1. **studyno1**: "ARCHIVE STUDY NUMBER - DISTRIBUTOR" - This variable likely refers to a unique identifier given to the study by the organization distributing the data. It helps in cataloging and referencing the study within a specific archive or database.
2. **studyno2**: "ARCHIVE STUDY NUMBER - PUBLISHER" - Similar to **studyno1**, this is another unique identifier, but it may be assigned by the publisher of the dataset. This distinction suggests that multiple organizations may be involved in the dissemination of the study's data, each using their unique coding system.
3. **doi**: "DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER" - The Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is a standardized method for identifying an electronic document or dataset. It provides a permanent link to the document's location on the internet, facilitating easy access and citation.
4. **version**: "GESIS ARCHIVE VERSION & DATE" - This variable indicates the version of the dataset as archived by GESIS (Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences), possibly including the date of this version. Versioning is crucial for tracking changes, updates, or corrections made to a dataset over time.
5. **edition**: "DATASET EDITION" - This refers to the specific edition of the dataset, which could denote major updates or revisions that significantly change the dataset's structure, content, or both.
6. **survey**: "SURVEY IDENTIFICATION" - This variable likely contains a code or identifier that distinguishes this particular survey from others within a broader study or series of surveys. It is used to categorize responses and data according to the specific survey from which they were collected.
7. **caseid**: "KANTAR CASE ID" - This appears to be a unique identifier for each survey response or case, assigned by Kantar, the organization responsible for data collection. Unique case IDs are essential for data management, allowing researchers to reference specific responses accurately.
8. **uniqid**: "UNIQUE RESPONDENT ID (CASEID BY KANTAR COUNTRY CODE)" - Similar to caseid, this variable provides a unique identifier for each respondent, incorporating a country code to differentiate respondents by their geographical location. This ID facilitates the analysis of responses on an individual level while also allowing for geographical comparisons.
9. **serialid**: "SERIAL CASE ID (PROVIDED BY KANTAR)" - This is another form of unique identification provided by Kantar, possibly used for internal tracking and organization of cases. The distinction between caseid, uniqid, and serialid might relate to different stages of data processing or specific requirements for data anonymization and security.
10. **tnscntry**: "ORIGINAL KANTAR COUNTRY/SAMPLE ID" - This variable indicates the country or sample group to which the respondent belongs, as originally classified by Kantar. It is crucial for any analysis that involves comparing responses across different countries or regions, enabling researchers to group data accordingly.
11. **country**: "COUNTRY/SAMPLE ID (SERIES STANDARD)" - This variable represents the country or sample group to which the data pertains, standardized across the series of studies or surveys for consistency. This standardization is crucial for comparative analysis across different surveys or datasets within the same research series.
12. **isocntry**: "COUNTRY CODE - ISO 3166" - This contains the ISO 3166 country codes, an internationally recognized standard that assigns unique codes to the names of countries. Using ISO codes ensures consistency and accuracy when dealing with country-specific data and facilitates data merging and comparison across international datasets.
13. **d11**: "AGE EXACT" - This variable captures the exact age of respondents. Collecting exact age is important for detailed demographic analyses and understanding the distribution of survey responses across different age groups.
14. **d11r1**: "AGE RECODED - 4 CATEGORIES" - This is a derived variable where respondents' ages are grouped into 4 broader categories. Recoding age into categories can simplify analyses, making it easier to identify trends and patterns across age groups.
15. **d11r2**: "AGE RECODED - 6 CATEGORIES" - Like d11r1, this variable also groups respondents' ages but into 6 categories, offering a different level of granularity. This allows for more nuanced analysis of age-related trends while still simplifying the data compared to using exact ages.
16. **d11r3**: "AGE RECODED - 7 CATEGORIES" - This variable further segments the respondents' ages into 7 distinct categories, offering an even more detailed grouping than the previous age-related variables. This categorization allows researchers to conduct more specific analyses on age demographics, potentially capturing subtle differences in attitudes or experiences across closely aligned age groups.
17. gen1: "GENERATION BEFORE 1928" - This variable identifies respondents belonging to the generation born before 1928. It's used to group individuals into generational cohorts, which can be useful for analyzing changes in attitudes or behaviors across different generational divides.
18. gen2: "GENERATION 1928-1945" - Similar to gen1, this variable classifies respondents born between 1928 and 1945, often referred to as the "Silent Generation." This cohort experienced significant historical events, including the Great Depression and World War II, which may have unique implications for their perspectives.
19. gen3: "GENERATION BEFORE 1946" - This appears to be a categorization error or redundancy, as it seems to overlap with gen1 and gen2. It's possible this was intended to group all respondents before the Baby Boomer generation but requires clarification.
20. gen4: "GENERATION 1946-1964" - This variable identifies the "Baby Boomer" generation, born in the post-World War II era, characterized by a significant increase in birth rates. Analyzing this generation separately allows for insights into the attitudes and conditions of a demographically significant group.
21. q1\_4: "NATIONALITY: GREECE" - This variable likely indicates whether the respondent's nationality is Greek. It could be used in analyses focusing on nationality-specific attitudes, behaviors, or experiences within the context of the survey.
22. q1\_5: "NATIONALITY: SPAIN" - Similar to q1\_4, this variable signifies if the respondent's nationality is Spanish. Such nationality-specific variables enable researchers to conduct comparative analyses across different national contexts, assessing how nationality may influence responses.
23. q1\_6: "NATIONALITY: FRANCE" - This variable identifies respondents with French nationality, allowing for the exploration of French-specific perspectives and comparing them with those from other countries.
24. q1\_7: "NATIONALITY: IRELAND" - Indicates Irish nationality among respondents. Variables like this are crucial for understanding national differences in the dataset and tailoring analyses to specific populations.
25. q1\_8: "NATIONALITY: ITALY" - Marks respondents of Italian nationality. Collectively, these nationality variables (q1\_4 to q1\_8) facilitate detailed analyses on how nationality might affect survey responses, potentially highlighting cultural, social, or political differences across countries.