
4 Definitely disagree
8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3383 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v94: PARTY ONLY INT. IN VOTE

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18

Width: 1

Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

12. Parties are interested only in people's votes, not in their opinions.

1 Definitely agree

2 Rather agree

3 Rather disagree

4 Definitely disagree

8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3329 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v95: POLITICIANS AND CRIME

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18

Width: 1

Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

13. Politicians should care more about rising crime and deteriorating moral than about individual freedom and human rights.

1 Definitely agree

2 Rather agree

3 Rather disagree

4 Definitely disagree

8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3259 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v96: ABORTION BE ALLOWED

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18

Width: 1

Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

14. A woman should be allowed to have an abortion in the early weeks of pregnancy, if she decides so.

- 1 Definitely agree
- 2 Rather agree
- 3 Rather disagree
- 4 Definitely disagree
- 8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3338 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v97: PATRIOT CONTRA EXPERT

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18

Width: 1

Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

15. It is more important that a politician is a strong patriot than that he/ she is an expert.

- 1 Definitely agree
- 2 Rather agree
- 3 Rather disagree
- 4 Definitely disagree
- 8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3211 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v98: CHURCH INFLUENCE

Location: Question: Q.16_1-Q.16_18

Width: 1

Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

16. The churches have too much influence in our country.

- 1 Definitely agree
- 2 Rather agree
- 3 Rather disagree
- 4 Definitely disagree
- 8 DK

Range of Valid Data Values: 1- 4

Range of Invalid Data Values: 8

Summary Statistics: Valid 3253 ; Min. 1 ; Max. 4

Variable Format: numeric

v99: UNIFICATION OF HUN. LAND