THE STUDY OF INTERGENERATIONAL POLITICAL PREFERENCES IN GREAT BRITAIN

(INTERGENPOL-GB)

Survey Questionnaire and Codebook
[Vers 1.1]

Zack Grant, Jane Green, and Geoffrey Evans

Nuffield Politics Research Centre,
Nuffield College, University of Oxford

Funded by the British Academy

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preamble

Introduction 2

Acknowledgements 4

Citation Procedure 4

Survey Questionnaire / Handbook

Administrative Variables 5

Background YouGov Demographic Variables 6

Background YouGov Political Variables 10

Main Study – Vote Choice 12

Main Study – Attitudes to Intergenerational Equality and Relationships 12

Main Study – Intergenerational Policy Preferences 19

Main Study – Hypothetical Conservative – Labour Voting Experiment 23

Main Study – Children and Grandchildren Ages and Assets 24

Preamble

Introduction

The Study of Intergenerational Political Preferences in Great Britain [Intergenpol-GB] is a large survey of British adults' attitudes toward age gaps in wealth and living standards, as well as the sort of public policies that might help reduce them.

Our survey contains questionnaire items relating to perceptions of different age cohorts within society, as well as within one's own family. It is particularly useful for researchers interested in understanding the amount of support for government investment in services aimed at particular stages of the life cycle (education, pensions, elder care, childcare, housing etc.), as well as the reasons why certain spending proposals are more popular than others. That said, the data will be broadly useful for all manner of social science research projects regarding generational divides, families, attitudes the welfare state and societal conflict more broadly.

The survey was designed by Zack Grant, Jane Green, and Geoffrey Evans, of the Nuffield Politics Research Centre, Nuffield College, University of Oxford, in collaboration with Molly Broome, Sophie Hale and Kathleen Henehan of the Resolution Foundation. It was fielded between the 12th and 25th August 2022 by YouGov to sample of 6,021 people selected from the survey company's large online panel of over 1 million British adults (aged 18+). YouGov provide survey weights (made available here) that can be used to adjust our data to make it politically and demographically representative of the wider British population (e.g. in terms of age, social class, level of education, vote choice and political attentiveness). For more information on YouGov's methodology please see: https://yougov.co.uk/about/panel-methodology.

YouGov also provided us with a number of 'background' variables on our respondents (e.g. past vote choice, income, age, education etc.) that it asked previously, so that this information did not need to be re-asked in our own survey. The most recently updated version of all this information is also made available in this present version of the dataset, and every such variable has been given the suffix '_yg' to distinguish it from data collected for the first time in the present study. These variables are collected at intervals determined by YouGov and therefore should not be assumed to be measured at the exact time as the rest of our survey.

Crucially, our survey respondents were drawn from a subset of YouGov respondents who also participated in Wave 23 of the British Election Study [BES] Internet Panel (fielded between May 6th and May 26th 2022), a long-running longitudinal study of political attitudes and behaviour. Thus all of our survey respondents' responses to the Intergenpol-GB survey can be 'matched' with the data that they provided when responding to this previous questionnaire. Merging the Intergenpol-GB study with BES Internet Panel (using the common identification variable, 'id', found in both datasets) dramatically expands the amount of research questions that our dataset can be used to investigate, and is highly recommended. That said, any researcher that does this must make sure to cite both our own dataset, and also Wave 23 of the British Election Study Internet Panel itself. See below for details. For more information about the British Election Study, as well as the Wave 23 dataset itself please see: https://www.britishelectionstudy.com/data-objects/panel-study-data/.

We hope that our dataset proves of interest to as wide a number of social scientific research projects as possible. Please report any suspected errors in the dataset (and this corresponding handbook) to nprc@nuffield.ox.ac.uk.

Acknowledgements

The survey design and fielding of the Study was made possible by generous funding from the from the British Academy's Innovation Fellowship scheme (grant number: IF\220068, project title: 'Are Generations Selfish? How Can Policy-Makers Bridge the Age Divide in British Politics?'). We are very grateful for the Academy's support.

In addition, we would like to thank all of those who provided us with feedback on early drafts of our survey questionnaire. This includes all of those who attended our presentations at the British Academy's Innovation Fellowship Induction Event in London (June 2022), as well as Katie Breeze, Kathleen Henehan, Bobby Duffy, Rob Ford, Steve Fisher, Petra Schleiter, Patrick White, James Tilley, and Tiphaine Le Corre, in particular.

Finally, this dataset is dedicated to the memory of Jim Grant (1958 – 2023), a lifelong champion for improving young people's access to high quality further education and training.

Citations

Researchers who make use of this dataset in their work should cite it in the following format (or similar):

Grant, Zack P., Jane Green, and Geoffrey Evans. 2023. Study of Intergenerational Political Preferences in Great Britain [Intergenpol-GB], Version 1.1. Harvard Dataverse.

Researchers who merge our dataset with Wave 23 of the British Election Study Internet Panel (see above) should additionally cite:

Fieldhouse, E., J. Green, G. Evans, J. Mellon & C. Prosser, J. Bailey. 2022. British Election Study Internet Panel Waves 1-23. DOI: 10.5255/UKDA-SN-8810-1

Survey Questionnaire and Codebook

Administrative Variables

id = Respondent identification number (can be used to merge Intergenpol-GB dataset with Wave 23 of the British Election Study Internet Panel).

starttime = Time/date that respondent began completing the online survey.

endtime = Time/date that respondent finished completing the online survey.

response_date = Date that respondent finished completing the online survey.

weight = Survey weight (designed by YouGov for national demographic/political representativeness).

Background YouGov Demographic Variables

age_yg = Age of respondent in years.

gender_yg = Gender of respondent.

1. Male
2. Female

educyears_yg = Age that respondent finished education.

1. 15 or Under
2. 16
3. 17-18
4. 19
5. 20+
6. Still at school / full-time student
7. Can't remember

educlevel_yg = Highest educational qualification attained by respondent.

1. No formal qualifications
2. Youth training certificate/skillseekers
3. Recognised trade apprenticeship completed
4. Clerical and commercial
5. City & Guilds certificate
6. City & Guilds certificate – advanced
7. ONC
8. CSE grades 2-5
9. CSE grade 1, GCE O level, GCSE, School Certificate
10. Scottish Ordinary/ Lower Certificate
11. GCE A level or Higher Certificate
12. Scottish Higher Certificate
13. Nursing qualification (e.g. SEN, SRN, SCM, RGN)
14. Teaching qualification (not degree)
15. University diploma
16. University or CNAA first degree (e.g. BA, B.Sc., B.Ed.)
17. University or CNAA higher degree (e.g. M.Sc., Ph.D.)
18. Other technical, professional or higher qualification
19. Don't know
20. Prefer not to say

incomehousehold_yg = Gross household income of respondent (£)

1. Under £5,000 per year
2. £5,000 to £9,999 per year
3. £10,000 to £14,999 per year
4. £15,000 to £19,999 per year
5. £20,000 to £24,999 per year
6. £25,000 to £29,999 per year
7. £30,000 to £34,999 per year

8. £35,000 to £39,999 per year
9. £40,000 to £44,999 per year
10. £45,000 to £49,999 per year
11. £50,000 to £59,999 per year
12. £60,000 to £69,999 per year
13. £70,000 to £99,999 per year
14. £100,000 to £149,999 per year
15. £150,000 and over
16. Don't know
17. Prefer not to answer

incomepersonal_yg = Gross personal income of respondent (£)

1. under £5,000 per year
2. £5,000 to £9,999 per year
3. £10,000 to £14,999 per year
4. £15,000 to £19,999 per year
5. £20,000 to £24,999 per year
6. £25,000 to £29,999 per year
7. £30,000 to £34,999 per year
8. £35,000 to £39,999 per year
9. £40,000 to £44,999 per year
10. £45,000 to £49,999 per year
11. £50,000 to £59,999 per year
12. £60,000 to £69,999 per year
13. £70,000 to £99,999 per year
14. £100,000 and over
15. Don't know
16. Prefer not to answer

socialgrade_yg = Social grade / class of the chief income owner in the respondent's household (National Readership Survey classification based on occupation, qualifications, and supervisory responsibilities).

1. A – Higher managerial, administrative and professional
2. B – Intermediate managerial, administrative and professional
3. C1 – Supervisory, clerical and junior managerial, administrative and professional
4. C2 – Skilled manual workers
5. D – Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers
6. E – State pensioners, casual and lowest grade workers, and unemployed with state benefits only.

workstatus_yg = Current employment status of respondent.

1. Working full-time (30 or more hours per week)
2. Working part-time (8-29 hours per week)
3. Working part-time (less than 8 hours per week)
4. Full-time student
5. Retired

6. Unemployed
7. Not working
8. Other

householdsize_yg = Number of people in respondent's household (of any age).

1. 1 person
2. 2 people
3. 3 people
4. 4 people
5. 5 people
6. 6 people
7. 7 people
8. 8+ people
9. Don't know
10. Prefer not to answer

housingtenure_yg = Housing tenure of respondent.

1. Own – outright
2. Own – with a mortgage
3. Own (part-own) – through shared ownership scheme (i.e. part mortgage, part rent).
4. Rent – from a private landlord
5. Rent – from my local authority
6. Rent – from a housing association
7. Neither – I live with my parents, family or friends but pay some rent to them
8. Neither – I live rent-free with my parents, family or friends
9. Other
99. NA - Missing

urbanrural_yg = Respondent is living in an urban, rural or town and fringe area, according to ONS classifications?

1. Urban
2. Town and Fringe
3. Rural
99. NA – Missing

region_yg = Region that respondent is currently living in.

1. North East England
2. North West England
3. Yorkshire and Humber England
4. East Midlands England
5. West Midlands England
6. East of England
7. London
8. South East England
9. South West England
10. Wales
11. Scotland

maritalstatus_yg = Marital / relationship status of respondent.

1. Married
2. Living as married
3. Separated (after being married)
4. Divorced
5. Widowed
6. Never married
7. Civil partnership
99. NA - Missing

children_u4_yg = Parent of a child aged under 4 years-old? (i.e. pre-school age).

1. Yes – Parent of a child aged 0-3
2. No – Not parent to a child aged 0-3
3. Don't Know
4. NA – Prefer not to say

children_4to11_yg = Parent of a child aged 4-11 years-old? (i.e. primary school age).

1. Yes – Parent of a child aged 4-11
2. No – Not parent to a child aged 4-11
3. Don't Know
4. NA – Prefer not to say

children_12to17_yg = Parent of a child aged 12-17 years-old? (I.e. secondary school age).

1. Yes – Parent of a child aged 12-17
2. No – Not parent to a child aged 12-17
3. Don't Know
4. NA – Prefer not to say

children_18_yg = Parent of a child aged 18+ years-old?

1. Yes – Parent of a child aged 18+
2. No – Not parent to a child aged 18+
3. Don't Know
4. NA – Prefer not to say

grandchildren_u4_yg = Grandparent of a child aged under 4 years-old? (I.e. pre-school age).

1. Yes – Grandparent of a child aged 0-3
2. No – Not grandparent to a child aged 0-3
3. Don't Know
4. NA – Prefer not to say

grandchildren_4to11_yg = Grandparent of a child aged 4-11 years-old? (I.e. primary school age).

1. Yes – Grandparent of a child aged 4-11

2. No – Not grandparent to a child aged 4-11
3. Don't Know
4. NA – Prefer not to say

grandchildren_12to17_yg = Grandparent of a child aged 12-17 years-old? (I.e. secondary school age).

1. Yes – Grandparent of a child aged 12-17
2. No – Not grandparent to a child aged 12-17
3. Don't Know
4. NA – Prefer not to say

grandchildren_18_yg = Grandparent of a child aged 18+ years-old?

1. Yes – Grandparent of a child aged 18+
2. No – Not grandparent to a child aged 18+
3. Don't Know
4. NA – Prefer not to say

Background YouGov Political Variables

partyID_yg = Party identity of respondent (if applicable)

1. Yes – Conservative
2. Yes – Labour
3. Yes – Liberal Democrat
4. Yes – SNP or Plaid Cymru
5. Yes – Some other party
6. No – I do not think of myself as any of these
7. Don't Know

turnout2019_yg = "Talking to people about the General Election in December 2019, we have found that a lot of people didn't manage to vote. How about you – did you manage to vote in the General Election?"

1. Yes, voted.
2. No, did not vote
3. Don't know

votechoice2019_yg = [only asked if **turnout2019_yg** == 1] "Which party did you vote for at the General Election in December 2019?"

1. Conservative
2. Labour
3. Liberal Democrat
4. Scottish National Party (SNP)
5. Plaid Cymru
6. Brexit Party
7. Green Party
98. Other
99. Don't Know

eurefchoice2016_yg = Recalled vote choice of respondent in 2016 EU membership referendum

1. I voted to Remain
2. I voted to Leave
3. I did not vote
4. Can't remember

leftrightscaleID_yg = The respondent's self-placement on a 7-point political left-right scale. The respondent describes themselves as:

1. Very left-wing
2. Fairly left-wing
3. Slightly left-of-centre
4. Centre
5. Slightly right-of-centre
6. Fairly right-wing
7. Very right-wing
8. Don't know
9. NA –Missing data

START OF INTERGENPOL-GB SURVEY

Main Study – Vote Choice

voteintent2022 = "If there were a general election held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?"

1. Conservative
2. Labour
3. Liberal Democrat
4. Scottish National Party (SNP)
5. Plaid Cymru
6. Reform UK
7. Green Party
8. Some other party
9. I would not vote
98. Missing – Skipped question
99. Don't know

othervoteintent2022 = [only asked if **voteintent2022** == 8] "And which of these parties would you vote for?"

1. UK Independence Party (UKIP)
2. Women's Equality Party
3. Some Other Party
98. Missing – Skipped question
99. Don't know

Main Study –Attitudes to Intergenerational Equality and Relationships

belongGroup = "Do you feel a sense of belonging to any of the following groups? Please tick all that apply." **[Multiple Choice Question]**

belonggroup_local = Your local community.

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

belonggroup_MC = The middle class

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

belonggroup_WC = The working class

1. Yes

2. No
99. Don't Know

belonggroup_ethnic = Your ethnic group

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

belonggroup_gen = Your generation

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

belonggroup_educ = People of your level of education

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

belonggroup_family = Your family

1. Yes
2. No
99 Don't Know

thoughts20s_open = "What words or phrases first come to mind when you think about young adults in their late teens, twenties and thirties in Britain today?" [**Open-Ended Text Response Question**]

thoughts40s_open = "What words or phrases first come to mind when you think about middle-aged adults in their forties and fifties in Britain today?" [**Open-Ended Text Response Question**]

thoughts60s_open = "What words or phrases first come to mind when you think about older adults in their sixties, seventies and over in Britain today?" [**Open-Ended Text Response Question**]

agree_gen = "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"

agree_genDivSoc = "There are major differences between the social values of younger and older generations"

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree

99. Don't know

agree_genDivEcon = "There are major differences between the economic needs of younger and older generations"

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree
99. Don't know

agree_genEasier = "Today's younger generation has it a lot easier than older generations did when they were young"

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree
99. Don't know

agree_genProgress = "Every generation should have a higher standard of living than the one that came before it"

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree
99. Don't know

agree_genDuty = "Younger generations have a duty to do all they can to improve the living standards of the older generation"

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree
99. Don't know

agree_genUnfairEcon = "The younger generation does not get its fair share of the nation's wealth"

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree
99. Don't know

agree_genConfStatePension = "I am confident that the State Pension will be worth at least as much throughout my retirement as it is currently (adjusting for inflation)"

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree
99. Don't know

agree_genFamImport = "The living standards of my close family members are of the utmost importance to me"

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree
99. Don't know

agree_genFuture = "We worry too much about the well-being of future generations and not enough about prices and jobs today"

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree
99. Don't know

agree_educVpensions= "The government should increase spending on education, even if that means cutting back spending in other areas such as pensions"

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree
99. Don't know

genProgPersonal = "Do you think the standard of living that you will experience throughout your life will be better or worse than the standard of living experienced by your parents?"

1. My standard of living will be / will have been a lot worse
2. My standard of living will be / will have been a little worse
3. Our standards of living will be / will have been about the same
4. My standard of living will be / will have been a little better
5. My standard of living will be / will have been a lot better
99. Don't Know

risk10_ = "During the next 10 years or so, how likely or unlikely is it that…" **[Order randomised]**

risk10_helpOld = "You will need to give significant financial or practical assistance to a close family member in their sixties, seventies and over with care or housing needs"

1. Very unlikely
2. Fairly unlikely
3. Neither likely nor unlikely
4. Fairly likely
5. Very likely
99. Don't know

risk10_helpYoung = "You will need to give significant financial or practical assistance to a close family member in their twenties and thirties with childcare or housing needs"

1. Very unlikely
2. Fairly unlikely
3. Neither likely nor unlikely
4. Fairly likely
5. Very likely
99. Don't know

risk10_EconSelf = "You will experience a significant decline in your own level of economic security"

1. Very unlikely
2. Fairly unlikely
3. Neither likely nor unlikely
4. Fairly likely
5. Very likely
99. Don't know

risk10_HealthSelf = "You will experience a significant decline in your own health or mobility"

1. Very unlikely
2. Fairly unlikely
3. Neither likely nor unlikely
4. Fairly likely
5. Very likely
99. Don't know

helpSupportfam = "If they needed it, how much money could you lend or give a close family member for a major purchase such as a house?"

0. I have no close family members I would lend or give money to
1. I would be unable to lend or give any money
2. Less than £5,000
3. £5,000 to £9,999
4. £10,000-£24,999
5. £25,000-£49,999

6. £50,000-£74,999
7. £75,000-£99,999
8. £100,000-£149,999
9. £150-000-£199,999
10. £200,000 or above
99. Don't know

financesGen_ = "Giving your best guess, how well do you think that each of the following groups are doing financially, on average?"

financesGen_20s = "Young adults in their late teens, twenties and thirties"

0. Very badly
-
10. Very well
99. Don't know

financesGen_40s = "Middle-aged adults in their forties and fifties"

0. Very badly
-
10. Very well
99. Don't know

financesGen_60s = "Older adults in their sixties, seventies and over"

0. Very badly
-
10. Very well
99. Don't know

financesFam_ = "Thinking about your own close family, how well are family members in the following age groups doing financially, on average? If you don't know any close family members in that age group, tick 'Not applicable'."

financesFam_20s = "Close family members in their late teens, twenties and thirties"

0. Very badly
-
10. Very well
99. Not sure / Not applicable, I do not know any family members in that age group

financesFam_40s = "Close family members in their forties and fifties"

0. Very badly
-
10. Very well
99. Not sure / Not applicable, I do not know any family members in that age group

financesFam_60s = "Close family members in their sixties, seventies and over"

0. Very badly
-
10. Very well
99. Not sure / Not applicable, I do not know any family members in that age group

feelingTherm_ = "Some people feel close to certain groups in society but not to others. Please rate your feelings towards people from different groups born in Britain with 100 meaning a very warm, favourable feeling, 0 meaning a very cold, unfavourable feeling, and 50 meaning not particularly warm or cold." **[Order randomised]**

feelingTherm_black = "Black people"

0. Very cold
50. Not particularly warm or cold
100. Very warm
999. Not sure

feelingTherm_young = "Young adults in their late teens, twenties and thirties"

0. Very cold
50. Not particularly warm or cold
100. Very warm
999. Not sure

feelingTherm_older = "Older adults in their sixties, seventies and over"

0. Very cold
50. Not particularly warm or cold
100. Very warm
999. Not sure

feelingTherm_white = "White people"

0. Very cold
50. Not particularly warm or cold
100. Very warm
999. Not sure

feelingTherm_asian = "Asian people"

0. Very cold
50. Not particularly warm or cold
100. Very warm
999. Not sure

knowYoung_ = "Out of every 100 people in their twenties and thirties in Britain today, roughly how many do you think."

knowYoung_house = "Own their own home (including mortgage-holders)?"

0. – 100.
999. Not sure

knowYoung_BME = "Are non-white?"

0. – 100.
999. Not sure

knowOlder_ = "Out of every 100 people in their sixties, seventies and over in Britain today, roughly how many do you think."

knowOlder_house = "Own their own home (including mortgage-holders)?"

0. – 100.
999. Not sure

knowOlder_BME = "Are non-white?"

0. – 100.
999. Not sure

Main Study – Intergenerational Policy Preferences

support_ = "Would you support or oppose increased government spending on the following, even if it leads to increasing taxes or a reduction of spending elsewhere?" **[Order randomised]**

support_pension = "Increasing the annual value of the State Pension, even if average wages and prices are not going up"

1. Strongly oppose
2. Slightly oppose
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Slightly support
5. Strongly support
99. Don't know

support_eldercare = "Increasing free adult social care for the elderly"

1. Strongly oppose
2. Slightly oppose
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Slightly support
5. Strongly support
99. Don't know

support_childcare = "Increasing free childcare for pre-schoolers"

1. Strongly oppose
2. Slightly oppose
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Slightly support
5. Strongly support
99. Don't know

support_vocateduc = "Increasing free vocational or technical education for non-University students"

1. Strongly oppose
2. Slightly oppose
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Slightly support
5. Strongly support
99. Don't know

support_unieduc = "Increasing free education for University students"

1. Strongly oppose
2. Slightly oppose
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Slightly support
5. Strongly support
99. Don't know

support_renewables = "Increasing the amount of new solar/wind/tidal energy projects"

1. Strongly oppose
2. Slightly oppose
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Slightly support
5. Strongly support
99. Don't know

support_affordhousing = "Increasing the amount of affordable housing built in your local area"

1. Strongly oppose
2. Slightly oppose
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Slightly support
5. Strongly support
99. Don't know

support_govhousing = "Increasing the amount of council housing built in your local area"

1. Strongly oppose
2. Slightly oppose
3. Neither support nor oppose

4. Slightly support
5. Strongly support
99. Don't know

support_schoolmeal = "Increasing the provision of free school meals for primary age children"

1. Strongly oppose
2. Slightly oppose
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Slightly support
5. Strongly support
99. Don't know

support_elderactivity = "Increasing support for older adults to improve their mobility and activity"

1. Strongly oppose
2. Slightly oppose
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Slightly support
5. Strongly support
99. Don't know

priority_ = "Suppose the government was going to spend more money in three of the following areas. Which would you prioritise? Please select three" **[Order randomised; Multiple choice question]**

priority_pensions = "State pensions"

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

priority_eldercare = "Free adult social care for the elderly"

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

priority_eldertransport= "Free public transport for pensioners"

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

priority_winterfuel= "Winter fuel allowances for pensioners"

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

priority_affordhousing= "Building more affordable housing"

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

priority_childcare = "Free childcare services for pre-schoolers"

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

priority_vocateduc = "Free vocational or technical education for non-University students"

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

priority_unieduc = "Free education for University students"

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

priority_renewables = "Increasing the amount of new solar/wind/tidal energy projects"

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

priority_borderforce = "Investing money in the UK's border force to make it more effective"

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

fundingSocialCare = "People are living longer and the costs of providing elderly social care are increasing. How should the extra costs of social care be paid in the future? Please select 1."

1. By the individual, from their property and/or savings
2. By government, through property taxes
3. By government, through income tax
4. By government, through National Insurance contributions of working-age adults
5. By government, by reducing other benefits covered by Universal Credit
6. Other.
99. Don't Know

otherfundingSocialCare = [only asked if **fundingSocialCare** == 6] "Please say how…" **[Open-Ended Text Response Question]**

priority_youngVold = "Some people say that governments should prioritise spending on the needs of younger adults in their late teens, twenties and thirties. Other people say that governments should prioritise spending on the needs of older adults in their sixties, seventies and over. What is your view?"

0. Government should prioritise spending on younger adults in their late teens, twenties and thirties
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Government should prioritise spending on older adults in their sixties, seventies and over
99. Don't know

Main Study – Hypothetical Conservative – Labour Voting Experiment

Note: Respondents were randomly assigned to one of three experimental groups. In all three groups, they were then asked how likely they were to vote for first, Labour, and then, second, the Conservatives (or Conservatives first and Labour second – the order of both questions was also randomised). However, each treatment group asked a slightly different version of this question, enquiring how likely the respondent would be to vote for either party on the condition that they made a particular proposal regarding tax and spending. In the control group, they were asked how likely they would be to vote for Labour/the Conservatives is the party proposed a small increase in your taxes to "to pay for increased public spending". In the 'youth spending' treatment group, they were told that the small increases in your taxes would, more specifically, be "to pay for increased public spending on helping young adults with their education and housing costs". In the 'older spending' treatment group, the tax increases would be "to pay for increased public spending on helping older adults with their pensions and social care costs". Comparing the relative average propensity to vote for either party in each treatment group can, therefore, help tease out the extent to which promises for spending on different age groups can increase or decrease support for either major British party in a relative straightforward way (including among specific subgroups, if interaction terms are also adopted).

PTVexperiment_treatmentgroup =

1. **Control Group =** At the next election, suppose that [the Labour party/the Conservative party] proposed a small increase in your taxes to pay for increased public

spending. How likely is it that you would vote for [the Labour party/the Conservative party]?

2. **Youth Spending Group =** At the next election, suppose that [the Labour party/the Conservative party] proposed a small increase in your taxes to pay for increased public spending on helping young adults with their education and housing costs. How likely is it that you would vote for [the Labour party/the Conservative party]?
3. **Older Spending Group =** At the next election, suppose that [the Labour party/the Conservative party] proposed a small increase in your taxes to pay for increased public spending on helping older adults with their pensions and social care costs. How likely is it that you would vote for [the Labour party/the Conservative party]?

PTVexperiment_ = Propensity to vote Labour / Conservative at the next election given exposure to one of the three previous treatment groups. **[Order randomised]**

PTVexperiment_Labour =

0. Very unlikely

-

10. Very likely

99. Don't know

PTVexperiment_Conservatives =

0. Very unlikely

-

10. Very likely

99. Don't know

Main Study – Children and Grandchildren Ages and Assets

hasChild = "How many, if any, children do you have (including step-children)?"

1. No children
2. 1 child
3. 2+ children

99. Don't know

onlyChild_ = [only asked if **hasChild** == 2] "Which of the following statements are true? Tick all that apply?" [**Multiple Choice Question**]

onlyChild_under18 = My child is aged under-18

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

onlyChild_over40 = My child is aged over-40

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

onlyChild_degree = My child has a degree or is currently attending University

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

onlyChild_house = My child owns property in the UK, outright or with a mortgage

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

onlyChild_liveBetter= My child will have better living standards than I did

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

elderChild_ = [only asked if **hasChild** == 3] "For your oldest child, which of the following statements are true? Tick all that apply" **[Multiple Choice Question]**

elderChild_under18 = My child is aged under-18

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

elderChild_over40 = My child is aged over-40

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

elderChild_degree = My child has a degree or is currently attending University

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

elderChild_house = My child owns property in the UK, outright or with a mortgage

1. Yes

2. No
99. Don't Know

elderChild_liveBetter= My child will have better living standards than I did

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

youngerChild_ = [only asked if **hasChild** == 3] "Now for your youngest child, which of the following statements are true? Tick all that apply" [**Multiple Choice Question**]

youngerChild_under18 = My child is aged under-18

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

youngerChild_over40 = My child is aged over-40

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

youngerChild_degree = My child has a degree or is currently attending University

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

youngerChild_house = My child owns property in the UK, outright or with a mortgage

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

youngerChild_liveBetter= My child will have better living standards than I did

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

hasGrandChild = "Do you have any grandchildren?"

1. No, I do not have grandchildren
2. Yes, I have grandchildren
99. Don't know

grandChild_ = [only asked if **hasGrandChild** == 2] "Thinking about your grandchild or oldest grandchild if you have more than one, which of the following statements are true? Tick all that apply" [**Multiple Choice Question**]

grandChild_under18 = My grandchild is aged under-18

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

grandChild_over40 = My grandchild is aged over-40

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

grandChild_degree = My child has a degree or is currently attending University

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

grandChild_house = My grandchild owns property in the UK, outright or with a mortgage

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

grandChild_liveBetter= My grandchild will have better living standards than I did

1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't Know

END OF INTERGENPOL-GB SURVEY