Standard Eurobarometer (EB) public opinion surveys are conducted on behalf of the European Commission's Eurobarometer Unit at least two times a year in all member nations of the European Union. Since the early seventies they are providing regular monitoring of social and political attitudes in the European publics.

Eurobarometer data are made available for social science research purposes by the Social Science Data Archives. The data received from the principal investigator were checked, corrected, and formatted to archival standards since the beginning by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), starting with Eurobarometer 34 in co-operation with the Central Archive for Empirical Social Research (ZA), and starting with Eurobarometer 43 also supported by the Swedish Social Science Data Service (SSD).

The data are comprehensively documented in machine readable codebooks in English language including the unweighted frequency counts for each country. The basic English questionnaires are included for still unprocessed recent data sets without standard codebook (EB 39.1 and 50 ff.).

Some general information referring to the complete Eurobarometer holding is summarized here. Further and continuously updated information on the survey series, including errata reports, is available through the ZA Eurobarometer website:

http://www.gesis.org/eurobarometer/
Technical Information

The free text search in the Eurobarometer codebooks and questionnaires is supported by the information retrieval and management software ISYS. The installation of ISYS for WINDOWS 95/98/NT Version 5.0 (RunTime) on your PC is explained in the corresponding “Install” manual on the CD-ROM.

ISYS has several types of queries and allows for simple and composed queries with conditional and positional operators, including wildcards etc. which are explained in the “Quick Start” manual on the CD-ROM.

The codebooks and questionnaires are stored and indexed in Adobe’s Portable Document Format, i.e. in it’s native layout with full and immediately available context information for any search result. For the correct display of pdf documents within ISYS requires ACROBAT READER 4. In addition the single codebook variables are stored and indexed in plain ASCII for direct access on the document hit list as resulting from a search.

Data Disclaimer

The original collector of the data, ICPSR, ZA, SSD, and the relevant funding agencies bear no responsibility for uses of this collection or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses. Note that the frequencies in the codebooks are calculated from unweighted data and need careful interpretation. The European Commission's Eurobarometer publications are all based on weighted data.

Copyrights

Archive Codebooks:

© .... <year of publication>,
Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, Cologne, Germany.

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The University of Michigan, all rights reserved.
Copyright restrictions do not apply to member institutions of the ICPSR. All or part of this codebook may be reproduced for use at member institutions with appropriate citation to the principal investigators and the ICPSR.

Questionnaires and original codebooks:

© European Communities. The Eurobarometer questionnaires are reproduced with the licence granted by its author, the European Commission, Directorate-General for Information, Communication, Culture and Audiovisual Media, 200 rue da le Loi, B-1049 Brussels, and by permission of its publishers, the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2 rue Mercier, L-2985 Luxembourg.
Eurobarometer Holding Information

Preliminary Remark

As a result of the increased number and volume of recent surveys connected with the Eurobarometer survey series, the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung (ZA), and the Swedish Social Science Data Service (SSD) have entered into a co-operative arrangement for the production and distribution of these important data collections, starting with Eurobarometer 37 and 43 respectively. Under this agreement, ICPSR, ZA, and SSD now alternately assume responsibility for the production of each survey. In this way all users receive Eurobarometer data sets and codebooks in identical standard formats although each archive will employ its own study number to identify each survey.

Since this co-operation presupposes common standards for data and codebook preparation, the formatting may in some details diverge from the usual ICPSR, ZA, or SSD standards. For example, all frequency tables in the archive codebooks are based on unweighted data while ICPSR codebooks generally contain only weighted frequency counts.

Identical datasets, SPSS control statements and English-language codebooks are distributed by ICPSR and ZA. Study identification numbers for both archives are documented in the complete and updated codebook series.

Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on ICPSR or ZA data collections 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 a typical Eurobarometer data collection is:

Reif, Karlheinz and Eric Marlier
The Eurobarometer (a.k.a. Euro-Barometer) Survey Series

The Eurobarometer surveys are the products of a unique program of cross-national and cross-temporal social science research. The effort began in early 1970, when the Commission of the European Community sponsored simultaneous surveys of the publics of the European Community. These surveys were designed to measure public awareness of, and attitudes toward, the Common Market and other European Community institutions, in complementary fashion. They also probed the goals given top priority for one's own nation. These concerns have remained a central part of the European Community's research efforts --which were carried forward in the summer of 1971 with another six-nation survey that gave special attention to agricultural problems. These themes were of central interest again in a survey of the publics of the European Community countries --then nine in number--carried out in September 1973.

After 1973, the surveys took on a somewhat broader scope in content as well as in geographical coverage, with measures of subjective satisfaction and the perceived quality of life becoming standard features of the European Community public opinion surveys. In 1974, the Commission of the European Community launched the Eurobarometer series, designed to provide a regular monitoring of the social and political attitudes of the publics of the nine member-nations: France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg. These Eurobarometer surveys are carried out in the spring and fall of each year. In addition to obtaining regular readings of support for European integration and the perceived quality of life, each of the Eurobarometer has explored a variety of special topics. Also, attitudes toward the organization and role of the European Parliament have been explored in almost each Eurobarometer beginning with Barometer 7 in the spring of 1977.

The Eurobarometer surveys have included Greece since Autumn 1980 (EB 14), Portugal and Spain since Autumn 1985 (EB 24), the former German Democratic Republic since Autumn 1990 (EB 34), Norway since the fall of 1991 (Number 34), Finland since the spring of 1993 (EB 39), and Sweden and Austria since the fall of 1994 (EB 42).

Note that beginning with Eurobarometer 43 and Central and Eastern Eurobarometer 6, the archival survey titles in the ICPSR series no longer contain a hyphen separating 'Euro' and 'Barometer', in keeping with current usage. Other archives may follow different naming practices for this survey series.
Overview of available Standard Eurobarometer:

- European Communities Study, 1970
  (ICPSR 7260 / ZA 0626)
- European Communities Study, 1971
  (ICPSR 7275 / ZA 0627)
- European Communities Study, 1973
  (ICPSR 7330 / ZA 0628)
- Eurobarometer 2: Problems Facing the European Community, October-November 1974
  (ICPSR 6111 / ZA 0986)
- Eurobarometer 3: European Men and Women, May 1975
  (ICPSR 7416 / ZA 0987)
- Eurobarometer 4: Consumer Attitudes in Europe, October-November 1975
  (ICPSR 7417 / ZA 0988)
- Eurobarometer 5: Revenues, Satisfaction, and Poverty, May-June 1976
  (ICPSR 7418 / ZA 0989)
- Eurobarometer 6: Twenty Years of the Common Market, November 1976
  (ICPSR 7511 / ZA 0990)
- Eurobarometer 7: Science and Technology in the European Community, April-May 1977
  (ICPSR 7612 / ZA 0991)
- Eurobarometer 8: Men, Women and Work Roles in Europe, October-November 1977
  (ICPSR 7604 / ZA 0992)
- Eurobarometer 9: Employment and Unemployment in Europe, May-June 1978
  (ICPSR 7727 / ZA 0993)
- Eurobarometer 10: National Priorities and the Institutions of Europe, October-November 1978
  (ICPSR 7728 / ZA 0994)
- Eurobarometer 10A: Scientific Priorities in the European Community, October-November 1978
  (ICPSR 7807 / ZA 0995)
- Eurobarometer 11: Year of the Child in Europe, April 1979
  (ICPSR 7752 / ZA 1036)
- Eurobarometer 12: European Parliamentary Elections, October 1979 (ICPSR 7778 / ZA 1037)
- Eurobarometer 13: Regional Development and Integration, April 1980 (ICPSR 7957 / ZA 1038)
- Eurobarometer 14: Trust in the European Community, October-November 1980 (ICPSR 7958 / ZA 1039)
- Eurobarometer 15: Membership in the European Community, April 1981 (ICPSR 7959 / ZA 1206)
- Eurobarometer 16: Noise and Other Social Problems, October-November 1981 (ICPSR 9022 / ZA 1207)
- Eurobarometer 17: Energy and the Future, March-April 1982 (ICPSR 9023 / ZA 1208)
- Eurobarometer 18: Ecological Issues, October 1982 (ICPSR 9057 / ZA 1209)
- Eurobarometer 19: Gender Roles in the European Community, March-April 1983 (ICPSR 8152 / ZA 1318)
- Eurobarometer 20: Aid to Developing Nations, October 1983 (ICPSR 8234 / ZA 1319)
- Eurobarometer 21: Political Cleavages in the European Community, March-April 1984 (ICPSR 8263 / ZA 1320)
- Eurobarometer 22: Energy Problems and the Atlantic Alliance, October-November 1984 (ICPSR 8364 / ZA 1321)
- Eurobarometer 23: The European Currency Unit and Working Conditions, April 1985 (ICPSR 8411 / ZA 1541)
- Eurobarometer 24: Entry of Spain and Portugal, October 1985 (ICPSR 8513 / ZA 1542)
- Eurobarometer 25: Holiday Travel and Environmental Problems, April 1986 (ICPSR 8616 / ZA 1543)
- Eurobarometer 26: Energy Problems, November 1986 (ICPSR 8680 / ZA 1544)
- Eurobarometer 28: Relations with Third World Countries and Energy Problems, November 1987 (ICPSR 9082 / ZA 1713)
- Eurobarometer 28.1: European Youth, November 1987 (youth sample) (ICPSR _____ / ZA 2041) – not included in the retrieval CD-ROM -
- Eurobarometer 29: Environmental Problems and Cancer, March-April 1988 (ICPSR 9083 / ZA 1714)
- Eurobarometer 30: Immigrants and Out-Groups in Western Europe, October-November 1988 (ICPSR 9321 / ZA 1715)
- Eurobarometer 32: The Single European Market, Drugs, Alcohol, and Cancer, November 1989 (ICPSR 9519 / ZA 1752)
- Eurobarometer 34.0: Perceptions of the European Community, and Employment Patterns and Child Rearing, October-November 1990 (ICPSR 9576 / ZA 1960)
- Eurobarometer 34.1: Health Problems, October-November 1990 (ICPSR 9577 / ZA 1961)
- Eurobarometer 34.2: European Youth, October-November 1990 (youth sample) (ICPSR 9578 / ZA 1962)
- Eurobarometer 35.0: Foreign Relations, the Common Agricultural Policy, and Environmental Concerns, March 1991 (ICPSR 9697 / ZA 2031)
- Eurobarometer 35.1: Public Transportation and Biotechnology, March 1991
  (ICPSR 9698 / ZA 2032)
- Eurobarometer 35.A (selected questions 35.0 + 35.1): Working Conditions, March 1991
  (ICPSR 9696 / ZA 2033)
- Eurobarometer 36: Regional Identity and Perceptions of the Third World, October-November 1991
  (ICPSR 9771 / ZA 2081)
- Eurobarometer 37.0: Awareness and Importance of Maastricht and the Future of the European Community, March-April 1992
  (ICPSR 9847 / ZA 2141)
- Eurobarometer 37.1: Consumer Goods and Social Security, April-May 1992
  (ICPSR 9957 / ZA 2241)
- Eurobarometer 37.2: Elderly Europeans, April-May 1992 (elderly sample)
  (ICPSR 9958 / ZA 2242)
- Eurobarometer 37.0 + 37.1 (selected questions): European Drug Prevention Program, March-May 1992
  (ICPSR 9956 / ZA 2243)
- Eurobarometer 38.0: The European Unification, the European Court of Justice, Passive Smoking, and Consumer Issues, September-October 1992
  (ICPSR 6044 / ZA 2294)
- Eurobarometer 38.1: Consumer Protection and Perceptions of Science and Technology, November 1992
  (ICPSR 6045 / ZA 2295)
- Eurobarometer 39.0: European Community Policies and Family Life, September-October 1992
  (ICPSR 6195 / ZA 2346)
  (ICPSR 6196 / ZA 2347) (*)
  (ICPSR 6194 / ZA 2348)
- Eurobarometer 40: Poverty and Social Exclusion, October-November 1993 (ICPSR 6360 / ZA 2459)

- Eurobarometer 41.0: Trade Issues, Blood Donation, AIDS, and Smoking, April-May 1994 (ICPSR 6422 / ZA 2490)
  
  Eurobarometer 41.1: Post-European-Election, June-July 1994 (ICPSR 6535 / ZA 2491)

- Eurobarometer 42: The first Year of the new European Union, November-December 1994 (ICPSR 6518 / ZA 2563)

- Eurobarometer 43.0: Cross-border Purchases, Smoking Habits and Cancer Risks, March-April 1995 (ICPSR 6662 / ZA 2636)

- Eurobarometer 43.1: International Trade and Radiation Protection, April-May 1995 (ICPSR 6839 / ZA 2637)

- Eurobarometer 43.0+1: Drug Abuse and AIDS, March-May 1995 (ICPSR 6661 / ZA 2638)

- Eurobarometer 43.1bis: Regional Development, and Consumer and Environmental Issues, May-June 1995 (ICPSR 6840 / ZA 2639)

- Eurobarometer 44.0: Cancer, Education Issues and the Single European Currency, October-November 1995 (ICPSR 6721 / ZA 2689)

- Eurobarometer 44.1: Education and Training throughout Life, and the Common European Currency, November-December 1995 (ICPSR 6723 / ZA 2690)

- Eurobarometer 44.2: Working Conditions in the European Union, November 1995-January 1996 (active population sample) (ICPSR 6722 / ZA 2789)


- Eurobarometer 44.3: Health Care Issues and Public Security, February-April 1996 (basic sample) (ICPSR 6752 / ZA 2829) (*)
- Eurobarometer 44.3OVR: Employment, Unemployment, and Gender Equality, February-April 1996 (basic + unemployed oversample) (ICPSR 2443 / ZA 2830)
- Eurobarometer 45.1: European Union Rights, Sun Exposure, Work Safety, and Privacy Issues, April-May 1996 (ICPSR 6749 / ZA 2831)
- Eurobarometer 46.0: Personal Health, Energy, Development, and the Common European Currency, October-November 1996 (ICPSR 6939 / ZA 2898)
- Eurobarometer 46.1: Modern Biotechnology, Privacy on Computer Networks, and the Common European Currency, October-November 1996 (ICPSR 6940 / ZA 2899)
- Eurobarometer 47.0: Images of Germany, Consumerism, Electronic Information, and Fair Trade Practices, January-February 1997 (ICPSR 2088 / ZA 2935)
- Eurobarometer 47.1: Images of Switzerland, Education throughout life, Racism, and Patterns of Family Planning and Work Status, March-April 1997 (ICPSR 2089 / ZA 2936)
- Eurobarometer 47.2: Women and Cancer, the European Parliament, and Expectation of the European Union, April-June 1997 (ICPSR 2090 / ZA 2937)
- Eurobarometer 47.2OVR: Young Europeans, April-June 1997 (youth sample + youth oversample) (ICPSR 2091 / ZA 2938)
- Eurobarometer 48.0: Holiday Travel, October-November 1997 (ICPSR 2353 / ZA 2959)
- Eurobarometer 49: Food Product Safety, Child Sex Tourism, Health Care and Cancer, April-May 1998 (ICPSR 2559 / ZA 3052)
- Eurobarometer 50.0: European Parliament and Radioactive Waste October-November 1998 (ICPSR 2830 / ZA 3085) (*)
- Eurobarometer 50.1: Information Society Services, Food Quality, the Family, and Aid to Development, November-December 1998 (ICPSR 2831 / ZA 3086) (*)
- Eurobarometer 51.0: Elderly People and Domestic Violence, March-May 1999 (ICPSR 2864 / ZA 3171) (*)
- Eurobarometer 51.1: Environmental Issues and Consumer Associations, April-May 1999 (ICPSR 2865 / ZA 3172) (*)

- Eurobarometer 52.0: European Parliament Elections, The Single European Currency, and Financial Services, October-November 1999 (ICPSR 2892 / ZA 3171) (*)

- Eurobarometer 52.1: Modern Biotechnology, Quality Of Life, And Consumers Access To Justice, November-December 1999 (ICPSR 2893 / ZA 3172) (*)

- Eurobarometer 53: Racism, Information Society, General Services, and Food Labelling, April-May 2000 (ICPSR 3064 / ZA 3296) (*)

- Eurobarometer 54.0: The Euro, Financial Services, and Information Communication Technologies, October-November 2000 (ICPSR 3208 / ZA 3386) (*)


- Eurobarometer 54LAN: Special Survey on Languages, December 2000 (ICPSR 3210 / ZA 3389) (*)

- Eurobarometer 55.0: European Union Enlargement, the Euro, and Dialogue on Europe, March-April 2001 (ICPSR 3340 / ZA 3506) (*)

- Eurobarometer 55.1: Globalisation and Humanitarian Aid, April-May 2001 (ICPSR 3361 / ZA 3507) (*)

- Eurobarometer 55.1OVR: Young European Citizens, April-May 2001 (ICPSR 3362 / ZA 3508) (*)

- Eurobarometer 55.2: Science and Technology, Agriculture, the Euro, and Internet Access, May-June 2001 (ICPSR 3341 / ZA 3509) (*)

- Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 (ICPSR 3363 / ZA 3625) (*)
- Eurobarometer 56.1: Social Exclusion and Modernization of Pension Systems, September-October 2001 (ICPSR 3475 / ZA 3626) (*)

- Eurobarometer 56.2: Radioactive Waste, Demographic Issues, the Euro, and European Union Enlargement, October-November 2001 (ICPSR 3476 / ZA 3627) (*)

- Eurobarometer 56.3: Getting Information on Europe and European Union Enlargement, January-February 2002 (ICPSR 3480 / ZA 3635) (*)

- Eurobarometer 57.0: Agriculture, Energy, and Discrimination Issues, February-April 2002 (ICPSR 3520 / ZA 3638) (*)

- Eurobarometer 57.1: European Union Enlargement, the European Parliament, and the Euro, March-May 2002 (ICPSR 3521 / ZA 3639) (*)

- Eurobarometer 57.2: Health Issues, Cross-Border Purchases, and National Identities, April-June 2002 (ICPSR 3543 / ZA 3640) (*)

- Eurobarometer 57.2OVR: Youth Attitudes on Drugs, April-June 2002 (ICPSR 3545 / ZA 3641) (*)

- Eurobarometer 58.0: Services of General Interest, New Technologies, ICT, Health, Environment, and Public Safety, September-October 2002 (ICPSR 3661 / ZA 3692) (*)

- Eurobarometer 58.1: The Euro, European Enlargement, and Financial Services, October-November 2002 (ICPSR 3731 / ZA 3693) (*)

- Eurobarometer 58.2: ... October-December 2002 (ICPSR ____ / ZA 3886) (*)

- Eurobarometer 59.0: ... January-February 2003 (ICPSR ____ / ZA 3903) (*)

- Eurobarometer 59.1: The Euro and Parental Leave, March-April 2003 (ICPSR 3930 / ZA 3904) (*)

- Eurobarometer 59.2: ... May-June 2003 (ICPSR ____ / ZA 3905) (*)
- Eurobarometer 60.0: … October-November 2003 (ICPSR _____ / ZA 3937) (*)

- Eurobarometer 60.1: … November-December 2003 (ICPSR _____ / ZA 3938) (*)

(*) The archive standard codebook is still not available. The question retrieval is based on the basic English questionnaire and does not include variable level information. Questions under embargo as of April 4, 2004 (Eurobarometer 57.2, 58.1, 59.0, 59.1, 59.2, 60.0, 60.1) have been dropped from the respective basic questionnaires.
The Eurobarometer public opinion surveys are conducted on behalf of and coordinated by the European Commission, DG Press and Communication - Opinion Polls Sector. Special topic modules are carried out on request of the responsible EC Directorate General. Since 2003 the surveys are organized and supervised by Renaud Soufflot de Magny.

The Eurobarometer program was launched and managed until 1986 by Jacques-René Rabier in co-operation with Ronald Inglehart; between 1987 and 1996 it was continued and enlarged under the direction of Karlheinz Reif, together with Anna Melich and Eric Marlier. Anna Melich took over the Eurobarometer direction until 1999, by then still within the organizational framework of the former Directorate-General X, Public Opinion Surveys and Research Unit and together with Rubén Mohedano-Brèthes. In 2000 Eurobarometer were intermittently conducted in the framework of of the DG Education and Culture, Citizens’ Center - Analysis of Public Opinion under the direction of Harald Hartung. Since 1999 the surveys are organized and supervised by Rubén Mohedano-Brèthes, starting with Eurobarometer 54 together with Renaud Soufflot de Magny and temporarily under the direction of Thomas Christensen.

More detailed descriptions of Eurobarometer contents are available through the ZA website at URL:

http://www.gesis.org/eurobarometer/
The following example (source: Eurobarometer 44.1) reproduces the information appearing in the machine-readable codebook for a typical variable; the numbers in brackets do not appear but are references to the descriptions:

V65 <POLDISC> Q4 POLITICAL DISCUSSION -FREQUENCY
<br1> <br2> <br3>
Location: 147 MD1: 0
Width: 4 MD2: 4 Decimal Places: n
<br4> <br5> <br6>
Q.4 When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never?
<br7> <br8>
<br9> <br10>
1. Frequently
2. Occasionally
3. Never
4. DK
0. NA
9. Inap., not asked in ...
<br11>

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>F</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>NL</th>
<th>D-W</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>IRL</th>
<th>GB</th>
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<1> Indicates the variable number (SPSS variable name). A serial variable number is assigned to each variable in the data collection.

<2> In the future unique MNEMO-technical abbreviations can be assigned to selected trend variables in the data collection. This feature is presently not available.

<3> Indicates the abbreviated variable labels (maximum of 40 characters) used to identify the variable for the user. These variable labels are identical to corresponding SPSS variable labels.

<4> Indicates the starting location and width of this variable when the data set is stored. If the variable is of a multiple-response type, the width referenced is that of a single response. In this example the variable is 1 column wide.

<5> Indicates the code values of missing data. In this example, 0 (MD1) and 4 (MD2) or any code greater than 4, are missing data. Most analysis software packages require that certain types of data which the user desires to be excluded from analysis be designated as "MISSING DATA," e.g., inappropriate (Inap.), not ascertained (NA), unascertainable, or ambiguous data categories such as "Don't Know" (DK). Although these codes are defined as missing data categories, this does not mean that the user should not or cannot use them in a substantive role and modify the corresponding SPSS definition if so desired. For compatibility purposes the missing values are not defined in the portable SPSS system files.

<6> Indicates the number (n) of decimal places defined for the respective variable.

<7> This is the full text (question) supplied by the investigator to describe the variable. The question text and the numbers and letters that may appear at the beginning reflect the wording of the questionnaire item. The question text is usually derived from the basic English questionnaire or the British field questionnaire.

<8> Comments in brackets are references which do not appear in the original questionnaire. They delineate explanatory text added by the principal investigator (i.e. the co-ordinating fieldwork institute) or ICPSR, ZA or SSD. In this case the last appearance of the present question is referenced; in the case of multiple response variables (dummy variables) the corresponding full question text is referenced.

<9> Indicates the code values occurring in the data for this variable.

<10> Indicates the textual definitions of the codes. Abbreviations commonly used in the code definitions are "DK" (Don't Know), "NA" (Not Ascertained), and "Inap." (Inappropriate).
The absolute frequencies for each country refer to the number of cases in the unweighted dataset. The relative frequencies for each country refer to the valid cases, i.e., the unweighted total number of cases reduced by the number of cases defined as missing data (M). The Sum refers to the total number of each country's cases in the unweighted dataset. Please notice that unlike typical ICPSR codebooks all tables contain unweighted frequency counts. The following abbreviations are used to indicate countries:

France   F  
Belgium   B  
The Netherlands  NL  
Germany   D  
Germany (West)  D-W  
Germany (East)  D-E  
Italy    I  
Luxembourg   L  
Denmark    DK  
Ireland    IRE  
United Kingdom  UK  
Great Britain  GB  
Northern Ireland  NIRL  
Greece    GR  
Spain    E  
Portugal    P  
Norway    N  
Finland    FIN  
Sweden    S  
Austria    A  

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