

Codebook of Harmonised Global Public Opinion Data, 1970-2015

[draft]

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1 September 2017

Part of the ESRC-funded project
“Legacies of Authoritarian Regimes on democratic citizenship”²

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² The project was funded by the ESRC Secondary Data Analysis Initiative (Phase 3) between 1 February 2016 and 31 July 2017. Award reference number: ES/N012127/1.

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1. ID variables

Dataset

Variable name: *data*

0: WVS – World Values Survey

1: LB – Latinobarometer

3: AB – Americas Barometer

4: ISSP – International Social Survey Project

5: ANB – Asian Barometer

6: AsiaB – Asia Barometer

7: AfB – Afrobarometer

8: Arab – Arab Barometer

9: EVS – European Values Survey

10: EB – Eurobarometer (Mannheim trend file only)

11: CEEB – Central and Eastern Eurobarometer

12: ESS – European Social Survey

13: CSES – Comparative Study of Electoral Systems

Denotes which dataset each respondent is from

Year

Variable name: *year*

Year the survey was conducted. In some cases, this information is already available within each datafile. In others, the information was gained from the dataset website. This is summarised in the **waves by country** spreadsheet.

The following datasets already contain this variable in the datafile:

Americas Barometer: *year*

Asian Barometer: *yrsurvey*. However, the years in this variable do not correspond fully with the fieldwork years published on the website. We thus take the fieldwork years rather than use *yrsurvey*.

CEEB: *V4*

CSES:

countryyears (waves 1-3). This variable gives information on which country-year the respondent was surveyed in. It is given as a string variable of the form *AUS_1_1996* (Australia, wave 1, 1996), and required recoding into the harmonised variable *year*.

D1004 (wave 4). This variable gives information on which country-year the respondent was surveyed in. It is given as a string variable of the form *CAN_2011* (Canada, 2011), and required recoding into the harmonised variable *year*.

Eurobarometer: *year*

EVS: *s020*

WVS: *S020*

Country

Variable name: *country*

The values for this variable correspond to the country codes used in the WVS, with some additional codes using the UN country coding scheme (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>):

4: Afghanistan	128: Palestine	214: Dominican	360: Indonesia	462: Maldives	624: Guinea-Bissau	764: Thailand
8: Albania	British Mandate	Republic	364: Iran	466: Mali	626: East Timor	768: Togo
12: Algeria	132: Cape Verde	218: Ecuador	368: Iraq	470: Malta	630: Puerto Rico	780: Trinidad &
18: Somaliland	138: Palestine Gaza	222: El Salvador	372: Ireland	478: Mauritania	634: Qatar	Tobago
20: Andorra	140: Central African	231: Ethiopia	376: Israel	480: Mauritius	642: Romania	788: Tunisia
22: The Bahamas	Republic	232: Eritrea	380: Italy	484: Mexico	643: Russia	792: Turkey
24: Angola	144: Sri Lanka	233: Estonia	384: Cote d'Ivoire	496: Mongolia	646: Rwanda	795: Turkmenistan
31: Azerbaijan	148: Chad	242: Fiji	388: Jamaica	498: Moldova	678: Sao Tome and	800: Uganda
32: Argentina	152: Chile	246: Finland	392: Japan	499: Montenegro	Principe	804: Ukraine
36: Australia	156: China	250: France	398: Kazakhstan	504: Morocco	682: Saudi Arabia	807: Macedonia
40: Austria	158: Taiwan	262: Djibouti	400: Jordan	508: Mozambique	686: Senegal	818: Egypt
48: Bahrain	170: Columbia	266: Gabon	404: Kenya	516: Namibia	702: Singapore	826: Great Britain
50: Bangladesh	174: Comoros	268: Georgia	408: North Korea	524: Nepal	703: Slovakia	834: Tanzania
51: Armenia	178: Congo,	270: Gambia	410: South Korea	528: Netherlands	704: Vietnam	840: United States
52: Barbados	Republic of	275: Palestine	414: Kuwait	548: Vanuatu	705: Slovenia	854: Burkina Faso
56: Belgium	180: Democratic	276: West	417: Kyrgyzstan	554: New Zealand	706: Somalia	858: Uruguay
64: Bhutan	Republic of Congo	Germany/ Germany	418: Laos	558: Nicaragua	710: South Africa	860: Uzbekistan
68: Bolivia	188: Costa Rica	278: East Germany	422: Lebanon	562: Niger	716: Zimbabwe	862: Venezuela
70: Bosnia	191: Croatia	288: Ghana	426: Lesotho	566: Nigeria	720 South Yemen	868: South Vietnam
72: Botswana	192: Cuba	300: Greece	428: Latvia	578: Norway	724: Spain	887: Yemen
76: Brazil	196: Cyprus (G)	320: Guatemala	430: Liberia	586: Pakistan	736: Sudan	890: Serbia
84: Belize	203: Czech Republic	324: Guinea	434: Libya	591: Panama	740: Suriname	894: Zambia
90: Solomon Islands	204: Benin	328: Guyana	440: Lithuania	598: Papua New	748: Swaziland	914: Bosnian
100: Bulgaria	208: Denmark	332: Haiti	442: Luxembourg	Guinea	752: Sweden	Federation
104 Myanmar	209 Palestine West	340: Honduras	450: Madagascar	600: Paraguay	756: Switzerland	915: Kosovo
108: Burundi	Bank	344: Hong Kong	454: Malawi	604: Peru	760: Syria	991: South Sudan
112: Belarus	214: Dominican	348: Hungary	458: Malaysia	608: Philippines	762: Tajikistan	997: Brunei
116: Cambodia	Republic	352: Iceland	462: Maldives	616: Poland		
120: Cameroon		356: India		620: Portugal		
124: Canada						

Afrobarometer:

The country variable has different names and response categories in each wave of the Afrobarometer. They were harmonised and named *country* in the longitudinal datafile, as shown in the following table:

Waves 1, 2, 3, and 6: *country*

Waves 4 and 5: *COUNTRY*

<i>country</i> (harmonised)	<i>country</i> (wave 1)	<i>country</i> (wave 2)	<i>country</i> (wave 3)	<i>COUNTRY</i> (wave 4)	<i>COUNTRY</i> (wave 5)	<i>country</i> (wave 6)
12 Algeria					31 Algeria	1 Algeria
72 Botswana	1 Botswana	1 Botswana	2 Botswana	2 Botswana	2 Botswana	3 Botswana
108 Burundi					25 Burundi	5 Burundi
120 Cameroon					26 Cameroon	6 Cameroon
132 Cape Verde		13 Cape Verde	3 Cape Verde	4 Cape Verde	4 Cape Verde	7 Cape Verde
204 Benin			1 Benin	1 Benin	1 Benin	2 Benin
266 Gabon						10 Gabon
288 Ghana	2 Ghana	2 Ghana	4 Ghana	5 Ghana	5 Ghana	11 Ghana
324 Guinea					28 Guinea	12 Guinea
384 Cote d'Ivoire					27 Cote d'Ivoire	8 Cote d'Ivoire
404 Kenya		14 Kenya	5 Kenya	6 Kenya	6 Kenya	13 Kenya
426 Lesotho	3 Lesotho	3 Lesotho	6 Lesotho	7 Lesotho	7 Lesotho	14 Lesotho
430 Liberia				8 Liberia	8 Liberia	16 Liberia
450 Madagascar			7 Madagascar	9 Madagascar	9 Madagascar	16 Madagascar
454 Malawi	4 Malawi	4 Malawi	8 Malawi	10 Malawi	10 Malawi	17 Malawi
466 Mali	5 Mali	5 Mali	9 Mali	11 Mali	11 Mali	18 Mali
480 Mauritius					21 Mauritius	19 Mauritius
504 Morocco					33 Morocco	20 Morocco
508 Mozambique		15 Mozambique	10 Mozambique	12 Mozambique	12 Mozambique	21 Mozambique
516 Namibia	6 Namibia	6 Namibia	11 Namibia	13 Namibia	13 Namibia	22 Namibia
562 Niger					23 Niger	23 Niger
566 Nigeria	7 Nigeria	7 Nigeria	12 Nigeria	14 Nigeria	14 Nigeria	24 Nigeria
678 Sao Tome						25 Sao Tome and

and Principe						Principe
686 Senegal		16 Senegal	13 Senegal	15 Senegal	15 Senegal	26 Senegal
694 Sierra Leone					22 Sierra Leone	27 Sierra Leone
710 South Africa	8 South Africa	8 South Africa	14 South Africa	16 South Africa	16 South Africa	28 South Africa
716 Zimbabwe	12 Zimbabwe	12 Zimbabwe	18 Zimbabwe	20 Zimbabwe	20 Zimbabwe	36 Zimbabwe
736 Sudan					34 Sudan	29 Sudan
748 Swaziland					30 Swaziland	30 Swaziland
768 Togo					24 Togo	32 Togo
788 Tunisia					35 Tunisia	33 Tunisia
800 Uganda	10 Uganda	10 Uganda	16 Uganda	18 Uganda	18 Uganda	34 Uganda
818 Egypt					32 Egypt	9 Egypt
834 Tanzania	9 Tanzania	9 Tanzania	15 Tanzania	17 Tanzania	17 Tanzania	31 Tanzania
854 Burkina Faso				3 Burkina Faso	3 Burkina Faso	4 Burkina Faso
894 Zambia	11 Zambia	11 Zambia	17 Zambia	19 Zambia	19 Zambia	35 Zambia

Americas Barometer: *pais*

1 Mexico; 2 Guatemala; 3 El Salvador; 4 Honduras; 5 Nicaragua; 6 Costa Rica; 7 Panama; 8 Colombia; 9 Ecuador; 10 Bolivia; 11 Peru; 12 Paraguay; 13 Chile; 14 Uruguay; 15 Brazil; 16 Venezuela; 17 Argentina; 21 Dominican Republic; 22 Haiti; 23 Jamaica; 24 Guyana; 25 Trinidad and Tobago; 26 Belize; 27 Suriname; 28 Bahamas; 29 Barbados; 40 United States; 41 Canada

Asia Barometer:

The country variable has slightly different names and response categories in each wave of the Asia Barometer. They were harmonised and named *country* in the longitudinal datafile, as shown in the following table:

2003, 2006, 2007: *Country*

2004, 2005: *country*

<i>country</i> (harmonised)	<i>Country</i> (2003)	<i>country</i> (2004)	<i>country</i> (2005)	<i>Country</i> (2006)	<i>Country</i> (2007)
4 Afghanistan			93 Afghanistan		
50 Bangladesh			880 Bangladesh		
64 Bhutan			975 Bhutan		
104 Myanmar	7 Myanmar	4 Myanmar			95 Myanmar

116 Cambodia		1 Cambodia			855 Cambodia
144 Sri Lanka	9 Sri Lanka		94 Sri Lanka		
156 China	3 China	12 China		1 China	
158 Taiwan				6 Taiwan	
344 Hong Kong				2 Hong Kong	
356 India	8 India		9 India		
360 Indonesia		2 Indonesia			62 Indonesia
392 Japan	1 Japan	3 Japan		3 Japan	
398 Kazakhstan			7 Kazakhstan		
410 South Korea	2 South Korea	10 South Korea		4 South Korea	
417 Kyrgyzstan			993 Kyrgyzstan		
418 Laos		418 Laos			85 Laos
458 Malaysia	4 Malaysia	8 Malaysia			60 Malaysia
462 Maldives			960 Maldives		
496 Mongolia			976 Mongolia		
524 Nepal			977 Nepal		
586 Pakistan			92 Pakistan		
608 Philippines		5 Philippines			63 Philippines
702 Singapore		9 Singapore		5 Singapore	
762 Tajikistan			992 Tajikistan		
764 Thailand	5 Thailand	6 Thailand			66 Thailand
795 Turkmenistan			993 Turkmenistan		
860 Uzbekistan	10 Uzbekistan		998 Uzbekistan		
868 Vietnam	6 Vietnam	7 Vietnam		7 Vietnam	
997 Brunei		12 Brunei			

Asian Barometer: *country*

1 Japan; 2 Hong Kong; 3 South Korea; 4 China; 5 Mongolia; 6 Philippines; 7 Taiwan; 8 Thailand; 9 Indonesia; 10 Singapore; 11 Vietnam; 12 Cambodia; 13 Malaysia
9-13 in waves 2-3 only

CEEB: V3

1 Albania; 2 Armenia; 3 Belarus; 4 Bulgaria; 5 Croatia; 6 Czech Republic; 7 Slovakia; 8 Estonia; 9 Georgia; 10 Hungary; 11 Latvia; 12 Lithuania; 13 Macedonia; 14 Moldova; 15 Poland; 16 Romania; 17 Russia; 18 Slovenia; 19 Ukraine; 20 Kazakhstan; 21 Yugoslavia; 22 GDR

CSES:

Waves 1-3: *countryyears*

Wave 4: *D1004*

These variables are string variables where the first three letters denote the country. This is recoded into the harmonised variable *year*. The country abbreviations at the start of the string variables are as follows:

ALB Albania; *AUS* Australia; *AUT* Austria; *BEL/BELF/BELW* Belgium; *BGR* Bulgaria; *BLR* Belarus; *BRA* Brazil; *CAN* Canada; *CHE* Switzerland; *CZE* Czech Republic; *DEU* Germany; *DNK* Denmark; *ESP* Spain; *EST* Estonia; *FIN* Finland; *FRA* France; *GBR* Britain; *GRC* Greece; *HKG* Hong Kong; *HRV* Croatia; *HUN* Hungary; *IRL* Ireland; *ISL* Iceland; *ISR* Israel; *ITA* Italy; *JPN* Japan; *KGZ* Kyrgyzstan; *KOR* South Korea; *LTU* Lithuania; *LVA* Latvia; *MEX* Mexico; *NLD* Netherlands; *NOR* Norway; *NZL* New Zealand; *PER* Peru; *PHL* Philippines; *POL* Poland; *PRT* Portugal; *ROU* Romania; *RUS* Russia; *SVK* Slovakia; *SVN* Slovenia; *SWE* Sweden; *THA* Thailand; *TUR* Turkey; *TWN* Taiwan; *UKR* Ukraine; *URY* Uruguay; *USA* USA; *ZAF* South Africa; *MNE* Montenegro; *SRB* Serbia

Eurobarometer: *nation1*

1 France; 2 Belgium; 3 Netherlands; 4 West Germany; 5 Italy; 6 Luxembourg; 7 Denmark; 8 Ireland; 9 Great Britain; 10 Northern Ireland; 11 Greece; 12 Spain; 13 Portugal; 14 East Germany; 15 Norway; 16 Finland; 17 Sweden; 18 Austria

ESS: *cntry*

String variable

AL Albania; *AT* Austria; *BE* Belgium; *BG* Bulgaria; *CY* Cyprus; *CZ* Czech Republic; *DE* Germany; *DK* Denmark; *ES* Spain; *FI* Finland; *FR* France; *GB* Britain; *GR* Greece; *HU* Hungary; *IE* Ireland; *IL* Israel; *IT* Italy; *LT* Lithuania; *LU* Luxembourg; *NL* Netherlands; *NO* Norway; *PL* Poland; *PT* Portugal; *SE* Sweden; *SI* Slovenia; *SK* Slovakia; *TR* Turkey; *UA* Ukraine; *CH* Switzerland; *EE* Estonia; *LV* Latvia; *RO* Romania; *XK* Kosovo; *IS* Iceland; *RU* Russia; *HR* Croatia

EVS: *s003a*

Uses WVS country codes

ISSP

The ISSP uses different variable names and response codes for country in each wave. These are recoded into one variable as shown below.

1985, 2001, 2006, 2010, 2013: *V3*

1990, 1991, 1996, 1998, 2000: *v3*

2002, 2003, 2004: *COUNTRY*

2007, 2008: *V4*

<i>country</i> (harmonised)	<i>V3</i> (1985)	<i>v3</i> (1990)	<i>v3</i> (1991)	<i>v3</i> (1996)	<i>v3</i> (1998, 2000) <i>V3</i> (2001) <i>COUNTRY</i> (2002, 2003)	<i>COUNTRY</i> (2004)	<i>V3</i> (2006, 2010) <i>V4</i> (2007, 2008)	<i>V3</i> (2013)
32 Argentina							32 Argentina	
36 Australia	1 Australia	1 Australia	18 Australia	1 Australia	1 Australia	1 Australia	36 Australia	
40 Austria	5 Austria	7 Austria	11 Austria	7 Austria	7 Austria	7 Austria	40 Austria	
50 Bangladesh					34 Bangladesh	34 Bangladesh		
56 Belgium					34 Belgium		56.1 Belgium	5601 Belgium – Flanders 5602 Belgium – Wallonia 5603 Belgium - Brussels
76 Brazil					35 Brazil	35 Brazil		
100 Bulgaria				17 Bulgaria	17 Bulgaria	17 Bulgaria	100 Bulgaria	
124 Canada				20 Canada	20 Canada	20 Canada	124 Canada	
152 Chile					31 Chile	31 Chile	152 Chile	
158 Taiwan					39 Taiwan	39 Taiwan	158 Taiwan	158 Taiwan
191 Croatia							191 Croatia	191 Croatia
196 Cyprus (G)				28 Cyprus	29 Cyprus	29 Cyprus	196 Cyprus	
203 Czech				14 Czech	14 Czech	14 Czech	203 Czech	203 Czech

Republic				Republic	Republic	Republic	Republic	Republic
208 Denmark					32 Denmark	32 Denmark	208 Denmark	208 Denmark
214 Dominican Republic							214 Dominican Republic	
233 Estonia								233 Estonia
246 Finland					37 Finland	37 Finland	246 Finland	246 Finland
250 France				27 France	28 France	28 France	250 France	250 France
268 Georgia								268 Georgia
276 Germany/ West Germany	2 West Germany	2 West Germany	1 West Germany	2 West Germany	2 West Germany	2 West Germany	276.1 West Germany	27601 West Germany
278 East Germany		3 East Germany	2 East Germany	3 East Germany	3 East Germany	3 East Germany	276.2 East Germany	27602 East Germany
348 Hungary		7 Hungary	6 Hungary	8 Hungary	8 Hungary	8 Hungary		348 Hungary
352 Iceland								352 Iceland
356 India								356 India
372 Ireland		9 Ireland	9 Ireland	10 Ireland	10 Ireland	10 Ireland	372 Ireland	372 Ireland
376 Israel		11 Israel	14 Israel	22 Israel - Jews 23 Israel - Arabs	22 Israel - Jews 23 Israel - Arabs	22 Israel - Jews 23 Israel - Arabs	376.1 Israel - Jews 376.2 Israel - Arabs	37601 Israel - Jews 37602 Israel - Arabs
380 Italy	8 Italy	8 Italy	8 Italy	9 Italy	9 Italy	9 Italy		
392 Japan				24 Japan	24 Japan	24 Japan	392 Japan	392 Japan
410 South Korea					42 South Korea	41 South Korea	410 South Korea	410 South Korea
428 Latvia				26 Latvia	26 Latvia	26 Latvia	428 Latvia	428 Latvia
440 Lithuania							440 Lithuania	440 Lithuania
484 Mexico					38 Mexico	38 Mexico	484 Mexico	484 Mexico
528 Netherlands			7 Netherlands	11 Netherlands	11 Netherlands	11 Netherlands	528 Netherlands	
554 New Zealand			16 New Zealand	19 New Zealand	19 New Zealand	19 New Zealand	554 New Zealand	
578 Norway		10 Norway	10 Norway	12 Norway	12 Norway	12 Norway	578 Norway	578 Norway
608 Philippines			15 Philippines	21 Philippines	21 Philippines	21 Philippines	608 Philippines	608 Philippines
616 Poland			13 Poland	16 Poland	16 Poland	16 Poland	616 Poland	
620 Portugal					30 Portugal	30 Portugal	620 Portugal	62001 Portugal 1 st

								round 62002 Portugal 2 nd round
643 Russia			17 Russia	18 Russia	18 Russia	18 Russia	643 Russia	643 Russia
703 Slovakia					27 Slovakia	27 Slovakia	703 Slovakia	703 Slovakia
705 Slovenia			12 Slovenia	15 Slovenia	15 Slovenia	15 Slovenia	705 Slovenia	705 Slovenia
710 South Africa					36 South Africa	40 South Africa	710 South Africa	710 South Africa
724 Spain				25 Spain	25 Spain	25 Spain	724 Spain	724 Spain
752 Sweden				13 Sweden	13 Sweden	13 Sweden	752 Sweden	752 Sweden
756 Switzerland				30 Switzerland	33 Switzerland	33 Switzerland	756 Switzerland	756 Switzerland
792 Turkey							792 Turkey	792 Turkey
804 Ukraine							804 Ukraine	
826 Britain	3 Britain	4 Britain	3 Britain	4 Britain	4 Britain	4 Britain	826.1 Britain	82601 Britain
840 USA	4 USA	6 USA	5 USA	6 USA	6 USA	6 USA	840 USA	840 USA
858 Uruguay					43 Uruguay	52 Uruguay	858 Uruguay	
862 Venezuela					36 Venezuela	36 Venezuela	862 Venezuela	
909 Northern Ireland		5 Northern Ireland	4 Northern Ireland	5 Northern Ireland	5 Northern Ireland	5 Northern Ireland		

Latinobarometer

The country variable was named *pais* in 1995 and 1996, and *idenpa* for all subsequent years. They both use the WVS country codes.

WVS: *S003a*

Uses WVS country codes

2. Independent variable harmonisation

Gender

Variable name: *female*

0: man

1: woman

Valid observations: 3,638,290

Missing observations: 23,177

Source variables and datasets:

Americas Barometer: *q1*

CEEB: *V119*

Eurobarometer: *sex*

EVS: *x001*

WVS: *X001*

Asia Barometer: *F1*

ESS: *gndr*

Latinobarometer: *sex_lb*

The variables in different waves of the LB have different variable names but the same response categories. These were all renamed *sex_lb* in the longitudinal version of the LB but no recoding was necessary.

1995; 1996; 1997; 1998; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004: *s1*

2000: *S1*

2005; 2006; 2007: *s6*

2008: *s8*

2009: *s5*

2010: *S7*

2011: *S16*

2013: *S10*

2015: *S12*

Asian Barometer: *female_anb*

The variables in the three waves of the ANB had the same response categories but different names. They were recoded as shown in the table below and the variable was named *female_anb* in the longitudinal ANB datafile.

Waves 1&2: *se002*

Wave 3: *se2*

<i>female_anb</i>	<i>se002/se2</i>
0 male	1 male
1 female	2 female

CSES: *female_cses*

The gender variable in wave 4 had a different name, but the same response categories, as the gender variable in waves1-3. The gender variable was recoded as shown in the table below and the variable was named *female_cses* in the longitudinal CSES datafile.

Waves 1-3: *iA2002_m*

wave 4: *D2002*

<i>female_cses</i>	<i>iA2002_m/D2002</i>
0 male	1 male
1 female	2 female

ISSP: *sex_cses*

The gender variable had different names in the various ISSP waves, but the same response categories. The gender variable was

recoded as shown in the table below and the variable was named *female_issp* in the longitudinal ISSP datafile.

1985: *V118*

1990: *V59*

1991: *v77*

1996: *V200*

1998; 2002; 2004: *v200*

2001; 2003; 2006; 2007: *sex*

2008; 2010; 2013: *SEX*

<i>female_issp</i>	<i>V118/V59/v77/V200/v200/sex/SEX</i>
0 male	2 male
1 female	1 female

Afrobarometer: *female_afb*

The gender variable had different names and different codes for the two response categories in the various waves of the AfB. The gender variable was recoded as shown in the table below and the variable was named *female_afb* in the longitudinal AfB datafile.

Wave 1: *gender*

Wave 2: *q96*

Wave 3, 4 & 5: *q101*

Wave 6: *Q101*

<i>female_afb</i>	<i>gender/q96/Q101</i>	<i>q101</i>
0 male	1 male	2 male
1 female	2 female	3 female

All gender variables in each of the datasets had the same two categories – male and female. The harmonised variable – *female* – was created with these two categories. The recoding of the variables from each of the datasets is shown in the table below.

<i>female</i>	<i>q1/V119/ sex/X001/ x001/ F1/gndr/ sex_lb</i>	<i>female_anb/ female_cses/ female_issp/ female_afb</i>
0 man	1 male	0 male
1 woman	2 female	1 female

Age

Variable name: *age*

Afrobarometer: *agevar_afb*

Wave 1: *age*

Wave 2: *q80*

Wave 3: *q1*

Waves 4-6: *Q1*

Americas Barometer: *q2*

Asia Barometer: *F2*

Asian Barometer: *agevar_anb*

Wave 1: *se003a*. Recoded so response value 74=93; 75=109

Wave 2: *se003a*

Wave 3: uses birth year: *se3*.

agevar_anb in wave 3 = $year - se3$

CEEB: *V120*

CSES: *agevar_cses*

Waves 1-3: *iA2001_m*

Wave 4: uses birth year: *D2001_Y*

agevar_cses in wave 4 = $year - D2001_Y$

Eurobarometer: *age*

ESS: *agea*

EVS: *x003*

ISSP: *agevar_issp*

1985: *V117*

1990: *v60*

1991: *v78*

1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004: *v201*

2001, 2003, 2006, 2007: *age*

2008, 2010, 2013: *AGE*

Latinobarometer: *agevar_lb*

1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004: *s2*

2000: *S2*

2005, 2006: *s7*

2007: *s11*

2008: *s9*

2009: *s6*

2010: *S9*

2011: *S17*

2013: *S11*

2015: *S13*

WVS: *X003*

Birth year

Variable name: *birth*

Year of birth

In some cases this was available as a variable in the dataset, in some cases it was generated from an age variable

Afrobarometer:

birth = year - agevar_afb

Americas Barometer:

birth = year - q2

Asia Barometer:

birth = year - F2

Asian Barometer

birth = year - agevar_anb

CEEB

birth = year - V120

CSES

birth = year - agevar_cses

Eurobarometer

birth = year - age

ESS: *yrbrn*

EVS: *x020*

ISSP

$birth = year - agevar_issp$

Latinobarometer

$birth = year - agevar_lb$

WVS: X002

Social class

Variable name: *class*

1: low

2: working class

3: low middle/high working

4: middle class

5: high/upper

Valid observations: 883,777

Missing observations: 2,777,690

Not available in the Afrobarometer, CEEB, ESS, CSES, or Asia Barometer, the ISSP after 2001 or the Latinobarometer before 2011.

Source variables and datasets:

In most datasets, subjective social class is measured by asking the respondent where they would place themselves. The exception is the EVS, where social class is coded separately according to the occupation of the respondent.

Americas Barometer: *mov1*

Would you describe yourself as belonging to the... 1 Upper class; 2 upper middle class; 3 middle class; 4 lower middle class; 5 lower class

Eurobarometer: *soclass*

If you were asked to use one of these five names for your social class, which would you say you belong to? 1 working class; 2 lower middle class; 3 middle class; 4 upper middle class; 5 upper class; 6 refuses to be qualified

WVS: *X045*

People sometimes describe themselves as belonging to the working class, the middle class, or the upper or lower class. Would you describe yourself as belonging to the 1 upper class, 2 upper middle class, 3 lower middle class, 4 working class, or 5 lower class?

Latinobarometer: *class_lb*

The variables in different waves of the LB have different variable names but the same response categories. These were all renamed *class_lb* in the longitudinal version of the LB but no recoding was necessary.

People sometimes describe themselves as belonging to a social class. Which social class would you describe yourself as belonging to...? 1 high, 2 middle high, 3 middle, 4 middle low, 5 low

2011: *S14*

2013: *S8*

2015: *S6*

Asian Barometer: *se017/se12*

The variables of the ANB had different variable names and response categories. Social class was asked as a 5-point scale in wave 1 and a 10-point scale in waves 2-4 as shown below. These two variables were not harmonised in the longitudinal datafile for the ANB. Wave 1: People sometimes think of the social status of their families in terms of upper class, middle class, or lower class. Where would you place your family on the following scale? 1 upper class, 2 upper middle class, 3 middle class, 4 lower-middle class, 5 lower class

Waves 2-4: People sometimes think of the social status of their families in terms of being high or low. Imagine a ladder with 10 steps. At step one stand the lowest status and step 10 stand the highest. Where would you place your family on the following scale?

Waves 1 & 2: *se017*

Waves 3 & 4: *se12*

ISSP: *class_issp*

The social class variables in the ISSP have different variable names but the same response categories. The variable was renamed *class_issp* in the longitudinal ISSP datafile.

1 lower class, 2 working class, 3 middle class/upper working class, middle class, 5 upper middle class, 6 upper class

1985: *V134*

1990: *V90*

1991: *V108*

1996: *V221*

1998: *v219*

2000: *v244*

2001: *class*

EVS: *x046*

Socioeconomic status derived from respondent's occupation. 1 AB (upper, upper middle class); 2 C1 (middle, non-manual workers); 3 C2 (manual workers – skilled, semi-skilled); 4 DE (manual workers – unskilled, unemployed)

There is a measure of subjective social class in the EVS but this is only asked in Sweden in 1999. Therefore, this measure of socioeconomic status is used instead.

The harmonised marital status variable – *class* – was coded using five categories since this was the most common set of responses across the datasets. The recoding of the variables from each of the datasets is shown in the table below.

<i>class</i>	<i>mov1</i>	<i>soclass</i>	<i>X045</i>	<i>x046</i>	<i>class_lb</i>	<i>se017</i> (wave 1 ANB)	<i>se017</i> (wave 2 ANB) <i>se12</i> (waves 3 & 4)	<i>class_issp</i>
1 low	5 lower class	1 working class	5 lower class	4 DE	5 low	5 lower class	1 lowest 2	1 lower class
2 working class	4 lower middle class	2 lower middle class	4 working class	3 C2	4 middle low	4 lower-middle class	3 4	2 working class
3 low middle/ high working	3 middle class	3 middle class	3 lower middle class		3 middle	3 middle class	5 6	3 lower middle class/ upper working class
4 middle class	2 upper middle class	4 upper middle class	2 upper middle class	2 C1	2 middle high	2 upper middle class	7 8	4 middle class
5 high/ upper	1 upper class	5 upper class	1 upper class	1 AB	1 high	1 upper class	9 10 highest	5 upper middle class 6 upper class

Marital status

Variable name: *married*

0: not married

1: married

Valid observations: 3,217,230

Missing observations: 444,237

Not available in the Afrobarometer

Source variables and datasets:

Americas Barometer: *q11n*

CEEB: *V125*

Eurobarometer: *married*

EVS: *x007*

WVS: *X007*

Asia Barometer: *F5*

Latinobarometer: *marstat_lb*

The variables in different waves of the LB have different variable names but the same response categories. These were all renamed *marstat_lb* in the longitudinal version of the LB but no recoding was necessary.

1995: *s6*

1996; 1997; 1998: *s5*

2000: *S4*

2001; 2002; 2003; 2004: *s4*

2005; 2006: *s9*

2007: *s13*

2008; 2009: *s3*

2010: *S5*

2011: *S15*

2013: *S9*

2015: *S11*

Asian Barometer: *marstat_anb*

The marital status variables in the ANB have different names and response categories in each of the three waves. These were recoded as shown in the table below and renamed *marstat_anb* in the longitudinal version of the ANB.

Wave 1 & 2: *se004*

Wave 3: *se4*

<i>marstat_anb</i>	<i>se004</i> (wave 1)	<i>se004</i> (wave 2) <i>se4</i> (wave 3)
1 married	1 married	2 married
2 cohabiting	2 living-in as married	3 living-in as married
3 widowed	3 widowed	4 widowed
4 separated/ divorced	4 separated 5 divorced	5 separated/ married but separated/ not living with legal spouse 6 divorced
5 never married	6 single/never married	1 single/never married

CSES: *marstat_cses*

The marital status variables in waves 1-3 of the CSES had the same response categories and name, but these differed for wave 4. The wave 4 variable was recoded to be the same as that waves 1-3 as shown below, and renamed *marstat_cses* for the longitudinal version of the CSES.

Waves 1-3: *iA2004_m2*

Wave 4: *D2004*

NB: CSES waves 1-3 do have a marital status variable – *iA2004_m1* – with the same response codes as those in *D2004* from wave 4. However, using this leads to the exclusion of some election studies. The variable used here – *iA2004_m2* – thus includes more country cases.

<i>marstat_cses</i>	<i>iA2004_m2</i>	<i>D2004</i>
1 married	1 married or living together as married	1 married or living together as married
2 not married or cohabiting	2 not living with a permanent partner	2 widowed 3 divorced or separated (married by separated/not living with legal spouse) 4 single, never married

ESS: *marstat_ess*

The response categories for marital status in the ESS changed between 2004 to 2006, and again between 2008 and 2010. The later variables were recoded to be the same as the variable from 2002 and 2004 as shown in the table below, and renamed *marstat_ess* for the longitudinal ESS datafile.

2002; 2004: *marital*; *martlfr* (France only)

2006; 2008: *maritala*

2010; 2012; 2014: *maritalb*

<i>marstat_ess</i>	<i>marital/martlfr</i>	<i>maritala</i>	<i>maritalb</i>
1 married	1 married 6 Pacte de solidarite (<i>martlfr</i> only)	1 married 2 in a civil partnership	1 legally married 2 in a legally registered civil union
2 separated	2 separated (still legally married)	3 separated (still legally married) 4 separated (still in a	3 legally separated

		civil partnership)	
3 divorced	3 divorced	5 divorced 7 formerly in a civil partnership, now dissolved	4 legally divorced/civil union dissolved
4 widowed	4 widowed	6 widowed 8 formerly in a civil partnership, partner died	5 widowed/civil partner died
5 never married	5 never married	9 never married and never in a civil partnership	6 none of these (never married or in legally registered civil union)

ISSP: *marstat_issp*

The ISSP used different response categories in 2007 and 2010. These were recoded to be similar to the other years as shown in the table below, and the variable was renamed *marstat_issp* in the longitudinal ISSP datafile.

1985: *V120*

1990: *v61*

1991: *v79*

1996; 1998; 2000; 2002; 2004: *v202*

2001; 2003; 2006; 2007: *marital*

2008; 2010; 2013: *MARITAL*

<i>marstat_issp</i>	<i>V120/v61/v79/v202/marital</i> (2001, 2003, 2006); <i>MARITAL</i> (2008)	<i>marital</i> (2007)	<i>MARITAL</i> (2010)
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1 married or cohabiting	1 married/ living as married (1996 onwards)	1 married 6 registered partnership	1 married 2 civil partnership
2 widowed	2 widowed	2 widowed	5 widowed/civil partner died
3 divorced	3 divorced	3 divorced	4 divorced from spouse/legally separated
4 separated	4 separated	4 separated	3 separated from spouse/civil partner
5 never married	5 never married	5 never married	6 never married/ never in a civil partnership

The harmonised marital status variable – *married* – was coded using the categories from the dataset with the smallest number of categories (the CSES). The recoding of the variables from each of the datasets is shown in the table below.

Marital status harmonisation

<i>married</i>	<i>q11</i>	<i>marstat_anb</i>	<i>V125</i>	<i>marstat_cses</i>	<i>marstat_es</i> <i>s</i>	<i>married</i>	<i>x007/X007</i>	<i>marstat_issp</i>	<i>marstat_lb</i>	<i>F5</i>
1 married or living with partner	2 married 3 common law	1 married 2 cohabiting	2 married 3 living as married	1 married/ cohabiting	1 married	2 married 3 living as married	1 married 2 living as married	1 married or cohabiting	1 married /living with partner	2 married
0 not married	1 single 4 divorced 5 separated 6 widowed	3 widowed 4 divorced/ separated 5 never married	1 single 4 widowed	2 not married or cohabiting	2 separated 3 divorced 4 widowed 5 never married	1 single 4 divorced 5 separated 6 widowed	3 divorced 4 separate d 5 widowed 6 single/ never married	2 widowed 3 divorced 4 separated 5 never married	2 single 3 separated/ divorced/ widow/er	1 single 3 divorced/ separated 4 widowed 5 other

Religion

Variable name: *religion*

0 Not religious

1 Christian

2 Muslim

3 Other

Valid observations: 2,733,230

Missing observations: 928,237

Not available in the CEEB

Source variables and datasets:

Americas Barometer: *relig_ab*

The variable names and response categories differed between waves, with more options available from 2010 after. Bolivia and Jamaica in 2004 and 2006 also had slightly different response categories. These were recoded into one variable – *relig_ab* – for the longitudinal AB file.

2004; 2006; 2007; 2008: *q3*

2010; 2012; 2014: *q3c*

2004 Bolivia; 2006 Bolivia and Jamaica: *q306*

<i>relig_ab</i>	<i>q3</i>	<i>q306</i>	<i>q3c</i>
1 Catholic	1 Católica	1 Catholic	1 Catholic
2 Protestant	2 Protestante tradicional o protestante no evangélico	2 Non-Catholic Christian	2 Protestant, Mainline Protestant or Protestant non-Evangelical
3 Other non-Christian	3 Otra no Cristiana (Judíos, Musulmanes, Budistas, Hinduistas)	3 Other non-Christian	3 Non-Christian Eastern Religion 10 Jewish

			1501 Kardecian Spiritism
4 None	4 Ninguna	4 None	4 None (believes in a Supreme Entity but does not belong to any religion) 11 Agnostic or Atheist (does not believe in God)
5 Evangelical	5 Evangélico y Pentecostal 6 Mormón, Testigo de Jehová, Espiritualista y Adventista	5 Evangelical	5 Evangelical and Protestant 6 Church of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon) 12 Jehovah's Witnesses
6 Traditional	7 Religiones tradicionales o nativas		7 Traditional or Native Religion
7 Muslim			2701 Muslim
8 Hindu			2702 Hindu

Eurobarometer: *denom*

The Mannheim Trend File 1970-2002 harmonises religious denomination from survey- and country-specific questions in the Eurobarometer. For details see appendix 3 in the documentation for the Mannheim Trend File.

EVS: *f025*

f024 in the EVS asks do you belong to a religious denomination? 0 no; 1 yes. *f025* was then asked to all those who answered yes to *f024*. Those answering no (0) to *f024* were added as an extra category of no religion (0) to *f025* in the harmonisation process. The variable *f025* in the longitudinal EVS file thus summarised the information from both *f024* and *f025*.

WVS: *F025*

Asia Barometer: *F9*

F9 in the last wave of the Asia Barometer (2007) has one extra category compared to *F9* in the other waves. *F9* in 2007 is recoded slightly differently in the final harmonised variable – see harmonisation table below.

Latinobarometer: *religion_lb*

The variables in different waves of the LB have different variable names but the same response categories. These were all renamed

religion_lb in the longitudinal version of the LB but no recoding was necessary.

1995: *p9*

1996: *p7*

1997: *sp85*

1998: *sp80*

2000: *P76ST*

2001: *p86st*

2002: *p65st*

2003: *p91st*

2004: *p90st*

2005; 2006: *s2*

2007: *s4*

2008: *s5*

2009: *s9*

2010: *S9*

2011: *S18*

2013: *S14*

2014: *S16*

Asian Barometer: *relig_anb*

waves 1 & 2: *se006*

waves 3: *se6*

<i>relig_anb</i>	<i>se006</i> (wave 1)	<i>se006</i> (wave 2)	<i>se6</i>
1 Shinto	1 Shinto	22 Shinto	29 Shinto 43 None
2 Taoism	2 Daoism	23 Taoism	19 Taoism and Buddhist 30 Taoism
3 Other folk religion	3 Other folk religion	1 Traditional folk religion (Shenism)	1 Traditional folk religion (Shenism)
4 Born again	4 Born again	21 Born again	28 Born again
5 Buddhism	5 Buddhism	16 Buddhist	18 Buddhist
6 Hinduism	6 Hinduism	15 Hindu	17 Hindu
7 Islam	7 Islam	12 Islam 13 Shia 14 Sunni	14 Islam 15 Shia 16 Sunni
8 Roman Catholic	8 Roman Catholics	2 Roman Catholic	2 Roman Catholic
9 Protestantism	9 Protestantism	3 Protestant 4 Seventh Day Adventist 5 Baptist 6 Pentecostal 7 Evangelical 8 Epescopal 9 Methodist 10 Grace Gospel of Church 31 Anglican	3 Protestant 7 Evangelical 9 Methodist 11 Jesus Christ is Lord
10 Others	10 Others	17 Other Asian religions 24 I-Kuan Tao 26 Tiruray 27 Other 30 Dating Daan 32 Baha'i 33 Animism	20 Tenrikyo 21 Buddhist, Roman Catholic and Protes 22 Cosmology 23 Seicho 24 Other Asian religions 31 I-Kuan Tao 34 Other

			41 Soka association
11 None	11 None	34 None	
12 Jews		11 Jews	13 Jews
13 Sikh		18 Sikhism	25 Sikhism
14 Confucian		25 Confucianism	
15 Other Christian		19 Iglesia Ni Cristo 20 Aglipayan 28 Jehovah's witnesses 29 Mormons	6 Iglesia Ni Cristo 27 Aglipayan 36 Mormons 42 Iglesia filipina independente

CSES: *relig_cses*

The religion variables in waves 1-3 of the CSES had the same response categories and name, but these differed for wave 4. The wave 4 variable was recoded to be the same as that waves 1-3 as shown below, and renamed *relig_cses* for the longitudinal version of the CSES.

Waves 1-3: *iA2017_m*

Wave 4: *D2026*

ESS: *rlgdnm*

rlgblg in the ESS asks do you consider yourself as belonging to any particular religion or denomination? 0 no; 1 yes. *rlgdnm* was then asked to all those who answered yes to *rlgblg*. Those answering no (0) to *rlgblg* were added as an extra category of no religion (0) to *rlgdnm* in the harmonisation process. The variable *rlgdnm* in the longitudinal ESS file thus summarised the information from both *rlgblg* and *rlgdnm*.

ISSP: *relig_issp*

The religion variables had different names and response categories in the various waves of the ISSP. These were recoded so the variable *relig_issp* with consistent response categories for each wave was included in the longitudinal ISSP file.

1985: *V123*

1990: v88
 1991: V106
 1996: v219
 1998: v217
 2000: v242
 2001: relig
 2002: v289
 2003; 2006; 2007: religgrp
 2004: v299
 2008; 2010; 2013: RELIGGRP

<i>relig_issp</i>	<i>V132, v88, V106</i>	<i>v219, v217, v242</i>	<i>relig</i>	<i>v289, religgrp, v299, RELIGGRP (2008)</i>	<i>RELIGGRP (2010, 2013)</i>
1 Catholic	10 Catholic <i>V106:</i> 11 Greek Catholic	10 Catholic 11 Greek Catholic	7 AFS: Other Black independent Churches 8 Nederduitse Gereform Kerk 9 E: Christian 10 Roman Catholic 11 Greek Catholic	2 Roman Catholic	1 Roman Catholic
2 Jewish	20 Jewish	20 Jewish	20 Jewish	5 Jewish	5 Jewish
3 Muslim	30 Moslem	30 Moslem (v217: Muslim, Islam)	30 Muslim, Islam	6 Islam	6 Islamic
4 Protestant	40 Baptist 41 Methodist 42 Lutheran 43 Presbyterian 44 Church of England 45 URC	40 Baptist 41 Methodist 42 Lutheran 43 Presbyterian 44 Church of England 45 URC	33 Mennonite 40 Baptist 41 Methodist 42 Lutheran, evangelical church 43 Presbyterian,	3 Protestant	2 Protestant

	46 Episcopal 47 United Church (AUS) 49 Protestant (not elsewhere classified or not specified) <i>V106</i> 48 Protestant free church 60 Free Presbyterian	46 Episcopal 47 Unitarians 48 Protestant free church 49 Protestant (not elsewhere classified or not specified) 60 GB: Free Presbyterian 62 Pentecostal 65 Seventh Day Adventists 55 CND: United Church of Canada RUS: Old Believers	Church of Scotland 44 Church of England, Ireland, Anglican 45 URC/ Congregational 46 Episcopal 47 Unitarians 48 Protestant (ev) free church 49 Protestant (not else class), reformatted 55 United Church CDN 62 Pentecostal 60 Free Presbyterian 65 Seventh Day Adventists 80 B: Protestant Pentecostal 81 B: No Protestant Pentecostal		
5 Hindu	51 Hindu	51 Hindu	51 Hindu	8 Hinduism	8 Hindu
6 Buddhist	52 Buddhist	52 Buddhist	53 Buddhist	7 Buddhism	7 Buddhist
7 Orthodox	54 Orthodox	54 Eastern Orthodox	54 Eastern Orthodox	4 Christian Orthodox	3 Christian Orthodox
8 Other Christian	<i>v88, V106:</i> 92 Other religion. D; GB: Other Christian religion	12 RP: Aglipayan 63 Mormon 64 Salvation Army, Assemblies of God 92 Other Christian religion <i>v217, v242:</i>	12 Aglipayan 35 Jehovah's witness 36 Born Again Christian 37 Church of God 38 Reform 63 Mormon 64 Salvation Army,	9 Other Christian Religions	4 Other Christian

		67 CZ: Hussites v242: 70 Jehovah's witnesses	Assemblies of God 67 Hussites 92 Other Christian religion		
9 Other religion	53 Sikh 90 Other Christian and non-Christian v88, V106 93 Other non-Christian	31 Druse 50 Shinto 53 Sikh 61 Brethren 66 NZ: Ratana 93 Other non-Christian 94 Other not classified v217, v242: 68 USA: Native American 69: USA Inter-Nondenominational Church	31 Druse 50 Shinto 53 Sikh 61 Brethren 66 Ratana 68 USA: Native American 69: USA Inter-nondenominational 70 B: Afro Brazilian religion 93 Other non-Christian 94 Other not classified	10 Other Eastern Religions 11 Other Religions v289 12 Other non-Christian Religions	9 Other Asian Religions 10 Other Religions
10 none	50 No denomination given 96 None v88, V106 91 No (GB, USA: Christian) denomination given	90 None 91 No denomination given	90 None 91 No denomination given	1 No religion	0 No religion, CL: none, agnostic, atheist

Afrobarometer: *religion_afb*

The religion variable had different names and different codes for the two response categories in the various waves of the AfB. The religion variable was recoded as shown in the table below and the variable was named *religion_afb* in the longitudinal AfB datafile. It

is not available for wave 1 of the Afrobarometer

Wave 2: *q85*

Wave 3: *q91*

Wave 4: *Q90*

Waves 5&6: *Q98A*

<i>religion_afb</i>	<i>q85</i>	<i>q91</i>	<i>Q90</i>	<i>Q98A (wave 5)</i>	<i>Q98A (wave 6)</i>
1 Catholic	4 Catholic	3 Catholic	4 Roman Catholic	4 Roman Catholic	2 Roman Catholic
2 Jewish					34 Jewish
3 Muslim	3 Islam 25 Sunni Muslim 26 Ithnashiri Muslim (Shi'a) 27 Ismaili Muslim (Shi'a) 28 Khodja Muslim (Shi'a) 29 Memon Muslim (Shi'a) 30 Other Muslim	12 Muslim, Sunni 13 Muslim, Shiite 16 Muslim (general/other) 32 Muslim Tijane 33 Muslim Mouride 34 Muslim Layene 35 Muslim Khadre	20 Muslim only 21 Sunni only 22 Ismaeli 23 Mouridiya Brotherhood 24 Tijaniya Brotherhood 25 Qadiriya Brotherhood 26 Shia only 46 Confr Arie de la Wahhabiya	20 Muslim only 21 Sunni only 22 Ismaeli 23 Mouridiya Brotherhood 24 Tijaniya Brotherhood 25 Qadiriya Brotherhood 26 Shia only 69 Izala 101 Ibadi	19 Sunni only 20 Ismaeli 21 Mouridiya Brotherhood 22 Tijaniya Brotherhood 23 Qadiriya Brotherhood 24 Shia 501 Wahhabiya Brotherhood 502 Hamalite/Cherif de Nioro Brotherhood 503 Ansardine Brotherhood 660 Layene
4 Protestant	5 Protestant (mainstream) 6 Protestant (Evangelical/Pentecostal)	4 Protestant (mainstream) 5 Protestant (Evangelical/Pentecostal)	7 Anglican 8 Lutheran 9 Methodist 10 Presbyterian 13 Mennonite 14 Evangelical 15 Pentecostal	7 Anglican 8 Lutheran 9 Methodist 10 Presbyterian 13 Mennonite 14 Evangelical 15 Pentecostal	5 Anglican 6 Lutheran 7 Methodist 11 Mennonite 12 Evangelical 13 Pentecostal 30 Dutch Reformed

			33 Dutch Reform 36 IPCC 37 Calviniste (FJKM) 48 Dutch Reformed 52 Dutch Reformed 54 Reformed Church in Zimbabwe	32 Dutch Reform 33 Calvinist	31 Calvinist 820 United Church of Zambia
5 Hindu	9 Hindu	8 Hindu	28 Hindu	28 Hindu 86 Marathi 87 Tamil 88 Telegu	26 Hindu 900 Tamil 901 Telegu 92 Marathi
6 Buddhist				85 Buddhist	
7 Orthodox			5 Orthodox	5 Orthodox 59 Nationality	3 Orthodox
8 other Christian	7 African Independent Church 12 Christian 13 Jehovah's Witness 14 Seventh Day Adventist/ Mormon 16 Racionalism Cristo 17 Nova Apostolica 18 Igreja Jesus Cristo dos ultima dias 20 Zionist Christian Church 21 Dutch Church 22 Methodist 23 Apostolic 31 Quaker	6 African Independent Church 7 Christian (general/other) 14 Jehovah's witness 15 Seventh Day Adventist	3 Christian only 6 Coptic 11 Baptist 12 Quaker/ Friends 16 Independent 17 Jehovah's Witness 18 Seventh Day Adventist 19 Mormon 32 Other Christian (Moravian) 34 UCCSA 35 ZCC 40 African Abraham 41 Church of Christ 42 Apostolic Faith/ New United 43 Last Church/ Reform 55 Salvation Army	3 Christian only 6 Coptic 11 Baptist 12 Quaker/ Friends 16 Independent 17 Jehovah's Witness 18 Seventh Day Adventist 19 Mormon 34 Church of Christ 35 Zionist Christian Church 36 Apostolic 37 Brethren in Christ 38 New Apostolic Church 39 Old Apostolic 40 UCCSA 41 St John Apostolic 43 Christian	1 Christian only 4 Coptic 11 Baptist 10 Quaker/ Friends 14 Independent 15 Jehovah's Witness 16 Seventh Day Adventist 17 Mormon 32 Church of Christ 33 Zionist Christian Church 35 Assemblies of God 36 New Apostolic Church 100 Celestial Christianity 220 Christian Rationalism 260 Apostolic Church

				Rationalism 50 Rhema 56 Bible Believers 57 Covenant Church 58 Emmanuel 65 Twelve Apostles 67 Nazaren 68 Topia 71 NG Kerk 72 Nazareth Church 73 Voice of unity/ unity of Christ 75 CMLL 76 Faith Apostolic 78 United Church of Zambia 79 Zaoga 80 Salvation Army 81 Johanne Masowe 83 African Apostolic Faith 84 United Church 91 Assembly of God 94 CMA	300 African Inland Church 460 Last Church of God 461 African International 462 African Abraham Church 540 Old Apostolic 541 Nazaren Church 822 Christian Missions in Many Lands 860 Salvation Army 1260 Alliance Chretienne et Missionnaire
9 other religion	8 Traditional religion 32 Neo-traditional religion 33 Other	7 Traditional religion 36 Other	27 Traditional/ ethnic religion 29 Bahai 39 Sukuti 44 Confr Arie de la Trabiya 45 Confr Arie de la Hamadiya 47 Sidya	27 Traditional/ ethnic religion 29 Bahai 51 Vahao ny Oloko 52 Toby Betela 54 Last Church 55 Utopia Church 61 Confrerie de la Trabiya	25 Traditional/ ethnic religion 27 Bahai 930 Bashariya Mission 9995 Other

			49 Izala 50 Confr Arie des Layanes 51 Zionist Christian Church 53 Zion 56 Other	62 Confrerie de la Hamadiya 89 Bashariya Mission 90 Hisbulah Mission 92 Harriste 93 Christianisme Celeste 102 Other	
10 none	2 none 10 Agnostic 11 Atheist	2 none 9 Agnostic 10 Atheist	2 none 30 Agnostic 31 Atheist	2 none 30 Agnostic 31 Atheist	0 none 28 Agnostic 29 Atheist

The harmonised marital religion variable – *religion* – was coded to the maximum possible number of distinct categories based on the information available across the datasets. The recoding of the variables from each of the datasets is shown in the table below.

<i>religion</i>	<i>relig_ab</i>	<i>denom</i>	<i>f025</i>	<i>F025</i>	<i>F9</i>	<i>religion_lb</i>	<i>relig_anb</i>	<i>relig_cses</i>	<i>rlgdnm</i>	<i>religion_issp</i>	<i>religion_afb</i>
0 not religious	4 None	990 None	0 None	0 no religious denomination	13 None 2007: 14 None	13 Agnostic 14 Atheist 97 none	11 None	8100 Agnostics 8200 Atheists 8300 None	0 none	10 None	10 none
1 Christian	1 Catholic 2 Protestant 5 Evangelical	110 Catholic 120 Protestant 121 Church of England 122 Church of Scotland 123 Church of Ireland 124 Danske Folkekirke 125 Hervormd 126 Gereformeerd 130 Orthodox 131 Greek Orthodox 141 Free Church 142 Jehovah's Witnesses 143 Methodist 144 Non-conformist 145 Presbyterian	28 Free church/non-denominational Church 52 Orthodox 62 Protestant 64 Roman Catholic	1 Aglipayan 3 Alliance 5 Anglican 6 Armenian Apostolic Church 7 Assembly of God 9 Baptist 10 Born again 11 Brgy Sang Birhen 13 C&S Celestial 15 Catholic: doesn't follow rules 16 Charismatic 17 Christian 18 Christian Fellowship 19 Christian Reform 20 Church of Christ/Church of Christ of Latter-day Saints 23 El Shaddai 25 Evangelical 28 Free church/Non denominational church 29 Greek Catholic 30 Gregorian 33 Hussite	1 Catholic 2 Christian religion other than Catholic	1 Catholic 2 Evangelic no specification 3 Evangelic Baptist 4 Evangelic Methodist 5 Evangelic Pentecostal 6 Adventist 7 Jehovah's Witness 8 Mormon 10 Protestant 15 Christian 18 Orthodox	4 Born again 8 Roman Catholic 9 Protestant	1000 Christian (no denomination given) 1101 Roman Catholic 1102 Eastern (Greek Rite) Catholic Church 1199 Catholic, Other 1200 Protestant, no denomination given 1201 Adventist 1203 Baptist 1204 Congregational 1205 European Free Church (Anabaptists) 1206 Holiness 1207 Fundamentalist 1208 Lutheran 1209 Methodist 1210 Pentecostal 1211 Presbyterian 1212 Calvinist 1213 Salvation Army/ 1215 Churches	1 Roman Catholic 2 Protestant 3 Eastern Orthodox 4 Other Christian denomination	1 Catholic 4 Protestant 7 Orthodox 8 Other Christian	1 Catholic 4 Protestant 7 Orthodox 8 Other Christian

				34 Iglesia ni Cristo (INC) 35 Independent African Church (e.g. ZCC, Shembe, etc) 36 Independent Church 39 Jehovah's witnesses 40 Jesus is Lord (JIL) 41 Jesus Miracle Crusade 44 Lutheran 45 Mennonite 46 Methodists 47 Mita 48 Mormon 51 New Testament Christ/Biblist 52 Orthodox 55 Other: Christian com 60 Pentecostal 61 Presbyterian 62 Protestant 64 Roman Catholic 66 Salvation Army 68 Seven Day Adventist 78 The Church				of Christ 1216 Reformed Churches 1217 Protestant Church of the Netherlands 1298 Protestant, other 1299 Protestant, other 1300 Episcopalian, Anglican 1401 Independent- Fundamentalist 1410 Apostolic 1420 United Churches 1499 Independent, other 1501 Christian Scientists 1502 Mormons, Latter Day Saints 1503 Unitarian, Universalist 1504 Jehovah's witnesses 1599 Non- traditional Protestant,		
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				of Sweden 79 The Worldwide Church of God 81 Unitarian 82 United 83 United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) 89 New Apostolic Church 12001: DZ: Christian (Quakers, Jehovah's Witnesses, Evangelical, Protestant) 360001: AU: Uniting Church 528001: Dutch Reformed (Nederlands Hervormd) 528002 Reformed Churches in the Netherlands (Gereformeerd) 71001: ZA: Evangelical/ Apostolic Faith Mission				other 1600 Eastern Orthodox Church 1699 Eastern Orthodox Church 9101 Reformed Calvinist			
2 Muslim	7 Muslim	204 Muslim	49 Muslim	2 Al-Hadis 24 Essid	3 Muslim (Sunnah)	16 Muslim	7 Islam	3000 Muslim, Mohammedan,	6 Islamic	3 Muslim	3 Muslim

				49 Muslim 63 Qadiani 70 Shia 75 Sunni	4 Muslim (Shiah)			Islam 3100 Sunni 3200 Shi-ism			
3 Other	3 Other non-Christian* 6 Traditional 8 Hindu	201 Buddhist 202 Hindu 203 Jewish 980 other	12 Buddhist 31 Hindu 42 Jew 53 Other	4 Ancestral worshipping 8 Bahai 12 Buddhist 14 Cao dai 21 Confucianism 22 Druse 26 Faith in god 27 Filipinista 31 Hindu 32 Hoa hoa 37 Israelita Nuevo Pacto Universal (FREPA) 38 Jain 42 Jew 43 Ka-a Elica 50 Native 53 Other 53 Other: Brasil: Espirit, candomble, Umbanda, esoterism, occultism 56 Other: Oriental 57 Other: Philippines (less 0.5%) 58 Other: Taiwan	5 Hindu 6 Buddhist (Mahayana) 7 Buddhist (Hinayana) 8 Confucian 9 Jewish 10 Sikh 11 Taoism 12 Other 2007: 5 Hindu 6 Buddhist (Mahayana) 7 Buddhist (Theravada) 8 Confucian 9 Jewish 10 Sikh 11 Taoism 12 Shintoism 13 Other	9 Jewish 11 Afro-American cult, Umbanda etc 12 Believer, no Church 17 Buddhist 19 Believer 96 Other	1 Shinto 2 Taoism 3 Other folk religions 5 Buddhism 6 Hinduism 10 Other 12 Jews 13 Sikh 14 Confucianism	2000 Jewish 3211 Druse 4000 Buddhist 4100 Theravada 4200 Mahayana 5000 Hindu 5500 Jainism 5600 Sikhism 6100 Confucianism 6200 Taoism 6300 Shinto 6401 I-Kuan-Tao 6500 Traditional folk belief/ Nichiren 7100 Pagan, Heathen, Tribal Religions 7200 Spiritism 7500 Bahai 7900 Ethno-religionist, other 7901 Ethno-religionist, other 8000 other Wave 4 only: See individual	5 Jewish 7 Eastern religions 8 Other non-Christian religions	2 Jewish 5 Hindu 6 Buddhist 9 Other religion*	2 Jewish 5 Hindu 6 Buddhist 9 Other religion

				(Taoism, protestant fundam., ancient cults) 59 Paganism 65 Rosacruz 67 Self Lealisation Fellowship 69 Shenism (Chinese Religion) 71 Sikh 72 Sisewiss 73 Spiritista 74 Spiritualists 76 Tac 77 Taoist 80 Theosofists 84 Wicca 85 Zionist 86 Zoroastrian 87 Ratana 88 Ringatu 90 Yiguan Dao 91 Daolism 710002: ZA: African Traditional Religion				election study notes: 9001, 9002, 9003, 9004, 9005, 9006, 9007 9600 other not specified			
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*In 2004; 2006; 2007; 2008 of the Americas Barometer, this 'other' category includes Muslims; in wave 1 of the Asian Barometer the 'other' category includes Christians who are classed as neither Protestant nor Catholic

Education – Categorical

Highest educational attainment

Variable name: *educ*

1 primary or less

2 secondary

3 post-secondary

Not available in the Eurobarometer, Americas Barometer, ISSP, and the Latinobarometer

This variable was constructed according to the rule that each category (primary or less; secondary; post-secondary) contains respondents who have some of this level of educational attainment but have not necessarily completed it. So, for example, 'secondary' contains those who have some secondary education but have not completed it, as well as those who completed their secondary education.

This variable only includes variables from datasets which explicitly asked respondents what their highest level of educational attainment was.

EVS: *x025*

Highest educational level attained by the respondent. Country-specific measures were obtained and then transformed into this cross-national variable by the EVS.

WVS: *X025*

Highest educational level attained by the respondent. Country-specific measures were obtained and then transformed into this cross-national variable by the WVS.

Afrobarometer: *education_afb*

The education variable had different names and different codes for the two response categories in the various waves of the AfB. The education variable was recoded as shown in the table below and the variable was named *education_afb* in the longitudinal AfB datafile.

Wave 1: *educ*

Wave 2: *q84*

Wave 3: *q90*

Wave 4: *Q89*

Wave 5 & 6: *Q97*

<i>education_afb</i>	<i>educ</i>	<i>q84/q90/Q89/ Q97</i> (wave 5)	<i>Q97</i> (wave 6)
1 no formal schooling	1 no formal schooling	2 no formal schooling 3 informal schooling only	0 no formal schooling 1 informal schooling only
2 primary	2 primary only	4 some primary schooling 5 primary school completed	2 some primary schooling 3 primary school completed
3 secondary	3 secondary	6 some secondary school/high school 7 secondary school completed/ high school	4 some secondary school/high school 5 secondary school/ high school completed
4 post-secondary	4 post-secondary	8 post-secondary qualifications, not university 9 some university, college 10 University, college completed 11 post-graduate	6 post-secondary qualifications, other 7 some university 8 university completed 9 post-graduate

Asian Barometer: *education_anb*

The categorical education variable had the same response codes in each wave of the Asian Barometer but different variables name.

They were merged and re-named *education_anb* in the longitudinal Asian Barometer datafile.

Wave 1&2: *se005*

Wave 3: *se5*

CEEB: *V127*

CSES: *edu_cses*

The education variable in the 4th wave of the CSES had different response categories and a different variable name to that in waves 1-3. The variables were merged as shown in the table below and re-named *edu_cses* in the longitudinal CSES datafile.

Waves 1-3: *iA2003_m*

Wave 4: *D2003*

<i>edu_cses</i>	<i>iA2003_m</i>	<i>D2003</i>
1 primary	1 primary education or none	1 early childhood education 2 primary
2 secondary	2 secondary education (incomplete or complete)	3 lower secondary 4 upper secondary
3 post-secondary	3 post-secondary education	5 post-secondary non-tertiary 6 short-cycle tertiary 7 bachelor or equivalent 8 master or equivalent 9 doctoral or equivalent

ESS: *eisced*

This is a harmonised variable within the ESS, created from country-specific questions.

Asia Barometer: *educ_asiab*

All waves of the Asia Barometer have the same variable name and response categories for education except for 2006, which contains country-specific variables for education. The response codes were also different for the final wave, 2007. These variables were merged together as shown in the table below and named *educ_asiab* in the longitudinal datafile. In some cases, the 'elementary/primary school' is contained in the same category as 'junior high school.' Where elementary or primary school was explicitly mentioned, these respondents were included in the 'primary or less' category.

2003, 2004, 2005, 2007: *F3*

2006: *F3_CH* (China); *F3_HK* (Hong Kong); *F3_JP* (Japan); *F3_KR* (Korea); *F3_SG* (Singapore); *F3_TW* (Taiwan); *F3_VN* (Vietnam)

<i>educ_asiab</i>	<i>F3 (2003-2005)</i>	<i>F3_CH</i>	<i>F3_HK</i>	<i>F3_JP</i>	<i>F3_KR</i>	<i>F3_SG</i>	<i>F3_TW</i>	<i>F3_VN</i>	<i>F3 (2007)</i>
1 primary or less	1 no formal education 2 elementary school/ junior high school	1 primary school or below	1 no formal education 2 primary school	1 Primary school/ junior high school	1 elementary school	1 no formal education 2 primary school	1 no formal education 2 elementary school	1 no formal education 2 Grade 1-5	1 no formal education 2 elementary / junior school
2 secondary	3 high school 4 high-school-level vocational technical school 5 Professional school/ technical school	2 Junior high school/ middle school 3 High school/ vocational school 4 College school	3 lower secondary school 4 senior secondary school 5 Matriculation	2 high school 3 technical school	2 middle school 3 high school	3 secondary school/ GCE O level	3 Junior higher school/ middle school 4 High school/ Vocational school	3 Grade 6-9 4 Grade 10-12	3 high school
3 post-secondary	6 University/ graduate school	5 University 6 Graduate school or above	6 College/ University or above	4 College 5 University/ Graduate school	4 College/ University 5 Graduate school or above	4 Post secondary (ITE) 5 GCE A/Diploma 6 University/ Graduate school	5 College school 6 University/ Graduate school	5 Studying in college 6 Graduated college 7 Studying in university 8 Graduated university 9 Post-secondary	4 Professional/ technical school 5 University/ Graduate school

The harmonised education variable – *educ* – was coded to the maximum possible number of distinct categories based on the information available across the datasets. The recoding of the variables from each of the datasets is shown in the table below.

<i>educ</i>	<i>x025/X025</i>	<i>education_afb</i>	<i>education_anb</i>	<i>V127</i>	<i>edu_cses</i>	<i>EISCED</i>	<i>educ_asiab</i>
1 primary or less	1 inadequately completed elementary education 2 completed (compulsory) elementary education	1 no formal schooling 2 primary	1 no formal education 2 incomplete elementary 3 completed elementary 11 other (wave 2 only)	1 primary or less	1 primary	1 less than lower secondary	1 primary or less
2 secondary	3 incomplete secondary school: technical/vocational type 4 complete secondary school: technical/vocational type/ secondary 5 incomplete secondary:	3 secondary	4 incomplete secondary 5 complete secondary 6 incomplete high school 7 complete high school	2 secondary uncompleted 3 secondary completed	2 secondary	2 lower secondary 3 upper secondary 3 upper secondary, vocational, or no access V1 4 upper secondary, general and/or access to V1 5 advanced vocational,	2 secondary

	university-preparatory type/full secondary 6 complete secondary: university-preparatory type/ full secondary					sub-degree	
3 post-secondary	7 some university without degree/ higher education 8 university with degree/ higher education – upper-level tertiary	4 post-secondary	8 some university/ college 9 university/ college 10 postgraduate	4 higher education/ university/ college	3 post-secondary	6 lower tertiary education, BA level 7 higher tertiary education, MA level	3 post-secondary

Education – Categorical based on years of education/ age left education

Highest educational attainment constructed from either years of education or age left education

Variable name: *educ_yr*

1 primary or less

2 secondary

3 post-secondary

In some datasets, respondents were asked how many years of education they had or what age they left education. This was constructed into a categorical variable – *educ_yr* – which can be merged with *educ* to get greater coverage on the education variable across datasets, and thus years and countries. Some datasets have both *educ* and *educ_yr*.

The following rules were applied:

Primary or less: 6 years of schooling or less, or leaving school at age 14 or younger

Secondary: 7-12 years of schooling, or leaving school aged between 15 and 20

Post-secondary: 13+ years of schooling, or leaving school at the age of 21 or older

Not available in the Afrobarometer, Asian Barometer, CEEB, CSES

Americas Barometer: *ed*

Years of Schooling: 0-17, 18+

ESS: *eduyrs*

Years of full-time education completed

ISSP: *eduyears_issp*

Years of education

The name of this variable changed across the different waves of the ISSP. The variables were merged and renamed *eduyears_issp* in the longitudinal ISSP datafile. Some recoding was done to ensure consistency across waves as shown in the table below.

1985: *V122*

1990: *v80*

1991: *v98*

1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004: *v204*

2001, 2003, 2006, 2007: *educyrs*

2008, 2010, 2013: *EDUCYRS*

<i>eduyears_issp</i>	<i>V122</i>	<i>v80</i>	<i>v98</i>	<i>v204/educyrs</i>	<i>EDUCYRS</i>
0-94	0-93	0-93	0-93	0-93	0-93
95 still in school	95 still at school	95 still at school	95 still at school	95 still at school 97 no formal schooling, still at school (this category is not present in 2003, 2004, 2006, or 2007)	95 still at school
96 still in college	96 still at college	96 still at college	96 still at college	96 still at college	96 still in college

Latinobarometer: *education_lb*

Years of education completed

The variable names for years of education for different waves in the Latinobarometer are different, but the response categories remain the same. They were merged and renamed *education_lb* in the longitudinal Latinobarometer datafile.

1995: *s17*

1996: *s14*

1997: *s10*

1998, 2005, 2006: *s11*

2000: *S6*

2001, 2002, 2003, 2004: *s6*

2007, 2008: *s15*

2009: *s12*

2010: *S14*

2011: *S21*

2013: *S17*

2015: *S19*

Eurobarometer: *educ*

Age finished full-time education

EVS: *x023*

Age finished full-time education

WVS: *X023*

Age finished full-time education

<i>educ_yr</i>	<i>ed</i>	<i>eduyears_issp</i>	<i>education_lb</i>	<i>eduyrs</i>	<i>educ</i>	<i>x023/X023</i>
1 primary or less	0-6	1-6 95: still at school	1: without education 2: 1 year 3: 2 years 4: 3 years 5: 4 years 6: 5 years 7: 6 years	0-6	1: up to 14	0-14
2 secondary	7-12	7-12 96: still at college	8: 7 years 9: 8 years 10: 9 years 11: 10 years 12: 11 years 13: 12 years 16: high	7-12	2: 15 3: 16 4: 17 5: 18 6: 19 7: 20	15-20

			school/ academies/ incomplete technical training 17: high school/ academies/ complete technical training			
3 post- secondary	13-17, 18+	13-93	14: incomplete university 15: completed university	13-56	8: 21 9: 22 or older	21-99

Employment status

Variable name: *employment*

1 Working

2 Unemployed

Not available in the CEEB

This is mostly constructed from variables asking specifically about employment status. In some cases, an occupation variable which also included information on whether the respondent was unemployed is used.

Afrobarometer: *employment_afb*

The employment status variable had different names and different codes for the two response categories in the various waves of the AfB. The variable was recoded as shown in the table below and the variable was named *employment_afb* in the longitudinal AfB datafile. It is not available for wave 1 of the Afrobarometer.

Wave 2: *q89*

Wave 3: *q94*

wave 4: *Q94*

Wave 5: *Q96*

Wave 6: *Q95*

<i>employment_afb</i>	<i>q89/q94/Q94</i>	<i>Q96</i>	<i>Q95</i>
1 not employed	2 no (not looking) 3 no (looking)	2 no (not looking) 3 no (looking)	0 no (not looking) 1 no (looking)
2 part-time employed	4 yes, part-time (not looking) 5 yes, party-time (looking)	4 yes, part-time	2 yes, part-time
3 full-time employed	6 yes, full-time (not looking) 7 yes, full-time (looking)	5 yes, full-time	3 yes, full-time

Americas Barometer: *ocup4a*

Asian Barometer: *employed_anb*

The employment status variable had different names and different codes for the two response categories in the various waves of the Asian Barometer. The variable was recoded as shown in the table below and the variable was named *employment_anb* in the longitudinal Asian Barometer datafile. It is not available for wave 1 of the Asian Barometer.

Wave 2: *se012a*

Wave 3: *se9*

<i>employed_anb</i>	<i>se012a</i>	<i>se9</i>
1 employed	1 hired workers 2 employers and self-employed 3 Purely property owner 11 respondent is also the chief wage earner	1 employed
2 unemployed	4 unpaid family workers 5 presently unemployed but looking for work 6 presently unemployed but not looking for work 7 never worked before	2 not employed

CSES: *employment_cses*

The variable name and response categories for employment status are different in wave 4 of the CSES compared to waves 1-3. The two variables were merged as shown in the table below and renamed *employment_cses* in the longitudinal CSES datafile. 'Helping family member' is included in the 'employed' category waves 1-3, but in the 'housewife, carer' category in wave 4

waves 1-3: *iA2007_m*

Wave 4: *D2010*

<i>employment_cses</i>	<i>iA2007_m</i>	<i>D2010</i>
1 employed	1 employed: full-time; part-time, less than 15 hours, helping family member	1 employed – full-time 2 employed – part-time

		3 employed – less than 15 hours
2 unemployed	5 unemployed	5 unemployed
3 student	6 student, in school, in vocational training	6 student, in school, in vocational training
4 retired	7 retired	7 retired
5 housewife, carer	8 housewife, home duties	4 helping family member 8 housewife, home duties
6 permanently disabled	9 permanently disabled	9 permanently disabled
7 others	10 others, not in labour force	10 others, not in labour force

ESS: *pdwrk*

What were you doing in the last seven days?

Eurobarometer: *occup*

Occupation

EVS: *x028*

ISSP: *employment_issp*

The employment status variables had different names and response categories in the various waves of the ISSP. These were recoded so the variable *employment_issp* with consistent response categories for each wave was included in the longitudinal ISSP file.

1985: *V109*

1990: *v63*

1991: *v81*

1996, 1998: *v206*

2000: *v231*

2001, 2003, 2006, 2007: *wrkst*

2002: *v239*

2004: *v244*

2008: *WRKST*

2010, 2013: *MAINSTAT*

<i>employment_issp</i>	<i>V109</i>	<i>v63/v81/ v206/ v231/ wrkst/ v239/ v244/ WRKST</i>	<i>MAINSTAT</i>
0 unemployed	1 unemployed	1 full-time employed, main job 2 part-time employed, main job 3 less than part-time <i>wrkst</i> (2001) only: 11 AFS, B: self-employed	1 in paid work
1 employed	2 employed	4 helping family member 5 unemployed 6 student, at school, in education, vocational training, in government active labour market programmes, on government training scheme 7 retired 8 housewife, home duties 9 permanently disabled, sick 10 others, not in labour force, not working	2 unemployed and looking for a job 3 in education 4 apprentice or trainee 5 permanently sick or disabled 6 retired 7 domestic work 8 compulsory military/ community service 9 other 10 temporary sick

Latinobarometer: *employment_lb*

The variables names were different for each wave of the Latinobarometer, but the response categories for employment status remained the same. The employment status variables were renamed *employment_lb* in the longitudinal Latinobarometer datafile.

1995: *s10*
 1996, 1997, 1998: *s7a*
 2000: *S8A*
 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004: *s8a*
 2005, 2006: *s13a*
 2007, 2008: *s17a*
 2009: *s14a*
 2010: *S16A*
 2011: *S23A*
 2013: *S19_A*
 2015: *S21_A*

WVS: *X028*

Asia Barometer: *F6*

Occupation

The harmonised employment status variable – *employment* – was coded to the maximum possible number of distinct categories based on the information available across the datasets. The recoding of the variables from each of the datasets is shown in the table below.

employment	<i>employment_afb</i>	<i>ocup4a</i>	<i>employed_anb</i>	<i>employment_cses</i>	<i>pdwrk</i>	<i>Occup</i>	<i>x028/ X028</i>	<i>F6</i>	<i>employment_issp</i>	<i>Employment_lb</i>
1 Working	2 part-time employed	1 working	1 employed	1 employed	1 worked in last 7 days	110 farmer/fisherman 111 farmer 112 fisherman 120 self-employed professional	1 full-time 2 part-time (less than 30 hours per week) 3 self-employed	1 self-employed in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries 2 business owner in mining or	1 employed	1 self-employed 2 salaried employee in a public company 3 salaried employee

					(lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect) 130 owner of a shop, craftsmen, business proprietor 131 owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person 132 business proprietors, owner of a company 210 employed professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect) 220 executive, top management, director, general management 230 middle management, other management (department head, junior manager,	manufacturing industry of an organisation with up to 30 employees 3 business owner of a retail organisation with up to 30 employees 4 vendor or street trader 5 business owner or manager of an organisation with over 30 employees 6 self-employed professional (self-employed doctors, lawyers, writers etc) 7 senior manager 8 employed professional or specialist 9 clerical workers 10 sales 11 manual worker (including skilled and semi-skilled) 12 driver 13 other	in a private company
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						teacher, technician) 310 employed position, working mainly at a desk 311 white collar 312 other office employees 320 non- office employees, non manual workers (service sector e.g. shop assistant) 321 employed position, not at a desk but travelling 322 employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job 410 manual worker 411 skilled manual worker 412 supervisor 413 other		worker		
2	3 full-time	2 not	2 not	2 unemployed	0 did	500	4 retired/	14	0	4

Unemployed	employed	working, but have a job 3 actively looking for a job 4 student 5 taking care of the home 6 retired, pensioner or permanently disabled to work 7 not working and not looking for a job	employed	3 student 4 retired 5 housewife, carer 6 permanently disabled 7 others	not work in the last 7 days	responsibility for ordinary shopping and looking after the home or without any current occupation, not working/ student/ military 510 housewife, not otherwise employed, responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home or without any current occupation, not working 520 student/ military service 521 student 522 military service 530 retired, retired or unable to work through illness 540 unemployed, temporarily not working, unemployed	pensioned 5 housewife (not otherwise employed) 6 student 7 unemployed 8 other	homemaker 15 student 16 retired 17 unemployed 18 unemployed other	unemployed	temporarily out of work 5 retired 6 don't work/ responsible for shopping and housework 7 student
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Income

Variable name: *income_10*

Income deciles, 1-10

Variable name: *income_5*

Income quintiles, 1-5

Not available in the Americas Barometer or Latinobarometer

Due to the many different ways in which income is measured between datasets, harmonised income variables were created. Respondents were sorted into deciles and quintiles within each country and survey year. These variables were constructed in the following way:

Afrobarometer

Only available in wave 2. Income is already given in deciles, and this is renamed *income_10*. *income_5* is created from this.

Variable name: *q90*.

Response categories: 2 none; 3 1st decile; 4 2nd decile; 5 3rd decile; 6 4th decile; 7 5th decile; 8 6th decile; 9 7th decile; 10 8th decile; 11 9th decile; 12 10th decile.

income_10 = *q90* – 2 to make category values consistent with the other datasets

income_5 = *income_10* converted into quintiles.

Asia Barometer

The Asia Barometer puts respondents into sets of country-specific income groups, the number and size of which differ between countries. There is a separate income variable for each country in each year. These are converted to deciles and quintiles and renamed *income_10* and *income_5*.

Variable names:

2003, 2004, 2006, 2007: *F8_JP, F8_SK, F8_CH, F8_MA, F8_TH, F8_VN, F8_MY, F8_IN, F8_SR, F8_UZ, F8_KH, F8_ID, F8_MM, F8_PH, F8_SG, F8_KR, F8_LA, F8_BN, F8_HK, F8_TW, F8_CM, F8_LS, F8-ML*

2005: *F8AF, F8BA, F8BH, F8IN, F8KA, F8KY, F8MA, F8MO, F8NE, F8PA, F8SR, F8TA, F8TU, F8UZ*

Asian Barometer

The Asian Barometer provides income in country-year specific quintiles; only *income_5* is available in the Asian Barometer. The income variable names change across waves and so are renamed *income_5*.

Variable names:

Waves 1 & 2: *se009*

Wave 3: *se13*

CEEB

The CEEB puts respondents into sets of country-specific income groups, the number and size of which differ between countries. There is a separate income variable for each country in each year. These are converted to deciles and quintiles and renamed *income_10* and *income_5*.

Variable names: *V134-V206*

CSES

Income is provided as a five-category variable, which are for most countries/years not quintiles.

Variable names

Waves 1-3: *iA2012_m*

Wave 4: *D2020*

Eurobarometer

Income is coded in a variety of different ways between countries and years; the Mannheim Trend file harmonises this into a 13-category variable. This is converted into *income_10* and *income_5*.

Variable name: *income*

ESS

In the first three waves, income is coded in 10 steps where respondents place themselves in an income category. For the last four waves, income is placed in deciles although it is unclear whether this is in country-specific deciles. These two variables are converted to *income_10* and *income_5*

Variable names:

2002, 2004, 2006: *hinctnt*

2008, 2010, 2013, 2014: *hinctnta*

EVS/WVS

Income is given as a 10-point scale. Respondents are shown 10 steps of nation-specific income codes and pick which step they are in.

This is then harmonised across countries in the EVS and WVS. This variable is converted into *income_10* and *income_5*

Variable names: EVS: *x047*; WVS: *X047*

ISSP

Available in 1996, 1998, 2000, 2003, and 2004

The income variables contain ~10 categories per country which respondents place themselves in. The variables in the various years are converted into the country-specific deciles (*income_10*) and quintiles (*income_5*)

Variable names:

1996: *v217*

1998: *v215*

2000: *v240*

2003: *rincome*

2004: *v254*

Financial Satisfaction

Variable name: *econsit*

0 (not at all satisfied) – 100 (very satisfied)

Measure of subjective satisfaction with own financial and economic situation. Answers in various datasets are given on a 5-point or 10-point scale. These variables are recoded where appropriate so that not satisfied gets the lowest score and very satisfied the highest, and are then transformed to a 0-100 scale. See below for details.

Not available in the Afrobarometer, Asia Barometer, CEEB, CSES, ESS, Eurobarometer, ISSP

Americas Barometer: *idio1*

Q wording: *How would you rate your overall economic situation?*

Responses: 1 very good; 2 good; 3 neither good nor bad (fair); 4 bad; 5 very bad (terrible)

idio1 recoded so 1 very bad (terrible); 2 bad; 3 neither good nor bad (fair); 4 good; 5 very good

$econsit = ((idio1 - 1)/4) \times 100$

Asian Barometer: *finan_satis_anb*

Q wording: *As for your own family, how do you rate your economic situation today?*

The variables have different response categories and names for different waves of the Asian Barometer. They were merged together and renamed *finan_satis_anb* in the longitudinal Asian Barometer datafile.

Waves 1 & 2: *q004*

Wave 3: *q4*

<i>finan_satis_anb</i>	<i>q004</i>	<i>q4</i>
1 very bad	1 very bad	5 very bad
2 bad	2 bad	4 bad
3 neither	3 so so (not good or bad)	3 so so (not good or bad)
4 good	4 good	2 good
5 very good	5 very good	1 very good

$$econsit = ((finan_satis_anb - 1)/4) \times 100$$

EVS: c006

Q wording: *How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?*

1 completely dissatisfied – 10 completely satisfied

$$econsit = ((c006 - 1)/9) \times 100$$

WVS: C006

Q wording: *How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?*

1 completely dissatisfied – 10 completely satisfied

$$econsit = ((C006 - 1)/9) \times 100$$

3. Missing codes

Each dataset has its own way of representing missing information. We coded all these responses as 'missing' in the harmonised variables above. The missing codes in each dataset are as follows:

Afrobarometer

The missing codes change from variable to variable depending on how many categories that variable has

Americas Barometer

.z not asked; .a don't know; .b no response; .c not applicable

Asia Barometer

All missing values are just missing

Asian Barometer

The missing codes change from variable to variable depending on how many categories that variable has

CEEB

All missing values are just missing

CSES

Waves 1-3: -1 refused; -2 don't know; -3 missing

Wave 4: depended on the number of categories a variable has:

- 7 refused; 8 don't know; 9 missing

- 97 refused; 98 don't know; 99 missing

- 9997 refused; 9998 don't know; 9999 missing

Eurobarometer

8 DK, NA; 9 INAP. If more than 8 categories: 98 DNK, NA; 99 INAP

ESS

Depended on how many categories a variable has:

- 7 refusal; 8 DK; 9 no answer
- 66 NA; 77 refusal; 88 DK; 99 no answer
- 7777 refusal; 8888 DK; 9999 no answer

EVS

.a other missing; .b question not asked; .c not applicable; .d no answer; .e don't know

ISSP

1985, 1986: 8 can't choose; 9 NA; 0 Not available or 98 don't know, 99 NA, 00 not applicable.

2002: .n = N/A, refused, don't know

2003 onwards: .c can't choose; .n NA/refused

Latinobarometer

-1 don't know; -2 no answer/refused; -3 not applicable; -4 not asked

WVS

-1 don't know; -2 no answer; -3 not applicable; -4 not asked in survey; -5 missing: unknown