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Guide for the ISSP "Social Inequality" cumulation of the years 1987, 1992, 1999 and 2009 (ZA5890 and ZA5891)

Content

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This guideline is intended to give an overview on the contents, the structure and basic coding rules of the ISSP "Social Inequality I-IV" cumulation. The data is provided by the Data Catalogue DBK[1], variable-related information is available via the study documentation on ZACAT[2].

The cumulation covers all those ISSP member countries that participated in at least two "Social Inequality" modules (27 countries).

The data release consists of two separate data files. The main file, ZA5890 "ISSP Cumulation Social Inequality I-IV", contains only cumulated variables. That means it includes:

- topic-related variables of the master questionnaires, called module variables, which appear in at least two "Social Inequality" modules and
- background variables, mostly covering demographics, which appear in at least two "Social Inequality" modules

However, there are other, mainly national-specific background variables, which belong to the ISSP standard, but cannot be cumulated for various reasons. Although not being comparative over time, these variables might still be useful for many analyses. Therefore, they are included in a second data file with the study number ZA5891 "ISSP Cumulation Social Inequality Add On". (ZA5891 is a separate data file that goes along with separate documentation on ZACAT.) The contained variables, however, can be matched easily to the cumulated file if necessary.

The cumulation and its "Add On" file are based on the data of the integrated data files of the modules 1987 (ZA1680), 1992 (ZA2310), 1999 (ZA3430) and 2009 (ZA5400). In some exceptional cases we also took into account the original country data files to provide the most appropriate coding. A general rule is that the cumulated data follow the coding of the 2009 module as closely as possible, because this module represents the current ISSP standard. In terms of the background variables that means that whenever the module data allows it, the coding of the "The ISSP Background Variable Standard" set in 2001 (bv2001_20060425.pdf), is realized, again, as closely as possible.

[1] The Data Catalogue DBK (**https://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch**) holds data and metadata of all studies for secondary analysis that are available at the Data Archive. Access to DBK is free and also download of ISSP data is free of charge, but requires registration. The data is provided in STATA- and SPSS-format.

[2] ZACAT (**https://zacat.gesis.org**) offers direct access to the documentation of a variety of social science survey data with focus on international comparative studies and election studies. It enables users to locate and search for appropriate studies and to analyse data online. Access to ZACAT is free of charge, analysis requires registration.

1. Countries

Over the four years the "Social Inequality" surveys have been conducted, the following countries participated:

	1987	1992	1999	2009
Australia	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
Austria	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
Bulgaria		**X**	**X**	**X**
Canada		**X**	**X**	
Chile			**X**	**X**
Cyprus			**X**	**X**
Czech Republic		**X****	**X**	**X**
France			**X**	**X**
Germany	**X***	**X**	**X**	**X**
Great Britain	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
Hungary	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
Israel			**X**	**X**
Italy	**X**	**X**		**X**
Japan			**X**	**X**
Latvia			**X**	**X**
New Zealand		**X**	**X**	**X**
Norway		**X**	**X**	**X**
Philippines		**X**	**X**	**X**
Poland	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
Portugal			**X**	**X**
Russia		**X**	**X**	**X**
Slovak Republic		**X****	**X**	**X**
Slovenia		**X**	**X**	**X**
Spain			**X**	**X**
Sweden		**X**	**X**	**X**
Switzerland	**X**			**X**
USA	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**

*: In 1987 Germany was still divided in West and East Germany and only the Western part of Germany is part of the cumulation in this year.

**: In 1992 it was Czechoslovakia (CSFR) that took part in the Social Inequality module. Since in 1993 Czechoslovakia splitted into the countries Slovak Republic and Czech Republic, the data of 1992 was assigned to the respective regions of both countries.

Except for 1987 there are two subsamples available for the German data (East and West). Eastern Germany is overrepresented in the integrated data files, which should be taken into account if Germany is analysed as one unit.

2. Variables

Both data files contain a number of administrative variables:

The "GESIS Data Archive Study Number" (V1), the "GESIS Archive Version" (V2) together with the variable "Digital Object Identifier" (DOI) exactly indicates the data file at hand. The DOI-variable includes sufficient information to characterize one dataset and its version completely as it holds the Digital Object Identifier as registered via the DA|RA registration agency for economic and social science data.

The respondents' ID numbers (V3) are those of the integrated data files guaranteeing comparability of the cumulated with the integrated data of each individual module. Corrections were made if all country cases had the same ID number or, in case of double ID numbers in one country. For ZA3430 (1999) country identifiers were integrated in the respondents' ID numbers. Please note that ID numbers are only unique within their respective country and year of the module. To provide a unique identification across the data files it is necessary to combine V7 (Country_Sample_Year) and V3 (ID number).

While V4 "Year" allows the splitting of the data by modules, variables V5 and V6 indicate the countries. The "Country" variable (V5) offers codes for the country as a whole, whereas the "Country_Sample" variable (V6) specifies also the subsamples within a country. As a "cumulation specific" variable, V7 "Country_Sample_Year" combines the information of V6 and V4. According to the current ISSP standard, the codes for all three variables which deal with country identification make use of international three-digit "ISO 3166 Codes".

To match both datasets it is necessary to use the "Country_Sample_Year" variable V7 as well as the "ID" variable V3 as key variables (please rename the module variables in the "Add On" file before matching both datasets to avoid incorrect mapping of variables V8-V37).

Example for SPSS:

```
SORT CASES by V7 V3. /** use this on BOTH input files.
MATCH FILES
/FILE='put path of your data file here\ZA5890.sav'
/FILE='put path of your data file here\ZA5891.sav'
/BY V7 V3.
EXECUTE.
```

2.1 Variables of ZA5890 "ISSP Cumulation Social Inequality I-IV"

All module variables, which have been asked in at least two "Social Inequality" modules, are included in the cumulated data file ZA5890. For a detailed overview on these variables see the correspondence list in section 6 of this document.

Besides the module variables, ZA5890 contains the following background variables:
SEX, AGE, MARITAL, COHAB, EDUCYRS, SPEDUCYR, DEGREE, SPDEGREE, FDEGREE, MDEGREE, WRKST, WRKHRS, ISCO88, SELFEMP, WRKTYPE, NEMPLOY, WRKSUP, UNION, SPWRKST, SPISCO88, SPSELFEM, HOMPOP, HHCYCLE, HOUSELIV, PRTY_LR1, PRTY_LR2, VOTE_LE, VOTE_LR, ATTEND, RELIGGRP, TOPBOT, nat_REG and WEIGHT

In case of DEGREE, there were different standards of harmonized DEGREE variables within the integrated modules. To ensure comparability over the four modules, the derivation rules of 2009 were applied to the first three "Social Inequality" modules. Therefore, the country-specific variables on education were used for the construction of DEGREE in the cumulated file rather than the harmonized DEGREE variable of the integrated modules.

The original variable on party affiliation (left-right) "PARTY_LR" was measured differently across modules and countries. The cumulation tries to distinguish between (1) cases where party affiliation (left-right) was derived from a question on respondent's affiliation to a certain party (PRTY_LR1) and (2) cases where this information was derived from direct questions on left-right placement (PRTY_LR2).

The "Region" variable (nat_REG) is the only national-specific variable that can be cumulated over time, because the administrative divisions of regions did not change too much over the years. According to the current ISSP standard it is split by country, but cumulated over the module years.

2.2 Variables of ZA5891 "ISSP Cumulation Social Inequality Add On"

The "ISSP Cumulation Social Inequality Add On" data file ZA5891 contains all those background variables and some topic related variables which cannot be cumulated for various reasons.

This includes a set of variables measuring respondents' ideas on real and appropriate earnings for different professions. Taking into account inflation and monetary reforms across more than two decades in 27 countries these variables cannot be cumulated and are therefore part of the "Add On" file.

The national-specific background variables are all split by country as well as by module. A prefix of two ISO code letters indicates the country and a two-digit suffix the module year.

- **nat_DEG** for the years 1987, 1992, 1999 and 2009

  In 1987 and 1992, the DEGREE variable was primarily country-specific. Only a few countries used a more or less standardized DEGREE variable.
- National occupation variables **(nat_OCC, nat_SOC, nat_FOC and nat_MOC)** for 1987 and 1992, when the ISCO scheme had not been established as a standard yet or for 1999, where there are some additional coding schemes for national occupations available.
- Respondent's income and Family income for the years 1987, 1992, 1999 and 2009 **(nat_RIN and nat_INC)**

  The income variables were brought to the current ISSP standard. That means that for the earlier modules, original enumerated value codes for income categories are recoded into the midpoints of the classes for which they stand. These variables could now technically be cumulated. However, in some countries variables have been surveyed quite differently. Information varies widely, for example, whether the survey asked for income per month or year, before or after tax and in what currency. Last but not least, it is hardly useful to cumulate income data in a range of more than twenty years, without accounting for inflation and monetary reforms. These are the reasons why we decided against cumulating income variables.

  Germany is a special case. In 1987 as well as in 1992, information on respondent's income (DE_RI87a/ DE_RI92a) and the family's income (DE_IN87a/ DE_IN92a) was collected in an open question. Since nonresponse on this question was very high, it was additionally asked for income classes (DE_RI87b/ DE_RI92b and DE_IN87b/ DE_IN92b).
- Respondent's party affiliation for the years 1987, 1992, 1999 and 2009 **(nat_PRT)**
- Respondent's party vote in the last general election for the years 1987, 1992 and 1999 **(nat_VLE)**
- Respondent's size of community for the years 1992, 1999 and 2009 **(nat_SIZ)**
- Respondent's ethnic identity for the years 1992, 1999 and 2009 (**nat_ETH)**

In addition to those national-specific variables, there are some variables that cannot be cumulated, because there is too much coding variation. These miscellaneous variables are available as well in the "ZA5891" file.

Module-specific background variables:

- Respondent's type of community (**URBRUR87**, **URBRUR92**, **URBRUR99**, **URBRUR09**)
- Respondent's working branch or industrial sector (**INDSEC87**, **INDSEC92**)
- Respondent's number of supervised people at work (**NWRKSU92, NWRKSU99**)
- Respondent's working sector: Private vs. public (**WRKTYP87**)
- Spouse's/ partner's working sector: Private or public, self-employed (**SPWRKT09**)
- Administrative mode of data-collection (**MODE09**)
- Case substitution flag (**SUBSCA09**)

As in the integrated data file, "URBRUR87" and "URBRUR92" as well as "INDSEC87" remain unlabelled, because the information asked for within these variables differs too much across the countries. The country-specific labels, however, are available through the documentation on ZACAT.

The variables "NWRKSU92" and "NWRKSU99" were not cumulated as there is no overlapping of countries between these years.

Variable "WRKTYP87" does not include all dimensions of the standard background variable "WRKTYPE" within the cumulated file (ZA5890) and can only serve as basis information.

The variables "SPWRKT09", "MODE09", "SUBSCA09" appear in their current form the first time in 2009 and therefore cannot be cumulated.

Variables with country-specific variations that made consideration in the cumulation impossible:

- Self-assessed social class: Philippines (**V66_PH92**)
- Spouse's employment status: Philippines (**SWS_PH92**)
- Household composition: United States (**HCY_US92**)
- Type of housing: Philippines (**HLI_PH92**)
- Party affiliation LR1 (derived from party vote intention): Hungary (**PLR_HU92**)
- Industrial sector (**IND_AT92, IND_DE92, IND_RU92, IND_US92**)

The national industrial sector variables of 1992 are comparable with variable "INDSEC87".

Besides, there are some additional region variables that might be important for researchers:

- SK_REG99, SK_REG0988
- CZ_REG09
- IL_REG09

As mentioned before, in 1992 the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic were still one country that, of course, provided only one region variable. This variable has eight categories for Czech and four categories for Slovakia and thus is measured less detailed than the recent data. Moreover, there was a reform of administrative division in the Czech Republic in the year 2000 with new region borders. Therefore, the eight Czech regions of 1992 and 1999 cannot easily be recoded into the fourteen regions of 2009. The only way to standardize the region variable for the datasets of 1992, 1999 and 2009 was to recode the latter data into larger categories taking the data of 1992 as a basis. This standardized region variable is included in the cumulated file (ZA5890). The variables "SK_REG99, "SK_REG09" and "CZ_REG09" hold up-to-date information and are part of the "Add On" file.

Although Israel had already participated in ISSP 1999, there was no region information provided for that year. This information is only available for the last module and therefore cannot be cumulated. As a result, "IL_REG09" is included in the supplementary file ZA5891.

3. Missing Values

The "Social Inequality" cumulation introduces three codes for missing values which do not appear in the integrated data files in this form. These codes specify certain missing cases in the cumulation explicitly:

-1 'Variable not available for this country in this module'

This missing value is coded in the event that a country did not provide the variable in question. This code is also used for the Polish data of 1987 containing different subsets of Polish respondents due to three different questionnaire versions. Those respondents that omitted a question as a consequence of the questionnaire design are also coded on -1 for this variable. Additionally, single cases from the integrated modules on code 0 "Not applicable" are coded on -1 in the cumulated file.

-2 'Country specific variable not applicable for this country'

This missing value is coded for national-specific variables, indicating the cases of the other countries.

-3 'Variable not available in this module'

This missing value is cumulation-specific and is coded in the case of variables that are not part of a certain module at all. It is also coded, however, in the event that a variable cannot be cumulated and, therefore, is not available for this module in the cumulation file, but does appear in the "ZA5891" additional data file.

For reasons of consistency all missing values are coded into the negative range. So, those values which appear in the integrated data files as, for example, "8 Can't choose" and "9 No answer" appear in the cumulated file as "-8 Can't choose" and "-9 No answer".

4. ISCO88

For all variables on occupation, in particular respondent's occupation, spouse's/ partner's occupation, father's occupation and mother's occupation, the desired standard in the cumulated data file is ISCO88-4 digits.

In 1987 and 1992, when ISCO88 had not been established as a standard yet, many countries provided ISCO68 codes or national occupation variables. The ISCO68 codes were transferred into ISCO88 codes via an ISCO88 conversion table provided by Harry Ganzeboom. All cases without equivalent in ISCO88 are coded on code -9996 "Not classifiable; inadequately described".

In 1999 the variables on occupation are provided as 3- or 4-digit ISCO88 codes or as national occupation variables. For some countries both of the variables are available. The ISCO88 codes were harmonised into the 4-digit format. The variables on occupation within ZA5890 are "ISCO88", "SPISCO88", "V70" (Father's occupation when respondent was about 15 years old) and "V72" (Mother's occupation when respondent was about 15 years old).

The national occupation variables are included in the supplementary data file ZA5891 as they could not be cumulated. Besides, there are two variables with occupational information in the form of 3-digit ISCO88 codes included in this supplementary file for Israel. The ISCO88 format as such is not the problem here, but the question that differs from the cumulation standard.

Occupation codes 1987 (R=Respondent, S=Spouse, F=Father):

	ZA5890
Austria (R, S, F)	ISCO68 (3-digit)
Germany (R, S, F)	ISCO68 (3-digit)
Switzerland (R, S, F)	ISCO68 (3-digit)
Hungary (R, S, F)	ISCO68 (4-digit)

	ZA5891
Australia (R, S, F)	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)
Great Britain (R, S)	KOS (1980)
Italy (R, S)	Unspecified 2-digit code
Poland (R, F)	Recoded into 12 occupational groups
USA (R, S, F)	Census Occupation Code (1970)

Occupation codes 1992 (R=Respondent, S=Spouse, F=Father, M=Mother):

	ZA5890
Austria (R, S, F, M)	ISCO68 (3-digit)
Bulgaria (R, S)	ISCO68 (3-digit)
Canada (R, S)	ISCO68 (3-digit)
Czech / Slovak Republic (R, S, F)	ISCO68 (3-digit)
Germany (R, S, F)	ISCO68 (3-digit)
Norway (R, S, F)	ISCO68 (3-digit)
Hungary (R, S, F, M)	ISCO68 (4-digit)
USA (R, S, F)	ISCO68 (4-digit)
	ZA5891
Great Britain (R, S)	Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 1991
Italy (R, S, F)	Unspecified 2-digit code
Philippines (R, S, F)	Unspecified 2-digit code
Slovenia (F, M)	Unspecified 2-digit code
Sweden (R, S, F)	Nordic Standard Classification of Occupation (NYK) (3-digit)

Occupation codes 1999 (R=Respondent, S=Spouse, F=Father, M=Mother):

	ZA5890
Austria (R, F)	ISCO88 (3-digit)
France (R, S, F)	ISCO88 (3-digit)
Israel (R, S)	ISCO88 (3-digit)
Philippines (R, S)	ISCO88 (3-digit)
Portugal (R, S, F)	ISCO88 (3-digit)
Slovenia (R, S, F)	ISCO88 (3-digit)
	ZA5891
Bulgaria (R)	Unspecified 2-digit code
France (R, F)	Unspecified 4-digit code
Japan (R, S, F*)	Unspecified 2-digit code
Israel (F, M*)	ISCO88 (3-digit)
Philippines (F)	Unspecified 3-digit code

*****Question deviating from cumulation standard

5. Additional information

On ZACAT, under the option “Metadata” in the sidebar for the individual modules ZA1680 (1987), ZA2310 (1992), ZA3430 (1999) and ZA5400 (2009), there are links to different types of documents: the Codebooks including the Study Descriptions provided by the individual countries, the original national questionnaires, and the master questionnaire. No codebook is available for 1999. The Study Descriptions of this module can be found in the Data Catalogue DBK (ZA3430). Besides, for 2009 information documents on the original coding of the background variables are available. The individual module documentation on ZACAT provides all national-specific question texts.

6. Variable correspondence list

	Module variables				
V8	Get ahead: How important is coming from a wealthy family?	V4	V4	V4	V6
V9	Get ahead: How important is having well-educated parents?	V5	V5	–	V7
V10	Get ahead: How important is having a good education yourself?	V6	V6	–	V8
V11	Get ahead: How important is having ambition?	V7	V7	–	V9
V12	Get ahead: How important is having natural ability?	V8	V8	–	–
V13	Get ahead: How important is hard work?	V9	V9	–	V10
V14	Get ahead: How important is knowing the right people?	V10	V10	V5	V11
V15	Get ahead: How important is having political connections?	V11	V11	–	V12
V16	Get ahead: How important is a person's race?	V12	V12	–	V14
V17	Get ahead: How	V13	V13	–	V15

	important is a person's religion?				
V18	Get ahead: How important is the part of the country a person comes from?	V14	V14	–	–
V19	Get ahead: How important is being born a man or a woman?	V15	V15	–	V16
V20	Get ahead: How important are a person's political beliefs?	V16	V16	–	–
V21	In (R's country), people like me have a good chance of improving standard of living	V17	V17	–	–
V22	To get all the way to the top in (R's country) today, you have to be corrupt.	–	–	V8	V17
V23	In order to get people to work hard, do you think large differences in pay are ...	V18	V18	–	–
V24	No extra responsibility at work unless people were paid extra for it	V19	V19	–	–
V25	No objections to extra qualification unless workers were paid extra for having them	V20	V20	–	–
V26	Inequality continues to exist because it benefits the rich and powerful	V21	V21	V9	–
V27	No one would study for years unless they expected to earn a lot more	V22	V22	V10	–
V28	Large differences in income are necessary for (R's country's) prosperity	V23	V23	V11	–
V29	Allowing business to	V24	V24	–	–

	make profits is best way to improve standard of living for all				
V30	Inequ continues to exist because ordinary people don't join together to get rid of it	V25	V25	V12	–
V31	Would you say you earn less or more than deserved	–	–	V13	V21
V32	Income differences in (R's country) are too large	V48	V56	V34	V32
V33	Government should reduce income differences	V49	V57	V35	V33
V34	Government should provide chances for poor children to go to university	V50	V58	–	–
V35	Government should provide jobs for everyone who wants one	V51	V59	–	–
V36	Government should provide decent living standard for unemployed	V53	V61	–	V34
V37	Government should spend less on benefits for the poor	V52	V60	–	V35
V38	Government should provide basic income for all	V54	V62	–	–
V39	Should people with high incomes pay more taxes	V58	V66	V36	V36
V40	How are taxes in (R's country) for those with high incomes	V55	V63	–	V37
V41	How are taxes in (R's country) for those with middle incomes	V56	V64	–	–
V42	How are taxes in (R's country) for those with low	V57	V65	–	–

	incomes				
V43	Just or unjust, that richer people can buy better health care	–	–	V39	V38
V44	Just or unjust, that richer people can buy better education for their children	–	–	V40	V39
V45	Conflicts: Poor people - Rich people	V59	V67	V41	V40
V46	Conflicts: Working class - Middle class	V60	V68	V42	V41
V47	Conflicts: Unemployed people - Employed people	V61	V69	–	–
V48	Conflicts: Management - Workers	V62	V70	V43	V42
V49	Conflicts: Farmers - City people	V63	V71	–	–
V50	Conflicts: People at the top of the society - People at the bottom	–	–	V44	V43
V51	Conflicts: Young people - Older people	V64	V72	V45	–
V52	Important for pay: Job responsibility	–	V77	V49	V47
V53	Important for pay: Number of years spent in education and training	–	V78	V50	V48
V54	Important for pay: Whether the job requires supervising others	–	V79	V51	–
V55	Important for pay: What is needed to support a family	–	V80	V52	V49
V56	Important for pay: Whether someone has children to support	–	V81	V53	V50
V57	Important for pay: How well someone does the job	–	V82	V54	V51
V58	Important for pay: How hard someone	–	V83	V55	V52

	works				
V59	How just is your pay compared to own skills and efforts	–	–	V56	V53
V60	Diagram: What type of society is (R's country) today	–	V90	V57	V54
V61	Diagram: What type of society (R's country) ought to be like	–	V93	V58	V55
V62	Position in selected today's diagram for (R's country): Yourself and your family	–	V94	V59	–
V63	Position in selected today's diagram for (R's country): Unskilled worker	–	V95	V60	–
V64	Position in selected today's diagram for (R's country): Chairman of a corporation	–	V96	V61	–
V65	About how many books at home when you were (14-15-16) years old?	–	–	V67	V61
V66	Which social class would you say you belong to?	V100	V125 (RP125 -> V66_PH92 Add On)	CLASS	V66
V67	Level of status of R's job compared to father	V66	V74	V48	V46
V68	Father self-employed when R was (14-15-16)	V68	V87	–	–
V69	For whom did father work when R was (14-15-16)	–	–	V64	V56

V70	Father's occupation when R was (14-15-16): ILO, ISCO 1988 4-digit	V104 (AU_FOC87, PL_FOC87, US_FOC87 Add On)	V142 (I142 -> IT_FOC92; RP142 -> PH_FOC92; S142 -> SE_FOC92; SLO142 -> SI_FOC92 Add On)	V62_4, V62_3 (V62_S -> FR_FOC99; PH_FOC99 Add On) (FISCO_3 -> IL_FOC99 Add On) (X_FOCC-> JP_FOC99 Add On)	V57
V71	Father's type of job when R was (14-15-16)	V67	V86	─	V69
V72	Mother's occupation when R was (14-15-16): ILO, ISCO 1988 4-digit	─	V145 (SLO145 -> SI_MOC92 Add On)	─ (MISCO_3-> IL_MOC99 Add On)	V60
V73	R's type of job in first job	V69	V88	─	V71
V74	For whom did R work/ R self-employed in first job	V70	V89	─	V62
V75	R's type of job in current (last) job	V71	─	─	V72

	Background variables				
SEX	R: Sex	V83	V99	SEX	SEX
AGE	R: Age	V82	V100	AGE	AGE
MARITAL	R: Marital status	V85	V101	MARITAL	MARITAL
COHAB	R: Steady life-partner	─	V129	COHAB	COHAB
EDUCYRS	R: Education I: years of schooling	V87	V102	EDUCYRS	EDUCYRS

DEGREE	R: Education II: highest education level	V88	V103, A103, CDN103, D103, GB103, H103, I103, N103, NZ103, RP103, RUS103, S103, SLO103, USA103	DEGREE, X_DEGR	DEGREE
SPDEGREE	S-P: Education II - highest education level	V90	V139, A139, D139, H139, I139, SLO139, USA139	–	–
FDEGREE	Father: Education II - highest education level	–	V141, A141, D141, H141, SLO141, USA141	V65, X_V65	–
MDEGREE	Mother: Education II - highest education level	–	V144, A144, D144, H144, SLO144, USA144	V66, X_V66	–
WRKST	R: Current employment status	V74	V104	WRKST	WRKST
WRKHRS	R: Hours worked weekly	V73	V105	WRKHRS	WRKHRS
ISCO88	R: Occupation ILO, ISCO 1988 4-digit	V75 (AU_OCC87, GB_OCC87, IT_OCC87, PL_OCC87, US_OCC87 Add On)	V106 (GB106-> GB_OCC92; I106 -> IT_OCC92; RP106 -> PH_OCC92;- S106 -> SE_OCC92; Add On)	ISCO88_4, ISCO88_3 (X_OCC -> BG_OCC99, FR_OCC99 Add On)	ISCO88
SELFEMP	R: Self-employed	V77	V110	SELFEMP	– (see WRK-TYPE)
WRKTYPE	R: Working for private, public sector, self-employed	– (WRKTYP87 -> Add On)	V109	WRKGOVT	V64, WRK-TYPE
NEMPLOY	R: Self-employed - number of employees	–	V111	NEMPLOY	NEMPLOY
WRKSUP	R: Supervises others at work	V78	V107	WRKSUP	WRKSUP

UNION	R: Trade union membership	V81	V112	UNION	UNION
SPWRKST	S-P: Current employment status	V101	V113 (RP113-> SWS_PH92 Add On)	SPWRKST	SPWRKST
SPISCO88	S-P: Occupation ILO, ISCO 1988 4-digit	V102 (AU_SOC87, GB_SOC87, IT_SOC87, US_SOC87 Add On)	V114 (GB114-> GB_SOC92; I114 -> IT_SOC92; RP114 -> PH_SOC92;- S106 -> SE_SOC92; Add On)	SPIS88_4, SPIS88_3 (X_SPOC -> JP_SOC99 Add On)	SPISCO88
SPSELFEM	S-P: Self-employed	V103	V174	—	— (SPWRKT09 -> Add On)
HOMPOP	How many persons in household	V86	V119	HOMPOP	HOMPOP
HHCYCLE	Household composition: children + adults	—	V120 (USA120 -> HCY_US92: Add On)	HHCYCLE	HHCYCLE
HOUSELIV	Household composition: children + adults	V91	V137 (RP137 -> HLI_PH92: Add On)	—	—
PRTY_LR1	R: Party affiliation: left-right (derived from party vote intention)	V96	V121 (H121 -> PLR_HU92: Add On)	PARTY_LR	PARTY_LR
PRTY_LR2	R: Party affiliation: left-right (derived from question on left-right self-placement)	—	V121	PARTY_LR	PARTY_LR
VOTE_LE	R: Vote last election: yes, no	V105, V106	V133, V134	X_VOTE	VOTE_LE
VOTE_LR	R: Vote last election: left-right (derived)	V105	V133	VOTE_LR	PARTY_LR
ATTEND	R: Attendance of religious services	V99	V124	ATTEND	ATTEND

RELIGGRP	R: Religious main groups (derived)	V98	V123	RELIG	RELIGGRP
TOPBOT	R: Top Bottom self-placement 10 point scale	V65	V73	V46	V44, TOP-BOT
AT_REG	Region: Austria	V80 (NAV)	A126	X_REG	AT_REG
AU_REG	Region: Australia	V80	AUS126	X_REG	AU_REG
BG_REG	Region: Bulgaria	–	BG126	X_REG	BG_REG
CA_REG	Region: Canada	–	CDN126	X_REG	–
CH_REG	Region: Switzerland	V80	–	–	CH_REG
CL_REG	Region: Chile	–	–	X_REG	CL_REG
CY_REG	Region: Cyprus	–	–	X_REG	CY_REG
CZ_REG	Region: Czech Republic	–	CZ126 (Codes 1-8)	X_REG	CZ_REG (CZ_REG09 -> Add On)
DE_REG	Region: Germany	V80	D126	X_REG	DE_REG
ES_REG	Region: Spain	–	–	X_REG	ES_REG
FR_REG	Region: France	–	–	X_REG	FR_REG
GB_REG	Region: Great Britain (GB-GBN)	V80	GB126	X_REG	GB_REG
HU_REG	Region: Hungary	V80	H126	X_REG	HU_REG
IL_REG	Region: Israel	–	–	X_REG (NAV)	IL_REG (IL_REG09 -> Add On
IT_REG	Region: Italy	V80	I126	–	IT_REG
JP_REG	Region: Japan	–	–	X_REG	JP_REG
LV_REG	Region: Latvia	–	–	X_REG	LV_REG
NO_REG	Region: Norway	–	N126	X_REG	NO_REG
NZ_REG	Region: New Zealand	–	NZ126	X_REG	NZ_REG
PH_REG	Region: Philippines	–	RP126	X_REG	PH_REG
PL_REG	Region: Poland	V80 (NAV)	PL126	X_REG	PL_REG
PT_REG	Region: Portugal	–	–	X_REG	PT_REG
RU_REG	Region: Russia	–	RUS126	X_REG	RU_REG
SE_REG	Region: Sweden	–	S126	X_REG	SE_REG
SI_REG	Region: Slovenia	–	SLO126	X_REG	SI_REG
SK_REG	Region: Slovak Republic	–	CZ126 (Codes 9-12)	X_REG (SK_REG99 -> Add On)	SK_REG (SK_REG09 -> Add On)
US_REG	Region: USA	V80	USA126	X_REG	US_REG
WEIGHT	Weighting factor	V107	V176	X_REG	WEIGHT