

## *ECS 1970-GB - Variable Report*

European Communities Study 1970 - Great Britain  
Europeans and European Unification  
February 1970

Documentation of the Archive release; dataset version 1.0.1  
GESIS Study No. ZA3651, doi: 10.4232/1.10976  
ICPSR Study No. 7260



Principal Investigator:  
Jacques-René Rabier  
Commission of the European Communities

Cooperation: Ronald Inglehart, University of Michigan

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**ECS 1970-GB – Variable Report**

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*GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*

**GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences 2012**

## GESIS-Variable Reports

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## Acknowledgements

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Standard & Special Eurobarometer surveys, including the antecedent European Communities Studies, are conducted on behalf of the Commission of the European Communities, under the responsibility of the Directorate-General Communication and on occasion requested by other departments according to the policy they deal with. From the outset the European Commission is generously granting access to Eurobarometer primary data for re-use in social science research and training.

The integrated original datasets and related materials are delivered by the respective survey research institute in charge of survey implementation and fieldwork co-ordination.

Ronald Inglehart (University of Michigan), collaborated in the design and analysis of the surveys and helped make the data available to the social science community through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR).

Preparation and documentation of Eurobarometer primary data for long term preservation and usability happen in a cooperative arrangement between the teams at Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences.

The principal investigators wish to acknowledge the support of the National Science Foundation grant number SES8208333 for the cleaning and processing of the study.

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## Introduction and preliminary remarks

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The variable reports of the Standard & Special Eurobarometer survey series offer a comprehensive description of the data on study and variable level. For each Eurobarometer individual variable reports are provided. The reports are structured into five sections: Section one provides the description of the respective Eurobarometer Study, including bibliographic information, abstract, methodological specifications, remarks on weighting and general notes on data preparation. Section two gives an historical overview of the Eurobarometer Survey Series, including the institutional background and the development of geographical and topical coverage. A third section provides general information about the structure of Eurobarometer datasets, documentation standards and variable coding frames. Section four explains the details of the 'Variable Documentation' part in the following section five, which is the documentation of the variables with the complete question texts and answer categories of the master questionnaire and the corresponding archival remarks on data preparation or inconsistencies, if applicable. In addition, this variable report contains frequency counts, by country (sample), for almost all variables. These frequencies are based on weighted data using the adequate post-stratification weight, if applicable and as indicated in each table.

### Data access

Primary data for statistical analysis and related documentation (basic bilingual questionnaires, national field questionnaire versions and variable reports) are made available online by GESIS (<http://zacat.gesis.org>), by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research through the ICPSR membership network, and through all Social Science Data Archives members of the Council of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA).

### Usage requirement

To provide funding agencies with essential information about use of archival resources and to facilitate the exchange of information about related research activities, users of the data are requested to send to ICPSR or GESIS respectively bibliographic citations for each completed manuscript or thesis abstract. Please indicate in a cover letter which data (surveys and respective variables) were used.

### Disclaimer

The original collector of the data, ICPSR, GESIS, and the relevant funding agencies bear no responsibility for uses of this collection or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

## 1 Study Description – European Communities Study 1970, Part 2: GB

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### 1.1 Bibliographic information

#### 1.1.1 Archive study numbers

GESIS: ZA3651

ICPSR: 7260

Under a co-operative arrangement for the archival processing and distribution of Eurobarometer, ICPSR and GESIS employ its own study number to identify each – otherwise congruent – dataset.

#### 1.1.2 Title and archive subtitle

European Communities Study 1970, Part 2: Great Britain

Europeans and European Unification

February 1970

#### 1.1.3 Principal investigators

Jacques-René Rabier

Commission of the European Communities

Ronald Inglehart (cooperation)

University of Michigan

#### 1.1.4 Bibliographic citation

Publications based on data collections which are made available through ICPSR or GESIS, should acknowledge those sources by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in footnotes or in the reference section of publications. The bibliographic citation for this data collection is:

Commission of the European Communities: European Communities Study, Part2: Great Britain, February 1970; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA3651, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10976.



## 1.2 Content

### 1.2.1 Abstract

In parallel to the European Communities Study 1970, a British Omnibus Survey queried respondents in Great Britain on their attitudes towards the unification of Europe and the British Common Market membership. They were also asked for political parties' and trade unions' attitudes towards the European unification. A further focus was on the respondents' attitudes towards the British government, politicians and political parties. They were queried on party preferences and vote intention, appropriate governmental priorities, and on political (materialist / post-materialist) value priorities. Church attendance and religious denomination were also ascertained, as well as important things to save money for. Demographic data included sex, age, education, social class, ethnicity, region, and trade union membership.

### 1.2.2 Topic classification

- International Institutions, Relations

### 1.2.3 Related publications

- -

## 1.3 Universe

Research area: Great Britain

Population of age sixteen years and older.

## 1.4 Sampling procedure

Representative sample (method not specified).

The effective number of realized interviews in this round is indicated in table 1.

## 1.5 Fieldwork

Table 1: Participating countries (regions) and fieldwork information for ECS 1970, Part2: GB

Country (Region)	ISO	Fieldwork start/end	Survey Research Institute	Questionnaire-versions	Sample Size (n of cases)
Great Britain	GB-GBN	February 1970	The Gallup Poll, London	GB	1975

### 1.6 Mode of data collection

Each national survey was conducted by a professional polling agency, face-to-face and in the adequate national language(s).

## 1.7 Weighting

In general the Eurobarometer datasets provide for two types of weighting, a post-stratification sample weighting and a population size weighting.

The **post-stratification weight**, also referred to as redressment or non-response weight, carries out comparisons between the sample composition and a proper universe description with respect to selected attributes such as sex, age or region. The availability of this weight over time and for individual countries is documented in table 2. Until Eurobarometer 31 the corresponding variable is labelled NATION WEIGHT II. Only starting with Eurobarometer 32 post-stratification weights are available continuously and for all samples.

Until Eurobarometer 6 underrepresented rural cases for FRANCE are duplicated; duplicate case indicators (weights) are only available for ECS1970, ECS1971 and Eurobarometer 2. In ECS1971 and ECS1973 a special weighting factor for the NETHERLANDS indicates the number of times that a case is duplicated in the Dutch part of the dataset; the duplication scheme is not documented.

The **population size weighting** factor corrects for the fact that sample sizes do not depend on how large or small the populations are from which they are drawn.

The NATION WEIGHT I (or UK weight) ensures that both samples, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are represented in proportion to its population size within the United Kingdom as a whole. Starting with Eurobarometer 19 the UK weight also includes the available post-stratification weighting factors for other countries.

The EUROPEAN WEIGHT adjusts each sample in proportion to its share in the total population, aged 15 and over, of the European Community as a whole in its respective composition. Only starting with Eurobarometer 7 the EUROPEAN WEIGHT includes the available post-stratification weighting factors. Starting with Eurobarometer 32 former states in the enlargement process are also considered (EU6, EU10).

The post-stratification weights are at the users' disposal for descriptive (univariate) analysis. Population size weighting is required to obtain meaningful descriptive results for the United Kingdom or the European Community as a whole. For multivariate analysis weighting is not recommended. Official Eurobarometer reports are based on weighted data.

European Communities Study 1970, Part2: GB does not provide any weighting variable.

Table 2: Overview of available weights up to Eurobarometer 31

[illegible]

[illegible]

## 2 Eurobarometer Series Description

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### 2.1 Series name

The Standard and Special Eurobarometer (a.k.a. Euro-Barometer) Survey Series

### 2.2 Series information

The Standard and Special Eurobarometer surveys are the products of a unique program of cross-national and cross-temporal survey research. The effort began in early 1970, when the Commission of the European Communities sponsored simultaneous surveys of the publics of the European Community. In general they are carried out in spring and fall of each year. Three pilot studies were conducted in 1970, 1971 and 1973 under the header of European Communities Studies; "Attitudes towards Europe" (GESIS id ZA0078), the very first comparative survey across European Communities founder members in 1962, can be seen as an early forerunner. The primary data of the first explicit Eurobarometer, conducted in spring 1974, have not been preserved.

### 2.3 Principal investigators and institutional background

The Eurobarometer program was initially launched and managed until 1986 by Jacques-René Rabier, head of the Commission's press and information directorate and afterwards special advisor to the Commission of the European Communities. He counted with the political support of the European Parliament and the close co-operation of Ronald Inglehart. The political scientist at the University of Michigan was then developing his theory of value change in modern societies and his materialist/post-materialist items would become integral part of the Eurobarometer until the mid nineties. Between 1987 and 1996 the program was continued and considerably enlarged under the direction of Karlheinz Reif, since 1993 together with Anna Melich.

Anna Melich took over the Eurobarometer direction from 1997 to 1999, by then still within the organizational framework of the former Directorate-General X, Public Opinion Surveys and Research Unit. In 2000/2002 Eurobarometer were intermittently conducted in the framework of the DG Education and Culture, Citizens' Centre - Analysis of Public Opinion under the direction of Harald Hartung, and starting with Eurobarometer 54 under DG Press and Communication, initially directed by Thomas Christensen. Since 1999 the organisation and supervision of the surveys were consecutively executed by Rubén Mohedano-Brèthes (until 2002) and Renaud Soufflot de Magny (until 2006), with Antonis Papcostas as head of unit between 2003 and 2010.

The main survey results are regularly published on the European Commission's Public Opinion website in official standard and special topic reports.

### 2.4 Development of geographical and population coverage

In all European Union (formerly "European Communities") member countries Standard Eurobarometer samples were initially drawn among the national population, aged 15 and over. Starting with Eurobarometer 41.1 the target population is the population of any nationality of an European Union member country, aged 15 years and

over, resident in any of the Member States. For test purposes Eurobarometer 41.0 included a non-national European Union citizens oversample.

Eurobarometer regularly include all member countries, starting with the six founder members and in accordance with the subsequent enlargement process. Norway has been in-officially included in selected waves between 1989 (EB34) and 1996 (EB46), Finland started before the actual enlargement in 1993 (EB39.0), and a view Swiss Eurobarometer were run in parallel to selected waves or topics parallel surveys were starting in 1999 (EB51.1) in Switzerland. Candidate Countries (CC) and Accession Countries (AC) for the Eastern enlargement process were first surveyed in the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer series (2001-2004) and then all included in the standard series, even before accession as in the cases of Turkey or Macedonia.

Additional samples are drawn for Great Britain and Northern Ireland almost from the start, in Germany (East and West) after the re-unification in 1989, and in Cyprus for the Turkish Cypriote Community (Northern Cyprus) since 2004 for selected standard and topical waves.

Table 3: EU enlargement and countries covered by Standard and Special Eurobarometer

EU History	Survey (start)	Country (Sample)	ISO Code Alpha-2	Standard Sample Size	Remarks
<b>European Communities (EEC+ECSC+EURATOM) - 1967-1992</b>					
EU6 EC founder members 1952-07-23 (ECSC)	ECS 1970 ECS 1971	France	FR	1000	larger sample ECS, EB4-8
		Belgium	BE	1000	larger sample ECS, EB2-3
		Netherlands	NL	1000	larger sample ECS
		Germany West (FRG)	DE-W	1000	larger sample ECS
		Italy	IT	1000	larger sample ECS
	ECS 1973	Luxembourg	LU	300	EB35 ff.: n=500
EU9 1 <sup>st</sup> Northern Enlargement 1973-01-01	1973	Denmark	DK	1000	ECS73: n=1200
		Ireland	IE	1000	ECS73: n=1200
		Great Britain	GB-GBN	1000	ECS70+73 EB2+8: n=2000
	EB3 (1975)	Northern Ireland	GB-NIR	300	
EU10 1 <sup>st</sup> Southern Enlargement 1981-01-01	EB14 (1980)	Greece	GR	1000	
EU12 2 <sup>nd</sup> Southern Enlargement 1986-01-01	EB24 (1985)	Spain	ES	1000	
		Portugal	PT	1000	
EU12+ Re-unification of Germany 1990-10-03	EB34 (1989)	Germany East (former GDR)	DE-E	1000	EB62 ff.: n=500
	EB34 (1989)	Norway	NO	1000	intermittently in parallel surveys

	<i>EB39.0</i> (1993)	<i>Finland</i>	<i>FI</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>in selected surveys</i>
<b>European Union</b> – established by the Treaty of Maastricht in November 1993					
<b>EU15</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> Northern Enlargement 1995-01-01	<b>EB42</b> (1994)	<b>Finland</b> <b>Austria</b> <b>Sweden</b>	<b>FI</b>	<b>1000</b>	
			<b>AT</b>	<b>1000</b>	
			<b>SE</b>	<b>1000</b>	
	<i>EB51.1</i> (1999)	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>CH</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>independent for selected waves / topical modules (EBCH)</i>
	<i>EB59.0</i> (2003)	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>IS</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>intermittently</i>
<b>EU25</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> Eastern Enlargement 2004-05-01	<b>EB62</b> (2004)	<b>Republic of Cyprus</b> <b>Czech Republic</b> <b>Estonia</b> <b>Hungary</b> <b>Latvia</b> <b>Lithuania</b> <b>Malta</b> <b>Poland</b> <b>Slovakia</b> <b>Slovenia</b>	<b>CY</b>	<b>500</b>	Surveyed in the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CCEB) 2001-2004
			<b>CZ</b>	<b>1000</b>	
			<b>EE</b>	<b>1000</b>	
			<b>HU</b>	<b>1000</b>	
			<b>LV</b>	<b>1000</b>	
			<b>LT</b>	<b>1000</b>	
			<b>MT</b>	<b>500</b>	
			<b>PL</b>	<b>1000</b>	
			<b>SK</b>	<b>1000</b>	
			<b>SI</b>	<b>1000</b>	
		<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>BG</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>in selected surveys (AC)</i>
		<i>Romania</i>	<i>RO</i>	<i>1000</i>	
		<i>Turkey</i>	<i>TR</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>standard and selected topical modules (CC)</i>
		<i>Croatia</i>	<i>HR</i>	<i>1000</i>	
		<i>Turkish Cypriote Community</i>	<i>CY-TCC</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>standard and selected topical modules</i>
<b>EU27</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> Eastern Enlargement 2007-01-01	<b>EB67.2</b> (2007)	<b>Bulgaria</b> <b>Romania</b>	<b>BG</b>	<b>1000</b>	
			<b>RO</b>	<b>1000</b>	
		<i>Macedonia</i>	<i>MK</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>standard and selected topical modules (CC)</i>
	<b>EB73.1</b> (2010)	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>IS</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>standard and selected topical modules (CC)</i>
		<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>CH</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>standard and selected topical modules (EFTA)</i>
		<i>Norway</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>1000</i>	

The regular standard sample size (in the sense of completed interviews) in Eurobarometer surveys is 1000 respondents per country, except small countries like Luxembourg or Malta. The 44.2bis MEGA-survey increased the standard sample up to 6000 respondents (for the largest countries) in order to achieve more confidence for analysis on sub-national level.

Oversamples have been drawn intermittently if required by the topic, i.e. to ensure that there are enough members of the relevant population subgroup to report sufficiently reliable estimates. Intentionally more people

are selected from the respective group than would typically be done if everyone in the sample had an equal chance of being selected.

Table 4: Oversamples for special topic Eurobarometer

Topic	(Over-)Sample	Eurobarometer Survey
Young Europeans	Youth aged 15-24	17, 28.1, 34.2, 47.20VR, 55.10VR
Elderly Europeans	Elderly aged 60+	37.2
Consumer Behaviour	Responsible for shopping	41.0
Unemployment	Unemployed	44.30VR
Working Conditions	Professionally active	37.0+1, 39.0+1
Drug Abuse	Youth aged 15-24	43.0+1, 57.20VR
Education Issues	Youth aged 15-24	44.0 / 44.1 (data not integrated)

## 2.5 Standard question program and special topics

Standard Eurobarometer surveys were designed to provide a regular monitoring of the social and political attitudes among the European publics, to obtain regular readings of support for European integration, public awareness of and attitudes toward European unification, the institutions of the European Community / European Union, and its policies in complementary fashion. Attitudes toward the organization and role of the European Parliament and electoral behavior became a major topic in pre- and post- European Elections times. The standard program was complemented by measures of general socio-political orientations, of subjective satisfaction and the perceived quality of life, or of cultural, national and European identities.

Intermittently Standard Eurobarometer have investigated SPECIAL TOPICS, such as agriculture, biotechnology, energy, environment, family planning, gender roles, health related issues, immigration, poverty and social exclusion, regional identity, science and technology, information society, working conditions, urban traffic, knowledge of languages etc. In the case of some supplementary studies, special youth and elderly samples have been drawn (see table 4).

Starting with Eurobarometer 34 (1990) additional supplementary surveys on special issues have been conducted under each main wave number, identified by dot-separated sub-numbers for each individual survey. Usually only one survey per main wave includes the standard and trend module with focus on European integration issues. The following list (table 5) identifies the surveys containing the standard module and with results reported in the corresponding official standard report, or which at least include a subset of standard indicators, or with focus on European integration in a special topic context (e.g. "The future of Europe" in Eurobarometer 65.1).

Table 5: Overview of Eurobarometer surveys with standard EU and trend question modules

Standard and trend surveys	Fieldwork Dates	GESIS ID	Standard Report	Special topic	Subset
Eurobarometer 34.0	Oct-Nov 1990	ZA1960	X		
Eurobarometer 35.0	March 1991	ZA2031	X		
Eurobarometer 36	Oct-Nov 1991	ZA2081	X		

Eurobarometer 37.0	Mar-Apr 1992	ZA2141	X		
Eurobarometer 38.0	Sep-Oct 1992	ZA2294	X		
Eurobarometer 38.1	Nov 92	ZA2295			X
Eurobarometer 39.0	Mar-Apr 1993	ZA2346	X		
Eurobarometer 39.1	May-Jun 1993	ZA2347			X
Eurobarometer 40	Oct-Nov 1993	ZA2459	X		
Eurobarometer 41.0	Mar-May 1994	ZA2490	X		
Eurobarometer 41.1	Jun-Jul 1994	ZA2491		X	X
Eurobarometer 42	Nov-Dec 1994	ZA2563	X		
Eurobarometer 43.0	Mar-Apr 1995	ZA2636			X
Eurobarometer 43.1	Apr-May 1995	ZA2637	X		
Eurobarometer 43.1bis	May-Jun 1995	ZA2639	X (44)		X
Eurobarometer 44.0	Oct-Nov 1995	ZA2689	X		
Eurobarometer 44.1	Nov-Dec 1995	ZA2690	X		
Eurobarometer 44.2bis	Jan-Mar 1996	ZA2828	X (45)	X	
Eurobarometer 45.1	Apr-May 1996	ZA2831	X		
Eurobarometer 46.0	Oct-Nov 1996	ZA2898	X		
Eurobarometer 46.1	Oct-Nov 1996	ZA2899	X		X
Eurobarometer 47.0	Jan-Feb 1997	ZA2935	X		X
Eurobarometer 47.1	Mar-Apr 1997	ZA2936	X		
Eurobarometer 47.2	Apr-Jun 1997	ZA2937	X		X
Eurobarometer 48.0	Oct-Nov 1997	ZA2959	X		
Eurobarometer 49	Apr-May 1998	ZA3052	X		
Eurobarometer 50.0	Oct-Nov 1998	ZA3085	X		
Eurobarometer 51.0	Mar-Apr 1999	ZA3171	X		
Eurobarometer 52.0	Oct-Nov 1999	ZA3204	X		
Eurobarometer 53	Apr-May 2000	ZA3296	X		
Eurobarometer 54.1	Nov-Dec 2000	ZA3387	X		
Eurobarometer 55.1	Apr-May 2001	ZA3507	X		
Eurobarometer 56.2	Oct-Nov 2001	ZA3627	X		
Eurobarometer 56.3	Jan-Feb 2002	ZA3635			X
Eurobarometer 57.1	Mar-May 2002	ZA3639	X		
Eurobarometer 58.1	Oct-Nov 2002	ZA3693	X		
Eurobarometer 59.1	Mar-Apr 2003	ZA3904	X		
Eurobarometer 60.1	Oct-Nov 2003	ZA3938	X		
Eurobarometer 61	Feb-Mar 2004	ZA4056	X		
Eurobarometer 62.0	Oct-Nov 2004	ZA4229	X		
Eurobarometer 62.2	Nov-Dec 2004	ZA4231		X	
Eurobarometer 63.4	May-Jun 2005	ZA4411	X		
Eurobarometer 64.2	Oct-Nov 2005	ZA4414	X		
Eurobarometer 65.1	Feb-Mar 2006	ZA4505		X	
Eurobarometer 65.2	Mar-May 2006	ZA4506	X		



Eurobarometer 66.1	Sep-Oct 2006	ZA4526	X		
Eurobarometer 67.2	Apr-May 2007	ZA4530	X		
Eurobarometer 68.1	Sep-Nov 2007	ZA4565	X		
Eurobarometer 69.2	Mar-May 2008	ZA4744	X		
Eurobarometer 70.1	Oct-Nov 2008	ZA4819	X		
Eurobarometer 71.1	Jan-Feb 2009	ZA4971	X		
Eurobarometer 71.3	Jun-Jul 2009	ZA4973	X		
Eurobarometer 72.4	Oct-Nov 2009	ZA4994	X		
Eurobarometer 73.4	May 2010	ZA5234	X		
Eurobarometer 74.2	Nov-Dec 2010	ZA5449	X	X	
Eurobarometer 75.3	May 2011	ZA5481	X		

Further and regularly updated information on the Eurobarometer survey series is provided through the GESIS Eurobarometer Data Service micro-site: <http://www.gesis.org/eurobarometer>

### 3 Dataset structure and standards

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Standard and Special Eurobarometer are processed and documented by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and by the GESIS Data Archive department in accordance with agreed standards, which may in some details diverge from the usual ICPSR or GESIS archive standards. In addition and as long as reasonable it was adhered to standards once established for the Eurobarometer series in the course of the years.

#### 3.1 Dataset structure

In general the variable structure of the analysis dataset is aligned to the basic bilingual questionnaire, preceded by a set of technical variables. These comprise the archive identification variables (archive study and version id), the survey identification variables (wave and unique respondent id), and several standard NATION variables identifying the different samples (countries or regions) and relevant groups of samples in the dataset with the corresponding WEIGHT variables provided by the fieldwork institutes (see 1.7). A special alphanumeric NATION variable is provided based on the ISO 3166 country code standard for the purpose of breaking down variables by sample in terms of clearly summarized cross-tabulations.

Starting with Eurobarometer 32 the questionnaire variables usually consist of three types, the substantial questions (Q), the Eurobarometer standard demographics (D) and the interview protocol variables (P). The dataset is concluded by constructed index variables (C), usually as provided by the fieldwork institute, by a questionnaire SPLIT variable if applicable, and by further original identification variables.

Variable names consist of the standard prefix 'V' and the consecutive variable number, except ISOCNTRY and VERSION variables if subsequently added to older datasets. Variable labels are standardized in the sense that they provide keywords based on the question text and that these keywords are applied consistently if questions or question items are repeated over time (trend variables). Variable label may include abbreviations if required, e.g. limitations regarding the length of variable labels in older versions of statistical analysis software. Starting with Eurobarometer 33 the variable labels include the respective question number as a reference to the basic bilingual questionnaire.

For the European Communities Study 1970 the data received by the archive were first sorted and checked for missing or duplicate cards. Duplicate cards, if any, were verified then the duplicates were removed, missing cards were replaced by missing data values. The data were then checked for illegal (wild) codes and inconsistencies which, whenever found, were assigned to missing data values.

### 3.2 Coding frames

By general rule, the variables adopt the coding frame as specified in the basic bilingual questionnaire, except multiple response questions (see 1.8), questions with country specific answer categories and missing values.

#### 3.2.1 Country specific answer categories

Eurobarometer include some questions (variables) with country specific answer categories like INCOME, SIZE OF COMMUNITY, REGION or variables related to VOTING BEHAVIOUR with reference to POLITICAL PARTIES. Until Eurobarometer 48 only one integrated variable is supplied with each category representing country specific meanings (e.g. geographic regions) which are not documented within the analysis dataset by means of value labels, but only in the extended variable description in the variable report. Starting with Eurobarometer 49 the integrated variables are retained but complemented by completely labeled country specific variables. The country specific coding schemes and categories are maintained as a standard over time as long as the category schemes provided in the questionnaire are remain comparable.

Special attention is given to the coding of POLITICAL PARTIES in voting behavior variables such as VOTE INTENTION or LAST VOTE based on a standard coding scheme, originally developed for the Eurobarometer by Ronald Inglehart.

Starting with Euro-Barometer 2 the coding of this variable has been standardized following an approximate ordering of each country's political parties along a "left" to "right" continuum in the first digit of the codes. Parties coded 01-39 are generally considered on the "left", those coded 40-49 in the "centre", and those coded 60-89 on the "right" of the political spectrum. Parties coded 50-59 cannot be readily located in the traditional meaning of "left" and "right". The second digit of the codes is not significant to the "left-right" ordering. Codes 90-99 contain the response "other party" and various missing data responses. Major "party families" like the Social Democrats or Conservatives have been assigned identical values across countries, if possible.

From Eurobarometer 69.2 onwards, the "party family" harmonization approach has been sharpened following and updating the coding scheme developed by ZEUS for the Mannheim Eurobarometer Trend File. This ZEUS Code of Party Families is country specific, i.e. the categories have different meanings for different countries. It has three digits: The first represents the party family, the second and third identify an individual party in this family. Individual parties are coded consistently over time. The assignment of parties to families is done according to their overall ideological orientations.

Table 6: ZEUS Party Family Code (slightly modified)

Category		Party Family
0	(001-099)	not affiliated / electoral alliances across "families"
1	(100-199)	Communists
2	(200-299)	Socialists
3	(300-399)	Liberals
4	(400-499)	Christian Democrats
5	(500-599)	Conservatives
6	(600-699)	Extreme Rights / Nationalists
7	(700-799)	Regionalists / Ethnic

8	(800-899)	Environmental parties
9	(900-949)	Agricultural parties
9	(950-989)	other special issue parties (e.g. Eurosceptics) and independents
	990	other (spontaneous)
	994	not voting age
	995	empty ballot (blank) or invalid vote
	996	not voted / would not vote
	997	Refused
	998	DK / DK+NA if NA not coded separately
	999	INAP (inappropriate)

If available, the former standard category used up to Eurobarometer 61 is always referenced in the variable description. Due to general changes in party systems and to the ideological development of individual political parties, the assignment of parties to party families cannot claim general validity. Users may modify these codings or part of these codings in order to suit their specific needs.

### 3.2.2 Missing values

In general missing value codes are defined in accordance with the standard once established for the Eurobarometer series, in particular the default use of whatever value supplied by the basic questionnaire for DK ("don't know") responses, unless a standard coding scheme is applied for demographic or protocol variables. The value 0 is applied for NA (i.e. "not ascertained" resp. "no answer") and the value 9 (99, 999, ...) for INAP (i.e. "inappropriate" resp. "not applicable"). If one of these values falls into the valid range of codes, the missing values are shifted to the next available missing value code or "level", e.g. if 0 is used in a dichotomous variable (NOT MENTIONED), value 9 is used for NA, respectively value 8 if value 9 is already used for INAP. If necessary the corresponding two- or more digit codes are used (99, 999, 98, 998 ...). Recently separate missing values are coded for INAP depending on whether the respondent was not asked a question due to questionnaire routing (filter non-response) or whether the question was not provided for in the country's field questionnaire. Other missing values (e.g. REFUSAL) are coded with the in each case next available code (e.g. 7, 97, 997, ...). In the analysis data set these codes are by default declared and treated as USER MISSING, but may be modified by the user to suit specific needs.

### 3.3 International documentation standard

The variable documentation is set up in accordance with the international metadata specifications for the social and behavioural sciences, established by the Data Documentation Initiative <DDI>. The variable reports are based on the XML representation of DDI version 2. The documentation combines the exact wording and sequence of question components (question text, interviewer instruction, response categories, etc.) from the basic bilingual (master) questionnaire with the variable description (variable name, values, and labels) of the analysis dataset. General remarks and comments referring to a certain variable are defined as variable notes. Notes can be references to trend (comparability) information, standards applied for coding frames, problems in questionnaire translation, but also references to data problems or other specific characteristics.

## 4 Explanation of the variable documentation

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The variable documentation part describes each variable in the analysis data file in terms of relevant metadata and frequency distributions. The variable documentation is set up by means of the GESIS Dataset Documentation Manager (DSDM) and in accordance with international metadata standards (DDI-Codebook/XML).

In general, the following abbreviations are used to indicate countries or (sub-national) areas. As far as applicable, the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country codes have been applied and coded accordingly in the alphanumeric sample identification variable (NATION – ALL SAMPLES ISO 3166).

AT	Austria	HR	Croatia
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland
CY	Cyprus	IT	Italy
CY-TCC	Turkish Cypriote Community	LT	Lithuania
CZ	Czech Republic	LU	Luxembourg
DE	Germany (–1989)	LV	Latvia
DE-W	Germany West (1990 ff.)	MK	Macedonia (FYROM)
DE-E	Germany East (1990 ff.)	MT	Malta
EE	Estonia	NL	The Netherlands
ES	Spain	PL	Poland
FI	Finland	PT	Portugal
FR	France	RO	Romania
GB	United Kingdom	SE	Sweden
GB-GBN	Great Britain	SI	Slovenia
GB-NIR	Northern Ireland	SK	Slovakia
GR	Greece	TR	Turkey

The example explained below reproduces the information appearing in the variable documentation part for a typical substantive variable. Results are usually broken down by country (sample) or represented by frequency counts in the case of country specific variables. In the case of variables with long lists of coded “real” values (e.g. age), results are only presented for the corresponding categorized variable, if available. The content and construction of technical, administrative or other generated variables is described as appropriate.

The frequencies for substantive variables are calculated on the base of weighted data, as indicated with each table and in accordance with the European Commission’s official Eurobarometer reports. Typically the sample specific post-stratification (redressment) weight is applied (WEIGHT RESULT FROM TARGET or NATION WEIGHT II). Due to rounding, users may find slightly different figures if using other statistical packages, especially if the number of cases is very low.

The complete question and answer texts are taken from the English language part of the respective basic bilingual questionnaire (master questionnaire) as provided by the coordinating fieldwork institute.

Header with DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER (DOI) linked to the Study Description in the GESIS Data Catalogue.	Eurobarometer 67.1 - February-March 2007			
	GESIS Study No. 4529 (v3.0.1, <a href="http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.4232/1.10983">http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.4232/1.10983</a> )			
VARIABLE NAME (serial number assigned by the archive) and VARIABLE LABEL as defined in the dataset.	v77 - QA1 FEELING FULFILLED: PROFESSIONAL LIFE			
QUESTION NUMBER and full QUESTION TEXT from the basic questionnaire, including interviewer instructions. The numbers or letters that may appear together with the original question number, reflect the item order (multiple item or multiple response questions) or indicate if a question was recoded (R) or summarized (T), or if asked only in a single country (country abbreviation).	<p>Q.A1 ASK Q.A IN EU27</p> <p>To what extent would you say that the life you live allows you to feel fulfilled in...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE) (READ OUT)</p> <p>Q.A1_2 Your professional life</p> <p>1 Totally fulfilled 2 Fairly fulfilled 3 Not very fulfilled 4 Not at all fulfilled 5 Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS) 6 DK 9 Inap. not EU27 (not coded 1 to 31 in V6)</p>			
CODE VALUES occurring in the data for this variable and complete ANSWER TEXT from the basic questionnaire. Code values may differ from the questionnaire specification due to standardization. Abbreviations commonly used in the code definitions are DK (don't know), NA (not ascertained) and INAP (inappropriate).	<p>Derivation: ...</p> <p>Note: <u>European Communities Study - February-March 1970</u> Last trend: EB ... , <u>GESIS Study No. 3651 (v1.0.1), doi: 10.4232/1.10976</u></p>			
DERIVATION information refers to the construction principle of indices or other derived variables (not in the example). NOTE delineates additional explanatory text subsuming trend information (last appearance of the question) or archive remarks on data processing and other issues relevant for the understanding or application of the variable.	<p>Absolute Values (Row) v77</p> <p>v41 - Q24 RELIGION - CHURCH ATTENDANCE</p> <p>id Sum</p> <p>Q.24</p> <p>Do you ever go to church or any other religious service nowadays? (IF YES)</p> <p>How often do you go?</p> <p>1 More than once a week 2 About once a week 3 Once or twice a month 4 A few times a year 5 Less often 6 Never 9 NA</p>			
CROSS-TABULATION: The absolute frequencies of the occurrence of values ( <i>absolute values</i> ) refer to the number of cases in the weighted dataset as indicated, in this case <i>weighted by V8</i> . The relative frequencies ( <i>row percent</i> ) refer to the valid cases ( <i>n valid sum</i> ), i.e. the total number of cases ( <i>n sum</i> ) reduced by the number of cases defined as missing data ( <i>M</i> ). For display and place saving reasons excluded countries or areas may be completely dropped from the table.	<p>AT 1006 BE 1034 BG 942 CY 493 CZ 1052 DE-E 527 DE-W 1001 DK 1000 EE 947 ES 993 FI 1033 FR 1014 GB-GBN 1000 GB-NIR 301 GR 998 HU 995 IE 950 IT 991 LT 976 LU 496 LV 990 MT 495 NL 996 PL 982 PT 995 RO 995 SE 1006 SI 1003 SK 1074</p> <p>Value Label Missing Count Percent Valid Percent</p> <p>1 More than once a week 89 4.5 4.5</p> <p>2 About once a week 200 10.1 10.2</p> <p>3 Once or twice a month 171 8.7 8.7</p> <p>4 A few times a year 439 22.2 22.4</p> <p>5 Less often 344 17.4 17.6</p> <p>6 Never 715 36.2 36.5</p> <p>9 NA M 17 0.9</p> <p>Sum 1975 100.0 100.0</p> <p>Valid Cases 1958</p>			
FREQUENCY COUNTS: For country specific variables relative frequencies are calculated in- and excluding missing data ( <i>M</i> ), i.e. <i>percent</i> on the basis of all cases ( <i>sum</i> ) and <i>valid percent</i> on the basis of the <i>valid cases</i> .	<p>N Sum 4526 10021 4348 1640 5750 467 26752</p> <p>N Valid Sum 4526 10021 4348 1640 5750 26285</p>			

## 5 Variable Documentation

Variable, Label  
Question Text (English Language)

v1 - ARCHIVE STUDY NUMBER  
Archive Study Number

v1

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
3651			1975	100.0	100.0
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1975		



## v2 - EDITION

### Edition Number

The number identifying the release edition of this data set.

1 3rd ICPSR edition as of October 11, 2002

2 2nd ZA edition as of January 28, 2008

### Note:

Please see variable VERSION ("GESIS ARCHIVE VERSION") for further information on the version number of this data set and the corresponding release date.

### v2

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
2	2nd ZA edition as of January 29, 2008		1975	100.0	100.0
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1975		

## version - GESIS ARCHIVE VERSION

## VERSION AND RELEASE DATE OF THE ARCHIVE DATA SET

This variable identifies the GESIS archive version number of this data set and the corresponding release date, recorded as an alphanumeric string. The version number is composed of a sequence of three numbers. The major number is incremented when there are changes in the composition of the data set (e.g. additional variables or cases), the minor or second number is incremented when significant errors have been fixed (e.g. coding errors, misleading value labels), and the third or revision number is incremented when minor bugs are fixed (e.g. spelling errors in variable or value labels).

On occasion of the implementation of this versioning scheme (2010-04-13), the default version number 1.0.0 has been created automatically for this Eurobarometer.

Version 1.0.1 adds the crosstabulation variable ISOCTRY and the VERSION variable to the otherwise unchanged data set.

Former version or edition identification variables are maintained unchanged as a reference to former releases.

## version

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1.0.1 (2012-07-01)			1975	100.0	100.0
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1975		

isocntry - NATION - ALL SAMPLES ISO 3166 (CROSSTABULATION VARIABLE)

NATION - ALL SAMPLES ISO 3166 (CROSSTABULATION VARIABLE)

All surveyed countries and regions, i.e. including separate samples for East- / West-Germany, Great Britain / Northern Ireland, and the Turkish Cypriot Community (TCC), are coded in accordance with the ISO 3166-1-alpha-2 country code, if available. ISO 3166-2 is applied for the United Kingdom subdivisions. ISO standard codes are not available for the "historical" East / West subdivision of Germany (DE-E / DE-W) and for the Turkish Cypriot Community in northern Cyprus (CY-TCC), the internationally not recognized "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus".

isocntry

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
GB			1975	100.0	100.0
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1975		

v3 - NATION

Nation

Country in which the respondent lives.

1 Great Britain

v3

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Great Britain		1975	100.0	100.0
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1975		

v4 - RESPONDENT ID

Respondent Identification Number

A four-digit number uniquely identifying each case.

v5 - SEX

Sex

Respondents' Sex

- 1 Male
- 2 Female
- 9 NA

v5

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Male		897	45.4	45.7
2	Female		1067	54.0	54.3
9	NA	M	11	0.6	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1964		

## v6 - SOCIAL CLASS

## Social Class

- 1 AB (upper middle class)
- 2 C1
- 3 C2
- 4 DE (lower class)
- 9 NA

v6

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	AB (upper middle class)		149	7.5	7.6
2	C1		408	20.7	20.8
3	C2		715	36.2	36.4
4	DE (lower class)		694	35.1	35.3
9	NA	M	9	0.5	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1966		

## v7 - AGE CATEGORIZED

Age Categorized

Respondent's age in years

- 0 70-74
- 1 16-17
- 2 18-19
- 3 20-24
- 4 25-29
- 5 30-34
- 6 35-44
- 7 45-54
- 8 55-64
- 9 65-69, 75-80 or higher

v7

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
0	70-74		94	4.8	4.8
1	16-17		58	2.9	2.9
2	18-19		50	2.5	2.5
3	20-24		146	7.4	7.4
4	25-29		187	9.5	9.5
5	30-34		153	7.7	7.7
6	35-44		278	14.1	14.1
7	45-54		398	20.2	20.2
8	55-64		331	16.8	16.8
9	65-69, 75-80 or higher		280	14.2	14.2
Sum			1975	100.0	100.0
Valid Cases			1975		



## v8 - MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status

- 1 Married
- 2 Single, widowed, divorced
- 9 NA

v8

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Married		1400	70.9	71.5
2	Single, widowed, divorced		559	28.3	28.5
9	NA	M	16	0.8	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1959		

## v9 - AGE EDUCATION

## Age Education

Age of completing full-time education

- 1 15 or less
- 2 16
- 3 17-18
- 4 19 or older
- 5 Still studying
- 7 Wild code (see note)
- 9 NA

Note:

Code 7 not documented.

v9

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	15 or less		1438	72.8	75.6
2		16	228	11.5	12.0
3	17-18		128	6.5	6.7
4	19 or older		62	3.1	3.3
5	Still studying		47	2.4	2.5
7	Wild code (see note)	M	1	0.1	
9	NA	M	71	3.6	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1903		

## v10 - ELECTORS IN HOUSEHOLD

Electors in household

Number of electors in household

- 0 None
- 1 One
- 2 Two
- 3 Three
- 4 Four
- 5 Five
- 6 Six
- 7 Seven
- 8 Eight
- 9 NA

v10

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
0	None		65	3.3	3.3
1	One		206	10.4	10.5
2	Two		1289	65.3	65.5
3	Three		324	16.4	16.5
4	Four		67	3.4	3.4
5	Five		10	0.5	0.5
6	Six		6	0.3	0.3
9	NA	M	8	0.4	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1967		

## v11 - NON-ELECTORS IN HOUSEHOLD

Non-Electors in household

Number of non-electors aged 16+ in household

- 0 None
- 1 One
- 2 Two
- 3 Three
- 4 Four
- 5 Five
- 6 Six
- 7 Seven
- 8 Eight
- 9 NA

v11

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
0	None		1557	78.8	80.0
1	One		256	13.0	13.2
2	Two		107	5.4	5.5
3	Three		15	0.8	0.8
4	Four		7	0.4	0.4
5	Five		3	0.2	0.2
8	Eight		1	0.1	0.1
9	NA	M	29	1.5	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1946		

## v12 - TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

### Trade Union Membership

Trade Union Membership (of respondent)

- 1 TGWU (Transport & General Workers)
- 2 AEF (Amalg. Enginnering & Foundry Workers Union)
- 3 NUGMW (National Union of General Municipal Workers)
- 4 Other
- 5 Not member of Trade Union
- 7 Wild code (see note)
- 9 NA

Note:

Code 7 not documented.

v12

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	TGWU (Transport & General Workers)		81	4.1	4.2
2	AEF (Amalg. Enginnering & Foundry Workers Union)		50	2.5	2.6
3	NUGMW (National Union of General Municipal Workers)		20	1.0	1.0
4	Other		319	16.2	16.4
5	Not member of Trade Union		1479	74.9	75.9
7	Wild code (see note)	M	1	0.1	
9	NA	M	25	1.3	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1949		

## v13 - ETHNIC GROUP

Ethnic Group

(Identify by sight)

- 1 Caucasian - European
- 2 African - West Indian
- 3 Indian - Pakistani
- 4 Chinese - other Oriental
- 5 Other
- 7 Wild code (see note)
- 9 NA

Note:

Code 7 not documented.

v13

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Caucasian - European		1912	96.8	98.2
2	African - West Indian		22	1.1	1.1
3	Indian - Pakistani		9	0.5	0.5
4	Chinese - other Oriental		2	0.1	0.1
5	Other		2	0.1	0.1
7	Wild code (see note)	M	1	0.1	
9	NA	M	27	1.4	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1947		

## v14 - REGION

Region

Registrar General's Standard Region

- 0 North West
- 1 North
- 2 Yorkshire (E & W Ridings)
- 3 Not used
- 4 Scotland
- 5 East Anglia, South East (except Greater London)
- 6 Greater London
- 7 South West
- 8 Wales
- 9 West Midlands, East Midlands

v14

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
0	North West		220	11.1	11.1
1	North		209	10.6	10.6
2	Yorkshire (E & W Ridings)		190	9.6	9.6
4	Scotland		185	9.4	9.4
5	East Anglia, South East (except Greater London)		306	15.5	15.5
6	Greater London		293	14.8	14.8
7	South West		152	7.7	7.7
8	Wales		120	6.1	6.1
9	West Midlands, East Midlands		300	15.2	15.2
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1975		

v15 - Q1 GOVERNMENT - DOING GOOD/BAD JOB

Q.1

On the whole, would you say that the government is at present making a good job or a bad job of running the country?

- 1 Good job
- 2 Bad job
- 3 Don't know
- 9 NA

v15

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Good job		748	37.9	45.0
2	Bad job		913	46.2	55.0
3	Don't know	M	306	15.5	
9	NA	M	8	0.4	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1661		



## v16 - Q2 GOVERNMENT - CONSERVATIVES BETTER/WORSE

## Q.2

If the Conservative Party were in power, do you think they would make a better or worse job of running the country than the Labour Party?

- 1 Conservative better
- 2 Conservative worse
- 3 Don't know
- 9 NA

## v16

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Conservative better		783	39.6	57.1
2	Conservative worse		589	29.8	42.9
3	Don't know	M	587	29.7	
9	NA	M	16	0.8	
Sum			1975	100.0	100.0
Valid Cases			1372		

v17 - Q3 PRIME MINISTER - PREFERENCE NEXT FIVE Y

Q.3B

Who would be your second choice?

(DO NOT PROMPT)

Q.3A

Thinking of the outstanding people in Britain, Politicians or anyone else, who would you most like to have as Prime Minister for the next five years?

(DO NOT PROMPT)

- 1 Harold Wilson
- 2 James Callaghna, Reginald Maulding and others
- 3 Edward Heath
- 4 Enoch Powell
- 9 NA

Note:

Only one choice coded.

v17

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Harold Wilson		617	31.2	39.3
2	James Callaghna, Reginald Maulding and others		211	10.7	13.4
3	Edward Heath		467	23.6	29.7
4	Enoch Powell		276	14.0	17.6
9	NA	M	404	20.5	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1571		

v18 - Q4 NAT LEADER - PREFERENCE WILSON/HEATH

Q.4

Forgetting about their political parties, and comparing only Mr. Wilson and Mr. Heath, which of them do you think would make a better national leader for the next five years?

- 1 Mr. Wilson
- 2 Mr. Heath
- 3 Don't know
- 9 NA

v18

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Mr. Wilson		995	50.4	57.5
2	Mr. Heath		734	37.2	42.5
3	Don't know	M	234	11.8	
9	NA	M	12	0.6	
Sum			1975	100.0	100.0
Valid Cases			1729		

## v19 - Q5A/Q6A VOTE INTENTION

## Q.6A

## ASK ALL NON ELECTORS AGED 18+

A new law has been brought in so that the voting age will be lowered to 18 years. If there were a General Election now, and you could do so, how do you think you would be likely to vote?

## Q.5A

## ASK ALL ELECTORS

If there were a General Election now, how do you think you would be likely to vote?

- 1 Conservative
- 2 Labour
- 3 Liberal
- 4 Nationalist
- 5 Other party
- 6 Would not vote
- 7 Not certain
- 8 Refused
- 9 NA / Inap. (aged 16-17)

## Note:

Responses to Q.5A und Q.6A are integrated in one variable.

Filter instruction not consequently applied: Respondents (17 cases) aged 16 or 17 are not coded '9' (INAP). Respondents not indicating any elector in the household (V10) are coded a substantial answer category.

## v19

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Conservative		833	42.2	48.5
2	Labour		681	34.5	39.6
3	Liberal		113	5.7	6.6
4	Nationalist		12	0.6	0.7
5	Other party		3	0.2	0.2
6	Would not vote		76	3.8	4.4
7	Not certain	M	134	6.8	
8	Refused	M	37	1.9	
9	NA / Inap. (aged 16-17)	M	86	4.4	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1718		

v20 - Q5B/Q6B/Q7 PARTY ATTACHMENT

Q.7

ASK ALL NON-ELECTORS AGED 16-17 ONLY

Which of the political parties are you most inclined to support at the moment?

(CODE WITH Q.5B AND Q.6B)

Q.6B

ASK ALL NON-ELECTORS AGED 18+ IF REFUSED/NOT CERTAIN ON Q.6A

Can you tell me which party you might be most inclined to support at the moment?

(PROBE)

Q.5B

ASK ALL ELECTORS IF REFUSED/NOT CERTAIN ON Q.5A

Can you tell me which party you might be most inclined to support at the moment?

(PROBE)

- 1 Conservative
- 2 Labour
- 3 Liberal
- 4 Nationalist
- 5 Other party
- 6 Would not vote
- 7 Not certain
- 8 Refused
- 9 NA / Inap. (respondent answered V19)

Note:

Responses to Q.5B, Q.6B and Q.7 are integrated in one variable.

Filter instructions not consequently applied.

v20

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Conservative		58	2.9	30.5
2	Labour		103	5.2	54.2
3	Liberal		21	1.1	11.1
4	Nationalist		2	0.1	1.1
5	Other party		1	0.1	0.5
6	Would not vote		5	0.3	2.6
7	Not certain	M	50	2.5	
8	Refused	M	24	1.2	
9	NA / Inap. (respondent answered V19)	M	1711	86.6	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		190		

## v21 - ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION - NEXT GEN ELEC

How likely is it that you will go and cast your vote in the next General Election? Is it:

- 1 Certain
- 2 Or very likely
- 3 Or fairly likely
- 4 Or not very likely
- 5 Or not at all likely
- 6 Or don't know
- 7 Wild code (see note)
- 9 NA

Note:

Code 7 not documented.

v21

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Certain		629	31.8	72.2
2	Or very likely		109	5.5	12.5
3	Or fairly likely		69	3.5	7.9
4	Or not very likely		35	1.8	4.0
5	Or not at all likely		29	1.5	3.3
6	Or don't know	M	25	1.3	
7	Wild code (see note)	M	1	0.1	
9	NA	M	1078	54.6	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		871		

## v22 - Q11 VOTE IMPORTANCE: COST OF LIVING

Q.11

(SHOW CARD A)

Please could you look at this list of issues and tell

me for each, how important you think they will be in choosing the party you might support at the next general election?

Q.11\_1 Importance of the cost of living

- 1 Very important
- 2 Fairly important
- 3 Not very important
- 4 Not at all important
- 5 Don't know
- 9 NA

v22

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Very important		1698	86.0	87.8
2	Fairly important		205	10.4	10.6
3	Not very important		21	1.1	1.1
4	Not at all important		10	0.5	0.5
5	Don't know	M	40	2.0	
9	NA	M	1	0.1	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1934		



v23 - Q12 PARTY COMPETENCE: COST OF LIVING

Q.12

If elected to govern, which party do you think would be most likely to take the sort of action you favour on each of these?

[Q.11

(SHOW CARD A)

Please could you look at this list of issues and tell

me for each, how important you think they will be in choosing the party you might support at the next general election?]

Q.12\_1 Importance of the cost of living

- 1 Labour
- 2 Liberal
- 3 Conservative
- 9 Other/Don't know

v23

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Labour		636	32.2	40.8
2	Liberal		86	4.4	5.5
3	Conservative		836	42.3	53.7
9	Other/Don't know	M	417	21.1	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1558		

v24 - Q11 VOTE IMPORTANCE: IMMIGRATION/RACE REL

Q.11

(SHOW CARD A)

Please could you look at this list of issues and tell

me for each, how important you think they will be in choosing the party you might support at the next general election?

Q.11\_2 Immigration and race relations

- 1 Very important
- 2 Fairly important
- 3 Not very important
- 4 Not at all important
- 5 Don't know

v24

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Very important		786	39.8	41.6
2	Fairly important		540	27.3	28.6
3	Not very important		362	18.3	19.2
4	Not at all important		201	10.2	10.6
5	Don't know	M	86	4.4	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1889		

v25 - Q12 PARTY COMPETENCE: IMMIGRATION/RACE REL

Q.12

If elected to govern, which party do you think would be most likely to take the sort of action you favour on each of these?

[Q.11

(SHOW CARD A)

Please could you look at this list of issues and tell

me for each, how important you think they will be in choosing the party you might support at the next general election?]

Q.12\_2 Immigration and race relations

- 1 Labour
- 2 Liberal
- 3 Conservative
- 4 Wild code (see note)
- 9 Other/Don't know

Note:

Code 4 not documented.

v25

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Labour		558	28.3	36.2
2	Liberal		79	4.0	5.1
3	Conservative		903	45.7	58.6
4	Wild code (see note)	M	1	0.1	
9	Other/Don't know	M	434	22.0	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1540		

v26 - Q11 VOTE IMPORTANCE: COMMON MARKET

Q.11

(SHOW CARD A)

Please could you look at this list of issues and tell

me for each, how important you think they will be in choosing the party you might support at the next general election?

Q.11\_3 Common Market

- 1 Very important
- 2 Fairly important
- 3 Not very important
- 4 Not at all important
- 5 Don't know

v26

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Very important		743	37.6	41.5
2	Fairly important		436	22.1	24.3
3	Not very important		357	18.1	19.9
4	Not at all important		255	12.9	14.2
5	Don't know	M	184	9.3	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1791		

v27 - Q12 PARTY COMPETENCE: COMMON MARKET

Q.12

If elected to govern, which party do you think would be most likely to take the sort of action you favour on each of these?

[Q.11

(SHOW CARD A)

Please could you look at this list of issues and tell

me for each, how important you think they will be in choosing the party you might support at the next general election?]

Q.12\_3 Common Market

- 1 Labour
- 2 Liberal
- 3 Conservative
- 9 Other/Don't know

v27

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Labour		592	30.0	44.0
2	Liberal		72	3.6	5.3
3	Conservative		682	34.5	50.7
9	Other/Don't know	M	629	31.8	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1346		

v28 - Q11 VOTE IMPORTANCE: HEALTH/SOC SERVICES

Q.11

(SHOW CARD A)

Please could you look at this list of issues and tell

me for each, how important you think they will be in choosing the party you might support at the next general election?

Q.11\_4 Health & Social Services

- 1 Very important
- 2 Fairly important
- 3 Not very important
- 4 Not at all important
- 5 Don't know

v28

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Very important		1274	64.5	66.0
2	Fairly important		552	27.9	28.6
3	Not very important		87	4.4	4.5
4	Not at all important		17	0.9	0.9
5	Don't know	M	45	2.3	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1930		

v29 - Q12 PARTY COMPETENCE: HEALTH/SOC SERVICES

Q.12

If elected to govern, which party do you think would be most likely to take the sort of action you favour on each of these?

[Q.11

(SHOW CARD A)

Please could you look at this list of issues and tell

me for each, how important you think they will be in choosing the party you might support at the next general election?]

Q.12\_4 Health & Social Services

- 1 Labour
- 2 Liberal
- 3 Conservative
- 9 Other/Don't know

v29

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Labour		830	42.0	51.6
2	Liberal		79	4.0	4.9
3	Conservative		699	35.4	43.5
9	Other/Don't know	M	367	18.6	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1608		

v30 - Q13 EC MEMBERSHIP - GREAT BRITAIN

Q.13

Are you in favour of, or against, Britain joining the European Common Market?

Supposing the people of Britain and the European Common Market were being asked to decide the following questions. How would you vote?

- 1 Favour joining
- 2 Against joining
- 3 Don't know

v30

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Favour joining		375	19.0	23.2
2	Against joining		1239	62.7	76.8
3	Don't know	M	361	18.3	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1614		



## v31 - Q14 UNITED STATES OF EUROPE - FOR/AGAINST

## Q.14

Assuming (in these next four questions) that Britain did join, would you be for or against the evolution of the Common Market towards the political formation of a United States of Europe?

4 For

5 Against

6 Don't know

9 NA

## v31

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
4	For		506	25.6	35.1
5	Against		937	47.4	64.9
6	Don't know	M	444	22.5	
9	NA	M	88	4.5	
Sum			1975	100.0	100.0
Valid Cases			1443		

## v32 - Q15 EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - FOR/AGAINST

## Q.15

Would you be in favour of, or against, the election of a European parliament by direct universal suffrage; that is, a parliament elected by all the voters in the member countries?

- 1 Favour
- 3 Don't know
- 4 Against
- 9 Wild code (see note)

Note:

Code 9 not documented.

## v32

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Favour		493	25.0	31.7
3	Don't know	M	419	21.2	
4	Against		1062	53.8	68.3
9	Wild code (see note)	M	1	0.1	
Sum			1975	100.0	100.0
Valid Cases			1555		

v33 - Q16 EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT - FOR/AGAINST

Q.16

Would you be willing to accept, over and above the British Government, a European Government responsible for a common policy in foreign affairs, defence and the economy?

- 1 Yes, willing to accept it
- 3 Don't know
- 4 No, not willing

v33

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Yes, willing to accept it		443	22.4	27.4
3	Don't know	M	360	18.2	
4	No, not willing		1172	59.3	72.6
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1615		

## v34 - Q17 EUROP PRESIDENT ELECTION - VOTE NON-NAT

## Q.17

If a President of a United States of Europe were being elected by popular vote, would you be willing to vote for a candidate not of your own country, if his personality and programme corresponded more closely to your ideas than those of the candidates from your own country?

- 1 Yes, willing to
- 3 Don't know
- 4 No, not willing to

## v34

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Yes, willing to		773	39.1	49.0
3	Don't know	M	398	20.2	
4	No, not willing to		804	40.7	51.0
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1577		

## v35 - Q18 PARTY PREFERENCE - EUROP UNIFICATION

Q.18

IF NO PARTY PREFERENCE GIVEN AT Q.5 - Q.7, SKIP TO Q.20; FOR PARTY PREFERRED IN Q.5-Q.7, ASK:

Do you happen to know whether the leaders of the . . . . . Party are favourable to European political unification including Britain or not?

(IF CAN SAY - PROBE)

How strongly favourable or opposed to it do you think they are?

- 4 Strongly favourable
- 5 Somewhat favourable
- 6 Somewhat opposed
- 7 Strongly opposed
- 9 Don't know, unable to say/Inap. (no party pref. in V19/V20)

Note:

Filter instruction not consequently applied: Several respondents are coded a substantial category without stating any party preference in V19 (Q5A/Q6A VOTE INTENTION) or V20 (Q5B/Q6B/Q7 PARTY ATTACHMENT).

v35

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
4	Strongly favourable		279	14.1	32.7
5	Somewhat favourable		430	21.8	50.5
6	Somewhat opposed		115	5.8	13.5
7	Strongly opposed		28	1.4	3.3
9	Don't know, unable to say/Inap. (no party pref. in V19/V20)	M	1123	56.9	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		852		

## v36 - Q19 PARTY VOTE - EUROP UNIFICATION

Q.19

IF NO PARTY PREFERENCE GIVEN AT Q.5 - Q.7, SKIP TO Q.20; FOR PARTY PREFERRED IN Q.5-Q.7, ASK

If the . . . . . Party took a stand on European integration with which you disagreed, do you think you might vote for another party?

(IF YES, PROBE)

How likely is it that you would change your vote?

- 1 Would not change vote
- 2 Slightly likely to change vote
- 3 Strongly likely to change vote
- 9 Inap. (no party pref. in V19/V20)

Note:

Filter instruction not consequently applied: Several respondents are coded a substantial category without stating any party preference in V19 (Q5A/Q6A VOTE INTENTION) or V20 (Q5B/Q6B/Q7 PARTY ATTACHMENT).

v36

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Would not change vote		1221	61.8	71.1
2	Slightly likely to change vote		330	16.7	19.2
3	Strongly likely to change vote		167	8.5	9.7
9	Inap. (no party pref. in V19/V20)	M	257	13.0	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1718		

## v37 - Q20 TRADE UNION LEADERS - EUROP UNIFICATION

## Q.20

IF RESPONDENT NOT MEMBER OF TRADE UNION, SKIP NOW TO Q.21; ASK TRADE UNION MEMBERS ONLY

Would you say that the leaders of your union are for or against European political unification, including Britain?

- 1 Yes, they favour it
- 2 No, they are against
- 3 Don't know
- 9 NA / Inap. (not Trade Union member/V12)

## Note:

Filter instruction not consequently applied: Several respondents are coded a substantial category without stating a trade union membership in V12.

## v37

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Yes, they favour it		75	3.8	46.6
2	No, they are against		86	4.4	53.4
3	Don't know	M	344	17.4	
9	NA / Inap. (not Trade Union member/V12)	M	1470	74.4	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		161		

## v38 - Q21 VALUE ORIENTATION - POL GOALS COMBIN 1

Q.21

ASK ALL

(SHOW CARD B)

If you had to choose among the following things, which are the two that seem most desirable to you?

(CHOOSE TWO ONLY)

- 0 Greater job security & A more humane society
- 1 Greater job security & Higher salaries or wages
- 2 Greater job security & Giving employees a voice in running the places where they work
- 3 A more humane society & Higher salaries or wages
- 4 A more humane society & Giving employees a voice in running the places where they work
- 5 Higher salaries or wages & Giving employees a voice in running the places where they work
- 6 Higher salaries or wages or Greater job security only
- 7 A more humane society only or Giving employees a voice in running the places where they work only
- 9 None

v38

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
0	Greater job security & More humane society		2	0.1	0.1
1	Greater job security & Higher salaries, wages		419	21.2	21.2
2	Greater job security & Giving employees voice		317	16.1	16.1
3	More humane society & Higher salaries, wages		155	7.8	7.8
4	More humane society & Giving employees voice		241	12.2	12.2
5	Higher salaries, wages & Giving employees voice		184	9.3	9.3
6	Higher salaries, wages or Greater job security only		17	0.9	0.9
7	More humane society only or Giving employees voice only		26	1.3	1.3
9	None		614	31.1	31.1
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1975		



v39 - Q22 VALUE ORIENTATION - POL GOALS COMBIN 2

Q.22

(SHOW CARD C)

Among the following things, which are the two most desirable?

(CHOOSE TWO ONLY)

- 0 Maintaining order in nation & Giving the people more say in important political decisions
- 1 Maintaining order in nation & Fighting rising prices
- 2 Maintaining order in nation & Protecting freedom of speech
- 3 Fighting rising prices & Giving the people more say in important political decisions
- 4 Protecting freedom of speech & Giving the people more say in important political decisions
- 5 Fighting rising prices & Protecting freedom of speech
- 6 Maintaining order in nation or Fighting rising Prices
- 7 Protecting freedom of speech or Giving the people more say in important political decisions
- 9 None

v39

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
0	Maintaining order in nation & Giving people more say		161	8.2	8.2
1	Maintaining order in nation & Fighting rising prices		704	35.6	35.6
2	Maintaining order in nation & Protecting freedom of speech		178	9.0	9.0
3	Fighting rising prices & Giving people more say		468	23.7	23.7
4	Protecting freedom of speech & Giving people more say		148	7.5	7.5
5	Fighting rising prices & Protecting freedom of speech		274	13.9	13.9
6	Maintaining order in nation or Fighting rising Prices		11	0.6	0.6
7	Protecting freedom of speed or Giving people more say		10	0.5	0.5
9	None		21	1.1	1.1
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1975		

## v40 - Q23 PARTY ATTACHMENT PARENTS - WHICH PARTY

## Q.23

When you were growing up, did you know if your parents/guardians preferred a particular political party?

(IF YES)

Which one?

- 1 Conservative
- 2 Labour
- 3 Liberal
- 4 Nationalist
- 5 Other
- 6 One parent, one party, the other parent, a different party
- 7 Didn't know/it varied
- 9 NA

v40

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Conservative		493	25.0	25.2
2	Labour		710	35.9	36.3
3	Liberal		165	8.4	8.4
4	Nationalist		3	0.2	0.2
5	Other		12	0.6	0.6
6	One parent, one party, other parent, different party		101	5.1	5.2
7	Didn't know/it varied		472	23.9	24.1
9	NA	M	19	1.0	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1956		

## v41 - Q24 RELIGION - CHURCH ATTENDANCE

Q.24

Do you ever go to church or any other religious service nowadays?

(IF YES)

How often do you go?

- 1 More than once a week
- 2 About once a week
- 3 Once or twice a month
- 4 A few times a year
- 5 Less often
- 6 Never
- 9 NA

v41

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	More than once a week		89	4.5	4.5
2	About once a week		200	10.1	10.2
3	Once or twice a month		171	8.7	8.7
4	A few times a year		439	22.2	22.4
5	Less often		344	17.4	17.6
6	Never		715	36.2	36.5
9	NA	M	17	0.9	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1958		

v42 - Q25 RELIGION - DENOMINATION

Q.25

ASK ALL

What is your religion?

- 1 Atheist, None
- 2 Roman Catholic
- 3 Anglican, Church of England
- 4 Episcopal Church
- 5 Presbyterian, Church of Scotland
- 6 Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Other non-conformist
- 7 Jewish
- 8 Other
- 9 Don't know

v42

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Atheist, None		59	3.0	3.0
2	Roman Catholic		216	10.9	11.1
3	Anglican, Church of England		1193	60.4	61.4
4	Episcopal Church		15	0.8	0.8
5	Presbyterian, Church of Scotland		155	7.8	8.0
6	Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Other non-conformist		255	12.9	13.1
7	Jewish		7	0.4	0.4
8	Other		44	2.2	2.3
9	Don't know	M	31	1.6	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1944		

## v43 - Q26 IMPORTANCE: BUYING OWN HOME

## Q.26

How important are each of the following, as things you earn and save your money for nowadays?

(READ OUT)

## Q.26\_1 Buying your own home

- 1 Very important
- 2 Fairly important
- 3 Not very imporant
- 4 Not at all important
- 5 Don't know

## v43

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Very important		839	42.5	43.0
2	Fairly important		205	10.4	10.5
3	Not very imporant		254	12.9	13.0
4	Not at all important		655	33.2	33.5
5	Don't know	M	22	1.1	
Sum			1975	100.0	100.0
Valid Cases			1953		

## v44 - Q26 IMPORTANCE: BUYING A CAR

## Q.26

How important are each of the following, as things you earn and save your money for nowadays?

(READ OUT)

## Q.26\_2 Buying a car

- 1 Very important
- 2 Fairly important
- 3 Not very imporant
- 4 Not at all important
- 9 NA

## v44

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Very important		196	9.9	10.0
2	Fairly important		410	20.8	21.0
3	Not very imporant		569	28.8	29.1
4	Not at all important		778	39.4	39.8
9	NA	M	22	1.1	
Sum			1975	100.0	100.0
Valid Cases			1953		

## v45 - Q26 IMPORTANCE: SAVING FOR THE HOLIDAYS

## Q.26

How important are each of the following, as things you earn and save your money for nowadays?

(READ OUT)

## Q.26\_3 Saving for holidays

- 1 Very important
- 2 Fairly important
- 3 Not very imporant
- 4 Not at all important
- 5 Don't know

## v45

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Very important		523	26.5	26.7
2	Fairly important		775	39.2	39.6
3	Not very imporant		403	20.4	20.6
4	Not at all important		256	13.0	13.1
5	Don't know	M	18	0.9	
Sum			1975	100.0	100.0
Valid Cases			1957		

## v46 - Q26 IMPORTANCE: PAYING RENT

## Q.26

How important are each of the following, as things you earn and save your money for nowadays?

(READ OUT)

## Q.26\_4 Paying rent

- 1 Very important
- 2 Fairly important
- 3 Not very imporant
- 4 Not at all important
- 9 NA

## v46

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Very important		926	46.9	48.6
2	Fairly important		220	11.1	11.5
3	Not very imporant		148	7.5	7.8
4	Not at all important		612	31.0	32.1
9	NA	M	69	3.5	
Sum			1975	100.0	100.0
Valid Cases			1906		



## v47 - Q26 IMPORTANCE: RELAXATION/ENTERTAINMENT

Q.26

How important are each of the following, as things you earn and save your money for nowadays?

(READ OUT)

Q.26\_5 Spending on relaxation &amp; entertainment

- 1 Very important
- 2 Fairly important
- 3 Not very imporant
- 4 Not at all important
- 5 Don't know
- 9 NA

v47

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Very important		298	15.1	15.4
2	Fairly important		782	39.6	40.5
3	Not very imporant		636	32.2	32.9
4	Not at all important		217	11.0	11.2
5	Don't know	M	23	1.2	
9	NA	M	19	1.0	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1933		

## v48 - Q36 STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS - FAVOUR/UNFAVOUR

Q.36

Within the last couple of years, there have been large-scale student demonstrations in Britain and other countries. In general, how favourably do you view these? Are you ...

- 1 Very favourable
- 2 Rather favourable
- 3 Rather unfavourable
- 4 Very unfavourable
- 5 Don't know

v48

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Very favourable		74	3.7	3.9
2	Rather favourable		250	12.7	13.3
3	Rather unfavourable		515	26.1	27.4
4	Very unfavourable		1043	52.8	55.4
5	Don't know	M	93	4.7	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1882		

v49 - Q37 CONSERVATIVE PARTY ON LAW AND ORDER

Q.37

The Conservative Party has said that it will make Law and Order one of the main points of their election campaign. Do you think they are right or wrong to do this?

6 Right

7 Wrong

8 Don't know

v49

Value	Label	Missing	Count	Percent	Valid Percent
6	Right		1530	77.5	86.5
7	Wrong		239	12.1	13.5
8	Don't know	M	206	10.4	
	Sum		1975	100.0	100.0
	Valid Cases		1769		

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